



## ***NEW PEAKS CLIMBED IN THE WESTERN KOKSHAAL-T***

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Byeliy (aka Grand Poohbah, 5697m), on left, from the north. This well-defended unclimbed the central region of the Western Kokshaal-too on the border of Kyrghyzstan and China. To Peak 5611m. [Photo] Stuart Howard

The eastern (Dankova) and western (Kizil Asker; see the [September 17 NewsWire](#) regarding recently climbed east face) sectors of the Western Kokshaal-too have been explored by a number of (non-CIS) climbing parties. Since a French-German team traveled to the Dankova region in 1997, an Anglo-American-German party to the Kizil Asker area in 1997, several recent teams have been investigating the little known central section.

The Western Kokshaal-too forms a relatively remote part of the Tien Shan situated on the Kyrghyzstan/China border. Since the first non-CIS visitors, exploration of this compact area of dramatic peaks has been dominated by Pat Littlejohn and his International School of Mountaineering expedition splinter group from one of Littlejohn's expeditions traveled east to the valley leading up to the Malitskovo Glacier and climbed a 4850-meter peak east of the entrance. Littlejohn was back in 2000 establishing a base camp below the Navlikin Glacier to the east, from where he hoped to attempt the first ascent of Peak Byeliy (aka Grand Poohbah, 5697m). Byeliy has only been seen one serious attempt in 2000 by Jerry Dodrill, Mike Libecki, Doug and Jed Workman traveled to the Chinese side of the mountain and climbed 600 meters up the southwest ridge before stopped by a vicious lightning storm close to the summit. In 2005 the New Zealand-based team of Paul Knott, Grant Piper and Graham Rowley hoped to climb it from the Fersmana Glacier east of the Malitskovo but could not see a safe line on the northeast, east or southern flanks.

In 2006 Littlejohn's team tried to reach the unclimbed Peak 5611m immediately north of Byeliy but were stopped by heavy snowfall. Other members climbed peaks lower down the Malitskovo Glacier. Attempts on Peaks 4995m and 4975m. On the first they reached a forepeak but were stopped by a dangerously corniced connecting ridge, while on the latter they were turned back at ca. 4900m by the threat of avalanche.

poor, but the pair managed to make first ascents of Peak 4975m and Peak 5055m. Both the are marked on Martin Gamache's American Alpine Club map (Alpine Mapping Guild, 2005), to the southwest of 4975m. GPS readings on the summit gave 5100m for Peak 4975 and 5055m for Peak 5055. Both peaks provided simple PD-grade ascents. The pair then turned to Peak 4995m, but found more interesting climbing up to AD as far as the summit ridge. Above, the final section of unstable slush was considered too unsafe to attempt. Some days were then spent on the North side of the range, but their hopes of attempting a peak north of 5611m were dashed by fresh snowfall.

Howard and Swinburne note that a team of South African guides was also due to be active in the area over the summer, and at the time of writing, Littlejohn is back in-situ. Due to alpine guiding commitments, September is the chosen month for ISM expeditions but is, in any case, generally considered the best month to climb in this area due to more stable weather, lower temperatures, and firmer snow conditions. Howard and Swinburne, judging by their own experiences, would also recommend September as the best time to visit the range.

**Source:** Stuart Howard



Dave Swinburne on the summit of Peak 5005 (GPS reading of 5061m) after the first ascent of innumerable alpine peaks that form part of the Western Kokshaal-too, straddling the border between Kyrgyzstan and China. [Photo] Stuart Howard

