



An aerial view of the Lemon Mountains, showing glaciers explored during the 1999-2000 expeditions.

RICHARD PASH

Finally, amongst the rock spires, we found a few opportunities for ski mountaineering, such as Bidvest Peak and Icon Peak, both with panoramic views over Kangerdlugssuaq Fjord and the Greenland Icecap.

Notes: both the Steeple and the Citadel were attempted by Bonington's expedition in 1993, and Icon Peak was first climbed by Brailey's expedition in 1998. Reports from both our expeditions can be found at [www.wayupnorth.clara.co.uk](http://www.wayupnorth.clara.co.uk)

RICHARD PASH, *United Kingdom*

## CAPE FAREWELL REGION

### Tasermiut Fjord

*Ketil, West Face, New Route.* From July 13-23, Eduardo Alonso (Spain) and I established a new route, *Anissa* (VI ED 6b+ obl. A3, 1200m), on the west face of Ketil (2010m). The west face of Ketil can be divided into three parts: a 400-meter roof section, comprising four roofs; a 400-meter slab section; and a 450-meter amphitheater section. The climb began with a 150-meter pillar just under two arches. Three pitches (7a/6b obl. A2) led to a big flake just under the first arch. Two other pitches (6a/A3) allowed us to gain the third roof. After a big traverse left (6a, 20m), we passed the roof on its extremity to gain a big, easy crack just after a slab crux (6b+ obl.). A 60-meter chimney/offwidth (6b) led under the last roof. We traversed about 25 meters (6b) to gain a crack system that passes the roof and continues through the second section (ten pitches, 6a to 6b). At the beginning of the season, there is snow at this point. In this section we followed a white natural line, first on the right side (four pitches, 6b), then on the left side (two pitches: 7a or pendulum, 6a) to gain a crack system (five pitches, 6a) that

leads to the col between the two summits. We put our last belay on the black rock at the end of the difficulties, on the easy ledges leading to the summit, about 30 meters below the col (40 to 50 meters below the summit). We rappelled down over one and a half days using 120-meter ropes.

DAVID JONGLEZ, *France*

*Nalumasortoq, Sekitori, Previously Unreported.* In July and August, 1997, Mikio Suitsu and Kenta Kanehara (Japan) established *Sekitori* (VI 5.10 A4, 14 pitches, 670m) on the left pillar of Nalumasortoq's west face. They used 200 meters of fixed rope, and took ten days to establish the route. They used a chartered helicopter for the approach to the base camp from Nanortalik, but for the return, they used a chartered boat. A short report on their climb can be found in the January, 1998, issue of *Yama to Keikoku*.

HITOSHI YAMAOKA, *Japan Workers' Alpine Federation*

*Nalumasortoq, Non c'è Due Senza Tre.* On May 25, Mario Manica (Italy), Giancarlo Ruffino (Italy), Francesco Vaudo (Italy), and Jérôme Arpin (France) established base camp on the shores of the Tasermiut Fjord, at the foot of Ulamertorssuaq. We set out for the west face of Nalumasortoq's Right Pillar (2045m) the same day, putting up advanced camp after a three-hour march from base camp. A race against time marked the following days of the expedition. We had to make the most of the good weather. Taking turns, two of us would climb the wall and equip it with fixed ropes while the other two went back and forth to bring food, tents, equipment, and gear to the foot of the wall. We fixed rope for 450 meters of the 850-meter wall.



*The walls of the Tasermiut Fjord region. Nalumasortoq is the prominent massif in the background, while Ulamertorssuaq lies in the foreground. JÉRÔME ARPIN*