be the highest peak in the range. After gaining the col to the west of the peak, they attempt­ed the west ridge, but turned back near the summit when it became steep and icy. After retreating to the col and making a ski traverse across the northwest face to the broad north ridge, they easily climbed to the snowy, knife-edge summit, which they reached on the morn­ing of June 15. This peak was clearly the highest in the vicinity, and sighting using levels in the perfectly clear, calm conditions confirmed this judgment.

Several hours later, Bennett, Bennett, Budlong, Rotheroe, and Salter also climbed to the summit of Barbeau Peak via the north ridge. They, too, sighted using levels and could find no other higher summit within view. Also, they discovered a register in the rocks of the pin­nacled south ridge, just below the summit, with notes from both the 1967 first ascent and Errington’s 1982 second ascent. So the location of Barbeau Peak, confirmed by two separate GPS readings, is 81° 54' 49.8" N, 75° 00' 41.0" W. This means that Errington’s sketch map in the 1982 AAJ is incorrect: Barbeau is “Peak I”, not “Peak K”.

After Barbeau Peak, the party turned its attention to other peaks while traveling down the Air Force Glacier. These peaks were possibly unclimbed; there are no records of any ascents, but all are technically easy and not particularly remote. On June 17, D. Bennett, Daffern, Ford, and Slayden climbed a prominent 6,400-foot sub-peak at 81° 55' 36" N, 76° 32' 4" W. Then, on June 18, Bennett, Bennett, Daffern, Ford, Salter, and Slayden climbed a 5,500-foot peak at 81° 50' 22" N, 76° 49' 22" W. This very prominent knife-edge summit was given the provisional name of “Highpointers Peak,” since five in the party are members of the Highpointers Hiking Club.

On June 21, the expedition exited the Air Force Glacier and then continued down the tundra of the Air Force River valley to the Tanquary Fjord ranger station and airstrip, where they were picked up on June 28.

GREG SLAYDEN

GREENLAND

Roosevelt Fjeld

Johannes V. Jensen Land

“Avanarsuasua*,” Exploration. The 1998 Euro-American North Greenland Expedition returned for the third time in a series of expeditions (1995, Schmitt, Deuel; 1996, Schmitt, Skafte) to further the exploration of this northernmost peninsula of the world. This expedi­tion, like those before it, had a broad focus that included archeology, paleobotany, oceanogra­phy, ornithology and mountaineering. A valiant attempt by Ko deKorte and Hans Stopler to cross the peninsula from Friggs Fjord to Bliss Bugt through the Bennedict Range was suc­cessful. Ascents of the northernmost mountains of the peninsula, Greenland and the world were also successful. On July 16, a group of eight climbers (Mara Boland, Peter Skafte, Craig Deutche, Bill VanMoorhem, Detlief Stremke, Roger Brown, Ole Jorgen Hammeken and Dennis Schmitt) proceeded west along the coast from Kap Jessup to the base of a mountain at the northeastern extremity of Sands Fjord. We ascended the four-kilometer east ridge across the ice shoulder to a summit of three rock teeth (Kiguti Pingasut) at 900+ meters. Ole
Jorgen flew the Greenland flag at this place, which we called "Hammeken Point." Deutche, Hammeken and Schmitt followed the ridge another kilometer and a half to its highest summit (Ikiorti) at 1000 meters. We placed a cairn here. By all standards this peak and the three teeth must be reckoned as the most northerly summits in the world. Extreme high winds were to buffet our final descent.

In the weeks to follow, an observation was made (Skafte, Boland, Brown) of the northernmost archeological site in the world. This could prove that the Independence I migration occurred. A number of climbs in the Sifs Trench were also accomplished. The second ascent of the highest peak (1700m) in the Birgit Koch Tinde was made from the north. We found a cairn from the 1969 British Joint Services Expedition on this summit.

West of the lower Sifs Lake is a pass at 600 meters. A camp was established at the small, unmapped lake here. The south ridge of Peak 1310 was climbed from this camp and a cairn placed on its summit.

*Inuit for "Most Northerly." This proposed appellation for the northern-most peninsula of J.V. Jensen Land was submitted by the expedition to Greenland Domestic Authority in 1998 and is pending approval.

Akuliarusinguaq Peninsula and Sanderson’s Hope, Tilman-Style. Reverend Bob Shepton (Skipper and leader), Brian Newham (Mate), Danuska Rycerz, Steve Marshall and Annie Wilson left Britain on June 18 and sailed to the west coast of Greenland in a 33-foot sailing boat, Dodo’s Delight. The aim of the expedition was to ascend (preferably unclimbed) mountains from the boat as Eric Tilman had done in the past. The Atlantic crossing (Castlebay to Nuuk), a testing introduction to two of the climbers who had never sailed before, included two gales, a storm off Cape Farewell, winds that reached 55-60 knots, and a 90° knockdown in which we were picked up and projected down a steep frontal wave just as conditions were beginning to moderate. We suffered some damage to the hull, but were able to proceed to Nuuk, where the boat was lifted out at the Boat Club from July 4-16 for repairs to the hull. On July 24-25, we moved up to Akuliarusinguaq Peninsula (71°N 52°W), where we made a quick recce of the southern end via Nugatsiauptunua Fjord. We then moved around to the northern end via Inginia Fjord and anchored close in at the side of the Puartldarsivik Inlet, where the glacial river disgorges in an alluvial fan. It was big, desolate, deserted, glacially shattered country, with peaks that were arguably bigger, though not as high, as those on the east coast.

The boat acted as Base Camp; for some more remote peaks an Advanced Base was established up the glacial river glens. The routes on Sandersorfs Hope were climbed directly from the boat (the only way of reaching them). Ten summits on Akuliarusinguaq were climbed, five or possibly six of which were over 2000 meters, and one on Qeqertarsuuaq to the south.

Among other ascents in the Akuliarusinguaq Peninsula, on July 31, Danuska and Bob climbed "The Old Man" (ca. 1800m). Some "discussion" was had at the top regarding whether it was justifiable to climb the final 100-meter rock stack on such loose rock. Different philosophies ensued from old (bold and foolish) and young (wanting to live longer). After suitable Polish protestations, the dear lady, in typically kind fashion, then found a line that might go—