

Mount Everest Foundation Expedition Reports

SUMMARISED BY BILL RUTHVEN

The Mount Everest Foundation [www.mef.org.uk] was set up as a Registered Charity following the first successful ascent of Everest in 1953 and was initially financed from the surplus funds and subsequent royalties of that expedition. It is a continuing initiative between the Alpine Club and the Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers).

Surprisingly, the word 'mountaineering' does not appear anywhere in its Memorandum and Articles, the prime object being the promotion of 'exploration' in mountain areas: this is mainly geographic, but also includes the application of other exploratory disciplines in these areas, such as geology, botany and zoology.

It has now distributed well over £1 million to more than 1700 British and New Zealand expeditions planning such exploration, mostly to ambitious young climbers.

In return for supporting an expedition, all that the MEF asks is a comprehensive report. Once received, copies are lodged in the Alpine Club Library, the Royal Geographical Society, the British Mountaineering Council and the Alan Rouse Memorial Collection in Sheffield Central Library.

Donations to assist the work of the MEF are more welcome than ever, so if you have previously benefited from MEF grants, why not include a bequest to the Foundation in your will?

2013 was the sixtieth anniversary of the first ascent of Mount Everest, and this milestone was celebrated with a major event in the Royal Geographical Society on the actual anniversary day, at which we were honoured with the presence of HM The Queen and HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, (the MEF Patron).

The following notes summarise reports from the expeditions supported during 2013, and are divided into geographical areas.

AMERICA – NORTH & CENTRAL

San Agustín 2013 (Mexico) Chris Jewell with Richard Hudson, Mirek Kopertowski, Jon Lillestolen & Jason Mallinson (all cave divers) plus a strong support team of more than 40 cavers from the UK, Canada, USA and Mexico (February-March 2013).

During previous visits to the Sistema Huautla in the remote Santo

Domingo Canyon, 55m-deep Sump 7 had been explored for 150m, but this team hoped to penetrate further. This necessitated using the latest cutting-edge cave diving equipment, including cylinders filled with tri-mix (a mixture of helium, oxygen & nitrogen) as well as re-breathers and cylinders of specially mixed decompression gases. Entering the system via one of the lower entrances (Sotano San Agustín) they hoped to descend to a depth of 840m below it. Within a week the cave was rigged to Sump 1, and (underground) Camp 3 established at c700m. From here the divers conducted exploratory trips, including dives to 440m in Sump 9. 1774m of dry passages were surveyed but no by-pass discovered to Sump 9. In total, the expedition surveyed 2.7km of cave to a depth of 1545m, which means that Sistema Huautla is once again the deepest known cave in the Western Hemisphere. MEF Ref 13/05

Bearly Adventures 2013 (USA) Dave Gladwin and Mike (Twid) Turner (April-May 2013)

The main aim of this duo was to attempt a line on the left hand side of the NE Face of the Bear's Tooth (3070m) – a 1400m steep mixed/ice line with sections of 'big wall'. Unfortunately, the day before they flew onto the Buckskin Glacier, there was a 50cm dump of fresh snow, which made the face very dangerous. While they were waiting for conditions to improve, an American team attempted a nearby route, but retreated for fear of being knocked off the face by the continuous snowfall. Eventually they decided to attempt a line on the Bear's Tooth, but as they approached the face a sérac collapsed engulfing them in avalanche dust. Unsure how long it would take for the northern side of the mountain to come into condition, they moved round to the south side, where conditions were good, and they climbed *Shaken Not Stirred*, a 1000m ice and mixed route on the Moose's Tooth. MEF Ref 13/07

British St Elias 2013 (Canada) Simon Yates and Paul Schweizer (April-May 2013)

The Wrangell St Elias range of mountains lies on the border between the USA and Canada, and although this team approached their objective from Alaska, their plan to make the first ascent of the North Spur of Mount St Elias (5010m) meant that the actual climbing would be on the Canadian side of the border. After being flown in to the Columbus Glacier they established a base camp at 2200m below the North Spur of St Elias, but soon realised that in this position they would receive little sunshine, so they moved it to a spot further to the west which received significantly more rays. From here, they made a reconnaissance up the glacier to look at their preferred descent line. For the next four days they were tent-bound by a terrific storm with unseasonably cold conditions, which made them realise that being exposed on the extremely long ridge was likely to result in serious frostbite. Reluctantly they therefore abandoned the expedition and headed for home. MEF Ref 13/15

Mount Augusta 2013 (USA) Dr Paul Knott and Dr Derek Buckle (April-May 2013)

Mount Augusta (aka Boundary Peak 183, 4289m) was first climbed in 1952 by its north ridge, a route followed by this leader in 1993 when making the fourth ascent. In 1993 he made an attempt to climb the east ridge (MEF Reference 93/29), but a badly corniced section on the approach spur from the north put paid to the attempt. In 2013 he returned, hoping that by approaching from the south, he would gain the ridge via long but relatively straightforward snow slopes. The flight into the range was delayed for a week by storms and record precipitation, so once on the Seward Glacier with a limited weather window they abandoned plans for Augusta, and concentrated on summiting Mt Eaton (3336m), an unclimbed summit on the east ridge. This they achieved in two days, and immediately started to reverse the route. On reaching their previous high camp, they decided to rest overnight before continuing the descent. But the weather was against them, and with only one day's food they were trapped there for the next eight days, as an estimated six metres of snow fell. Each day they had to dig out the tent and re-pitch on top of the snow pack. Eventually, they called for help, and in a welcome break in the weather, a rescue helicopter was able to land nearby to ferry them back to safety. MEF Ref 13/28

AMERICA – SOUTH & ANTARCTICA

Alpine Club Antarctic 2013 Dr Phil Wickens with Ms Hannah Baker, Dr Derek Buckle, Jamie Goodhart & Mike Pinney from UK plus Stefan Jachmich from Germany & Bjorn Riis-Johannessen from Norway (January 2013)

Very few people have landed in the Beascochea Bay and Leroux Bay on the Antarctic Peninsula, so the area is largely unexplored and hence ideal for an MEF supported expedition. Sailing from Ushuaia on *Spirit of Sydney*, the team cleared paperwork and other formalities at Puerto Williams and sailed east then south into the Drake Passage in relatively calm conditions to land at Clapp Point in Collins Bay, at the southern end of the Trooz Glacier. Two camps were established on the Belgica Glacier, from which first ascents were made of six mountains between 616m and 2270m by routes up to AD. Plans to attempt further peaks had to be abandoned when the forecast of strengthening westerly winds threatened to pack ice into the bays, and make crossing the Drake Passage and rounding Cape Horn potentially dangerous, so the decision was made to leave Antarctica as soon as possible. This expedition also received a grant from the AC Climbing Fund. MEF Ref 13/01

British Ulvetanna Big Wall 2012/13 (Antarctica) Leo Houlding with Alastair Lee, Jason Pickles & Chris Rabone from UK plus Sean Leary from USA & David Reeves from South Africa (December 2012–January 2013)

Ulvetanna (Norwegian for *Wolf's Tooth*, 2931m) in the Fenriskjettfen

Range of Queen Maud Land had received four previous ascents, but this was the first team to attempt its 1750m NE Ridge: they also planned to make a high quality film of the climb. Although the weather was mostly good, they experienced two storms while on the wall, with 30 cm of snow, 35 knot winds and temperature (with wind-chill) of -35° C – so cold that several team members experienced problems with dental fillings and crowns falling out! They graded the route VI, E6 6b, A2+. The film, entitled *The Last Great Climb*, was released in November 2013, since when it has won prizes at Kendal and Banff. MEF Ref 13/04

Welsh Patagonia 2013 (Argentina) Tom Ripley with Ollie Burrows plus Phil Wesseler from USA (November-December 2013)

The publication of Rolo Garibotti's Guide Book has led to an increase in climbers visiting the FitzRoy group, particularly as there were reports that there had been a noticeable improvement in Patagonian weather in recent years. Ripley and Burrows hoped to climb one or more new rock routes in the area and teamed up with Wesseler who they had met previously. However, they discovered that conditions were far too cold for rock-climbing, so they had to be satisfied with repeats of the *Whillans-Cochrane Route* on Aguja Poincenot (3036m) and the *Amy-Vidailhet Route* on Aguja Guillaumet (aka 'La Guillo', 2579m). MEF Ref 13/08

Wall of Paine 2013 (Chile) Jerry Gore with Calum Muskett and Mike (Twid) Turner plus Raphael Jochaud from France (October-November 2013).

The main objective of this team was to climb the S Face of the South Tower of Paine, the biggest unclimbed 'big wall' in Patagonia. Unfortunately the local weather dictated otherwise, and after being trapped in the valley for eight days due to high winds, they decided to try and complete the line on the right edge of the face started by McAleese and Turner in 2006 (MEF Ref 06/13). Despite three weeks of bad weather, they eventually completed the route but a ferocious storm (with winds up to 150 kph) prevented them from reaching the summit, although only 100m of easy climbing remained. MEF Ref 13/13

British Darwin Range 2013 (Chile) Simon Yates and Andy Cave (September 2013) The Cordillera Darwin Range of mountains lies in Tierra del Fuego, and is noted for its poor weather – and hence many unclimbed peaks. After flying to Ushuaia, this team boarded Marcel de Letter's yacht *Iorana* to sail into the Fjord Senor Pia. Their first climbing attempt had to be abandoned due to dramatic changes in the glacier since the leader's visit in 2007. Moving further east to Caleta Olla, they made an attempt on the South Face of unclimbed Roncagli III (2019m), but were stopped short of the summit by a huge crevasse that split the whole face. It was filled with ice debris and overhung on its far side, and they could find no way to overcome it. Bad weather prevented any further climbing. MEF Ref 13/16

British South Georgia 2013 (Antarctica) Julian Freeman-Attwood and Ed Douglas (October-November 2013). This team sailed 1300km from Port Stanley to King Haakon Bay on *Pelagic Australis*, to act as unpaid guides to 5 non-climbers hoping to repeat the 'Shackleton Traverse' of 1916. They then planned to attempt the first ascent of one of the Trident Peaks in the Allardyce Range. The start of the traverse was delayed by several days because of the weather, but when they eventually set off, in continuing bad weather, they realised that the potential risk of wind slab avalanche during the descent from the Trident with an inexperienced team would be unacceptable. They therefore decided to omit this part of the traverse, and arranged to be picked up by *Pelagic Australis* in Cook Bay. After relocating to Fortuna Bay, they continued the traverse to Stromness Bay. But by now, so much time had been lost that there was insufficient left to attempt any of the Trident Peaks, so they had to be satisfied with an ascent of Mt Hodges (605m), near Grytviken. MEF Ref 13/18

GREENLAND & ARCTIC

Eagle Ski Club Liverpool Land Dave Wynne-Jones with Dr Philippa Cockman, Stuart Gallagher, Adele Long, Dr Declan Phelan, Howard Pollitt and John Russell plus Blackie – a dog taken as 'polar bear alert/deterrent'. (April-May 2013)

This team planned to explore the coastal mountains of the Himmerland Peninsular in Liverpool Land (East Greenland) and make as many first ascents as possible on ski. From the head of Narratfjord (adjacent to some hot springs) they explored to east and west, making 4 first ascents. Moving south to Frydendal, they then climbed an unnamed 825m peak to the west. Further south still they climbed an 1100m peak to the east of Mariager Fjord, before evacuating to Scoresbyssund by snowmobile. MEF Ref 13/12

Oxford West Greenland Tom Codrington with Jacob Cook, Ian Faulkner and Peter Hill plus boat crew Angela Lilienthal & Clive Woodman (16 Jun-20 Aug 2013)

Although neither had any previous sailing experience, Codrington & Hill planned to emulate Bill Tilman and commence their expedition by sailing to Greenland. They therefore arranged to meet the owners of the 11.5 metre fibreglass 'Cosmic Dancer V' in Canada. After a brief introduction to the basics of off-shore sailing, they embarked on a hectic 4-week passage across a gale ridden Labrador Sea *en route* for Greenland. The less said about that the better, but eventually they met up with the rest of the team in Aasiaat. The object of the expedition was to explore the potential for new routes and first ascents of big walls around Ummannaq Fjord. In this they were successful, achieving five major big wall routes, including two on the huge Horn of Upernivik and three on previously unknown cliffs rising more than 800m out of the sea. MEF Ref 13/29

HIMALAYA – INDIA

Indian-British Exploration Expedition 2013 Victor Saunders with Dr Susan Jensen and Andy Parkin from UK plus Divyesh & Vineeta Muni from Mumbai (July-August 2013)

Access to the Saser group of peaks in the Indian Karakoram is only permitted to foreigners if accompanied by Indian climbers, so this team planned to explore and make first ascents, hopefully of Plateau Peak (7300m) and/or Chamshen (7017m).

In approaching the area, they made the first crossing of the very technical Sakang Col (6150m) from North Shukpa Kunchang Glacier to a valley between Saser Kangri II and Saser Kangri III. After a reconnaissance of the area, the British team members headed back to re-provision, and late one night, while they were camped on the N Shukpa Kunchang Glacier approximately 1.5km away from Saser Kangri II, a massive avalanche swept its N face. Although the debris did not reach them, the blast from the avalanche lifted Parkin's tent and deposited it – plus occupant, still in his sleeping bag – some 20m down a deep crevasse. The other tent, (together with Saunders and Jensen) was bowled along to rest on the lip of the same crevasse.

With limited equipment at their disposal, it took several hours before they could rescue Parkin from the crevasse, and as he had injured his back, the priority was to evacuate him to civilisation. Although strictly 'illegal', thankfully the team was equipped with a satellite phone, with which they arranged for him to be rescued by helicopter and flown to Leh.

Back in the mountains, the remaining team members were able to make the first ascent of Chamshen via its west ridge (PD-) before packing up and returning to face court proceedings (and a fine) for carrying the satellite phone. It is understood that Parkin has since made a complete recovery from his injuries.

Note: Dr Susan Jensen was awarded the Alison Chadwick Memorial Grant for 2013 for her participation in this and in 13/17. MEF Ref 13/11

Scottish Himachal Pradesh 2013 (India) Andy Nisbet with Robert Adams, Bob Hamilton, Dr Susan Jensen & Steve Kennedy (May-July 2013)

Summits in the Darcha Valley of Himachal Pradesh region were only officially opened to climbers a few years ago, thus offering scope for exploration and first ascents of peaks over 6000m. The prime objective of this team was Peak G22 on the border of Ladakh (Zaskar), which Jensen had previously attempted from the north/east (MEF Ref 12/18A). However, reconnaissance missions revealed that its approach from this side would test the hardest siege tactics, so the team decided to attempt Peak 6080m instead. On this they achieved the first ascent, and named it 'Goat Peak'. The peak to its south had an attractive summit reminiscent of the Inaccessible Pinnacle on Skye, so this was the next one to be attempted. Although they reached the summit ridge at 5710m, worsening snow conditions and

lack of time prevented them from reaching the summit. On the other side of the valley, they completed the first traverse of a ridge ('Para Handy Ridge') connect 4 peaks, which they named (N to S) 'McPhail's', 'Dougie', 'Sunny Jim' & 'Vital Spark'. MEF Ref 13/17

British Kishtwar Kailash 2013 Mick Fowler with Mike Morrison, Paul Ramsden & Rob Smith (September-October 2013)

Although Kailash (6451m) is the last major peak in the eastern sector of the Kishtwar Himalaya, there was no record of it ever being attempted before the arrival of this team. To avoid the troubles in Kashmir, their approach was via the Rhotang Pass and down the Chenab Gorge. Base Camp was established at c4000m, a few hours short of Kishtwar Kailash. Climbing as two separate pairs, Fowler and Ramsden were successful in making the first ascent of the peak via a challenging line on its West Face. The ascent took 5½ days with another 1½ to descend to base camp: the highest technical difficulties encountered were ED and Scottish VI. Meanwhile, Morrison & Smith undertook a reconnaissance of the peaks surrounding the Chomochior Glacier. MEF Ref 13/19A

HIMALAYA – NEPAL

NZ Anidesha Chuli 2013 Rob Frost with Ben Dare, Andrei van Dusschoten & Scott Blackford Scheele (April-May 2013)

Anidesha Chuli (aka 'White Wave', 6808m) lies in a 'Restricted Area' in remote far eastern Nepal, and prior to this team, there is no record of any previous attempt to climb it. However, it is one of the very few unclimbed peaks above 6800m which are on the NMT's permitted list. After establishing an interim base camp at 4600m in Ghunsa valley, they approached via the little visited Ramtang Glacier, setting up further camps at 4800m, 5100m, 5500m and 6000m. From here Dare and Scheele set out up the East Ridge hoping to set up one further camp from which to make a summit bid. When out of sight of his companion at 6500m, Scheele fell 85m sustaining serious head injuries: his companions managed to get him down to Camp 2 from where he was evacuated by helicopter a few days later. Dusschoten and Frost made one further unsuccessful summit attempt, before aborting. However, they think that they know of a less technical route to the summit which they would recommend to future expeditions. MEF Ref 13/02

British Chandi Himal (Nepal) Guy Wilson with David Chapman and Neil Warren (October-November 2013)

Inspired by the British Far West Nepal Expedition 2011 (MEF Ref 11/01), this team planned to visit the same area (Changla Himal) to explore and hopefully make the first ascent of Gave Ding (6571m). However, due to permit restrictions, they had to relocate to the largely unexplored Chandi Himal Range, with Chandi Himal (6069m) as their main objective. From a high camp at 5400m, they reached a col at 5950m where they dumped their

technical equipment and proceeded unroped. Unfortunately, at 6000m the easy ground was replaced by a pillar of loose rock which formed the summit itself, and which brought them to a halt. Retreating to the col, they saved the day with an ascent of a subsidiary snow dome of 6024m on the other side of the col from Chandi Himal. As they recovered back at base camp, the weather took a dramatic turn with heavy snowfall putting a stop to further climbing: all efforts were now directed to getting themselves and all their gear safely back to civilisation. After a few days with little progress, their agent offered to arrange helicopter evacuation, which under the circumstances, they were happy to accept. MEF Ref 13/22

PAKISTAN

British Charakusa 2013 (Pakistan) Jon Griffith and Andy Houseman (July-September 2013)

Although the Charakusa valley is much frequented, there are still some unclimbed peaks in the area. The main objective of this duo was the first ascent of Link Sar (7041m), a very complex peak which has foiled several strong climbers in the past. They made a couple of recce runs on K6 (aka Baltistan Peak, 7282m) to introduce Houseman to the area, and to check out the current condition of the faces. The line on Link Sar that they hoped to climb starts on the north face and is huge and complex, and will require vertical and overhanging dry tooling to reach the rocky summit. Unfortunately, very hot weather did not bode well for north faces or even for acclimatising on lower peaks, as they were dangerously falling apart. Griffith is already planning a return visit.

This expedition received the Nick Estcourt Award for 2013. MEF Ref 13/24

CHINA AND TIBET

Haba Xue Shan 2013 (Caving) Gavin Lowe with Nick Edwards, Kayleigh Gilkes, Steve Macnamara, Steve Cullagh, Jock Read and Ed Whelan (August-September 2013)

Having examined the North side of Haba Xue Shan (5396m) in 2010, this team planned to prospect for caves on the SE Ridge of this peak in Yunnan Province, and carry out initial exploration if resources permit. The mountain is situated above the Jinsha Jiang (Yangtse River) which was thought to be the site of resurgences, and as the river is at 1600m there is potential for cave depths of well over 3000m. With almost continuous rain and low cloud while they were in the area, visibility was limited, but they managed to do a thorough search from valley level up to a ridge at 4600m. Unfortunately, they discovered that the rock in the area was very thinly bedded and shattered, so that the four small caves that they discovered soon became too tight for further exploration. MEF Ref 13/34

MISCELLANEOUS

Shan Plateau 2013 (Caving) Dr Peter Talling with Tim Guilford, Fleur Loveridge, Lou Maurice & Ben Wright from UK plus Prof Liu Hong from China (December 2012-January 2013). This was the fourth caving expedition to visit the Shan State of Myanmar (Burma) since access to foreign visitors was allowed in 2010. The prime aim of this trip was to continue the exploration of caves near the town of Ywangan, including extending the longest and deepest known system in the country (Kyauk Khaung or 'Stone Cave'). In this they were highly successful, extending the length from 2.3km to 4.8km. Exploration was curtailed at a depth of 148m when they ran out of rope at the bottom of a 30m pitch. The team also investigated 2 major resurgences, which if linked to Kyauk Khaung would indicate a major system with an elevation range in excess of 300m. They also collected and preserved samples of previously unknown cave-adapted fish, for study in the Universities of Oxford, Kunming and Mandalay. MEF Ref 13/03

British West Mustabbes 2013 (Kyrgyzstan) Paul Josse with Steve Brown, Phil Morgan, & John Venier from UK plus Terje Lokken from Norway (August-September 2013). Although British climbers have visited the Eastern Glacier of the Mustabbes river in the At Bashi range of Kyrgyzstan, the Western Glacier remains largely unexplored, so was an ideal location for this exploratory expedition. After flying to Bishkek, an eventful journey in a 6wd vehicle enabled them to establish a base camp at c3600m on the right-hand branch of the Mustabbes River. From here and an advanced base camp on the central glacier, they carried out a thorough exploration of the area, achieving first ascents of eight peaks ranging from 4430m to 4640m, with grades of F to PD+, giving each of them a unique name. This expedition also received a grant from the Alpine Climbing Fund. MEF Ref 13/09

'The Silk Road' Tajikistan 2013 Struan Chisholm with Leonard Horst-meyer, Max Jamilly, Sam Newmark, Calum Nicoll, & Theo Scott, (July-September 2013). After a 2-week drive from UK to Tajikistan, this team of university students started their walk-in to the mountains surrounding the Rog Valley, but when a rucksack containing a passport rolled down a hillside to disappear in a raging torrent, they were forced to return to Dushanbe to arrange for the British Embassy to issue a replacement. This wasted a whole week, leaving insufficient time to reach the area where they had intended to place their base camp. They therefore drove east up the Zerafshan Valley to approach the mountains from the north, establishing a camp at c4000m. From here, over the next 2 weeks they made ascents of Mt. Christopher Ward (4922m) and Mullach Siseal Scott (4492m) plus 3 minor tops, with difficulties up to TD. The drive back to UK was delayed due to changes in Russian visa legislation, and necessitated a more circuitous southern route. MEF Ref 13/20

University of Bristol Djangart 2013 (Kyrgyzstan) Ross Davidson with Harry Bloxham, George Cave, Clay Conlon, Al Docherty & Harry Kingston (July-August 2013)

The objective of this team was to explore the glaciated valleys in the Tien Shan that run into the Djangart valley, making first ascents of as many peaks as possible. Unfortunately just before leaving home they learned that one of their main objectives – Pik 5318m – had just received its first ascent by an American team. Undeterred, they concentrated on others, and climbing as pairs achieved first ascents of seven peaks ranging from 4822m to 5100m via routes which they graded AD- to D-. The team has proposed names for each of them, but still awaits the approval of the Kyrgyzstan Mountaineering Federation. MEF Ref 13/21

Scottish-South African Wakhan 2013 (Afghanistan) Alan Halewood and Richard Parker from UK plus Richmond MacIntyre from South Africa (July-August 2013)

Until fairly recently, the Little Pamir range of the Wakhan Corridor lay within a restricted area, and hence Qara Jilga (6094m) (aka Qara Jeelga), remained as one of the last unclimbed 6000m peaks in the country. On a previous trip to the area (MEF Ref 10/15) the leader had made a reconnaissance of the approaches to the peak, so hoped that the present trip would result in its first ascent. Unfortunately, while descending from the North Ridge of the main summit during an acclimatisation climb, MacIntyre was struck on the head by a falling sharp-edged rock which rendered him unconscious. After being lowered some 300m, he was able to walk with support, but reported neck pain and altered vision in one eye. It was obvious that he needed professional attention, so after a day's rest, evacuation continued to Dushanbe and early flights home. It is understood that MacIntyre has since made a full recovery, with no permanent damage. MEF Ref 13/25

Anglo-New Zealand Djangart 2013 (Kyrgyzstan) Tom Bell with Timothy Elson, Max Folkett, Reg Measures, Hugh Thomas & Neil Thomas (August 2013)

This team (mainly from the Universities of Leeds & Sheffield) decided that in view of its relatively easy access and lack of bureaucracy, the Djangart Range would be a good choice for a first expedition to the greater ranges. In particular, they hoped to make first ascents of several 5000m peaks in the Sauktor area, but unfortunately, the helicopter flying them in from Maida Adyr actually dropped them some 10km away from their intended base camp. Undeterred, they split into 2 groups of 3 and, between spells of bad weather, were successful in making the first ascents of Pt 4871 (Peak Fotheringham), Pt 4950 (Peak Kinmundy), Pt 5051 (Pk Macmillan) and Pt 5168 (Pk Vinton-Boot). They also made the first traverse of the Djanghorn Ridge, which included first ascents of 2 more peaks, and second ascents of 2 others. MEF Ref 13/27