

the whole mountain as the Dru. Completing their productive expedition, they also climbed 5,800m Tower Peak and ca 6,000m Pata Kha. At the same time John Ashdown and David Scott Maxwell added another route to Raven's Pyramid (ca 5,300m), first climbed by the south face by Mick Hardwick and Pat Littlejohn in 1987. The new route climbed the west face and southwest ridge over three days, to give 1,000m and 41 pitches of excellent climbing up to British 5c. Ashdown and Maxwell rappelled the route. Note that Pt. 5,500m, with the Italian route Fast and Furious, is the peak immediately east of Crested Peak (5,560m). The first expedition, likely the first people to visit the Chogolisa Glacier, comprised 13 Japanese and their local staff, who traveled to its head in 1977 and made the first ascent of Pruppoo Brakk (6,867m).

Another British party, operating from the Charakusa Glacier in 1989, made the first ascent of Rona Peak (5,800m) and Fiona Peak (5,900-6,000m) from the south, as well as another peak of ca 6,000m. Fiona Peak seems to be the same summit reached from the north by the Italian Hervé Barmasse in 2005. On the Japanese Pruppoo Brakk expedition map, it is referred to as Karupa Peak. See below for details of the first ascent of Farol West.

LINDSAY GRIFFIN, *Mountain INFO*, *CLIMB Magazine*

*Farol Peak, first ascent.* The first ascent of the highest summit of Farol Peak, Farol West (6,370m) was made in 1991 by British climbers Neil Wilson and me. We climbed the 1,000m south face at Scottish III, reaching the summit at 3 a.m. We began rappelling the route from there, leaving a snow stake. In the photo in *AAJ 2006*, p. 373, our route climbs the hanging glacier between the west and central tops, until just above the large serac formation in the "narrows." From there we slanted steeply up left directly to the summit. While based on the Charakusa, we also made the second ascent of Sulo Peak (ca 5,900m).

IAN STEWART, *U.K.*

## NANGMA VALLEY

*Logmun Tower, north face, Inshallah Mi Primo.* Logmun Tower stands close to the standard base camp in the Nangma Valley. It is the middle of three impressive north-facing granite towers that have also been referred to as Rounkhanchan (or Roun Khan Chan, peak of many graves) I, II and III or the Green Wall. [The north face of Rounkhanchan I (ca 4,600m) was climbed, probably for the first time, in 2004 by three Italians to give Troubles, Cough, and Fever (14 pitches, 6b+ A1, *AAJ 2005*, p. 363). The sheer north side of the middle tower was also climbed in 2004 by Frenchmen Frédéric Hasbani and Marco Vanpé. Their 600m route climbed directly up the north face, finishing with a few pitches on the east face. They named the sustained but never extreme route Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance (VI 6b+ A3). The French referred to this tower as Rounkhanchan III. Its height is ca 4,700m. —Ed.]

Our three-man Basque-Aragonese expedition was one of the first to arrive in Pakistan during 2006 and reached base camp at 3,900m in the Nangma Valley on June 5. We were Dani Ascaso, Gorka Díaz, and I. We had no fixed plans, except to try one of those arêtes that you see in the photos and make you say, "That's the line!" However, our dream was shattered when continuous rockfall showed the reality to be different. During acclimatization we inspected many walls and eventually decided on the Logmun Tower. The only information we had was of the

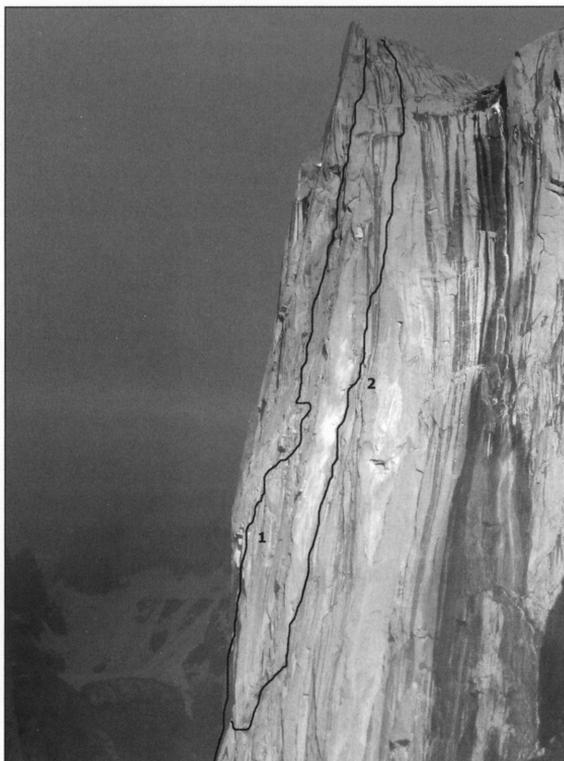
French route. We looked for other possible lines, and in another attractive crack system discovered signs of previous passage. We now think there were two or three established routes on this wall before our arrival. [Two routes were climbed by Americans in 2001, prior to an unsuccessful attempt on Shingu Charpa, see below]. In the end we opted for the elegant north pillar, direct and attractive. Steep crack systems promised long sections of free climbing.

We took 13 days to climb the wall. We spent the first four fixing four pitches (200m) and establishing a portaledge camp. We then climbed capsule style from June 18-26, with Camp 2 at 450m and Camp 3 at 570m. The climbing was sustained without being extreme. The weather was good throughout this period, but we only took food and water for five days, and moving camp required a whole day. However, the day after we finished our water, we came across a snowpatch, which prevented us from having to descend. From the ground we'd

underestimated the size of the face. The pillar gets little sun, but near the top we made two pendulums to gain the northeast face, which we felt offered faster ground to the top and also got more sun. We hauled our equipment to the top of pitch 16, left it, and climbed the 17th and final pitch at night. From the top we made a three-hour descent on foot to base camp.

After eating and sleeping for two days, we went to retrieve gear and the following day went to the summit, rescued our gear, and brought everything back to base camp. We named the route *Inshallah Mi Primo* (850m of climbing, A3 6a), in honor of our cook at base camp.

Most of the cracks were dirty, but during our ascent we found traces of previous passage: bolt belays halfway up pitch two and 10m to the left of the third pitch, another bolt on pitch six, and other material on pitches 10, 11, and 12, though nothing above. However, from this evidence we still believe much of our climb was new.



The north pillar of Logmun Tower (a.k.a. Rongkhanchan III, ca 4,700m) showing (1) *Inshallah Mi Primo* (850m of climbing, 6a A3, Ascaso-Díaz-Larrañaga, 2006). (2) *Dirt Box* (20 pitches, VI 5.10 A3, Davis-Offenbacher, 2001). In 2001 McCray and Warren climbed a route that (1) likely shares in parts. *Jonatán Larrañaga*

JONATÁN LARRAÑAGA, *Spain*.

*Logmun Tower, Dirt Box, previously unreported.* In 2001, before making an attempt on the north ridge of Shingu Charpa, Nils Davis, Brian McCray, Brenton Warren, and I climbed two