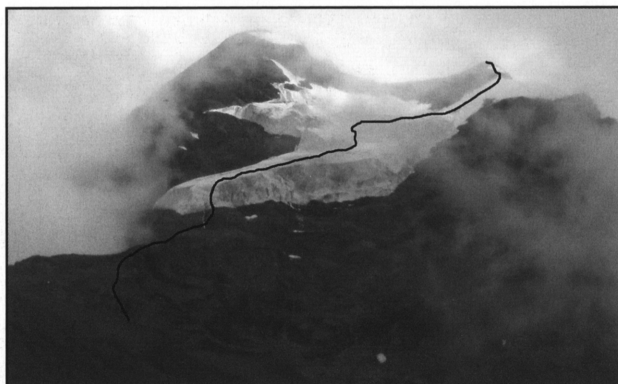


of the Shuangqiao Valley and the northeast branch of the Jiesigou, the valley immediately west of the Shuangqiao. We reached 5,500m on the southwest ridge, near the point where the rock met ice. However, it was around 2:20 p.m., cold, and we weren't prepared for a bivouac on the glacier, so we retreated. That night our tent at 5,100m was destroyed by ice falling from the glacier tongue, so we had to bivouac after all. It rained all night, and we shivered in wet sleeping bags.



Abi from the west, with line Shivering. Yan Dongdong

In August 2010 Li Lan, Zhao Xingzheng, and I returned, hoping to complete the route. On the 16th we took a van from Rilong to the point where the Jiesigou splits, spent a night in the village there, and next day hired a tractor to take us to the end of the mud road. From here we trekked to 4,900m, where we camped below the rocky ridge rising to the glacier.

On the 18th we left at 6:10 a.m. and before 8:30 a.m. had reached the site of the previous year's camp at 5,100m. From there we climbed a full pitch of rock and one and a half pitches on ice, to gain the glacier. We only had one 50m half rope, so Li tied onto the end and Zhao a few meters above her. Every pitch was less than 45m, and because it was misty all day, Zhao and I could barely see each other when the rope was run out.

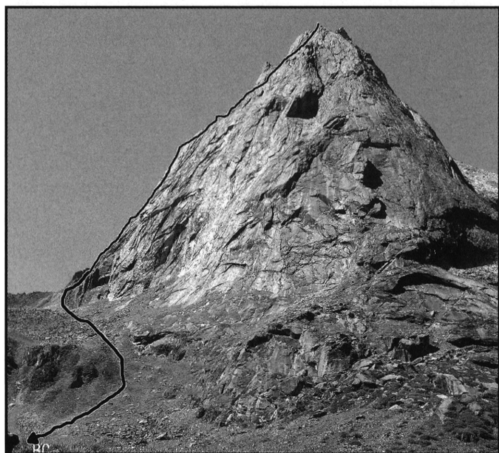
We climbed the glacier to the start of the ice face rising to the southwest ridge. Two and a half pitches led to the crest, where rock met ice. I led another pitch up broken slate to gain more ice. After one pitch of ice climbing we were able to walk for about two ropelengths to the junction of the southwest, southeast, and north ridges, a point we assumed must be the summit. It was 6:00 p.m., so we just took a few photos and started our descent. It was only later, when I checked the map, that I found the ridge junction was at 5,650m. If the mist had cleared, we would have seen the true summit just 100m to the north.

It had been dark for some time when we reached 5,300m and realized we had no hope of finding the right spot to rappel the glacier tongue. (The wrong spot would lead to overhanging terrain.) We had one down jacket between us and no stove but decided to bivouac. We spent two hours digging into a snow/ice crest with our axes, until there was nearly enough space for us to cram inside, with feet out in the open. We ate little, shivered a lot, and I threw up twice on Li's down jacket. We regained our camp at 3:00 p.m. on the 19th and slept for 17 hours.

The tent leaked in continuous rain, and there was more shivering in wet sleeping bags. The obvious name for our route was Shivering, though of course we really didn't finish it to the summit. The part we completed was 800m, IV 5.7 AI3 M2.

YAN DONGDONG, *China*

*Jianshanzi (5,472m), southwest face.* Briefly noted in the 2010 AAJ (p. 84), Jianshanzi (Jianzi Peak) was climbed solo in 2005. The ascent was by Wang Bing, who climbed the southwest face Septem-



Niuxin Shan from north, showing Japanese route on southeast face. Hiroo Kameda

Valley. In 2002 a five-man Japanese team led by Naoki Ohuchi attempted this mountain from the west. Three members reached easy ground after having climbed difficulties up to 5.10c. They left some pitches fixed and returned to base camp. Subsequently, heavy snowfall prevented a return to the route. The peak was climbed in 2004 by Anne and John Arran, via the north face and west ridge (AAJ 2005), attempts to reach the southeast face being foiled by impenetrable rhododendron.

We established base camp on September 11 at 4,300m in the valley and made a reconnaissance of the face. The following day Makoto Hashimoto and I left at 7 a.m. for our attempt. The leader climbed with a four-kilo sack, while the second carried seven kilos, including bivouac gear.

After an initial pitch of 5.7, we lost much time attempting our proposed second pitch, before retreating and climbing another, rather exciting line at 5.10a R. We now left sacks and climbed two enjoyable pitches (5.10b and 5.8), then rappelled 100m to collect the sacks. After a re-ascent, Hashimoto led a short pitch of 5.6 to a small bivouac site, where we spent an uncomfortable night sitting, Hashimoto with a bad headache from altitude.

Next day was fine, and after four pitches from 5.6 to 5.9 we reached the summit ridge, which was sharp and exposed. The climbing above was not difficult (three pitches of 5.6-5.7) but was often run out and a little loose. By 10 a.m. we were at the highest point. Ten rappels got us back down the wall by 2 p.m., and we returned to base camp, elated, that afternoon.

HIROO KAMEDA, *Mountaineering Federation of Yamanshi Prefecture*, translated by Tamotsu Nakamura

*Seerdengpu (5,592m), northeast ridge, Headwaters; Peak 5,086m, near miss.* On September 13, after two earlier attempts, Chad Kellogg and I reached the summit of previously unclimbed Seerdengpu, the high point above the heads of the Changping and Shuangqiao valleys. The north and west faces above the Shuangqiao are 1,500m granite walls, and remarkably accessible. One can take a public bus along a paved road to within a couple of hours walk of the base. The more remote south and east faces above the Changping are 1,200m high and provide a combination of big walls and alpine mixed terrain. Chad and I had made a reconnaissance of this peak in 2008, after our ascent of Siguniang (AAJ 2009).

Seerdengpu has been translated as "Barbarian," "Yeti," or "Savage Peak." Its northern aspect

ber 28-29, 2005. This mountain lies halfway up the Shuangqiao, immediately west of this valley at 31° 08'39.67" N, 102° 44'39.29" E. It is south of Hunter's Peak (Lieren Feng, 5,360m) and connected to it by a ridge. There was no known ascent of the mountain prior to 2005.

YAN DONGDONG, *China*

*Niuxin Shan (4,942m), southeast face.* Kazuyoshi Uematsu led a three-man team that made the first ascent of the southeast face of Niuxin Shan (Ox Heart mountain), the biggest rock wall on this outstanding peak above the east bank of the Shuangqiao