CLIMBS AND EXPEDITIONS

Columbia Mountaineering Club. Mount Winstone is still little known, as is the glacial area of the Falls, Tchaikazan, and Lord Rivers, the principal drainages. However, Taseko Lakes and the Chilcoton Range east of the Coast Mountain intrusive contact are rather well known, both to the exploratory tourist and prospectors. Early Bridge River gold mining successes led to trail routes and prospecting near Taseko Lakes. Beyond the car road to the lakes from the Chilcotin Road, a 16-mile jeep road was built to gold workings on the high ridge between Falls and Lord Rivers in 1946, but it has not been used by miners for years. John Murdoch's hunting camp on Fishem Lake uses this road and provides an eastern entry to the high-mountain area. On the spur of a good late-summer weather forecast, Daniel Davis, Philip Leatherman and I drove from Seattle to Taseko Lakes and fortunately found Murdoch free to drive us up the jeep road, a service impossible without a boat and flexible vehicle on the opposite bank of the Lord River. A photo of Mount Winstone had caught my attention; it appeared there was room on the broad north-northeast faces for an interesting new alpine route. Our first afternoon's hiking brought us to a hunting cabin, and the next day up the untracked valley of Falls River to within a few hundred yards of the Falls River Glacier. A camp spot at 6100 feet on a flowered gravel terrace at the fringe of the last pines provided a splendid view of Winstone. Since an ice route we had contemplated on the central peak looked uncertain because of late-season crevasses and ice cliffs, we agreed to focus on the classic face—really a buttress—of the western peak of the Winstone facade. In the early morning of August 25 we trekked the several miles of mostly bared ice of the lower glacier. Increasingly steep névé slopes led to a glacier segment close to the center of the face. Here we crammed a series of steep slopes to a narrow ice ridge on the buttress. Two pitches of steep ice took us to rock. Some eight pitches of class 4 and 5 climbing up the steep buttress brought us to the summit ridge crest in mid-afternoon. A short scramble west led to the 10,000-foot summit, not visited since the 1964 first ascent. A long survey of the Homathko and Waddington areas, partly clouded in the distance, led to the realization we had best descend. We chanced a route down gullies to the south, to the Tchaikazan Glacier. A glacier hike to a col led to the Falls drainage. Here we descended a crevassed glacier area to the lower more moderate ice, then made it to camp as evening was approaching.

FRED BECKEY

Mount Slesse, North Face. In July Rob Kiesel and I climbed the rib on the right side of the narrow north face of Mount Slesse and from its top ascended by the northwest corner to the summit. We stayed near the crests of both the rib and the upper corner, where the rock was excellent.
NCCS V, F8, 27 pitches, 50 nuts, 5 pitons, no aid, 13 hours of climbing broken by a bivouac at the top of the rib.

JEFF LOWE

GREENLAND

Sermiligaaq Fjord, East Greenland. On August 10 we arrived by fishing boat at Angmagssalik. Ice prevented our trying to reach our first objective, Sermilik Fjord. We set out for Depot Fjord but ice blocked the way there too. Consequently we headed for our third objective, Sermiligaaq Fjord. At midnight on August 12 we landed, soaked by rain, on the western shore some five miles south of the tongue of the Knut Rasmussen Glacier. Our climbing activities started on August 14 in somewhat better weather. We reached in all 28 summits, all but four virgin and between 2750 and 4380 feet. Most of them lay between the northern rim of the Apuserajik Glacier and the Apusiajik Glacier; two about two miles east of the tongue of the Knut Rasmussen. The climbs varied in difficulty. We climbed couloirs and ice slopes of 65°; we ascended granite towers of UIAA Grade IV and V. On August 18 Base Camp was nearly destroyed by wind. From then on we had to go on short rations. On the 23rd it snowed and we began the return trip. Our group was composed of ten climbers: Montserrat Delmau, María Carmen Oliver, Montserrat Jou, Antonio Bahi, Enrique Bonastre, Ricardo Cots, Juan Lleonard, Juan Frontera and me as leader; and eight who made ethnologic studies or photographed: Ana María Brunet, Conchita Devant, Margarita Noet, Mercedes Solagrán, Montserrat Vives, Francisco Arola, Pedro Valverde and Dr. Amando Redondo as leader.

JOSÉ MARÍA MONTFORT, Centro Excursionista de Bages, Spain

Ingolfsfjeld, Angmagssalik Area, East Greenland. Information on two significant expeditions in 1971 eluded us until published in Mountain. Both hoped to climb Ingolfsfjeld (8698 feet), a peak that rises directly from the tide-water of Kangertitvasiaq (formerly Kangerdlugssuatsiaq). The Yugoslavs Marijan Cepelak and Nenad Culic made a very difficult route up the east ridge, some 50 pitches, which took them 75 hours. The party ascended other minor peaks in the area too. A University of London Graduate Mountaineering Club expedition was led in the same area by Michael Tuson and James Webster. For two weeks they tried to climb the south wall of Ingolfsfjeld, fixing 2000 feet of rope on UIAA VI rock, but they had to quit some 1600 feet below the summit. They then visited the area north of the Steenstrups Glaciers, where they made four first ascents.

Ostgletscher, near Qorqup Sermia Glacier, Southwest Greenland. Twenty-four members of the Brathay Exploration Group under my