

PERU

The Andes of Peru form one of the world's great mountain playgrounds, visited by many hundreds of climbers from all around the world during the past sixty years. They are very extensive, comprising twenty or more separately identifiable ranges, and are thought by many to offer a very good alternative to climbing in the Himalaya. The finest are the Cordilleras Blanca, Huayhuash, Vilcabamba and Vilcanota.

Roughly speaking, north of the central Peruvian mining town of Cerro de Pasco the Peruvian Andes are made up of three parallel cordilleras (Occidental, Central and Oriental), separated by the Marañon and Huallaga rivers. The Blanca and Huayhuash ranges are situated in the Cordillera Occidental which is the only one of significance to mountaineers in this sector of Peru. South of Cerro de Pasco the Andes continue as two distinct cordilleras, the Occidental near the Pacific coast, and the Oriental on the fringe of the Amazon jungle. They are separated by an elevated and arid plateau, broken up by various depressions, the largest of which contains Lake Titicaca astride the Peru-Bolivia border. In southern Peru the finest peaks are situated, almost without exception, in the Cordillera Oriental, principally in the Vilcabamba-Urubamba and Vilcanota ranges.

Although isolated climbs were made by the Incas, the Spanish conquistadores and others, including several attempts on Peru's highest peak Huascarán in the first decade of the twentieth century, Peru's mountaineering history really dates from 1932, when the first of three D.TM.A.V. expeditions in the 1930s explored and climbed in the Blanca and Huayhuash and, through the media of their magnificently illustrated accounts and their maps, brought these mountains to the attention of the climbing world. Elsewhere, the one person who did most to open up the ranges of southern Peru was the distinguished Italian climber Piero Ghiglione, who is said to have climbed more mountains than anyone else, and in every part of the world. Since the Second World War, Peruvians have become enthusiastic climbers, the best known being César Morales Arnao, the director of the principal Peruvian mountain journal *Revista Peruana de Andinismo*. Another expert on the ranges of Peru was Canadian John Ricker.

The principal climbing season in Peru is May-September. Almost all the climbing is expeditionary in nature, with the modern emphasis towards alpine-style ascents rather than Himalayan siege tactics. Detailed information in the form of maps, guidebooks and articles ranges from excellent for the important and popular Cordillera Blanca, to scanty for some of the lesser groups.

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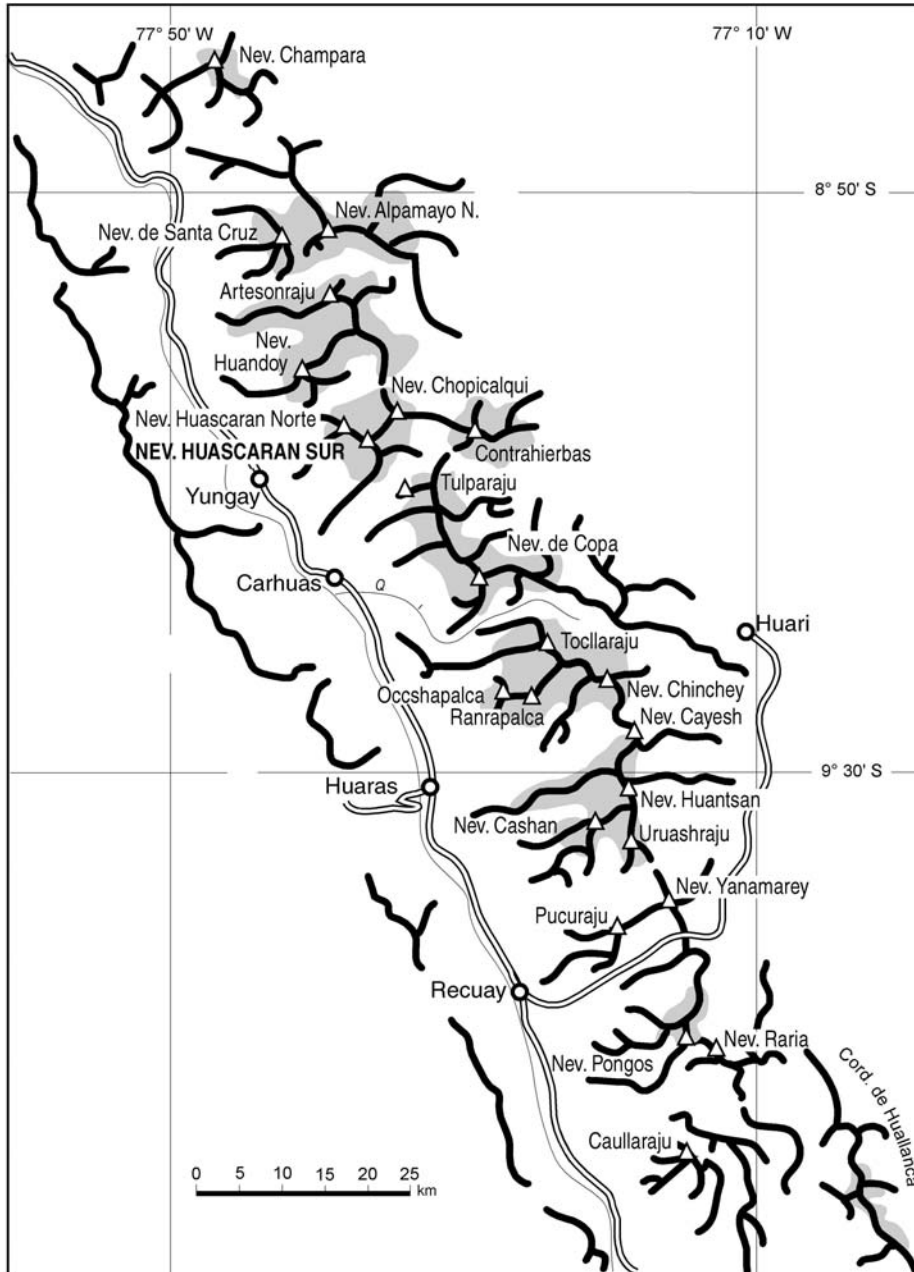
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Northern Cordilleras

(Including Cordillera Negra and Cordillera Rosko)

Map showing Cordilleras Blanca and Huallanca



Situated north of the Cordillera Blanca are four minor mountain systems. Furthest north in the Cordillera Occidental is the Cumulca group situated north and east of the city of Cajamarca; it has a southerly spur. Peaks include Cayreg, Cumulca, Colloadar, Colloatan and Yanahuanga. Next, east of Trujillo and near Huanachuco, is the Huailillas massif with Pabellon and Cashibara.

Just north of the Cordillera Blanca is the very small Cordillera Rosko (otherwise known as

Conchucos) which has a few peaks about 5000 metres high, which were climbed by a Japanese-Peruvian party in 1965. Also in this area, one of the early German explorers, Oscar Schlagintweit, climbed an unidentified peak in 1908 in the Nudo de Pelagatos. (See Ricker's guide, Yuraq Janka, for map and details of the Cordillera Rosko). East of these groups is the Cordillera Oriental-Norte, headed by Nevado Acrotambo, a snow peak in a huge area of rocky summits. It was climbed in 1932 by Hans Kinzl. Other peaks in this range include Pagrasho, Ventanilla and Calla-Calla.

West of, and parallel to, the Cordillera Blanca is the barren, snow free Cordillera Negra, the highest peak of which is Pico Rocarre. The rocky peaks rarely rise above 5000 metres and offer little to the mountaineer apart from magnificent views of the Cordillera Blanca. One reported ascent is that of Cerro Chaccha in 1955, made by H. Huber and three others. In recent years Japanese expeditions have climbed various unnamed peaks in order to view the Cordillera Blanca.

Peak List

Cordillera Rosko (Cord.de Conchucos, or Huarica)

Cuello Cëndor 5072m: 1-1965.

Cuello Cëndor Oeste 5100m: 1-1965.

P.c.4990m: rock peak: 1-1965.

P.c.5000m: snow peak: 1-1965.

Rosco Grande 5188m: 1-1965.

Aguaraju 5100m: 1-1965.

Cordillera Blanca

This range is the finest in Peru, perhaps even in the whole of the Andes, and its peaks are renowned for their steep slopes armoured with exotic ice-flutings and summits defended by immense unstable cornices. Thus most of the major peaks involve technical ice-climbing. Access to all parts of the range, which is approximately 180 kilometres long by twenty kilometres wide, is good, even as far as the glaciers, which descend to around 4400 metres, the snowline being some 300 metres higher. The whole range is comprehensively covered in John Ricker's guidebook, Yuraq Janka.

The principal groups of peaks, from north to south, are Champará; Millwaqocha, a massif of minor peaks; Santa Cruz, Pucahirca, Quitaraju and Alpamayo; Huandoy, Artesonraju, Caras and Chacaraju; Huascar n and Chopicalqui; Contrahierbas; Copa, Hualcan and Nevado Ulta; Perlilla, a massif of lesser summits; Chinchey, Toollaraju, Palcaraju, Pucaranra, Ranrapalca and Cayesh; Huantsan; Yanamarey, an isolated cluster of minor peaks; Pongos and Raria; and Caullaraju.

Possibly the first European to penetrate the range was C. R. Enock who, in October 1903, persuaded several Indians to accompany him in a hair-raising attempt to cross the snow covered Abra Villén [a pass, c.5200m], between the Chinchey and Huantsan massifs, with a view to establishing a trade route from Huaraz in the Santa valley to Huari on the eastern side. Six months later, Enock, an Italian and some Indians, made the first attempt on Huascar n, from the west side, being turned back at about 5100 metres by the first large crevasses. However he did estimate the height of the peak accurately. Enock was followed by the determined little American academic Annie Peck who, in the course of many trials and tribulations in the years 1904, 1906 and 1908, finally reached the summit of the lower North peak of Huascaràn at her fifth attempt. Her exaggerated estimate of the height of the peak, made in an attempt to wrest the women's altitude record from Fanny Bullock Workman, and

acrimonious remarks made by her guides inevitably cast suspicion on her ascent, but this has never been seriously in doubt. The only other known travellers in the early twentieth century were all Germans - geologist G. Steinmann, geographer Wilhelm Sievers and botanist A. Weberbauer. Their publications contributed greatly to the scientific knowledge of the cordillera but their journeys were confined to some valleys and passes, and there was no overall impression of the range until the arrival in 1932 of the first D.Ó.A.V. expedition.

Apart from surveying and other scientific aims, largely carried out by Dr. Hans Kinzl and resulting in one of the best mountain maps ever produced, the aim of the 1932 expedition was to ascend the most prominent peaks in the range. The party was led by Philip Borchers, accompanied by Erwin Schneider, E. Hein, H. Hoerlin, W. Bernard, B. Lukas and Dr. Kinzl. Their first objective was Champará but, hampered by fresh snow, they achieved only several lesser peaks. Next, an attempt on Contrahierbas was stopped by a breaking cornice and avalanche danger after an impromptu bivouac. After waiting for conditions to improve, the climbers decided to attack Huascar n by its west slope, through the steep ice-field to the saddle (La Garganta) between the north and south peaks. At last, at four o'clock in the afternoon on the sixth day, after struggling through thigh-deep snow above the saddle, they reached the summit of the massive South peak. Two weeks later they ascended the east peak of the massif, Chopicalqui, a very fine ice pyramid, steep and not easy. The party was now depleted by sickness and other work, but Hein and Schneider achieved the ascents of Artesonraju and the difficult and dangerous Huandoy Norte; the latter was attempted from three sides for a month before it succumbed. Finally they set up equipment to measure cosmic rays on Copa, Hoerlin spending three weeks at 5500 metres and above. All told, members of the expedition climbed five summits over 6000 metres and fourteen between 5000-6000 metres.

The second D.Ó.A.V. expedition in 1936 was led by Dr. Kinzl, with Erwin Schneider and Arnold Awerzger. Their main objective that year was the exploration of the Cordillera Huayhuash but first they explored the northern part of the Cordillera Blanca. Based in Yungay, their first excursion was to the most northerly of the big peaks, Champará, a massive peak with a broad flat snow summit and steep flanks; this was climbed via the west ridge. Next the remote Alpamayo valley was explored and Quitaraju climbed via the west ridge. Lastly Schneider and Hómmmerle, a local hacienda manager, set out to cross the Llanganuco Pass and return through the Santa Cruz valley. They made a successful attempt on Pucahirca Sur but their trip was dogged by bad weather, they were robbed, and finally they ran out of food three days before reaching civilization again.

In 1939 Dr. Kinzl was in the southern part of the range with new companions who repeated the Peck route on Huascar n Norte and made first ascents of Contrahierbas, Hualcan, Chinchey, Toellaraju, Palcaraju and Ranrapalca. Hans Kinzl's last major expedition in 1954 was again to the Cordillera Huayhuash. The beautiful books and precise maps he produced on the two ranges testify to his dedication to the geography of Peru. An Honorary Member of the Sociedad Geográfica de Lima, holder of the Peruvian Order of Merit for Distinguished Services and many European honours, he was the sage of Alpine and Andean glaciological studies. In 1953 an area between Copa and Hualcan, where he studied cosmic rays for many weeks, was designated 'Glaciar Kinzl'. He died in 1979 before completing his last great work, a history of Huascarán.

There was no further activity until 1948 when Frédéric Marmillod and four companions from the Academic Alpine Club Zurich spent two months in the range. Their first major climb was Cashan Este, via the south-west glacier through deep snow and crevasses and up the final ice pyramid via the exposed north-west ridge. Next they attempted Pucaranra by a rib on the east face but were forced to

give up by the steepness and bad conditions. Ten days later they ascended the peak by the steep and difficult south ridge, bivouacing high on the mountain during descent. The same day two other members climbed Nevado Bayo by the very corniced west ridge. Santa Cruz was tackled next by two ropes, one on the north ridge and the other on the north flank, the latter having to bivouac only one pitch below the summit. An attempt on Alpamayo came to an abrupt end when a breaking cornice carried the climbers down 200 metres, fortunately without serious injury. The expedition closed with an attempt on Caras via the south glacier and east ridge, broken off after seven hours of struggling through hip-deep powder snow.

During the 1950s the Cordillera Blanca rapidly developed into an international playground, with expeditions every year by climbers from more than a dozen different countries worldwide. Since then the number of climbers visiting the range has rivalled even that of the Himalaya; consequently only the highlights are dealt with below.

Once called the world's most beautiful mountain, Alpamayo is the outstanding peak in the Santa Cruz group. The Swiss attempt was followed in 1951 when a Franco-Belgian party, misled by darkness, claimed an ascent of the peak although they had only reached the north end of the summit ridge, via the north ridge. The true South peak was climbed in 1957 by Günther Hauser and three companions via the steep, corniced south ridge. On the third ascent in 1966 a British party repeated the ascent of the north ridge and traversed the summit ridge. Several variations followed but the next major events took place in 1975, i.e. the ascent of the south-west face, and the first complete traverse of the mountain. The south-west face was climbed by an Italian party led by Casimo Ferrari, starting from a camp at the foot of the glacier on the north side of the Quebrada Santa Cruz, in the Quebrada Arhuagqocha. Fixed ropes were used in the ascent to the pass at the south end of the south ridge, where another camp was placed in full view of the south-west face. The ascent of the 400-metre, ice-fluted face took four days, in shade most of the way and using fixed ropes. The traverse of the mountain was achieved by two Americans, D. Manning and B. Carson, who ascended the east ridge to the South peak and, using eighty metres of rope, belayed for twenty-five pitches along the one and a half kilometres long, heavily corniced summit ridge, before descending the north ridge. This took four days overall.

Elsewhere in the Santa Cruz group the difficult Taulliraju, first climbed in 1956 by Lionel Terray, resisted several further attacks but the second ascent was eventually made in 1976 by three Japanese climbers via the south face. Steep and difficult rock, vertical ice and storms kept them on the wall for six days. Another fine peak, Quitaraju, received a new route in 1969 when a party of Germans climbed the ice wall and rock buttress to the sharply corniced south-east ridge, and thence to the top, descending via the north face. This continuous climb lasted five days with four bivouacs, including two in snow caves on the south-east ridge. Confusion over Pucahirca Norte was not cleared up until 1961 when Japanese climbers ascended the highest point in the massif, proving that a 1955 American party had climbed the slightly lower adjacent peak. It took two strong Italian expeditions to overcome Pucahirca Central. The 1960 team established three approach camps across the south-east snowfield but the final attack up the south-west ridge failed about thirty metres from the top on account of sheer, rotten ice. The following year new snowfalls kept the ridge in bad condition but finally two beautiful days allowed the snow to consolidate and the climbers managed to make the ascent, although the final 20-metre ice wall required several hours of work.

The horseshoe-shaped Huandoy region contains some of the most exacting peaks in the Cordillera Blanca, including the twin-peaked Chacaraju and the four peaks of Huandoy itself. The highest peak,

Huandoy Norte, was climbed in 1932 by members of the D.Ö.A.V. expedition, as mentioned above. In 1952 Huandoy Este was climbed by an American expedition, by two routes simultaneously, after a tragic start to the proceedings when one member of the party succumbed to pulmonary oedema. The pair attempting the north face found the route fairly easy, notwithstanding the loose rotten rock. The other two also made a rapid ascent of the far more difficult north ridge, at times heavily corniced on the one side and too steep to cling to on the other. In 1955 a German group from Munich were remarkably successful. Their climbs included Caras I, via the 600 icy southern slope to a summit so sharp that only one climber could stand on the top at a time. However, bad weather prevented an ascent of Piramide (de Garcilaso), and climbing difficulties ended an attempt on the rugged granite spire Aguja Nevada about 250 metres below the top. The isolated and difficult Piramide de Garcilaso was climbed in 1957 by Günther Hauser's party, after a risky journey across Laguna Parén. Since then the level of the lake has dropped and the approach is easier.

The ascent of Chacaraju Oeste in 1956 provided what Lionel Terray called his most difficult ice climb. Terray's party climbed the rock and ice of the north-east face to a col between the east and west peaks, which are connected by a fantastically sharp ridge over one kilometre long. From there they followed the heavily corniced east ridge, the most difficult obstacle being a rock wall near the summit. American climbers made a new route from the north in 1964, the final 250 metres being over very steep ice-covered rock to the final ice flutes. Terray returned in 1962 to climb the east peak. This was achieved via the north-east ridge, with several detours on the east face. Despite being a hard route which required three intermediate camps, the climb was accomplished quite quickly and three ropes reached the top.

Some of the most spectacular climbs in this region have been those on the 900-metre, rocky and overhanging South Face of Huandoy Sur. The face was attempted in 1968 by Don Whillans' four-man expedition but was abandoned after several narrow escapes while making a difficult traverse threatened by avalanches. They were soon followed by a French group who also failed, as did a strong Italian party in 1975. However, the following year three routes were achieved on the face. The first was made by Japanese climbers who took a direct line near the centre. Next came the Italians who followed the Japanese to halfway and then traversed left to pick up the British traverse line. Finally a French party under Ren, Desmaison made a direct ascent to the Italian ramp. All three routes were extremely hard siege climbs, involving precarious intermediate camps and much unstable and vertical aid climbing.

Huascarán, by virtue of its great height, is the most popular mountain in Peru and ascents of both its peaks are now numbered in dozens. There are numerous routes on both the lower north peak and on the south peak, including several on the huge six-kilometre long east face, which consists of a 900-metre ice wall topped by a rock rampart of a further 300 metres. Up to 1979 twenty-nine climbers had died on Huascarán, including all fourteen members of a Czech expedition who were overwhelmed by an avalanche triggered by the earthquake on 31 May 1970, which led to the destruction of the villages of Yungay, Huaras and Aija, killing thousands of people. The first difficult route to be put up was on the south face of Huascarán Sur, the work of an American party in 1958; this climb was also the first ascent of the peak by a woman. In 1969 a Canadian group deviated from the normal Garganta route on account of soft snow and tackled the narrow, steep west ridge, reaching the summit next day, and descending by a series of abseils. In 1971 members of a New Zealand expedition made two severe traverses of the South peak. One party climbed the south-east ridge and descended the steep corniced north-east ridge and east glacier wall; the others ascended the east face, traversed the summit and descended by the Garganta route.

Another spectacular peak is the ice needle Cayesh, in the Chinchey group. This was first climbed in 1960 by a New Zealand party via the doubly corniced south ridge on steep rock and ice. They made camps at the base of the west face and at the low point of the south ridge during the ascent, and bivouaced in an ice cave on the way down. On the west side of the peak is a large rock face and it was up this that another New Zealand expedition made a new route on Cayesh in 1973. This route gave four days of sustained mixed climbing and problematic route-finding. The climbers exited to the south-west ridge, still several difficult pitches below the summit and did not actually continue to the top. The descent was made down the original route. Several more routes have been done on the west face since then, as well as one on the east face.

Among the most remarkable climbs in the Cordillera Blanca were those made by Dr. Nicolas Jaeger in 1977 and 1978. On Alpamayo he made the second ascent of the south face, soloing it in two and a half hours and descending the north face in forty-five minutes. He also made solo ascents of Santa Cruz (N. ridge intégral), Ranrapalca (S.E. face), Pucaranra (N.W. ridge), Palcaraju (S.E. ridge), and Huascarán Sur (S.E. ridge). In 1978 Jaeger made five more solo ascents: Taullaraju (S. face, S.S.E. ridge), Abasraju (E. face direct), Santa Cruz (S.E. face direct), Huandoy Oeste (S.W. face), and Chacaraju Este (S. face direct). During his visits to Peru, Jaeger also spent sixty days alone at 6700 metres on Huascarán, making physiological observations and writing a book about his experiences. The thirty-two year-old Frenchman disappeared on Lhotse in April 1980 and the northern slopes of Huascarán above La Garganta have been designated 'Glaciar Jaeger' in his memory.

Peak List

(Reference should be made to the comprehensive guidebook, Yuraq Janka, by John Ricker and the 'Climbs and Expeditions' sections of the AAJ. I.G.N. map 1:100,000, Sheets (Hojas) 18h Corongo, 19h Carhuaz, 19i Huari, 20i Recuay).

Champarà Group

P.c.5050m: W. of P.5326: 1-1932.

San Juliàn (Nadelhorn) 5326m: 1-1932 from the N.

Champarà 5749m: 1-1936 via W. ridge, N. face.

Champarà Este 5450m: on S.E. lateral ridge of Champarà massif: 1-1932 via N.E. side.

Champarà Chico (San Miguel, Champarà Norte) 5273m: 1-1936 via N.E. slopes: From Quebrada Qoyrollcocha-1971.

Millwaqocha Group

Millwaqocha (Milluacocha Este, Central) 5480m: 1-1945 via S.E. slopes: Traverse to main summit via S.E. ridge-1962.

Pilanco (Pilanco Central) 5300m: 1-1966 via N. ridge.

Pilanco Sur 5150m: 1-1966 via E. ridge.

Pilanco Norte 5286m: 1-1966 via S. ridge from col.

Santa Cruz Group

Santa Cruz (Pico de Huaylas, Caruayñ) 6259m: 1-1948 via N.E. flank, N. ridge: Variant-1959: S.W. face, S.W. ridge-1977: S. face-1977: S.E. face direct-1978: S.W. face, W. ridge-1980: S. face (new route)-1987: W. face-1988.

Nev. Atuncocha (Santa Cruz Chico) c.5800m: 1-1958 via N.E. face, N. ridge.

Qarwallum 5290m: on W. ridge of Nev. Santa Cruz: 1-1932.

Santa Cruz Norte (Santa Cruz Chico) 5829m: 1-1967 via W. ridge.
Vizcacha 5320m: 1-1967 via W. ridge.
P.5180m (erroneously Santa Cruz Norte): 1-1965 via S. ridge.
Abasraju 5554m: peak with complex ridges & steep faces: 1-1978 via E. face direct, descend S. ridge, S. face.
Quitaraju c.6040m: 1-1936 via N. flank, W. ridge: Variant-1963: S.E. ridge, descend N. face-1969: W.N.W. face-1976: E. face-1986.
Loyac-hirca c.5600m: minor peak: 1-1957 via S.E. face: Variant-1964: N.E. face-1972: S.E. ridge-1979.
P.c.5650m: on N.E. ridge of Quitaraju: 1-1972 via N.W. face.
P.c.5600m: on N.E. ridge of Quitaraju nearest Alpamayo-Quitaraju col: 1-1972 via N. ridge.
Quisuaraju 5380m: 1-1965 via E. slopes, easy rock.
Alpamayo 5947m: Incomplete ascent-1951 via N. ridge to N. peak: 1-1957 via S. ridge: N. ridge, traverse to S. peak-1966: Variant N.W. face, W. ridge-1966: Variant S. peak from N. col-1968: Traverse E. ridge, S. peak, S.E. wall-1969: Traverse N.E. face, S. peak, N. peak, N. ridge-1970: Variant E. ridge, traverse, N. ridge-1975: S.W. face-1975: S. face, traverse E. face, N. ridge, traverse to S. peak-1977: S.E. face-1979: Variant S.E. face-1980: W. face to N. ridge-1980.
Alpamayo-Pukarashta traverse: 1981 from W.- E. over 6 small marked summits (V, extreme ice).
Jancaruish 5601m: 1-1965 via N. ridge: Traverse S. ridge, descend N. ridge-1970: S.E. snow/ice face-1975.
Caicoraju 5185m: minor point on E. ridge of Jankarurish: 1-1965 via N. ridge: E. ridge-1981.
Tayapampa 5675m: 1-1966 via W. slopes, S. ridge: S.E. spur of S. ridge, W. face-1968: Traverse E. ridge, S. ridge & spur-1970: Traverse N. face, N. ridge, S. ridge, S.E. spur-1974: Traverse N. ridge, S.E. face-1976.
Tayapampa I 4999m: prominent rock peak on N.W. ridge of Tayapampa: 1?-1981.
Pucahirca Norte III (Angeles) 5919m: 1-1955 via S.E. ridge: N.W. ridge, N.W. face-1974.
P.5350m (Washington): W.N.W. of Pucahirca Norte III: 1-1955.
Pucahirca Norte II 6030m: 1-1955 via N.W. ridge: Variant traverse III to II-1974.
Pucahirca Norte I 6046m: 1-1961 via N. ridge.
Pucahirca Central 6014m: 1-1961 via S.E. face, S.W. ridge: W. face-1980: N.E. face-1982.
Pucahirca Sur 6039m: 1-1936 via S. ridge, W. face: S.W. face-1991.
Pucahirca Oeste c.5900m: 1-1970 via W. ridge.
Pucarashta c.5550m: 1-1968 via N. ridge, N.E. face: S. face-1991.
Pucarashta Este (Mushoq Shipash) c.5550m: 1-1974 via W. ridge: S. face-1991.
Pucarashta Oeste c.5450m: W. ridge-1991: S.W. face-1991.
Pukrapukraraju (Nev. Juan XXXII) 5790m: 1-1960 via N.E. couloir, E. side of N. ridge: N.E. face-1972.
Rinrijirka (Nev. Bergamo) 5810m: 1-1960 via N. col, N. ridge: S. face-1982: S.E. face to E. ridge-1986.
Curicashajana (Lagartija) 5510m: 1-1965 via S.W. glacier, W. face: S.E. face solo (left-right traverse)-1991.
Taulliraju 5830m: 1-1956 via N. face: S. face-1977: Variant S. face, S.S.E. ridge-1978: S.S.E. ridge-1978: S.W. face (left buttress)-1980: Entire S.E. ridge-1983: S.W. face (new route)-1988.
Isabella 5470m: 2nd highest peak on N.E. ridge of Taulliraju: 1-1961 via N.W. face.
Tuqtubamba (Janapampa, Nev. Antonio Locatelli) 5240m: 1-1960 via E. ridge, N.E. face, N. ridge.
Tuqtubamba Este (Nev. Leone Pelicoli) 5030m: 1-1960, traverse N.W. ridge from P.5250.
Pucaraju 5090m: 1-1955 via W. slopes, S. peak, traverse long summit ridge: N.W. ridge-1973.
Safuna 5410m: N. of Pucahirca Oeste: 1-1976 via S. ridge: W. face-1981.

Huandoy Group

P.5203m (Cerro Vïctor): 1-1950.

Cerro Parçn (Collca, Qallqa, Sphinx/E's fringe) 5325m: 1-1955.

P.5585m (Claudio): 1-1965 from Laguna Parçn.

Aguja Nevada Chica 5560m: 1-1959 via N. ridge & slopes above col: From E.-1978.

Aguja Nevada I (Aguja Nevado Sur) 5840m: S. spur-1978: S. face-1979.

Aguja Nevada II (Aguja Nevado Norte): central & highest of 3 peaks: 5886m: Lower summit-1959: 1-1965 from Laguna Parçn: S. Buttress-1979.

Caràs I (Nev. Caràs de Parçn) 6025m: the more southerly of 2 high peaks: 1-1955 via S.E. glacier, E. slopes: Variant N.E. ridge & snow slopes to top-1971: Rock face to Caràs I/II col, N.E. ridge-1971: S. face-1979: S. face direct-1981: S.E. face-1981.

Caràs II (Nev. Caràs de Santa Cruz) 6020m: 1-1955 via S.E. ridge, descend S. ice face: N. face-1977: S.E. face to E. ridge-1986.

Caràs III 5720m: 1-1971 via N. side, S.W. ridge.

Artesonraju 6025m: 1-1932 via N.E. spur, N. ridge: Variant-1965: Traverse S. face, N. ridge-1969: E. ridge-1971: E.S.E. ridge-1976: E. face variant-1977: S.W. face-1979: S.E. face-1981: Route between S. face & E. ridge-1981.

P.c.5000m: point 21/2 km S. of Punta Union: 1-1932.

P.c.5100m (Sentilo): granite rock tower probably at bend in ridge leading S. from Punta Union: 1-1955.

P.c.5100m (Superga): on N. ridge of P.5390: 1-1961 from E.

'Italia 61' c.5300m: between Superga & Monaco: 1-1961 (Ricker,p.69?).

Rajucacca (Punta Munich) 5390m: 1-1961 from N?: From W.-1969.

Millishraju I c.5510m: 1-1955 via N.E. glacier, N. ridge.

Millishraju II c.5500m: northernmost summit on N. ridge of Pir mide: W. face-1965.

Parçn (Nev. Parçn Grande) 5600m: 1-1957 via S.ridge: W. ridge-1980: W. face (centre)-1982: S.S.E. face-1988.

Parçn Sur (Parçn Chico) c.5500m: 1-1957 via N. ridge.

Piràmade Norte c.5700m: 1-1957 via N. ridge to N. peak.

Piràmade (Pir mide de Garcilaso, Nev.Paria) 5885m: 1-1957 via N.W. face: Variant-1971: W. ridge-1978: S.W. face-1979

Chacararaju Oeste 6112m: 1-1956 via N.E. face, E. ridge to W. peak: N. ridge-1964: S. face to E. foresummit-1984.*

Chacararaju Este (Huaripampa) c.6000m: 1-1962 via E. face, S.E. ridge: S. face-1976: S. face (2 new routes)-1978: S.E. face direct-1978: S. face (new route)-1979: S. face (new route)-1983: S. face (new route)-1984: N. face-1986.*

** This is by no means a complete or authoritative account of all routes on these peaks.*

Yanapaccha 5460m: 1-1954 via N.W. ridge : 1959-Variant: W. face, N.W. ridge-1959: N.W. couloir-1978: S. spur-1981.

Yanapaccha Noroeste (Yanapaccha Norte) 5380m: 1-1959 from Quebrada Llanganuco: Variant - 1967: S. face-1977.

P.5145m: 1-1973 by traverse N.- S.

Pisco Este c.5760m: north top: 1-1959 via W. slopes, N.W. ridge: S.W. slopes-1961: N. ridge (2 routes)-1971: S. ridge-1981.

Pisco Oeste 5752m: 1-1951 via S.W. ridge: S.E. Buttress-1977: S.W. face-1978: S. face-1981: S. face (new route)-1984: S. face (W. of original route)-1985: E. ridge-1986.

Huandoy Este c.5900m: N.E. of main peak: 1-1952 via N. face, N. ridge: W. ridge-1969: E. face, N. ridge-1978: Traverse to *Huandoy*-1980: N. face (variant)-1985: S.E. face to summit (900m)-1988.

Huandoy (Huandoy Norte) 6395m: 1-1932 via S. slopes. Variant-1954: N.W. ridge-1959: N. face-1971: N.E. face (new route)-1974: E. face-1977: E. ridge-1984: N.E. face-1987: N. face (new route)-1987.

Huandoy Oeste 6356m: 1-1954 via N.E. ridge: S. buttress-1972: From Cook Glacier (S.W.) -1978: S.W. face-1978: N. face, descend E. face-1985.

Huandoy Sur 6160m: 1-1955 via N.W. ice face: S.W. buttress-1964: S. face, E. ridge, descend S.W. ridge-1972: S.W. buttress (W. face), S.W. ridge-1974: S. face (3 new routes)-1976: N.E. face direct-1979.

Huascarán Group

Huascarán Norte 6655m: 1-1908 via S.W. slopes, S. ridge: Spur on W. central N. face-1966: N.E. face-1972: N. face, N.E. face-1973: N. face (Casarotto route)-1977: E. face-1978: N.E. buttress (variant 1973 route)-1981: N. face (Spanish new route)-1983: N. face (between Paragot spur & Italian N.W. ridge)-1985.

Huascarán Sur 6768m: 1-1932 via N.W. slopes (Garganta route): S.E. summit ridge via P.6410-1958: Traverse N.E. ridge, descend N.W. face-1961: W. face, W. ridge-1969: S.E. ridge, descend N.E. ridge-1971: E. face, descend Garganta-1971: E. face (new route)-1972: Variant 1971 E. face route-1980: E. approach to Garganta-1980: N. face (left of 1984 route)-1991.

P.5666m (Elola): minor peak: 1-1961 via N.W. slopes.

Delgado Ubeda c.5600m: next to P.5666: 1-1961.

Chopicalqui 6345m: 1-1932 via S.W. ridge: Variant approach-1961: S.E. ridge, N.W. ridge-1969: W. face-1977: W. ridge-1978: S.W. face-1978: N.N.E. face-1978: N. ridge (4 routes)-1978: S. face-1979: Entire N.W. ridge-1980: W.N.W. spur-1981: N.W. face (left side)-1982: E. ridge-1982: W. face (3 routes)-1982: N. face-1986.

Chopicalqui Norte 6050m: gendarme on N. ridge of *Chopicalqui*: 1-1968.

Chopicalqui Este 5575m: minor peak: 1-1968 via S.W. ridge.

Contrahierbas Group

Contrahierbas (Yanaraju, Rurigocha) 6036m: 1-1939 via N.N.E. summit ridge: N.W. face-1958.

Cajavilca I 5775m: 1-1966 via N.W. ridge, N. ridge.

Cajavilca II c.5675m: 1-1966 during ascent of *Cajavilca I*.

Cajavilca III 5419m: 1-1966 via N. slopes.

Copa Group

Perro (Alco) 5375m: part of *Hualcán*: 1-1961 via S. ridge

P5325m, P.5166m, P.5200m: upper part of *Quebrada Ulta*: 1-1977.

Ulta 5875m: 1-1961 via N.E. face, N. ridge: N.W. face-1977.

Chugllaraju c.5575m: 1-1961 via N.W. face.

Cancarac 5512m: 1-1973 via W. ridge.

Chekiaraju 5286m: 1-1958 via N. side: E. side-1960: S.W. ridge-1971: S. side-1977: W. ridge & traverse over P.5130 to *Pariaqaqa*-1977.

P.5130m: 1?-1977 by traverse from *Chekiaraju*.

Pariaqaqa (Tulparaju, Kunkaraju) 5106m: 1-1958 by traverse from *Chekiaraju*.

P.c.5250m: on N.E. ridge of *Hualcán*: 1-1973 via S. slopes.

P.c.5300m: 21/2 km E. of P.5250 on N.E. ridge of Hualcán: 1-1973 via S.W. ridge, W. face, N.W. ridge.
Hualcán 6125m: 1-1939 via S. ridge: S. flank-1979.
Hualcán Oeste 6104m: 1-1939 from Hualcán, E. ridge, descend to N.: W. face-1979.
Hualcán Sur II 5645m: 1-1962 from S.W.: Variant-1971.
P.c.5500m (Hualcán Oeste): 1-1932 via N.W. slopes.
Copa Norte 6173m: 1-1932 via N.W. slopes (2 routes): Traverse from Copa-1964: Ski ascent-1972.
Copa 6188m: 1-1932 from W., S. summit ridge: S.E. face, S. ridge-1962.
Paccharuri 5325m: highest point on S. ridge of Copa: 1-1952 via N.N.W. slopes.
Paccha (Bayaju, Bayococha) 5460m: 1-1962 via S.E. ridge.
Paccharaju (Paqtsaraju) 5741m: 1-1962 via S.W. face, S.W. ridge: S.W. ridge intégral-1991.
Paccharaju Norte I (Churihuaqui) 5665m: 1-1962 via S.W. face.
Paccharaju Norte II (Ichic-Churihuaqui) 5600m: 1-1962 via S. face.
Paccharaju Sur 5220m: 1-1962 via W. glacier.
Atlante 5465m: 1-1968 via S.E. & E. ridges.
Mancaraju 5350m: point on E. ridge of Atlante : 1-1965.
Chaqchipunku: massif with several peaks: 1-1966, several peaks climbed.

Perilla Group

Copamparaju (Portachuelo) 5340m: 1-1963 via N. ridge.
P.5205m: 1-1963 via E. ridge & from W. peak.
Pacarish 5276m: 1-1963 via E. rock ridge: W. rock buttress-1973.
P.c.5300m (Qopap V): 1-1963 via N.W. slopes: S. slopes-1973: Traverse IV & V-1979.
Qopap IV (Condormina Sur) 5566m: 1-1963 from Quebrada Honda: N.W. ridge-1971: Traverse IV & V-1979.
P.5410m, P.5551m, P.5566m: 1-1973.
Qopap III (Condormina Norte): 1-1971 via W. face: Traverse III-II-I-1981.
Qopap II (Yanatsilca Sur): 1-1971 from Quebrada Honda: S. ridge, traverse to I-1979: Traverse III-II-I-1981.
Qopap I (Yanatsilca Norte) 5579m: 1-1971 from Quebrada Honda: N. ridge-1979: Traverse III-II-I-1981.
Perilla 5587m: 1-1966.
Purjísima c.5300m: P.5177 on Kinzl map: 1-1968 via steep ice/rock on N. slopes.

Chinchey Group

Chinchey 6222m: 1-1939 via N. ridge: 1958- W. ridge: Ridge above Pamparaju col-1973: S.W. face-1976: N.W. face-1983.
Chinchey Norte I (Atunraju, Pamparaju) 5986m: 1-1967 via S.W. wall, S. ridge.
Chinchey Norte II (Ayukaraju) 5647m: 1-1967 via N. ridge.
Chinchey Norte III (Utsaraju) c.5500m: 1-1967 via S.W. face.
Tullparaju 5787m: 1-1962 via W. ridge: E. ridge-1979.
Tullparaju Sur (Nev. Tino/Gallohuaganan) 5456m: 1-1958 via N.N.W. ridge.
Chopiraju Este (Nev. Canzio) 5446m: 1-1958 via N.W. slopes.
P.5446m (Nev. Raimondi): Chopiraju massif?: 1-1958.
Chopiraju (Chopiraju Central/Andavite) 5513m: 1-1958: Traverse from P.5475 - 1963. 1-1967: W. shoulder-1982.
Chopiraju Oeste (Tururu) 5475m: 1-1962: N.W. side, traverse to P.5513-1963: W. face, W. ridge-1978.

Cayesh 5721m: 1-1960 via W. ice face, S. ridge: W. face (new route)-1973: E. face-1983: W. face (2 routes)-1986: W. face (new route)-1988.
Milpoqraju c.5300m: 1-1972 via S.E. ridge: W. face-1985: W. face variant-1986.
Jatungarbanso 5057m: 1-1969.
Maparaju (Cond Peak) 5326m: 1-1960 via S.W. face of S.W. ridge: Variant start-1972: E. face-1980.
Palcaraju (Nev. Cuchilla) 6274m: 1-1939 via W. ridge, traverse N. face, N.E. ridge: N.E. ridge-1964: N. face, W. ridge, descend N.E. ridge-1965: S. face, S.E. ridge-1981: Traverse to S. peak-1987.
Palcaraju Oeste 6110m: 1-1954 via S.W. ridge.
Tocllaraju 6032m: 1-1939 via N.W. ridge: N. ridge, N. face, E. ridge-1959: N.W. shoulder, N.E. ridge-1963: W. face-1980: S.W. face-1989.
P.c.5300m (El Caballo): on E. ridge of Urus Este: 1-1965 via W. slopes: S. face, S.E. ridge-1978.
Urus Este 5420m: 1-1957 via S.E. side: N.W. ridge-1964: E. ridge-1965: Traverse E. side, S. ridge-1974.
Urus Central 5495m: 1-1954 from S.E.: Traverse entire Urus ridge-1977.
Urus Oeste 5450m: 1-1963 from S. side: E. face-1968.
2 peaks W. of west col of Urus Oeste, also snow peak N. of 1st peak: 1?-1983.
Chaco 5320m: 1-1963 via S.E. slopes.
Aquilpo Sur 5520m: 1-1963 via S. ridge, S. slopes: N.E. ridge-1965.
Esparta 5390m: 1-1965 via S.E. slopes: S.W. face/ridge-1978.
Aquilpo Norte 5560m: 1-1968 via E. face.
Ishinca 5530m: 1-1954 via S.W. ridge: W. face-1964: N.E. ridge & variant-1965: Traverse S.W. - N.E. ridges-1978.
Ishinca Chico 5350m: 1-1967.
Yanaraju (Ishinca Oeste) 5225m: 1?-1965: S.W. face, S.W. ridge-1978.
Ranrapalca 6162m: 1-1939 N.E. ridge: Variant N.E. slopes-1958: N. face, descend N.E. face-1975: S.W. face, descend W. ridge-1979: From N. col-1981: S.W. face (centre)-1985.
Ranrapalca Sudoeste c.6000m: 1-1971 via S.W. ridge.
Ucro 5246m: 1-1954 from S. side.
Rimarima 5203m: 1-1950 from W.?
Ocshapalca 5881m: 1-1965 via N. ridge: S. face-1979: S. face (new route)-1989.
Jangyraju I 5675m: 1-1963 via S.W. ridge: From S.E., descend S.W.-1979.
Jangyraju II (San Mart;n) 5630m: 1-1963 via S.E. face.
P.c.5400m: high point on W. ridge of Jangyraju I: 1-1963 via S.W. face.
Jangyraju III (Bolivar) 5450m: 1-1958 via S.E. face: N.W. ridge-1974.
Vallunaraju (Jangyraju) 5686m: 1-1949, ski ascent from S.W.?: N. face-1954: N. ridge-1971: E. face-1982.
Vallunraju Sur c.5600m: 1-1954 from N.: S.E. face (mixed)-1987: S.E. face (rock)-1989.
P.5120m (Vallunaraju): 1-1963 from Quebrada Llaca.
Carhuac Este (San Cristóbal de Carhuac) 5110m: 1-1948 from S.W.
Carhuac Oeste 5077m: 1-1951 from W.
Pucaranra 6147m: 1-1948 via S.W. spur of S. ridge?: Variant on S.W. side-1954: E. slopes-1957: N.E. ridge-1959: S.W. ridge, S.W. face-1965: W. ridge-1977.
Jatunmontepuncu (Bayo/Huapi) 5415m: 1-1948 via S.W. ridge: N.W. side-1957: W. ridge, descend S.W. slopes (2 routes)-1965: S.E. ridge, descend S.W. ridge-1978.
Jatunmontepuncu Sur 5240m: minor peak of Jatunmontepuncu: 1-1969.
P.4950m?: 1?-1969.
Huamanripa (Nev. Choqo) 5243m: 1-1962 via E. & S. slopes: N. ridge-1969: Variant start, N. ridge-1974: S.E. ridge-1978.

Tsurup I (Churup, Churup Oeste) 5493m: 1-1954 via N.W. side: S. rock face-1962: S.W. face-1972: Variant S.W. face direct-1982: S.W. face (new route)-1983.

Tsurup II (Tsurup Norte, Central) 5461m: 1-1960 via N.W. slopes, wall.

Ur nraju 5165m: 1-1967.

Huantsán Group

Quimarumi/Kimaruni (Nev. Minas, San Juan Este) 5459m: 1-1966 via E. ridge: Variant start-1969.

San Juan 5843m: 1-1957 via S. ridge: N.W. ridge-1958: E. ridge-1991.

Tumarimaraju (San Juan Sur I) 5670m: 1-1972 via E. ridge.

Huamashraju (Yanahuacra) 5434m: 1-1954 via N.E. ridge?: S.W. ridge, traverse to E. peak-1954: S. slopes, traverse to E. peak-1967: N.W. ridge-1981.

Huamashraju Este c.5250m: 1-1954, traverse from main peak: S. snow wall-1962: E. ridge-1983.

P.5406m (Quimaraju, Nev. Kiso): 1-1967 via S.W. side: E. rock face-1967: N. rock/ice slopes-1973: N.E. ridge-1982.

Pucashallash 5130m: northernmost rock peak on N.E. ridge of Huantsán: 1-1969 from N.

Huantsán Norte:

--Main peak 6113m: 1-1952 via steep W. spur, ridge to N. peak: Variant start-1958: N.W. ridge-1980.

--West peak c.6000m: 1980-W. face: N. ice slope between main & W. peaks-1984.

Huantsán 6395m: 1-1952 via N.N.W. ridge of main peak: Variant finish-1958: E. ridge-1974.

Huantsán Oeste c.6270m: S.W. top very near highest point: 1-1973 via S. ridge: S.W. face-1977: S.W. face (new route)-1989.

Huantsán Sur 5913m: 1-1967 via W. glacier: W. face, N. ridge-1973.

Rurec 5700m: 1-1965 from W. peak, N.W. ridge: S.W. face-1979: S.W. buttress (2 routes)-1981.

Rurec Oeste (Yahuarraju) 5675m: 1-1965 via N.W. slopes/ridge: N.W. face-1980.

P.c.5350m: minor peak on W. ridge of Rurec Oeste: 1-1967 via N. slopes.

Rurec Sur II (Rurec Este) 5320m: central of 3 southern minor peaks: 1-1958 from W.

Rurec Sur III (Rurec Oeste) 5300m: 1-1957.

Shaqsha (Huantsán Chico) 5703m: 1-1958 via N.E. ridge: W.N.W. ridge-1991.

Shaqsha Suroeste (Ichicraju) c.5300m: minor peak 1 km S. of Shaqsha: 1-1969 via S.W. ridge.

Uruashraju 5735m: 1-1966 via W. ridge, S. buttress: S. ridge-1975: N.W. face-1982.

Uruashraju Chico (Pumahuacanca Chico) c.5400m: 1-1964 via E. slopes.

P.5373m (Uruashraju Sur): 1-1966 via W. slopes.

P.5377m ('Motoko', 'Abeja'): 1-1967 from N. side.

P.c.5300m (Cashàn Sur): 1-1957.

P.c.5100m (Uruashraju Norte): on S.E. ridge of P.5377: 1-1957.

Cashàn Este 5723m: 1-1948 via W. ridge: Traverse, descend N.E. face-1981: N.E. face-1982: N.W. ridge-1983.

Pucamataraju 5520m: just E. of Cashàn Este: 1?-1978 via N. ridge.

P.5120m: on S.E. ridge of Cashàn Este: 1-1957 from S.

U/n: 2nd minor summit between Cashàn Oeste & Este: 1?-1981 via N.N.W. face, traverse to Cashàn Este.

Cashàn Oeste 5701m: 1-1967 via W. face, summit ridge.

P.5130m: southernmost rock summit of Pumahuacanca: 1-1966.

Pumahuacanca 5563m: 1-1969 via N.E. ridge, traverse to S.E. (highest) peak.

Yanamarey Group

Yanamarey (Yanamarey Norte) 5262m: 1-1967 via N. ridge.

Yanamarey Sur 5220m: 1-1965 via S. slopes.

Yanamarey de Cahuish 5115m: 1-1966 via S.E. ridge.

Pucaraju 5346m: 1-1967 via S.face: N.W. ridge-1973.

P.5141m (Cerro Conde): 1-1966 via N. & N.E. ridges.

Pongos Group

Pongos Norte I (Jatunllacsha) 5680m: 1-1964 via N. side, N.W. ridge.

Queshque 5463m: 1-1952 via S.W. face.

P.5403m: minor peak: 1-1971 via E. ridge & S.W. ridge.

P.c.5420m: minor point on ridge just N.E. of P.5365: 1-1971 via S.E. ridge.

Maretaca 5365m: part of Pongos Norte massif: 1-1971 via W. ridge.

P.c.5300m: highest point between P.5365 & P.5303 on S.W. ridge of Pongos Norte massif: 1-1971 via S.W. ridge.

Wamashraju 5303m: southernmost snow peak on Pongos Norte-Queshque ridge: 1-1967 via E. side.

Pongos Norte III (Jatunllacsha) c.5600m: 1-1971 via S.E. ridge.

P.c.5300m (Luyacpani): highest minor summit on S. ridge of Pongos Norte II: 1-1963: S. ridge-1971.

Cayacpunta c.5250m: minor rock summit on S. ridge of Pongos Norte II: 1-1971 via S. ridge, S.W. ridge.

Pongos Sur I (Mararaju) 5711m: 1-1952 via W. face, S.W. ridge: S. face, E. ridge-1964: N. ridge-1971.

Pongos Sur III (Ichik Pongos) 5580m: 1-1971 via N.W. slopes.

Caracuta 5410m: highest on S.W. ridge of Pongos Sur massif: 1-1971 via W. ridge.

Acaju Norte 5227m: 1-1971 via N. ridge, traverse P.5190, P.5180, P.5200.

Acumi Norte 5089m: 1-1971 via N. face, traverse S. to P.5040, P.5063, P.5060.

Acumi Central 5063m: 1-1971, traversed.

Acumi Sur 5060m: 1-1971 via W. ridge.

Raria Group

Raria Norte (Raria) 5590m: 1-1963 via S. slopes.

Raria Sur (Tantash) 5530m: 1-1959 via N.E. ridge.

Raria Este I (Huaiyacu) 5460m: S.W. slopes, S.E. ridge.

Raria Este II (Huiyacu Este, Raria Este Chico) c.5380m: 1-1963 via N. ridge.

P.5343m: 1-1974 via N.W. slopes.

P.5203m: 1-1974 via N.E. slopes.

Caullaraju Group

P.5353m (Queñuaracra): 1-1962 via S. face: N. face-1977.

P.5147m (Queñuaracra Chico): 1-1962 via N.W. slopes, descend W. slopes: From S.W.-1967.

Caullaraju Este 5686m: 1-1962 via N. face: W. side-1966: N.E. ridge-1977.

Caullaraju Central (Brasil) 5636m: 1-1961 via N. slopes: Variant start-1973: N.E. ridge-1977.

Caullaraju Norte 5420m: 1-1959 via S.W. side: W. ridge-1960: N. slopes-1973.

Yanahuanca 5180m: 1-1960 via N.E. slopes.

Caullaraju Oeste I (Shumacraju) 5582m: 1-1961 via N. slopes, descend N.W. glacier.

Cruz de Plata (Caullaraju Oeste II) 5603m: 1-1959 via N.W. side.

Caullaraju Oeste (Cruz de Plata) 5600m: 1-1957. (Not identified in Ricker).

Caullaraju Oeste III c.5500m: 1-1952 via N.W. ridge: S. glacier-1962.

Caullaraju Oeste IV (Carioca) c.5460m: 1-1962 via S. glacier.

Tuku 5479m: 1-1963 via N.W. slopes.

Wiksu (Tuku Oeste) 5487m: 1-1959 via N.W. ridge.

Wiku Sur (Huicsu) 5437m: 1-1963 via S.E. slopes, descend E. slopes: E. ridge-1967: W. face-1977.
Condorjitanca 5392m: 1-1963 via S.E. ridge, descend N.E. slopes: S.W. ridge-1977.
Condorjitanca Chico 5360m: minor peak: 1-1963 by traverse.
Rajutuna Norte (Paulista) 5349m: 1-1959 via N.W. slopes, W. wall.
Rajutana (Rajutana Este) 5360m: 1-1962 via W. slopes.
Rajutana Suroeste 5137m: minor peak: 1-1957.

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Cordillera Huallanca

This tiny range is located adjacent to the south-east tip of the Cordillera Blanca. The highest peak is Nevado Huallanca. A number of peaks were climbed for the first time in 1968 by members of a Brazilian-Italian expedition.

Peak List

Margaroli Raju 5205m: 1-1971.

Huallanca 5470m: 1-1968.)

Huallanca Sur (Cumbre de los Burros) 5400m: 1-1968.) See AAJ, 43

Tunacancha 5320m: 1-1968.) (1969): 426-8.

Minapata 5260m: 1-1968.)

Kikash (Pampash) 5338m: 1-1984.

N.B. See note about heights and maps in AAJ, 47 (1973): 366.

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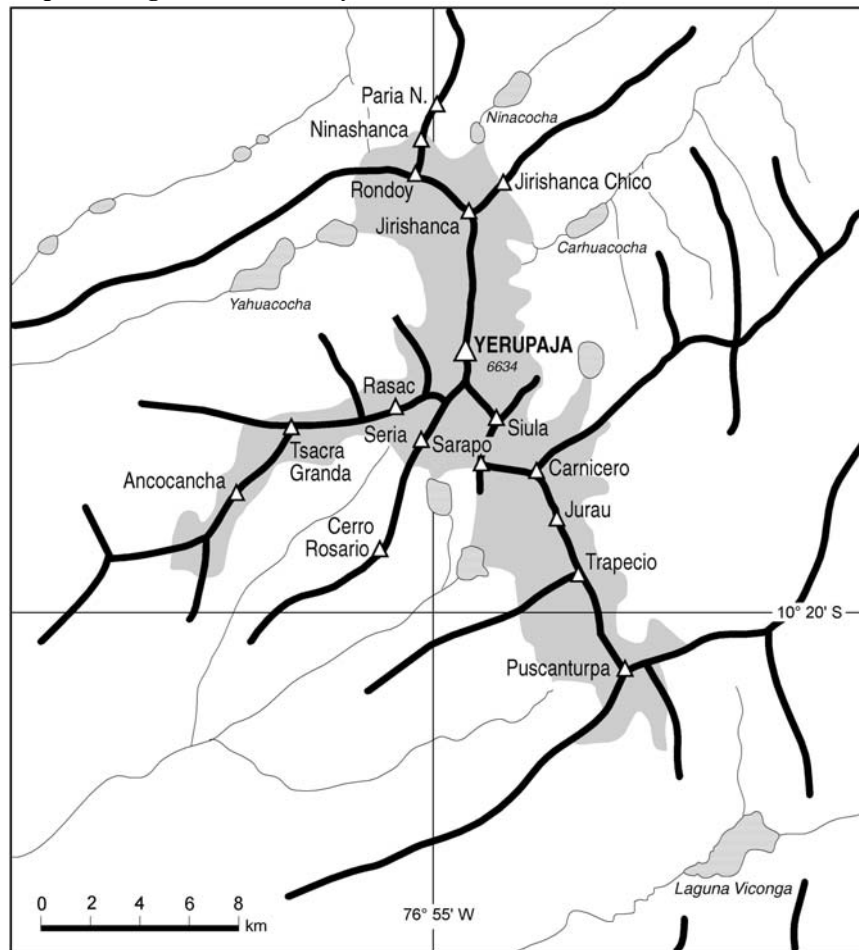
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Mountaineering in the Andes

Peru

Cordillera Huayhuash

Map showing Cordillera Huayhuash



Notwithstanding its small area, this range is the second most impressive in Peru, with several spectacular ice peaks over 6000 metres high. Situated a few kilometres south of the Cordillera Blanca, from which it is separated by an area free of glaciers, the main crest of the Huayhuash is only thirty kilometres in length from north to south, and all but one of the major peaks stand on this knife-edge ridge. To the south the range is separated from the Cordillera Raura by the Quebrada Viconga. A number of subsidiary ridges extend east and west from the main crest, and the wide deep valleys between them culminate in icy cirques, enhanced by small turquoise-coloured lakes, while the ice formations and avalanches outrival even those of the Cordillera Blanca. Access to the cordillera is easy enough from the small towns of Chiquian in the north, and Cajatambo in the south, both distant approximately two days' march on good trails. The dry season is the same as for all of Peru, i.e. from May to early September.

The principal peaks of the main crest, from north to south, are Ninashanca, Rondoy, Jirishanca, Yerupaja Chico, Yerupaja, Siula, Sarapo, Carnicero, Jurau, Trapecio, and Puscanturpa. Just south of Yerupaja a western offshoot contains the peaks of Rasac, Tsacra Grande, and Ancocancha. Several of the mountains have twin peaks and satellites.

The early history of the range is quite brief. A first partial exploration, limited to the eastern sector, was made in 1909 by the German geographer Wilhelm Sievers, who described the mountain region visited by him in great detail. In 1927 the American Geographical Society expedition, led by O.M. Miller, passed through the area and, in the course of their observations, concluded that the range contained half a dozen peaks over 6000 metres; they also accurately calculated the height of Yerupaja (their Peak 16). The first mountaineers to enter the area were Hans Kinzl, Erwin Schneider and Arnold Awerzger, members of the 1936 D.Ö.A.V. expedition, who had moved on from the Cordillera Blanca. Apart from carrying out an excellent topographical survey of the entire cordillera, and despite adverse weather conditions, Schneider and Awerzger succeeded in making the first ascent of Siula; Schneider also soloed Rasac. They also made two attempts to climb Yerupaja and reached the shoulder of the south-west ridge, but were forced to retreat when Awerzger became ill. Ten years later the eminent Swiss geologist Arnold Heim made several flights over the range, bringing back fine aerial photographs, and later travelled through the area in the course of his Peruvian journeys.

In 1950 the ascent of Yerupaja, by a party of students from Harvard University, aroused the interest of the mountaineering world. Following Schneider's route to the west col and south-west ridge, a high camp was placed at 6250 metres just below the south peak. After various delays, Harrah and Maxwell set off at 10.30 a.m. on 31 July for the top, which was reached at 5.30 p.m., after traversing the east side of the south ridge and the final 100-metre rock and ice buttress to the corniced summit ridge. At the beginning of the descent Harrah was injured in a fall, and by midnight they were still an hour from high camp, and were forced to bivouac in a crevasse. The next day the descent was completed safely, but subsequently Harrah lost all his toes through frostbite. Yerupaja defied all further attempts (nine in all) to climb it again until 1966.

In 1954 Dr. Kinzls Ö.A.V. expedition included a climbing party, led by Wastl Mariner, who started with an attempt on Nevado Tsacra but could not find a route safe from avalanches and enormous cornices. Next they established four camps on Yerupaja but found an insurmountable ice barrier on the south-west ridge. Later they climbed Puscanturpa, Sarapo, Jirishanca Chico and Ninashanca. The next TM.A.V. expedition in 1957 accomplished two of the most difficult ascents yet made in the Andes at that time, Jirishanca and Yerupaja Chico. Jirishanca was climbed by the east buttress on mixed rock and ice, the descent being entirely by abseil. Yerupaja Chico was attacked by its north-east buttress and east ridge. The route followed a limestone ridge, continually swept by rock fall, leading to a hanging glacier and a difficult ice ridge. Rather than retrace their steps the summit pair abseiled down the south face.

The next major event was the ascent of Rondoy in 1963 by a party from the London School of Economics. This extremely difficult peak had been attempted by Walter Bonatti and Andrea Oggioni two years before but they had been unable to traverse from the north summit to the main peak. The British climbers were plagued by bad weather but at their second attempt they reached the north peak via the north-west face and managed to traverse half of the narrow and dangerously corniced summit ridge. On the third attempt six members completed the climb but were obliged to bivouac a few metres below the top. During the descent next day, Peter Bebbington and Graham Sadler fell while negotiating a thirty-metre step in the ridge; their bodies were found 1000 metres below at the foot of the face a few days later.

During the last twenty years, more and more hard routes have been accomplished on the principal peaks. On Yerupaja, the west face was climbed alpine-style in 1966 by Leif-Norman Patterson and J.

Peterek. In 1968 a strong New Zealand party traversed the mountain via the north-west spur and south-west ridge. Also in 1968 the sweeping ice of the north-east face was ascended (and descended) by Chris Jones and Paul Dix; and in 1977 the south face, an ice climb of 1500 metres, was accomplished by Rab Carrington and Alan Rouse. On Yerupaja Chico, Reinhold Messner and Peter Habeler made a new line on the south-east face in only eight hours' climbing. On Jirishanca, Ricardo Cassin's party climbed the ice-ribs of the west face; and on Rondoy, the extremely severe rock and ice west face was climbed in 1977 by Carrington and Rouse. The first ascent of Siula Chico was made in 1967 by Manfred Sturm, R. Obster and P. Scholz, after two bivouacs between the Chico and Grande peaks. Other peaks which have yielded fine routes are Sarapo (E. face, S.W. face), Trapesio (S.W. spur, N.W. ridge) and Puscanturpa, the north-west face of which was described as reminiscent of the Patagonian Towers of Paine. In 1985 Joe Simpson had a miraculous escape when, badly injured, he managed to crawl to safety after climbing the west face of Siula Grande.

Peak List

(I.G.N map 1:100,000, Sheets (Hojas) 21i Chiquian, 21j Yanamanca. Also D.A.V. map 1:50,000).

Rondoy-Jirishanca Group

SAM (Socorro Alpino de Mexico) c.5000m: 1-1964.

Santa Marta c.5000m: 1-1964.

Chirijirca 4900m: 1-1962.

Cerro Paria Norte 5172m: 1-1961: Climbed from Mituqocha: routes uncertain.

Ninashanca 5637m: 1-1954 via N.E. ridge: S.E. buttress-1978: W. ridge-1979: N.W. face-1981.

Llamac 5137m: minor peak W. of Rondoy: 1-1968.

Incahuain Norte 5256m: 1-1968.

Rondoy Norte 5820m: 1-1961 via E. face, E. ridge: E. face, N. ridge-1963: E. face descent-1977.

Rondoy 5883m: 1-1963 by traverse from N. peak: Traverse, descend E. face: W. face (to col between peaks)-1977: W. face (to S. of S. peak)-1982.

Cerro México 5063m: minor peak: 1-1959.

Nevado Patarcocha 5067m: minor peak: 1-1954.

Mituraju 5684m: most prominent of several minor peaks between Rondoy & Jirishanca: 1-1982 via W. face.

Jirishanca Norte 6015m: 1-1964 via N. buttress.

Jirishanca 6126m: 1-1957 via E. rib: W. ridge: W.S.W. face-1971: S.E. face-1973: S.W. face-1982: W. face direct (fall line)-1987.

Jirishanca Chico Oeste 5270m: 1-1965: S. ridge: Minor summits, training climbs.

Jirishanca Chico Este 5002m: 1-1974.

Carhuaraju (Jirishanca Chico Este) 5002m: 1-1967:

Alaycocha (Cerro Alcay) 5240m: 1-1957 from N.E.

Nevado Alcay 5280m: 1-1957.

Jirishanca Chico 5467m: 1-1954 via E.N.E. ridge: W. ridge-1961: E. ridge-1977.

Gayoc Chico 5000m: 1-1967.

Casharaju 5200m: 1-1966 via E. slopes of Paria & traverse.

Yerupajà Group

Espolçn SAM (TAM) Norte 5457m: minor peak: 1-1970: W. buttress ice spur-1977.

Espolçn SAM (TAM) Sur 5545m: 1-1966: S.W. face-1977.

Yerupajà Chico:

--Main peak (*El Toro* in some refs) 6121m: 1-1957 via E. face: S.S.W. face-1964: N. face-1977: N. face solo.

--South peak (*El Toro, Nevado SAM*) 5830m.

Yerupajá(*Carnicero*) 6617m: 1-1950 via W. face: S.E. ridge/face-1965: W. face direct-1977: E. face/buttruss (may be E. face, left hand side)-1977: N.E. (*Amazon*) face-1968: N. ridge: N.W. spur-1968: N.- S. traverse-1979.

Yerupajá Este 5660m: 1-1964.

Yerupajá Sur 6515m: 1-1958 via W. face: S.W. ridge-1965: S. face.

Santa Rosa 5085m: 1-1967.

Santa Rosa Este 5578m: 1-1965.

Siula-Sarapo Group

Jurau A 5617m:

Jurau B 5740m: 1-1964.

Siula Grande 6356m: 1-1936 via N. ridge: E. ridge/face-1963: S.S.E. spur-1981: W. face, descend N.ridge-1985.

Siula Chico 6080m: 1-1966 by traverse from main summit.

Siulacocha Central 4925m: minor peak N.E. of *Siula*: 1(?) -1968.

Siulacocha Este 4917m: minor peak N.E. of *Siula*: 1(?) -1968.

Sarapo 6143m: 1-1954 via E. face from N.E.: E. face direct-1974: S.W. ridge-1974: N.W. face, S.W. ridge-1979: S.W. face-1979: W. face routes-1980/81.

Sarapo Oeste 5567m: minor peak:

Sarapo Sur Oeste 5370m: 1-1984 via N. face.

Yantauri (*Rurigallay*) 5455m: 1-1977 via W. face.

Carnicero 5980m: 1-1961.

Jurau D 5674m: minor but difficult peak: 1-1981 via W. side?: W. face-1988.

Huaraca (*Jurau E, Oberland*) 5674m: may be 2 peaks: 1-1961 via N. ridge from E.: N.W. face: N.W. face direct: S. face-1977.

Quesillo (*Jurau F, Bavaria, Bayerland*) 5600m: 1-1961 via N. ridge.

P.5297m: *Jurau group*: 1-1979: S. ridge.

P.5230: W. face, S. ridge-1984.

Trapezio (*Jurau G*) 5653m: 1-1957 via N.E. side: S.W.spur/face-1974: N.ridge-1976: W.S.W. buttress-1978: W.S.W. buttress, descend N. ridge-1979: E. face-1980.

Jurauraju Norte 5310m: 1-1963.

Jurauraju Sur 5340m: 1-1963.

Cuyoraju 5320m: 1-1963.

Puscanturpa Group

Puscanturpa Norte 5652m: 1-1954 via N.E. face: N. buttress-1981: N. face-1984.

Puscanturpa Central 5442m: 1-1963: W. face, S. ridge.

Puscanturpa Sur 5550m: 1-1954 (incomplete?): S. glacier-1963: N.W. face-1975: S. face-1982.

Puscanturpa Este 5410m: minor peak: 1-? via N. face (*German party*).

Suiroraju 5439m: 1-1963 via W. face.

Cutatambo Norte 5340m: 1-1963 via N.E. face.

Cutatambo Sur 5245m: 1-1954.

Cuyoc Norte 5320m: 1-1954.

Kichas 5090m: 1-1957 via S. face.

Rasac-Tsacra Group

Jahua Norte 4933m: 1-1965.

Jahua Este 5036m: 1-1965.

Jahua Sur 4927m: minor peak: 1-1968.

Rasac Norte 5245m: minor peak at end of long N. ridge of Rasac: 1-1954.

Rasac Central 5617m: minor peak on N. ridge of Rasac: 1-1964 via W. glacier: W. spur-1984.

Rasac Principal 6040m: 1-1936 via E. face: S. face, E. face?: W. face (right hand, central ribs)-1978, 1980: S.E. ridge, descend E. face-1985: W. face (left side of left buttress)-1986: S. face direct (left side)-1986.

Rasac Oeste 5700m: 1-1959: E. face-1971: W. face solo-1979.

Seria Norte 5860m: very impressive unclimbed south ridge: 1-1984 via W. ridge: N. face & traverse to Rasac-1985.

Seria Central 5543m: 1-1964 via S. ridge: W. face-1981: From east-1985.

Seria Sur 5230m: minor peak: 1-1964.

Rosario Norte 5596m: 1-1964 via N. ridge: E. ridge-1965.

Rosario Sur 5616m: 1-1964 via E. ridge.

Tsacra Chico Norte 5513m: 1-1954 from N.: N.E. face-1977.: S. face?

Tsacra Chico 5564m: 1-?, traverse from N. summit: S. face.

Tsacra Chico Oeste 5477m: 1-1964 via N.E. ridge.

Tsacra Grande Norte 5529m: 1-1964 from Quebrada Huacrish.

Tsacra Grande Central 5716m: bump on ridge between N. & main summits: 1?-1984 from the east, descend by northerly traverse.

Tsacra Grande 5774m: 1954-Incomplete ascent: 1-1964 via E. ridge.

Tsacra Grande Oeste 5589m: 1-1979 via W. face.

Ancocancha Norte 5647m: 1-1964 via S. ridge: N.W. face-1964: E. face-1964: N.N.W. ridge-1977.

Ancocancha Sur 5560m: 1-1964 from W.

Ancocancha Este 5600m: 1-1984 via E. ridge.

Rajucollota Norte 5427m: 1-1964.

Rajucollota Sur 5340m: 1-1964.

Llauche 5199m: minor peak: 1-1968.

Cerro Bayo Central 5325m: 1-? (cairn found).

Cerro Bayo Sur 5487m: 1-1964 via E. side, N. ridge.

Huacrish Norte 5167m: minor peak between Quebradas Huacrish & Rasac: 1-1966.

Tapush 5259m: 1-c.1964.

South of Main Range

Cochapata Oeste 5590m: 1-1966 via N. face.

Cochapata Este 5560m: 1-1966 via N. face.

Peaks at head of Quebrada Ularaga 5090-5330m: See AAJ, 23 (1981): 227.

Huacshash 5644m:

Yanacaico 5571m: 1-1975.

Yanacaico Norte c.5487m:

Peaks above Quebrada Yanacaico: P.5120m traversed to P.5260m.

Cochapampa 5380m: 1?-1976.

Peaks above Quebrada Atushcancha 5190-5405m: See AAJ, 21 (1977): 222.

Rascacielo 5490m: 1-1976 via E. ridge, very steep at top.

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Nudo Millpo

This group lies south of the Cordillera Huayhuash and is separated from it by the Pumarinri valley; and west of the Cordillera Raura and separated from that by the Surasaca valley. In 1974 an Italian expedition led by Fabio Masciardi explored the Pumarinri valley up to Laguna Viconga. Several peaks over 5000 metres were climbed including Millpo Chico and Jankacuta. The following year another Italian expedition explored the eastern part of the range and made the first ascent of the highest point, Millpo Grande (c.5500m), from a high camp between it and Millpo Chico. V.Meroni and L. Gaetani climbed the ice covered south face which presented some difficulties. Later all members ascended Millpo Norte, via the east face, and other minor peaks.

Peak List

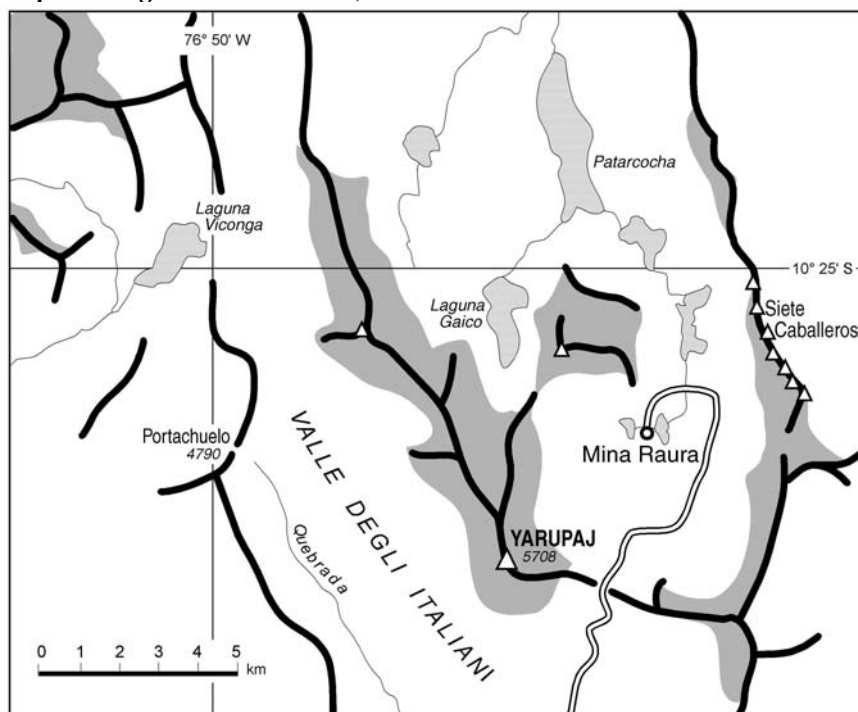
- Millpo Grande 5600m: 1-1975 via S. face, ice.*
Millpo Norte 5400m: 1-1975 via E. face, N. ridge (rock/snow).
3 other minor peaks c.5000m (Champahuay 5100m, Amigos del Ande 5100m): 1-1975.
P.5190m (Nev. Lima): 1st peak on ridge running S.W. from Millpo Grande to Piruyapunta: 1-1974.
P.5160m: 1-1974.
Millpo Chico 5280m: 1-1974 via S.W. ridge: N. face-1975.
Jankacuta 5390m: 1-1974 via W. ridge.
P.5120m: 21/2 km S. of Millpo Chico & E. of Jankacuta: 1-1974.

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Cordillera Raura

Map showing Cordillera Raura, Peru



This horseshoe-shaped range, which lies a few kilometres south-east of the Cordillera Huayhuash (their outlying spurs interlock), is some twenty-five kilometres long from north to south and is characterized by rock and ice peaks, deep blue lakes and swampy valleys. One of the features of the area is the large and active Mina Raura, which is situated at over 4600 metres in the central portion of the range. The climate is similar to that of the Cordillera Huayhuash and good weather is most likely in June-July.

Details of the range are given in John Ricker's guide (see AAJ, 19 (1974): 107-21, & map). The principal sub-divisions from north to south are Azuljanka ice plateau, the western outliers (Portachuelo), the Rumiwayin-Yarupa region, the Patron massif and Torre de Cristal, Nevado Chirajanka and the Siete Caballeros, Santa Rosa and Condorsenga.

The first recorded visit to the area was made in 1906 by Annie Peck who ascended part of the northern glacier of Nevado Santa Rosa. The cordillera was accurately surveyed in 1927 by O.M. Miller and K.M. Hodgson of the American Geographical Society expedition. In 1939 two American engineers employed by the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, W.F. Jenks and J.H. Moses, reached the north-west ridge of Santa Rosa, attempted the south-east ridge of Patron Sudeste, and came within 100 metres of the summit of Pichuyqocha. In 1955 members of an A.A.V. Munich expedition, led by H. Huber and accompanied by A. Cardich, made first ascents of Yarupaj Norte and Pucaranra. At the end of their campaign in the Cordillera Huayhuash in 1957 Toni Egger and his friends made several ascents, including that of Santa Rosa, the highest point.

Various parties have visited the range in the past twenty years or so. In 1976 Japanese climbers put up a fine new route on the south face of Torre de Cristal. They fixed rope on the lower 250 metres of the face, over rock and ice, and on the third day reached the summit via a steep ice couloir.

Peak List

(For full details of most of the peaks listed below, see John Ricker's article in the AAJ (op.cit.). I.G.N. map 1:100,000, Sheets (Hojas) 21j Yanahuanca, Oyon).

Azuljanka Ice Plateau Region

P.5094m: 1-1971 via W. slopes, S. ridge.

Nevado Azuljanka (Nev. Kuajadajanka, Leçñ Huacan n) 5421m: 1-1959, probably via W. slopes:

S.W. slopes, S. ridge-1971: Traverse from P.5094, N. ridge, descend S.W. slopes.

Nevado Sillajanka Norte c.5200m: 1-1972 from Sillajanka-Azuljanka col, W. side.

P.5348m: 1-1971 via W. slopes, N. slopes, N. ridge.

Western Outliers

Nevado Portachuelo c.5100m: 1-1957 via S. flank & E. ridge (probably).

P.c.5100-5250m (Pucaranra): 1-1955, on rock.

P.5280m: located N. of Lago Surasaka on E. side of track: 1-1969.

Nevado Gonapirëa 5300m: 1-1958 from Cajatambo, easy.

Nevados Rumiwayin-Yarupáj Region

Pukacalle ('Kuli', Quesillojanca) 5259m: 1-1968 via S.S.W. face, S. ridge: S.W. ridge?-1969.

P.c.5100m (Calua): 1-1968 via E. face, mixed.

P.c.5050-5100m (Torre, Torre Monzino): 1-1968 via E. face, ice.

Rumiwayin (Checchi, Matador, Puchka, R-3) 5580m: 1-1968 via N.W. ridge, ice.

Rumiwayin Oeste (Kuli) c.5300m: 1-1968 via W. & N. glaciers, N. ice slopes: E.S.E. ridge (mixed), descend N. slopes.

P.c.5095m (Nev. Curpa Curpa Norte): 1-1969 via N.E. rock ridge, easy.

Nevado Yarupáj Norte c.5675m: 1-1955 via N. side (ice) of W. ridge: N.E. ridge (probably)-1957:

N.W. ridge, W. face to N. peak-1961: W. glacier/ice buttress to N. peak.

Yarupáj Sur 5685m: 1-1957 via N. ridge traverse?: W. ridge, S.W. face, S. ice ridge-1968.

Yarypáj Chico (Central) 5400m: 1-1969 via S. facing glacier & E. ridge.

Cerros Yanku (Murugallo) 5168m: 1-1964?, probably via N. ridge: From east-1969: Huambara Hargrashga glacier-1969.

Yanco Este 5025m: 1-1967 via S.W. spur.

Nevados Patrón-Torre de Cristal-Gaiko Region

Nevados Patrón

--Sudeste 5236m: 1?-1957 during traverse: S.E. slope (ordinary route).

--Central c.5250m: 1?-1957 by traverse.

--Noroeste 5273m: 1?-1957 during traverse: W. face also climbed (see also AAJ, 17 (1971): 402).

--Norte c.5275m: 1?-1957, probably S. ridge during traverse.

P.5230m ('Alexander'): may be on spur S. of Patrón Sudeste: 1-1961 via W. ridge.

Torre de Cristal (Flor de Loto) 5529m: 1-1957, probably S.E. spur: S.W. variant start-1972: S. face-1976.

Matapaloma 5307m: 1-1961 via S.W. face direct, N.W. ridge.

Niño Perdido (Huambraocrashca) 5148m: 1-1965. Routes via E. wall, N. & S. ridges.

Nevados Chirajanka-Antakallanka Region

Nevado Chirajanka c.5050m: 1-1971 via S.W. face.

Nevados Siete Caballeros-Santa Rosa-Condorsenga Region

Nevados Siete Caballeros (c.4950-5100m)

--No.1 5050m:)

--No.2 5100m:)

--No.3 c.5050m:)

--No.4 c.5100m:) *Many ascents. Also traversed in both directions.*

--No.6 c.4950m:)

--No.7 c.4950m:)

P.5250m (Daniel,David): 1-1961 via S.E. ridge.

Nevados Pichuyqocha c.5150m: 1-1961, probably N.W. glacier.

Nevado Santa Rosa 5717m: 1-1957, probably N.W. ridge: Severe snow/ice face, descend S.W. ridge-1961: E. side, N. ridge (see AAJ, 15 (1966): 175-6): W. face-1982.

Nevado Santa Rosa Norte 5479m: 1-1961, probably N.W. ridge.

Santa Rosa Chico 5400m?: 1-1961: N. face-1967.

P.5250m (ÑSanta MarjaO): 1-1961 via snow ridge from west.

Nevado Condorsenga 5379m: 1-1957, probably N. side: N.E. buttress-1965: E. face centre, descend N.E. ridge-1971: E. face-1977.

Other recorded climbs

Traverse of western arm: Azuljanka, Rumiwayin Oeste, Rumiwayin & Yarupáj: See AAJ, 26 (1984): 205-6.

Juraopata (Punta Chacua) 5000m: 10 km N.E. of Oyçn in S.E. of range: 1-1970 from Mina Uchuc Chacua.

Nevado Huachash 5700m: 1-1957.

The following appear to be mainly Peruvian school expeditions south of the main range:

Parag 5000m:

Yurahuayna 5190m:

Auqujn 5010m:

Jatunchacua Central 5000m:

Challanya 4760m:

Rajucusunán Grande 5178m :

Rajucusunán Chico 5100m:

Potrero Grande 5110m:

Jatunchacua Este 5000m:

Jatunchacua (Menor,Ichic) 5180m:

Mamapuncu 4880m:

Huishcahuair n 4870m:

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Cordillera La Viuda

This compact group of massifs lies north of the road-rail link between Lima and the eastern town of

Oroya, except for the Morococha massif which is south of the Ticlio pass. Although close to Lima they are little visited, except possibly by local Peruvian mountaineers, who were mainly responsible for opening up the range in the 1950s and 1960s. The snow and ice peaks of this cordillera have small glaciers and rise only a little above the surrounding countryside. They do not exceed 5600 metres in height and are not as difficult as those in the major Peruvian ranges although there are some interesting peaks and it is a good training area. Snow and ice climbing equipment is required. The range is well served with roads and trails, and has numerous lakes. The highest peak, which is Rajuntay, situated north of the Ticlio pass, was climbed in 1944 by the Marmillods. After a 2-3 hour approach over meadows and scree they ascended the southern rock wall, descending by the west ridge, finding no trace of any previous ascent.

Peak List

Very little detailed information available. Brief indications of routes followed have been taken from issues of Revista Peruana de Andinismo. I.G.N. map 1:100,000, Sheets (Hojas) Matucana, Ondores).

Mishipiñahui Group

Alcay 5375m: 1-1960 via S.E. glacier.

Mishipiñahui 5201m: 1-1963 via N. rock/ice ridge.

La Viuda 5200m: 1-1959.

Lechicocha 5100m: 1-1961 via E. glaciers.

Diente La Viuda 5000m: 1-1961 via E. rock ridge.

Yantac 4640m: 1-1965 via slope on S. face from col above La Viuda Pass.

Chuchún 4820m: 3 tops: 1-1965 via ridge from La Viuda Pass.

Leçnjirca 4675m: 1-1965 via southern moraines.

Culuhuay 4300m: 1-1965 via southern moraines.

Conte Group

Leoncocha 5210m: 1-1959: From S. via direct icy rock route-1964.

Chugo 5058m: 1?-1968.

Rajuntay Group

Rajuntay 5477m: 1-1944 via S. rock face, descend W. ridge. Several routes on E.& W. faces.

Rajuntay Sur 5350m: 1-1960 via W. glacier.

Urcos 5200m: 1-?: 3-1960 via W. ridge from north.

Llaguapucro Chico 5150m: 1-1988 via N.W. glacier, N. ridge.

Pucacocha 5150m: 1-1988 via W. glacier, S. ridge.

P.5150m: S. of Pucacocha: 1-1988, traverse from Pucacocha.

Incacancha 5146m: rock pyramid: 1-1987.

Venturosa Group

Carrizal 5301m: 1-1971.

Chuchicocha c.5180m: 1-1971.

Venturosa 5206m: 1-1961 via W. flank of massif.

Venturosa Norte 5100m: 1-1964.

Venturosa Central 5050m: 1-1964.

Cerro Neverja 5050m: Cord. de Corte: 1-1989.

Cerro Azul 5100m: Cord. de Corte: 1-1989.

Ticlio-Morococha Group

San Andrés 5350m: 1-1959: S. face-1960.

San Andrés Oeste 5250m: 1-1963 via S.W. glacier.

Anticona Oeste 5300m: 1-1956 via S. rocks & ridge.

Anticona Central 5250m: 1-1956 via S. glacier & col.

Loro 5260m: 1-1965 from Vulcàn Mines via col.

P.5040m, P.5020m: near Loro: 1-1965.

Condenado (Lorito) 5120m: 1-1968 via N. ridge.

Yanasinga 5200m: 1-1950.

Diente de Yanasinga 5200m: 1-1961 via rocky ridges above Ticlio.

Meiggs 5120m: 1-1955 from moraines above Ticlio.

Puypuy 5264m: 1-1956.

Volcàn 5088m: 1-1970 from col on E. side.

Polish 1975 expedition: See RPA, no.11, p.37.

Cerro de Pasco Highlands

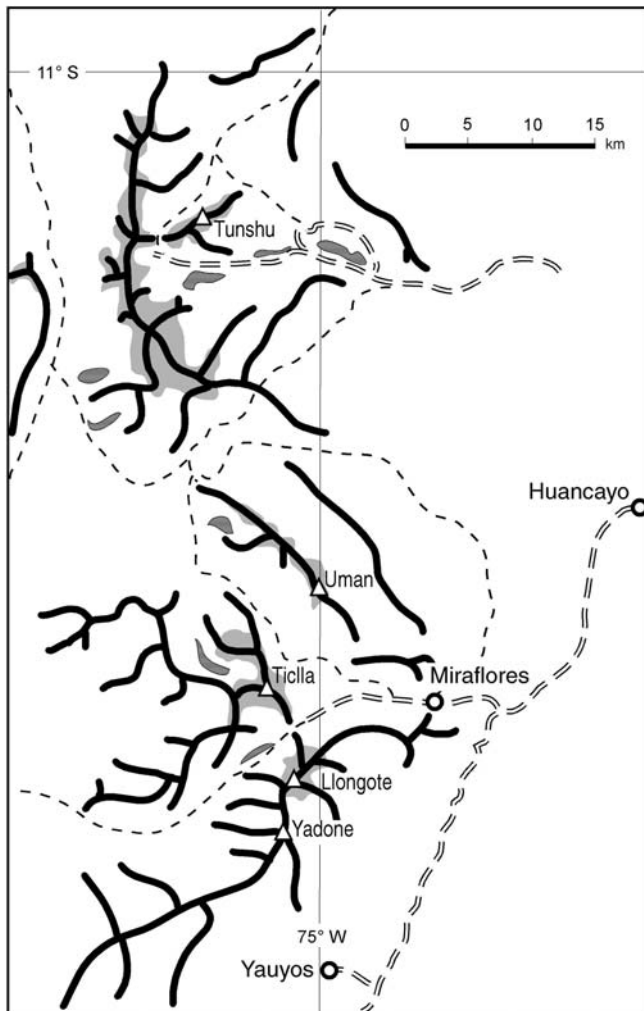
Zacrancuy 5300m: 1-1953.

San Cristóbal 5297m: 1-1956.

Cordillera Central

This cordillera consists of a number of isolated massifs lying south of the road-rail link between Lima and the eastern Peruvian towns of Oroya and Huancayo, and north of the town of Yauyos, within an area of about forty kilometres from east to west and sixty kilometres from north to south. Access to the perimeter of the chain is easy but up to two days' walking will usually be required in order to reach the interior. The region includes many rugged peaks over 5000 metres and, as a result of ancient glaciation, there are many lakes in the upper valleys. From north to south the principal peaks and massifs are the Cascacocha massif, Nudo Tunshu, the Cotonj-Ticcla massif, and the Llongote massif.

Map Showing Cordillera Central



Immediately south of the village of San Mateo, on the main Lima-Oroya road, a mine road runs into the heart of the Cascacocha massif. According to Mario Fantin's map in *Le Ande* there are half a dozen named peaks over 5000 metres; no reports of ascents have been noted but as there are several mines in the area some of them have probably been climbed, perhaps under different names.

The Nudo Tunshu is the most extensive group, with over thirty peaks. Tunshu itself lies to the east of the centre of the main chain, at the southern end of which are Tembladera and Tullujuto. At the centre of the chain is Pachancota, otherwise known as Colquepucro or Yarumaria. A mine road penetrates to this part of the range past the lakes called Azulcocha and Tembladera. Tunshu was attempted first in August 1924 by J.A. Morger. The second unsuccessful attempt to climb Tunshu was made in 1938 by the American geologist T.A. Dodge, accompanied by a Peruvian porter called Dionisio. However, they were able to climb Pachancota, which is extensively glaciated on the southern flanks, via the north face after a retreat from the east ridge. Dodge also climbed the higher of the two Tullujuto peaks by a steep ridge, having reached the lower northern peak two years before. In 1939, while attempting the south-east ridge of Tunshu, Hans Schweizer, Siegfried Rohrer and Jakob Diener, members of Dr. Kinzl's expedition, were overwhelmed by an avalanche just after setting out from their high camp,

and all three were killed. The Swiss geologist Arnold Heim explored the region in 1946 and attempted Tullujuto (see illustrations in his book, *Wunderland Peru*). In 1958 an expedition from Edinburgh (Hugh Simpson, William Wallace and Myrtle Elmslie) made several ascents in the area, including Tunshu by the north-east ridge, Tatajaico by the south face, and the not very difficult Tembladera. Two D.A.V. expeditions in 1966 and 1967 carried out extensive climbing programmes. The best documentation of the area is contained in the expedition report, *Münchener Anden Kundfahrt, 1967* (with map), published by the Academic Section of the D.A.V. in 1969. (Sketch-maps in AAJ, 16 (1968): 196, and Kelsey's *Climber's & Hiker's Guide*).

The southern, or Yauyos, massifs were virtually unknown before the visit in 1963 of a large Spanish expedition from Barcelona. Base camp was set up in the heart of the area, two and a half days' march from Yauyos. From there they climbed the peaks of the Llongote massif to the south-east and the peaks of the Cotoní-Ticla cirque to the north. (Although the name Ticla is used haphazardly in relation to the peaks of this group, it should be applied to the peaks called by the Spaniards, Acuña, San Jordi, Rosa de Lima, Verdaguer and Falla). The two highest points, Cotoní and Llongote, were found to be the hardest but the climbers considered most of their ascents (and some descents) to have been somewhat dangerous, on account of cornices and steep ice. The ascent of the tall and slender pyramid of Cotoní took twelve hours and included a beautiful airy traverse on ice. Llongote, the highest point of a five-peaked massif, is linked to its satellites by a very delicate crest furrowed with unstable cornices and the whole peak, with its knife-edge ridges and 75ø walls of ice and snow is not unlike Chacaraju in the Cordillera Blanca. The ascent was made via the connecting ridge and upper ice slopes, the top being reached as daylight faded. The climbers knew that they would be obliged to bivouac a few metres below the summit and it turned out to be the coldest night of their lives. The slow and dangerous descent to high camp, took another twelve hours.

The area was visited again in 1966 by a party from California, who repeated the ascent of Cotoní, and also climbed some peaks to the north-east, including Ancovilca by the south ridge, the three tops of the Pumahuasin massif, and the two Uman peaks. The Cordillera Central has been visited by small parties a few times since the 1960s but little more has been done. (See sketch-map in Kelsey's guide and RPA, no.7).

N.B. In 1910 the Italian M.E. Tabusso, while carrying out scientific research, climbed one or two peaks in the area, particularly a large rocky pyramid with a summit cap of ice, referred to by him as Tanja (5350m). Notwithstanding the difficulty, the climb went well until the last thirty metres. However the final ice wall was too steep to be surmounted with only a homemade pickaxe.

Peak List

(I.G.N. map 1:100,000, Sheets (Hojas) Matucana, Oroya, Huarochiri, 25l Yauyos).

Northern (Tunshu) Section

Mellizo Norte 5265m: 1-1967.

Mellizo Sur 5280m: 1-1967.

Shallanca 5400m: 1-1967 via S. ridge.

Pacca II (Pacca Norte) 5405m: 1-1966: S. ridge-1967.

Pacca I (Pacca Sur) 5400m: 1-1966: E. flank, N. ridge-1967.

P.5370m: between Pacco I & Pachancoto: 1-1972 from east.

Pachancota (Colquepucro, Yarumaria V) 5560m: 1-1938 via N.face: N.W. face-1974.

Yarumaria I 5500m: 1-1927: W. ridge-1966.

Yarumaria II c.5550m: 1-1966, traversed II-III-IV.
Yarumaria III c.5600m: 1-1966, traversed II-III-IV.
Yarumaria IV c.5600m: 1-1966, traversed II-III-IV.
Tranca 5370m: 1-1967 from east.
Tunshu 5650m: 3 tops: 1-1958 via N.E. ridge: Central summit (5560m) from north-1967: Main summit N. face, descend S.E.-1967.
Nevado Cochas (Runshu) c.5530m: lies against Tunshu:
Tatatunshu 5255m: 1-1967 on skis from west: from S.E.-1967.
P.5400m (Juanita, Yuracmayo): 1-1966 via Glaciar Juanita: E. ridge-1967.
Ñahuin (Jica, Jaico, Tatajaico) 5591m: 1-1958 via S. face, descend S. ridge: S. ridge-1967: E. face-1967.
'Pyramidenspitz' 5270m: 1-1967 from north: N.E. ridge-1970.
Tatajaico II 5200m: 1-1967.
Tatjaico I 5070m: 1-1967 from east: S. ridge-1967.
P.5410m (S17): 1-1967 from south.
Mançn II 5280m: 1-1967 from south.
Mançn III 5290m: 1-1967 from north.
Tembladera 5595m: 1-1958 from near base of Tatajaico: From east-1967: From south-1967.
Tullujuto 5756m: 1-1938 via steep ridge: S. ridge-1965.
Tullujuto Oeste 5701m: 1-1936:
Tullujuto 'Snow Dome' 5600m: 1-1967.
Nevado del Medio 5460m: 1-1966.
'Cerro de Ricci' 5400m: 1-1966.
Shicra Oeste 5368m: 1-1966 via Yarumaria glacier, N.W. slope.
Cerro del Medio 5360m: 1-1966.
Minacho 5200m: 1-1967.
'Felsnadel' 5200m: 1-1967.
P.5090m: 1-1967.

Southern (Ticlla) Section

Cotoní 5897m: 1-1963 from west: From E., difficult-1966: S.E. face to 5600m (ice)-1987.
Pichahuacra 5490m: 1-1963.
'Santa Rosa de Lima' 5460m: 1-1963.
'San Jordi' 5460m: 1-1963.
'J.Folch' 5412m: 1-1963.
'Verdaguer' 5390m: 1-1963.
'Manuel Falla' 5380m: 1-1963.
'Acuña' 5360m: 1-1963.
Ancovilca 5358m: 1-1966 via S. ridge.
Pumahuain Norte 5342m: 1-1966.
Uman Norte (Uman Grande) 5328m: 1-1966.
Uman Sur 5243m: 1-1966.
Paccarin 5240m: 1-1967 via N.W. ridge.
Pumahuain Central 5212m: 1-1966.
Yanasalla Ccoraucata 5200m: 1-1967 from south.
Langoc 4950m: 1-1967.
Cullic c.5200m: 1-1965: S. ridge-1965.
Llongote 5781m: 1-1963.

'Virgen de la Merced' 5475m: 1-1963.
'Canigó' 5470m: 1-1963.
'Paulo VI' 5430m: 1-1963.
Quepala Norte 5350m: 1-1963.
Quepala Sur 5360m: 1-1963.
Padrecacca (Pic des Etats, Pariacacca, Llica) 5362m: 1-1963: E. ridge-1987.
Huamalla c.5200m: 1-1969 via S.E. rock ridge.
'Santiago' 5150m: 1-1963.
Yadoña Norte 5090m: 1-1953.
P.5015m: Padrecacca massif, S.E. of P.5082: 1-1970.
'Balaitous' 4950m: 1-1963.
Tauraniyoc 5431m: easternmost of the two highest peaks in range of rock peaks with small glaciers
20 km E. of Yauyos: 1-1982 via S.W. glacier, narrow summit ridge.
Polish 1974 expedition: See *AAJ*, 20 (1976): 494.

N.B. The map prepared by the 1963 Spanish expedition was reproduced in RPA, no.7.

Selected References

[Deutscher Alpenverein.] Münchener Anden-Kundfahrt 1967. Report, incl. map. D.A.V.(Sektion München),1969.
Radcliffe, P. 'Way-back in the Yauyos'. *NZAJ*, 25 (1972): 79-81. Pariacaca, Cotóni.

Cordillera de Chonta

This is an unimportant range, some fifty kilometres long, which lies south-east of the Cordillera Central, being crossed by the road from Pisco to Huancavelica. It consists of altiplano desert and pasture c.3700-4600 metres high, from which rise grey and black peaks with small glaciers. The principal massifs are Tupicotay and Juicamarca, the highest peaks being Palomo, Huamanrazo and Acchi. An Oxford University Exploration Club scientific expedition visited the area in 1961, climbing five high peaks. They carried out interesting geological and palaeontological studies below Minas Cercapuquio and Huacravilca, along the Chuncacancha pampa, and the Río Virgen. In 1965 Stanley Shepard made a solo traverse of the double-headed Huamanrazo, on steep rotten rock and poor snow. John Ricker and Olaf Hartmann have also visited the area.

Peak List

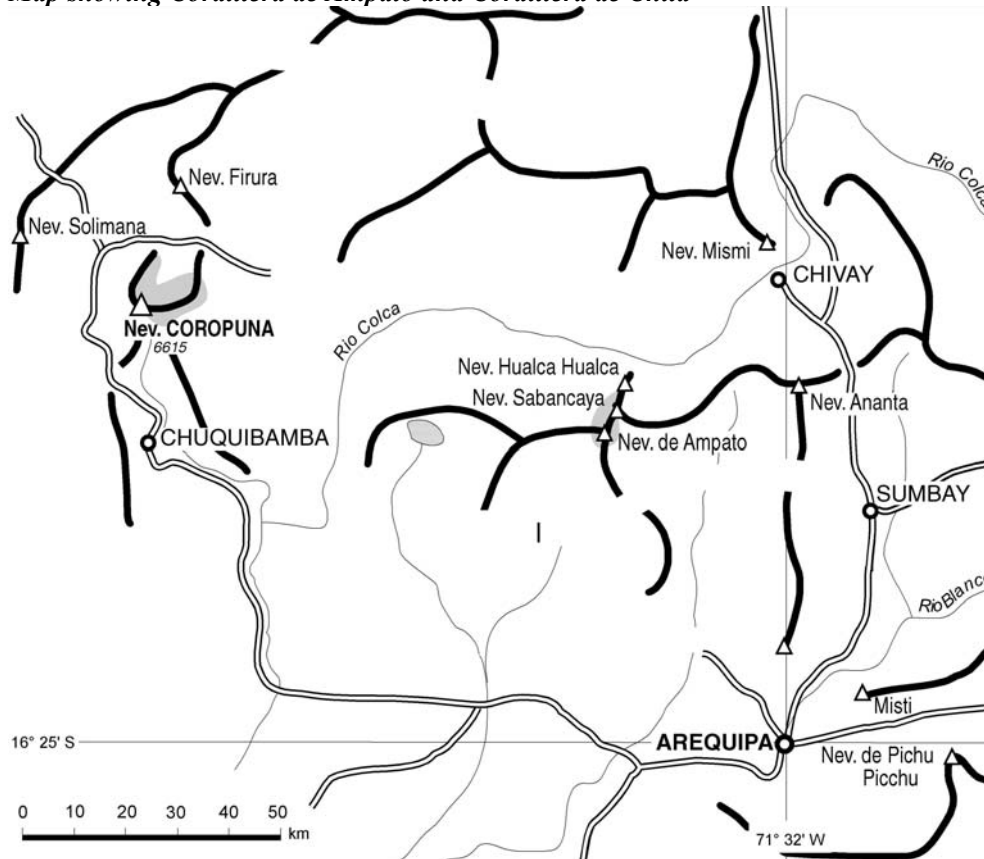
Palomo Norte 5308m: 1-1969 via N.W. ridge, descend main glacier.
Palomo Sur 5283m: 1-1954 by Peruvian surveyors.
Huamanrazo 5300m: 1-1965 via N.E. ridge, traverse to S. peak, descend S. ridge.
Citac 5304m: 1-1961.
Acchi 5281m: 1-1961 via N.W. flank.
Antarazo 5180m: 1-1965: S.E. slopes, S. ridge-1969.
Condoray 5055m: 1-1961 via N. glacier.
Chontaraju 5000m: 1-1965 from north.
Turuyoj 5396m: 1-1961.

N.B. Other peaks may have been ascended by the 1961 Oxford University Exploration Club who explored an unknown area in the vicinity of Huancavelica.

Cordillera Occidental of South Peru

Under this heading are included various mountain groups situated between longitude 75°W. and the Peru-Chile border. The highest and best known of the peaks in this huge area are the volcanoes grouped around the city of Arequipa. Starting from the north the principal peaks and ranges are Cordillera de Huanzo, the massifs of Solimana and Coropuna, Cordillera de Chila, Cordillera de Ampato, El Misti and the peaks east of Arequipa, and the Cordillera Barroso, near the Peru-Chile border. These ranges border on Peru's extremely dry coastal strip, receiving much less precipitation than those of the Cordillera Oriental, the resulting high snowline (c.5300m) producing the characteristic snow-cap common to the desert regions of the Andes. The approximate period when rainfall can be expected is October-April; for the rest of the year the skies are clear. Most of the big volcanic peaks are easy to climb and several of them are known to have been ascended frequently in Inca times. Many peaks in these ranges were ascended by Peruvian Army surveyors between 1928-65.

Map showing Cordillera de Ampato and Cordillera de Chila



Huanzo

The Cordillera de Huanzo is a small range of peaks not exceeding 5550m in height, the highest points being Pallapalla and Carhuarazo. The cordillera is accessible from the Nazca valley or from Cora Cora. In 1970 John Ricker and a companion spent ten days crossing the high, arid and desolate volcanic plateau from Santo Tom s to Antabamba. During this trek they climbed Huaychahui by the north-east ridge, finding on the summit a small cairn and a broken bottle, probably left by surveyors. This straightforward snow peak is the most spectacular of the range. Ricker also climbed Chancoaña

which is separated by a high pass from Huayunca, the southern cirque of which contains extensive glaciers and snowfields. The French climber Pierre Morlon made some solo climbs in the eastern sector in 1973, including Apuqorawain and Ampay. Inca stone walls have been found on Sara Sara.

Peak List

Sara Sara † 5959m (5453m?): 1st recorded ascent-1921.

Chancoaña 5494m: 1-1970 via northern snow slopes & final loose rock pitch.

Huaychahui(ri) 5452m: 1-?(cairn found): N.E. ridge-1970.

Apuqorawain 4990m, Ampay † 5228m: See RPA, M.11 (1974-75): 22.

Coropuna and Solimana

Coropuna, which is a horseshoe-shaped massif with several summits over 6000 metres, has some glaciers, icefalls and crevasses which however can be easily avoided. The highest point received its first modern ascent in 1911, the work of Professor Hiram Bingham (who discovered Machu Picchu) and members of the University of Yale archaeological expedition. Bingham's companions were H.L. Tucker, a member of Herschel Parker's 1910 Mt. McKinley expedition, Corporal Gamorra of Arequipa, and Professor Alejandro Coello, director of the Colegio Nacional at Chuquibamba. The party made base camp at 5275 metres and advanced camps at 5625 metres and 6100 metres, reaching the summit from there in six and a half hours. 'The view from the top was desolate in the extreme. We were in the midst of a great volcanic desert dotted with isolated peaks covered with snow and occasional glaciers. While we were glad we were the first to reach the top, we were all agreed we would never do it again'. The purpose of the ascent was to erect a signal which could be used in connection with a triangulation along the 73rd meridian, Adolph Bandelier having speculated, in his book *Islands of Titicaca and Coati* (New York, 1910) that Coropuna exceeded Aconcagua in elevation and was, therefore, in all probability the highest point of the continent. Bingham's party was preceded by the redoubtable Annie Peck. She climbed two of the lower cones visible from the town of Viraco, accompanied by six Peruvians and on one of the summits hoisted a 'Votes For Women' banner.

Its neighbour Solimana, which is an eroded jagged-peaked volcano with some very difficult routes, was not explored until 1952, when Piero Ghiglione and his companions climbed the lower north peak. After an air reconnaissance Ghiglione and Mathias Rebitsch approached from the east, but after examining the precipitous north-east face they traversed round to one of the northern valleys where they made their fourth camp at 5260 metres. Next day they followed a long ice ridge to a small plateau below the steep final face, which was climbed direct, the top part being the most difficult. The final spur to the north summit, which was reached at 3.30 p.m., had to be taken ... cheval. The southern peak (the highest point and the last unclimbed 6000 metre peak in southern Peru) was climbed in 1970 by Mario Bignami and Julian Blanco Herrera at their second attempt, having first reached 5850 metres on the south-east face after three bivouacs. Several weeks later they started from the village of Cerro Visca Chico and camped east of the north-west glacier. Starting at 4 a.m. they traversed penitentes and the central glacier to the final ice wall, leading to a snow col 150 metres from the summit, reached after eight hours. In 1974 a four-man D.A.V. party spent two days on the mountain during which all four summits were climbed.

Peak List

(I.G.N. map 1:100,000, Sheets (Hojas) 31q Cotahuasi, 32q Chuquibamba).

Coropuna † 6615m: 15°35'S. 72°40'W.: 1-1911.

--S.W. peak: 1-1974.

--N.W. peak 6528m: 1-1952 via N.W. slopes.

--*Coropuna Este* c.6248m: 1(?) -1911 by Annie Peck: E. ridge from col-1966.

Solimana 6318m: 1-1970 (see AAJ, 17 (1971): 421-2): N.E.- S.W. traverse-1974.

--North peak 6275m: 1-1952 from north: Traversed to main peak-1974.

--P.c.5898m: westernmost snow peak of massif: 1-1974 via S. face & ridge from W. peak.

--P.c.5791m: easternmost snow peak of massif: 1-1974 during traverse.

Selected References

Bingham, H. *Inca land: explorations in the highlands of Peru*, 1922. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1922. Includes Coropuna.

Ghiglione, P. 'Solimana-Coropuna-Ausanagate'. RM, 71 (1952): 385-87.

McWherter, M. 'Coropuna: seventy-two years after Bingham and still full of surprises'. Summit, 30 (Sep-Oct.1984): 18-22.

Mesias, P. 'El Coropuna explorado por Arequipeños'. RPA, n.12 (1976-77): 86-89.

Chila

The Cordillera de Chila is an extensive chain, the most important part of which appears to be the eastern section north of Arequipa, from Minaspata to Mismi, at the extreme south-eastern end of the range. Nearly all the peaks in this part of the cordillera were climbed in 1972 by a German expedition from Augsburg. During the period 1928-65 Peruvian Army surveyors ascended over fifty peaks, particularly in the volcanic ranges, placing trigonometrical points on high summits. In 1941, for example, they climbed Casiri, Aseruta and Cerro de Chila.

Peak List

(I.G.N. map 1:100,000, Sheets (Hojas) Huambo, Orcopampa, 32s Chivay, Cailloma).

Minaspata 5555m: lies in a semi-circle of peaks facing N.E. : 1-1972 via N.N.E. ridge: S.E. slope, to P.5430m-1972.

P.5430m: *Minaspata* cirque: 1-1972 via E. ridge.

P.5370m, P.5375m: *Minaspata* cirque: 1-1972, traversed to Surihuiiri.

Surihuiiri 5506m: *Minaspata* cirque: 1-?: Traverse from P.5370m-1972.

Ccacsata 5515m: running E. from the *Minaspata-Surihuiiri* group is a 8 km ridge on which the main peaks are *Ccacsata* & *Jatunpila*: 1-1972 via N.W. ridge: Also climbed via N.E. slope, S.W. slope to P.5405m, E. ridge. Entire ridge traversed on 3-4 June 1972.

Jatunpila 5450m: 1-1972, traverse N.- S.

Culluncuya Oeste 5350m, *Central* 5370m, *Este* 5360m: located just S.E. of *Ccacsata*: 1-1972, all 3 plus *Ticllasi*.

Ticllasi 5210m: lies just N.E. of *Ccacsata*: 1-1972 (see *Culluncuya*).

P.5179m - P.5415m ridge: 5 km W. of *Ccacsata-Jatunpila* crest is another ridge with a dozen peaks: 1-1972, traverse entire ridge.

Anchaca 5360m: on S.W. branch ridge from above: 1-1972 via S. ridge, traverse to *Mamancancha* & *Teccla*.

Mamacanca 5280m: on Anchaca ridge: 1-1972 via S. ridge.

Teclla 5230m: on Anchaca ridge: 1-1972, traverse from Mamancancha.

Mismi † 5547m, 5530m: located at extreme S.E. end of range: 1-1966, E. peak via E. ridge from S.: W. peak & traverse-1972.

Casiri 5647m, Cerro de Chila 5654m, Aseruta 5447m: 1-1941 by Peruvian army surveyors headed by Armin Hoempler.

Ampato

The Ampato massif, which was originally climbed by the Incas, includes the easy cone-shaped Ampato, the three-headed Sabancaya which has a fairly recent (1985) lava flow, and Hualca-Hualca. In 1966 Canadian Dick Culbert climbed Ampato, which has been ascended several times since. The other high peak in the Cordillera de Ampato is Chachani, the summit of which was an Inca burial site. The first modern ascent was made in 1889 by A. Hettner.

Peak List

(I.G.N. map 1:100,000, Sheet (Hoja) 32s Chivay).

Ampato † 6288m: 1-1966 via S.E. ridge, ice: N. ridge-1972: S.W. rock ridge (in part)-1974: S.W. face-1979: Traverse all 3 summits from S.W. -1987: S.E. face direct of N.E. peak-1987.

--Ampato Este c.6100m: 1?-1977.

Sabancaya 5976m: highest of 3 tops: 1-1966: 1st ascent of all 3 tops-1-1972.

Tacuriti c.5927m: 1-1972 via N. slope.

Pucarumi 5898m: 1-1972 via E. ridge.

Huanac Pacha † 5920m: 1-1976.

Lipayoc 5240m: 1-1976.

Chachani (Checcayani) † 6087m: 1st recorded ascent-1889.

Huaracante 5388m: E. of Ampato massif: 1-1966 via N.W. ridge: S.W. ridge & traverse-1969.

Ananta 5251m: E. of Ampato massif: easy peak: 1-?(cairn found).

Ananto 5250m: twin peak N.W. of Ananta:

N.B. There is confusion over nomenclature. The Peruvian I.G.N. map (Chivay sheet) shows the following, from north to south: Hualca Hualca 6025m, South peak c.5900m; Sabancaya 5976m; Ampato 6288m.

Selected References

Gaetani, L. 'Hualca Hualca', RM, 99 (1980): 199-202.

Quattrini, M. & Calegari, S. 'La spedizione "Città di Bergamo" alla Cordillera di Ampato', RM, 92 (1973): 10-21.

Peaks east of Arequipa

A few kilometres north-east of Arequipa is the most famous of all the volcanoes, i.e. El Misti, perfectly cone-shaped and still regarded as active. It is the easiest of climbs; the Incas had a temple there, the Spaniards placed a cross on the summit in 1784, and an observatory on the top operated during the period 1891-1927. Nearby Pichu Pichu was originally climbed by Incas. Omate, Ticsani and Ubinas were climbed by the Peruvian Francisco Alayza Paz Soldan, probably in 1902. He was head of the Comisión de Moquegua appointed to study the natural wealth of parts of southern Peru.

Peak List

(I.G.N. map 1:100,000, Sheets (Hojas) Characato, 33s Arequipa).

El Misti (Sucuhuaya) † 5842m: 1st modern ascent possibly in 1677, certainly in 1784. There used to be an observatory on top.

Picch Picchu † 5540m: 1959 by archaeological party.

Ubinas 5670m: 1(?) - 1878.

Peaks W. of Puno, near border with Arequipa Department: Sayhua 5790m, Caballuni 5780m, Ancasillo 5590m, Huagochullo 5550m: 1-1956.

Huayna Putina (Umate) 5175m: 1-c.1902.

Selected References

Ahlfeld, F. 'Der Misti bei Arequipa'. LA, 7 (1931): 266-70.

Cordillera Barroso

The Cordillera Barroso, lying between the southern Peruvian town of Moquegua and the Peru-Chile border, runs for about twenty-five kilometres along its principal north-south crest. The range, which is made up of yellowish-red volcanic rock, is divided more or less halfway by the deep depression of the Paso de Paucarany. The northern part of the cordillera is covered in firm snow above 5000 metres, with some remnants of glaciers, while in the southern half nieves penitentes occur. The northern peaks are dominated by the savage rocky Coruña, the most northerly peak being Casiri, overlooking the lake of the same name, beyond which the range sinks into the pampa, from which rise isolated volcanic cones. The southern part of the main range contains the highest peaks, headed by Nevado Barroso. It terminates in the rocky Churivicho and the deeply-cut Paso del Viento, beyond which lies the Tacora massif, probably just inside Chile, and first climbed in May 1904 by Henry Hoek, or possibly earlier by miners. A subsidiary chain forms in the south-east; westwards the cordillera descends gently towards the sea. The Cordillera Barroso is noted for its arid climate, with snow falling on only a very few occasions, while in the valleys it almost never rains. The southern part of the range experiences great changes of temperature between day and night, and icy winds blow off the Pacific Ocean. Generally the range is quite barren, being poor in species of flora and fauna, and with the few streams contaminated by the local sulphur deposits. The first peak to be climbed was Yucumani (Candarave), ascended by W.S. Church in 1862.

The range was visited in 1968 by members of an Oe.A.V. expedition led by Raimund Heinzl. Their base camp was sited west of Paso de Paucarany, and they spent a month in the area, climbing sixty-six peaks and mapping with theodolite and compass (see sketch-map in *Revista Peruana*, no.8). On the peaks of Ticano, Sarpesani and Pisacane they found cairns left by American and Peruvian surveyors around 1955; these surveyors also used other peaks as signal and survey stations. The expedition found no marked craters or evidence of volcanic activity.

Peak List

Tacora 5988m: on Peru-Chile border: 1-1904, or possibly earlier by local miners.

Tutupaca 5806m: 1(?) - 1950.

Yucumani (Candarave) 5508m: 1-1862.

Ticzani 5391m: 1? - 1955.

Cerro Ticaco 5160m: 1-1955 by surveyors.

Nevado Barroso 5741m: 1-1968.

N.B. Over 50 other peaks were climbed by the 1968 Oe.A.V. expedition.

Selected References

Hoek, H. 'Besteigung des Cerro Tacora'. Oesterreichische Alpenzeitung., 27 (1905): 25-32.

-----, 'Aus dem Vulkangebiete des Westens'. Zeit,DOeAV, 38 (1907): 140-48.

[Oesterreichischer Alpenverein]. Die Erschliessung der Cordillera Barroso. Report. 1968. Many first ascents.

Cordillera Huagaruncho

This is a small group of granite peaks, largely covered with snow and ice. There is only one principal peak, Huagaruncho, a magnificent pyramid which towers above the surrounding mountains, and is easily visible from a great distance. A system of ridges radiates from the main peak, on which stand a number of subsidiary peaks over 5000 metres high. The range is easily reached in two days from Lima.

In 1938 the Americans P.L. Long and W.F. Jenks, accompanied by their wives, made a brief reconnaissance towards the south-west ridge of Huagaruncho. Two years later another group led by Jenks reached the lower part of the south-east ridge. All the ridges appeared to be very steep, and capped with massive cornices, but Jenks considered that the south-east ridge would be possible. However he had no more success when he returned in 1942, although two members of the party, Bishop and Coyle, managed to reach the easy Jancahuay, the peak at the end of the south-west ridge. Two more attempts on Huagaruncho, in 1945 and 1946, were foiled by bad weather. The first attempt was made by F. Marmillod and the Czech Jean Beran; the second by Beran and the Austrian geographer Spann.

In 1956 Huagaruncho was climbed by a British expedition led by John Kempe. Other members were J. Tucker, D. Matthews, G. Band, J.S. Streetly and M. Westmacott. Initial reconnaissance showed that the south-east ridge was dangerous and that the north-east ridge was very long with some extremely difficult sections. After further exploration base camp was moved to the north-west of the peak for an attempt on the west ridge. Considerable difficulty was experienced climbing the glacier and the soft snow above before starting on the ridge itself. The summit was eventually reached by Streetly and Westmacott after twelve days. In addition to this ascent, Peak A on the same ridge was climbed and an accurate topographical survey made (see map in MW, (1958/59): 67). In 1970 members of an American-Norwegian expedition, led by Leif-Norman Patterson, made a traverse of Huagaruncho, up the south-west ridge and down the west ridge, which took fifteen days. In 1976 a Japanese party climbed the north-east ridge which took eighteen days.

Other peaks in the massif have been ascended but there seems to have been very little activity in the last fifteen years. For pre-war topographical surveys of the less elevated regions south of the Cordillera Huagaruncho, see the articles and maps by J.V. Harrison in the GJ.

Peak List

Huagaruncho 5730m: 1-1956 via S.W. ridge: S.W. ridge, descend W. ridge-1970: N.E. ridge-1976.

P.5442m (Peak A, Peak 30): on spur W. of main peak: 1-1956 via N. ridge from west.

P.5291m: 21/2 km W. of Huagaruncho, on spur W. of Peak 30: 1-1972.
Ranrajanca Central (Peak 29?) 5180m: 8 km N.W. of Huagaruncho on separate ridge: 1-1968, difficult final tower.
--Ranrajanca Sur 5140m: along ridge S.E. of central peak: 1-1968 via N.E. face.
Jancahuay (Peak 33) 5160m: 1-pre 1941 by local man.
Carhuaraju 5160m: 3 km W. of Huagaruncho on its W. ridge: 1-1968 via N.W. face, mostly snow/ice.
Anilcocha 5095m: tiny summit needle: 1-1973 via E. ridge, rock/ice.
Incatana 5122m: 1st pinnacle on S.W. spur: 1-1970.
Ulcumayo 5030m: 1-1965 from S.E.
Raushjanca 5008m: volcanic rock, no permanent snow; 1-1957: W. spur-1967.

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Cordillera Huaytapallana (Including minor ranges to the north)

Map showing Cordillera Huaytapallana

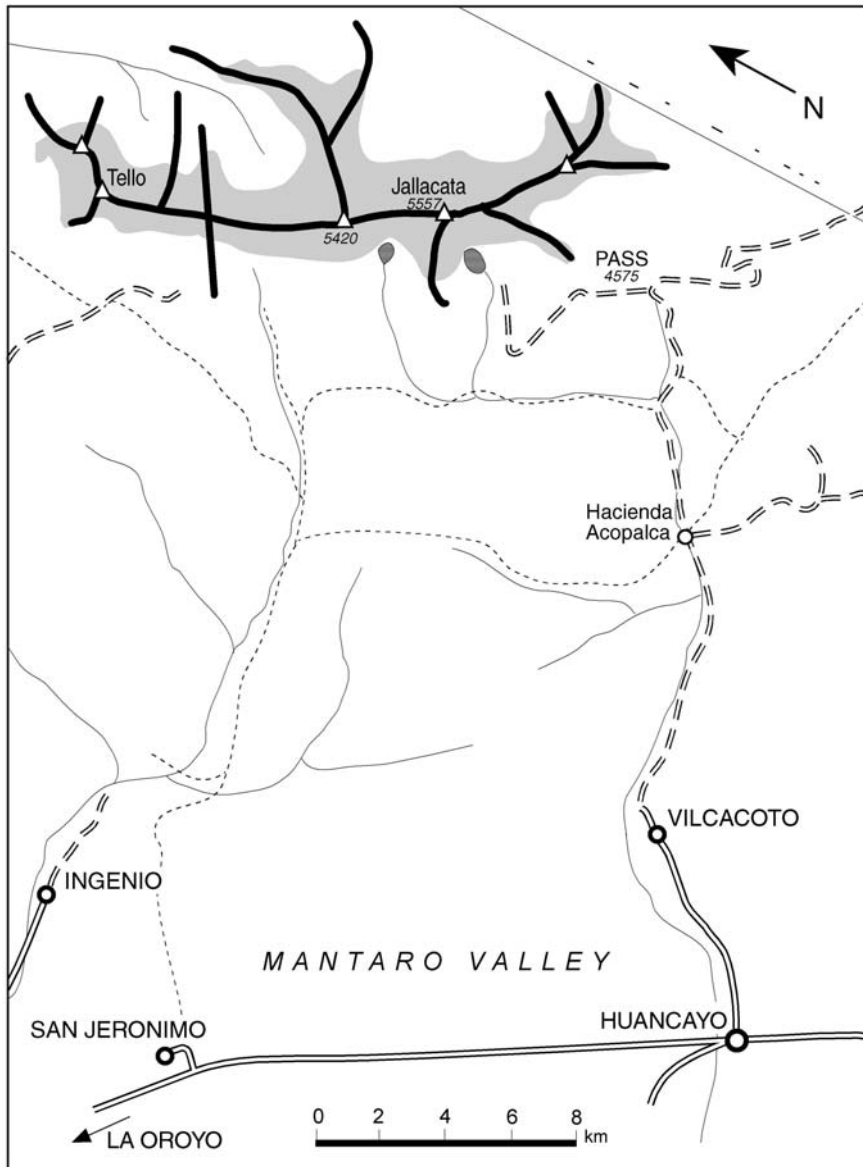
This name covers a rather diffuse and varied number of peaks which are contained, roughly speaking, within the area 11°30'-12°00'S by 74°45'-75°15'W. The principal part of this mountain system lies c.25 km north-east of the town of Huancayo, the usual approach being via Hacienda Acopalca on the road from Huancayo to the fertile Parihuanca valley. About one and a half hours' drive above Acopalca, at the top of the Huaytapallana Pass, a 2-hour walk leads to the glacier basins of Lasontay and its neighbouring peaks. The main range of snow peaks runs in a N.W. - S.E. direction and is about twenty kilometres long. Some twenty kilometres to the east, on the other side of the deeply cut Parihuanca valley, are four small snow massifs which are known as the Huaytapallana Karu. An area of lesser peaks lies to the north of the main range, principally in the vicinity of the towns of Comas and Runatullo. The prevailing moist east wind gives rise to a great deal of precipitation, building up big glaciers and crevasses, as well as large cornices on the ridges and summits, while Lasontay gets its name ('Smoking Ice') from its wind-blown plumes. The snow line on the drier western side is c.4800 metres.

One of the first travellers through the area was Raimondi who crossed the Huaytapallana Pass in 1866. He called the range Cordillera de Huaritanga. The first modern geographer to study the range was Dr. Hans Kinzl, whose 1939 expedition camped by Lago Lasontay during the first part of their photo survey of the glaciated areas. At the beginning of June 1946 the Swiss geologist Arnold Heim spent two days examining the Lasontay area. From the Huaytapallana Pass his party traversed north-west along rock walls and snow patches to the foot of a small hanging glacier, where a cairn was built as a survey point. Meanwhile Heim and a companion climbed steep snow to a height of 5300 metres in an effort to obtain good photographs. To the north Lasontay was already covered by the day's cloud so they glissaded down to the emerald-green lake at the foot of its south-western glaciers. Next

day they scrambled up the rock peak south-east of the pass, getting a good view of the south-east flanks of Lasontay. Climbing down in mist they got on to rock walls, finding eventually a rock ridge which led down into the valley.

In 1951 Willie Wurdack, Marcus Brönnimann and Julian Gardiol, engineers employed by the Cerro de Pasco Corporation, explored the western slopes of the cordillera, and the following year Wurdack examined the approaches to Lasontay. He returned in 1953 with Piero Ghiglione and Felix Marx for a serious attempt from the south-west. Their first attempt on the west peak, a sharp pyramid, failed through slowness, caused by step-cutting, crevasses and lack of acclimatization. They decided to switch their attack to the middle, highest peak. Two days later they made good progress along their previous tracks and then traversed across the glacier terrace leading to the foot of the higher peak. The only feasible route led up an ice wall, eighty metres high, sloping at 55°- 60°, and corniced. This gave on to a long slender ridge which brought them to the foot of the final tower. There by good luck easy nieves penitentes counterbalanced the avalanche danger. Shortly after midday, after nine hours' climbing, they reached the top in an icy wind, their altimeter registering 5800 metres. Lasontay Sur was climbed in 1955 by the Peruvians J. Fernandez and César Morales Arnao.

Map showing Cordillera Huaytapallana



Another expedition was in the area in 1953, that of the Americans Frederick Dunn, his wife Alice, and Richard Kimball. Starting from Hacienda Acopalca they set up camp in the huge cirque of peaks which run south-east from Lasontay. During a week of climbing they made a dozen ascents, of which five were of fairly easy rock peaks. (Some of their peaks had probably been climbed by Heim in 1946). Yanaucha was the most interesting mountain, climbed via the heavily corniced south-east ridge. From the eastern end of this range they mapped the seven peaks of the adjoining Huaracayos cirque, noting ranks and ranks of other fine peaks beyond. In their sketch-map (see Dunn article below) more high peaks are shown which do not appear to have been climbed yet.

In 1965 Stanley Shepard made a number of solo climbs in the area. He attempted Chulla, east of Lasontay Sur, but was forced to retreat less than thirty metres from the summit, which was an ice mushroom

overhanging on all sides and full of cracks. He then explored the country north of Lasontay starting from Comas, crossing the northern end of the main range, and finally walking out to Hacienda Acopalca. Finally he spent a week in the distant Huaytapallana Karu range.

The Huaytapallana Karu, situated between the Cordillera Huaytapallana and the Peruvian jungle, is a series of small isolated massifs of ice peaks rising east of the deep Pariahuanca valley. It is approached from the south via Chilifruta and Lampa (devastated by earthquake in 1969). The principal peaks include Sucusulazo, a 750-metre rock-fin edged with ice flutes; Illayrazo, a fluted ice tower; and Pampalazo, a fine double ice spire flanked by ice encrusted rock towers. This last was climbed by Shepard alone via an ice wall to the col between the two summits. (In his notes he erroneously refers to this peak as Illayrazo). In 1970 P. Barry, F. Hepburn and H. Clark explored the western and northern approaches to the range, and climbed two or three small peaks. In 1971 Olaf Hartmann and four others camped at Pucará, the high pastures above the valley of Otorongo, north-west of Abra Apucasa. Sucusulazo and two other 5000 metre peaks were climbed. (N.B. The current I.G.N. 1:100,000 map shows peak names not used in any of the published articles).

Peak List

(I.G.N. map 1:100,000, Sheets (Hojas) Jauja, Huancayo).

Main Range

Chuspi (Chuspicocha) 5500m: 3 km N.W. of Lasontay: 1-1964 from Laguna Chuspicocha, and upper half of N.W. ridge.

Lasontay Norte 5500m: 1-1953 via N. ridge: E. ridge-1975: E. ridge int,gral, a new route in upper part, harder-1983.

Lasontay (Jallacata) 5572m: 1-1959 via N. ridge: W. spur, traverse W. face, N. ridge-1964: from S.W. -1967.

Lasontay Sur (Yuracrumi) 5554m: 2 km S. of Lasontay: 1-1955: S. ridge, descend E. glacier-1964: W. ridge-1975.

Chulla (Dunn's Peak 2?) 5554m: east twin peak of Lasontay Sur: Incomplete ascent via N.W. ridge-1965.

Lasontay Oeste (Jayacata) 5330m: 1-1962: S.W. ridge, descend S.S.E. ridge-1982.

Huaytapallana IV c.5273m: 1-1953.

Huaytapallana V c.5273m: 1-1953.

Cunti (Lasocuchuna, Huaytapallana VI) 5200m: 2 km S.W. of Lasontay Sur: 1-1962.

Merced (Huaytapallana VII) c.5273m: rock peak, twin of Peak VIII: 1-1953.

Huaytapallana VIII 5243m: S. of Huaytapallana Pass: 1-1946.

Pucalanla 5200m: Lasocuchuna group: 1-1968 via rocky S. ridge, crossing broken icefields to top.

Hichu (Ichu) 5400m: 1-1953: 3-1968 from summit of Pucalanla via cracked & corniced S. ridge.

Yanaucha (Yanaucha 6) 5578m?: 1-1953.

Yanaucha Peak 6a c.5486m: 1-1953.

Yanaucha Peak 7 c.5486m: 1-1953 from col below Castillo, up large snowfield, traverse snow ridge over Peak 6a to Yanaucha (Pk 6). Returned to Pk 7, along crest to Pk 7a (sharp snow spur) to Ancon (Pk 8, rocky tower). Return to Castillo col.

Yanaucha Peak 7a c.5486m: 1-1953.

Ancòn (Yanaucha 8) c.5395m: 1-1953.

Castillo (Peak 9): 1-1953.

P.c.5243m (Peak 10): rock peak S. of Castillo: 1-1953.

P.c.5273m (Peak 11): rock peak S. of Castillo: 1-1953.

Yuracyacu (Peak A) 5017m: E. of Castillo: 1-? (cairn found): Via short S. ridge, descend to Quebrada Chuoc-1969.

Yuracmayo (Apu Huayhuay) 5100m: N.W. extension of cordillera, c.11°25'S 75°23'W: 1-1964 via S. glacier, S.W. ridge, descend N. ridge.

Nevado Tranca 5100m: prominent peak N.N.E. of Lago Tranca Grande: 1-1965.

Tamiali 5100m: S. of Comas, separated from main range by Malpaso depression: 1-1964.

Condorvasha Norte 5050m: S.E. of Comas: 1-1970.

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Nevado Aychana (Condorvasha Sur) 4992m: 1-1967 from Aychana.

Pariahuachuco (Putoc, Condorvasha) 5190m: 1-1967 from Mina Sinaicocha via ice free E. side.

Lasopata (Nevado de Shaihua) 5160m: S.E. of Comas: 1-1969 via 2 northern peaks first, then finally up n.v.,

Nevado Petita 5120m: northern & highest of Runatullo granite peaks c.16 km N. of Toctuya: 1-1968 via S. side & S.E. ridge from Laguna Petita & southern glacier.

P.4920m: 1-1969 via S.W. ridge of Jatunpata.

P.4740m: 1-1969 via slopes S. of Rjo Yanayacu.

P.4640m: 1-1969 via N.W. ridge W. of Laguna Toctuga.

Huaytapallana Karu

Pampalazo 5300m: northernmost & highest peak: 1-1965. (Reference wrongly calls it Apucasa).

Otcollo Oeste 5030m: snow peak close to & S.W. of Pampalazo: 1-1970.

Nevado de Chaquicocha (Yanaorco) 5040m: 1-1968.

Illaycuchuna c.5250m: 2 1/2 km N. of Sucsulazo: 1-1971 via E. ridge leading to Ingualazo.

Ingualazo c.5290m: 1 km E. of Illaycuchuna: 1-1971 via fluted S. face to short S.W. summit ridge.

Sucsulazo 5298m: W. of Pucar campsite: 1-1971 via Huaracayoc ice pass, E. side & upper half of N. ridge.

Huillaslazo c.5180m: 1-1971 via N. face.

Illayraza Norte (Apucasa) 5273m: southern peak of range: 1-1967 via Jallalampa & N. ridge.

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Cordillera Vilcabamba

Cordillera Vilcabamba



This range, lying west-north-west of Cuzco, consists largely of a series of separate massifs and nudos, c.100 kilometres long which develop principally in an east-west direction. It is bounded to the south and west by the Rjo Apurimac, to the north by the Río Vilcabamba-Urubamba, and to the east by the Río Paucartambo. Further south is the isolated massif of Ampay. The geographical continuation of the range, north of the Urubamba river, is generally treated by mountaineers as a separate unit, i.e. the Cordillera Urubamba.

From west to east the principal peaks and massifs are Choquesafra; the remote Panta group, headed by Panta and Camballa; the extensive Pumasillo group of glaciated, icy peaks, headed by Pumasillo, Sacsarayoc and Lasunayoc; Nevado Soray, another difficult peak; the small group dominated by Salcantay; and the Huayanay massif. Heights of peaks in the Vilcabamba should be regarded as most likely to be overstated, although the figures for Salcantay, Soray and the Panta range can be accepted as accurate. The dry season runs from May to early September.

The initial reconnaissances of Salcantay were made by Hiram Bingham in 1911 during his Machu Picchu expedition and in 1950 by three members of the American expedition to Yerupaja in the Cordillera Huayhuash. In 1952 two parties attempted the mountain from the north-east side. First, the Peruvian-Swiss climber Felix Marx and Marcus Brönnimann reached a subsidiary top some distance from the true summit. They were followed shortly afterwards by a Franco-American expedition, led by Bernard Pierre. The ascent occupied three weeks, delayed by poor weather, but late on 5 August the party reached the Swiss summit and crossed a snow plateau to the tiny ice spire which constitutes the highest point. The night was spent in a nearby crevasse and they descended next day without incident. Two years later Fritz Kasperek (of Eigerwand fame) and Anton Wahenauer were killed when the summit cornice collapsed. The second ascent of Salcantay was made in 1956 by members of the De Booy-Egeler expedition, who also made the first ascent of Soray (Humantay) to the south-west. Since then the north-east route, which is the easiest, has been followed by more challenging routes on the east, south-east and south ridges. In 1970 the Jubilee expedition of the D.A.V. Sektion Bayerland climbed half a dozen minor peaks on the southern spurs of the mountain. Most recently, the five members of the British Salcantay Expedition 1986 made a new route in mid-August on the right-

hand side of the south-west face, just left of an obvious and dangerous couloir. This involved 31/2 days' climbing (Grade V-VI), with three bivouacs on the only available ledges, and was the first British ascent of the peak.

The less accessible Pumasillo region is much more extensive than the Salcantay massif. In this group numerous peaks between 5000-6000 metres high rise from a complex system of ridges, forming icy mountain walls. The overall orientation of the range is north-south and the pattern of the ridges resembles a ÑKÒ with the highest peak, Pumasillo, at the centre. In 1956 members of the British Huagaruncho expedition briefly visited the area, but the main event of the year was the arrival of a large American expedition (including some of the 1952 Salcantay party), who spent thirty-eight days in the area. The weather was bad throughout but ascents were made of Lasunayoc and several lesser peaks.

In 1957 a Cambridge University expedition (Gravina, Carslake, Wathen, Meldrum, Clark and Longland) had as their sole objective the ascent of Pumasillo. Approaching from the south they set up camp in the snow basin below the west ridge. The route then traversed a difficult but relatively safe ice-fall, followed by a very difficult ice buttress, which was the crux of the climb. Thereafter the ridge was fairly straightforward until, about 150 metres below the summit, it became heavily corniced and complicated by towers. The ascent took ten days and the summit was reached three times altogether. The party also climbed three 5000-metre peaks north and west of Pumasillo, and mapped some of the west side of the range.

In 1959 a Swiss expedition operated partly in the Pumasillo group but mainly in the Panta massif (see below). Near Pumasillo they climbed Cabeza Blanca, as well as several peaks in the western chain. The next major visit to the area was that of the 1962 New Zealand Andean Expedition (Walsh, Farrell, Crawford, Furdorfler, Naylor, Mackay and Hearfield). The difficult Sacsarayoc, which had repulsed several attempts, was climbed by the east ridge. A vertical ice-step near the top required artificial climbing and only the leader was able to complete the climb. Other first ascents included Mitra, a jagged, triple-pinnacled summit north-west of Pumasillo; in all a total of fourteen peaks were climbed. They also produced a map on which all subsequent expedition maps are based (see AJ, 69 (1964): facing p.43). All the remaining peaks of any importance were climbed by three subsequent expeditions - Japanese in 1965, New Zealanders in 1968, and Australians in 1969.

The remote Panta group has been visited only rarely. The area was mapped in detail by members of the 1959 Swiss expedition, who also climbed the six highest peaks, which present no particular difficulties. The most impressive of these is Camballa, a bold peak of black rock, with pinnacled ridges and a needle-like summit. The highest peak, Panta, is a massive block with a long east ridge and an imposing north face. Their 1:25,000 scale map, which was produced in the same style and to the same standards as the Swiss maps of the Alps, was issued with MW, 1964/65.

Peak List

(I.G.N. map 1:200,000, Carta de la region norte del Cuzco; or, Landstat Foto 2190-14131(1-10). S.S.A.F. map 1:25,000, Panta group).

Panta Group

Camballa 5551m: 1-1959.

--lower peak: 1-1976 via E. ridge.

Panta 5667m: 1-1959 via N. face.

Quima 5281m: 1-1959.
Artision 5287m: 1-1959.
Runasayoc 5224m: 1-1959: E. ridge-1976.
Soirococha 5297m: 1-1959: E. ridge-1976.
Choquetua 5240m: eastern foot of Panta, 5 km S. of Otaᶆa, beautiful glaciers on W. side: 1-1974 from east, little ice.
Choquesafra 5152m: W. of Panta group, northern summit slightly higher: 1-1968 via Quehuiñahuayco & window in E. ridge, giving access to glacier to top.
Cerro Ttio (Cerro Central) 4888m: 1(?) -1970 via E. slope.
Chaullacasa 5100m?: 1-1959.
'Pico Eugenio' 5100m?: 1-1959.

Pumasillo Range

Pumasillo 6070m: 1-1957 via W. ridge.
Sacsarayoc 5996m: 1-1962 via E. ridge.
Cabeza Blanca 5940m?: 1-1959: W. ridge-1962.
Lasunayoc 5960m: 1-1956: N.W. face-1962: N.E. ridge, E. face-1969: E. face-1981.
Lasuna 5530m: between Ccucho & Pumasillo: 1?-1962.
Pico Ccucho c.5800m: at junction of ridges from Pumasillo, Mitra & Mellizos: 1-1968 via N. face.
Copo de Nieve c.5800m: N.W. of Fortaleza: 1-1968 via W. ridge.
Fortaleza c.5800m: N.W. of Ccucho: 1-1968 via E. ridge.
Quishuar 5775m: 1-1965 from N.
P.5720m: between Quishuar & Yanacacca: 1-1969.
Yanacacca 5700m: 3 tops: 1-1969, highest summit via N.E. face.
Mitra (Mitre) 5680m: N.W. of Copa de Nieve: 1-1962 N. face, tunnel to S. face: W. ridge-1976.
Paccha 5638m: 1-1969.
Quellococha (Punayoc, Puerto de Yanama) 5596m: 1-1962 via N.W. face.
Tayanca Noreste 5574m: 1-1969.
Ccellococha 5540m: 3rd & highest of Yanama massif: 1-1969 via N. ridge.
Choquetacarpo 5520m: 1-1959: E. ridge, N. face-1962.
Nengroyoc Norte 5498m: 1-1969 via N. ridge.
Nengroyoc Sur 5506m: 1-1969 via E. ridge.
Colpachinac 5500m?: 1-1956.
P.5486m (Pico 2): 1-1962.
Tayancayoc 5486m: 1-1969.
Torayoc (Schatz's 'Nameless Aguja') 5486m: 1-1968 via N. ridge: E. face, descend N. ridge-1968.
Tituyoc Noreste 5486m: 1-1969.
Yanacocha (Huarmicocha) 5437m: 4th of Yanama massif: 1-1969 via N. face.
Yanacocha Oeste 5465m: last peak of Yanama massif: 1-1969 via N. rib & glacier.
Pucapuca 5680m: 1-1959: E. face-1962.
Azulcocha 5428m: 1st & easternmost of Yanama massif: 1-1969 (2 routes & traverse).
Nevado Blanco 5423m: 1-1962 via S. ridge: N. ridge-1968.
Mellizos (Ccollpachinac) 5410m: N. peak, S. peak & low S. peak: 1-?: N. peak via N. face, also N. face & traverse-1968: S. peak via E. ridge-1968: Low S. peak via E. face-1968: S. peak via E. face-1981.
P.5400m (Pico I): between Sacsarayoc & Lasontay: 1-1962 via N. face.
La Aguja 5350m: N.E. of Nevado Blanco: 1-1968 via S. ridge.
Caico 5200m: 1-1959: E. ridge-1962: N. ridge-1968: Traverse from east-1968.

Redondo 5200m: 1-1959: W. ridge-1962: Traverse (& return) E.& N. ridges-1968.

Cúpula 5200m: 1-1968 via S. ridge.

Tutu Orco 5200m: just W. of Nevado Blanco: 1-1968 via S. face.

Paccha 5210m: 1-1959.

'Flat Top' 5200m?: 1-1956.

Huamanripayoc 5160m: 1-?

Cima Rocallosa 5123m: 1-?: S. ridge-1962: W. ridge-1968.

Pacca Orco c.5120m: E. of Cúpula: 1-1968 via W. ridge.

Tituyoc 5382m: 1-1956: N. ridge-1981.

P.5100m (Pico 4): S. of Pucapuca: 1-1962 via N.E. face.

Reyerta c.5097m: E. of La Aguja: 1-1968 via E. ridge.

Ñu Ñu:

--East peak 5000m: 1-1957: From west-1968.

--West peak 5000m: 1-1957: From west-1968.

'Snow Plateau Peak' 5000m?: 1(?) -1957.

'Terror Tower' 5000m?: 1-1956.

Pico Granito c.4877m: N. of pass N. of Ñu Ñu: 1-1968 via S. face.

Salcantay Group

Salcantay 6271m: 1-1952 via N.E. face: N. face-1956: N.E. ridge-1965: N. face variant direct to E. peak-1968: S. ridge-1968: S.E. ridge-1973: N. ridge-1973: E. ridge-1977: S. face, S.E. ridge-1978: N.E. face direct-1981: S.E. face, E. ridge-1983: S.W. face-1986: N. face (new route)-1988.

Soray (Humantay) 5917m: 1-1956: S. ridge-1968.

P.5100m, P.5000m, P.5100m, P.5170m, P.5130m, P.5350m: all on S.E. ridge of Salcantay: All-1970.

P.5075m: just N. of P.5350, spur swinging W. towards Soray: 1-1970.

P.5185m: on ridge extending from N.W. from Salcantay: 1-1970.

Chuyunco (Ulluncuy) 5220m: southernmost of a N. - S. chain: 1-1970 via S.W. ridge, descend S.E. ridge.

Tucarhuay Este 5200m: N. of Salcantay: 1-1970.

Rayuska 5142m: 1-1976 via E. ridge from edge of Salcantay glacier: N. ridge (incomplete)-1976.

Apacheta 5270m: 1-1976 via E. col.

Huayanay Group

Huayanay:

--Grande 5464m: 1-1966 via N. ridge.

--Central 5036m: 1-1966.

--Sur: 1-1966, long & difficult struggle.

Ancospillaca 5200m: 1-1966 via southern glaciers.

Acobamba 5107m: 1-1966 via E. ridge.

Caracruz (Salcantay Chico) 5219m: 1-1966 via northern glaciers.

Pucavinda 5100m: 1-1966 via western moraines.

Moyomoyoc 5200m: 1-1966 via S. ridge, long & dangerous ice climb.

Huayanay IV c.5182m: N. of the higher peaks: Attempted-1971.

Huayanay Central 5036m: 1-1966 via W. glacier wall.

Esquina (Huayanay II?): Unclimbed?

Huayanay III (Palchajoj): Unclimbed?

Huayanay V (Huayallabamba, Quimsa Kocha Punta): 1-1981, snow climb: Rock route-1981.

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Cordillera Urubamba

This range, which lies north of the Rio Urubamba-Vilcanota is made up of eight isolated massifs, or nudos, running west-east for about forty-five kilometres, except for the remote massif of Terijuay some twenty kilometres further north. The area is one of the few in Peru which provide good rock-climbing. Few of the peaks present any serious difficulties in the ordinary way but harder routes have been made.

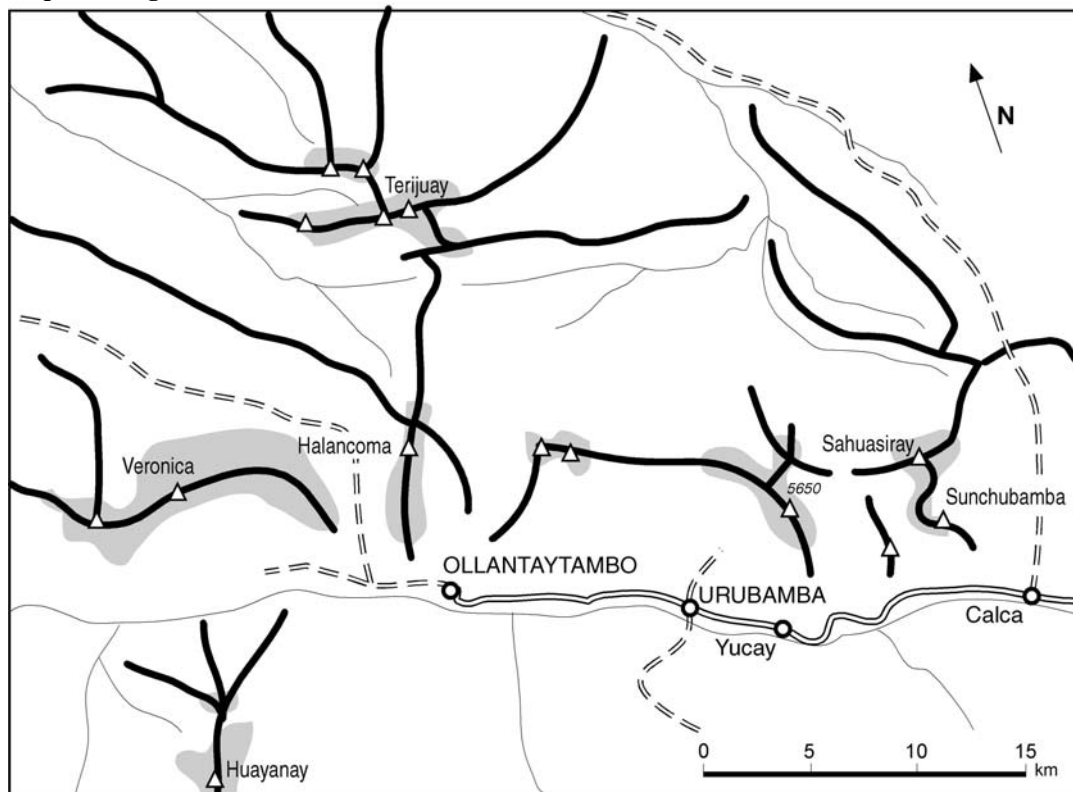
The various mountain groups, several of which are very small, from west to east are Waqaywillka,

previously called Veronica; Halancoma, Waqratanga and Kushkan Killa, previously known as Media Luna; Yucay; Sahuasiray; Sunchubamba; and Terihuay, which includes the Plateriyayoc and Palanganayoc groups. Most areas are heavily glaciated with rock, snow and ice peaks.

During the course of his 1953 expedition to Peru, Piero Ghiglione, accompanied by Felix Marx, climbed Waqratanga and both summits of Halancoma. In 1959, with the Indian porter Fortunato Mautino, he made first ascents of both summits of Huamanchoque, south of Nudo Sahuasiray, and of Huantinsuyo in the Calca district.

The first major climb in the Cordillera was the ascent of Nevado Veronica in 1956 by the French guide Lionel Terray, the Dutch geologists C.G. Egeler and Tom De Booy, and the Swiss Raymond Jenny. From camp at 4700 metres on the northern slopes they reconnoitred for several days before finding a snow couloir giving access to the north-east ridge. Using fixed ropes they climbed 300 metres to camp on a small snow platform just below the crest of the ridge; the final climb to the summit took nine and a half hours and was technically difficult. They were accompanied on the climb by the Peruvian porter, Eliseo Vargas.

Map showing Cordillera Urubamba



In 1958 three Italian expeditions were in the Andes, including a party from the Como Section of the Club Alpino Italiano, led by Luigi Binaghi; they operated in the Veronica and Yucay massifs, making eleven first ascents as well as carrying out topographical and survey work. The other members of the expedition were V. Meroni, P. Bernasconi, M. Bignami and Mario Fantin. First of all, in the Nudo Veronica, they climbed Marconi, a fine snow peak, and its lesser neighbour, Bononia, from the col which separates them. Then they turned their attention to the untouched Nudo Yucay, making a clean sweep of the great rampart of 5000-metre rock and ice peaks which extends for nearly ten kilometres in a north-westerly to south-easterly direction. The northern half of this chain, in particular, displays

some impressive looking peaks, such as Cerro Panathlon, a bold rocky tower which was climbed via the south face and east ridge. The next major visit to the region was in 1963 also by an Italian group, this time from the city of Biella, led by Fulvio Ratti. In the course of a week they made six first ascents in the unknown Nudo Terijuay, then went to the Nudo Sahuasiray. While descending from Sahuasiray Norte, one of the team, Carlo Pivano, was struck by a falling rock and was killed.

In 1964 it was the turn of the Scottish Andean Expedition, led by Malcolm Slessor. They climbed in most sections of the range and made several first ascents. Sirijuani, a fine isolated rock and ice peak, was climbed by two different routes - up the west flank, following three ice-fields linked by buttresses, and by the more continuous rock of the south ridge. An attempt on Chainopuerto, in the Nudo Sahuasiray, was defeated by cornices which prevented the climbers from traversing the last sixty metres of the virtually horizontal summit ridge. The north-west peak of Huacratanca was easily climbed but lack of time prevented a traverse to the higher south-east summit. Their last climb in the area was a traverse of Cucullani; a cairn on the west peak testified to a previous, unknown ascent.

Irish and Welsh expeditions from Dublin and Bangor were active in the area in 1968. The main Irish objective was the ascent of Chainopuerto. They followed the Scottish route but, because of deep fresh snow, had to place a second camp on the glacier between Punta Urco and Chainopuerto. From here the first pair had to deal with a particularly dangerous slope leading to the summit ridge, and were forced to retreat before reaching the top. Next day two others were able to finish the climb by midday. The climbing on this final section was on good ice, with two ice towers to be passed. In the Nudo Terijuay the Welsh climbers explored the western section between Nevado Terijuay and Plateriyayoc. Four first ascents were made of these small but interesting rock and ice peaks. The proximity of the jungle to the Plateriyayoc peaks increases the possibility of bad weather conditions, and June appears to be the most favourable month for climbing. (See sketch-map in AJ, 64 (1969): 264).

The remaining peaks in the Terijuay group, as well as those in the unexplored Palanganayoc range, north of Plateriyayoc, were the goal of the 1970 New Zealand Alpine Club expedition led by John Nankervis. They decided to explore the northern approaches and made an extensive reconnaissance of the mountain system from Aparaes in the east to the jungle areas of Ocobamba in the west, confirming the feasibility of climbing from the northern Quebradas Pampaminas and Plateriyayoc. In the heavily glaciated and rocky Palanganayoc group they made five first ascents, at times climbing on good granite. The area was visited again in 1971 by two English parties, simultaneously, ending the main phase of development in the Cordillera Urubamba.

Peak List

(I.G.N. map 1:200,000, *Carta de la region norte del Cuzco*; or, *Landstat Foto 2190-14131(1-10)*)

Nudo Terijuay--Plateriyayoc/Palanganayoc Groups

Terijuay 5380m: 1-1963 via E. face: E. ridge-1963.

Biella 5350m: 1-1963 via E. ridge.

Quelccanca 5330m: 1-1963 via E. face.

Gatuyoc 5300m: 1(?) -1970 via W. ridge, S. face.

Gallo 5190m: 1-1963 via W. ridge.

Quenti Oeste 5060m: 1-1968.

Agostini 5050m: 1-1963 via W. ridge.

Padovaà 4970m: 1-1970 via N. face, E. ridge.

Terijuay Chico 4950m: 1-1963 via W. ridge.

Paycuynapac Quilla (Chiptana-can Paycuynapac) c.4922m: 1-1968: E. ridge-1970: N. face-1970.

Cuchupicchu 4900m: 1-1970 via E. ridge.

Iscay Chiptana 4862m: 1-1968: Lower E. peak via E. ridge-1970.

Plateriyayoc 5038m: 1-1968.

Qujoc (Punta de Lanzadera) 5000m: 1-1977 via S.W. glacier, N. face.

Palanganayoc 5120m: 1-1970 via E. face to S. peak & traverse to higher N. peak.

Yunca Huaccaychac 5060m: 1-1970 via S. face, E. ridge.

Yuracturan 4940m: 1-1970 via W. ridge.

Tahua Yana Ñañacura 4940m: 1-1970 via N. ridge.

Quemi 4900m: 1-1970 via E. face.

Parioc 4785m: 1 1/2 km N. of *Abra Plateriyayoc*: 1-1971 via E. ridge, N. ridge.

Awqa 4725m: 1 1/2 km N. of *Parioc*: 1-1971 via E. ridge to S.W. glacier & rock to top.

Naranca 4725m: 1 1/2 km E. of *Awqa*: 1-1971 by traverse of ridge.

Alto Ñañu 4850m: 2 1/2 km S. of *Abra Plateriyayoc*: 1-1971 via E. glacier & rocky N. ridge.

Minor peaks above *Quebrada Qanqan*: See *AAJ*, 18 (1972): 172-3.

Nudo Waqaywillka (Veronica)

Veronica (*Piri*, *Chamas Grande*, *Huicaivilca*, *Huaccac Huilas*, *Panticalla*, *Padre Eterno*) 5750m: 1-1956 via N.E. ridge: N. face-1973: S.W. rib-1977: N.E. buttress attempt-1983 (see *AAJ*, 26 (1984): 208-9).

P.c. 5030m: rock peak on N.E. ridge of *Veronica*: 1-1968.

Marconi 5340m: 1-1958.

Bononia 5110m: 1-1958.

Nudo Halancoma

Halancoma (*Azulcocha*) 5500m?: 2 summits: 1-1953.

Nudo Waqratanga (Huacratanca)

Cucullani 5000m: N.N.E. of *Huacratanca*: 1-? Cairn found.

Huacratanca 5400m?: 1-1953: Traverse both peaks via S.W. glacier & W. ridge, descend E. ridge.

Huacratanca Noroeste c. 5200m: 1(?) -1964.

Huacratanca Este (*Sayhua Orco*) 5000m?: 1-1970 via S. glacier, E. ridge.

N.B. Confusion exists over the *Huacratanca* peaks. Ghiglione's party climbed one in 1953. The north-west peak has also been referred to as the north-east.

Nudo Kushkan Killa (Media Luna)

Ccapacsaya (*Media Luna*, *Huayurioc*) 5060m: 1-1970 via W. glacier, N.W. ridge.

Nudo Yucay

Yucay (*Pumahuanca*, *Manuel Grau*) 5650m: 1-1958 from west.

Chicon III (*Nevado A. Volta*) 5572m: southernmost of 3 peaks N.E. of *Cuzco*: 1-1958: Via prominent snow gully on S. face & ridge.

'*Innocenzo XI*' 5545m: 1-1958.

'*Ciudad de Como*' 5540m: 1-1958.

Sirijuani c. 5400m: 1-1964 via S.E. face: N.E. ridge-1964: E. face, descend N. face-1976.

'*Aldo Bonacossa*' 5290m: 1-1958.

'*F. Bolognesi*' 5185m: 1-1958.

'*Degli Alpini*' 5172m: 1-1958.

'Panathlon' 5145m: 1-1958 via S. face, E. ridge.
'C.A.O'. 5070m? 1-1958.
'Andorno' 5000m: 1-1963 via N.E. slope.

Nudo Sahuasiray

Sahuasiray Norte 5720m: 1-1963 via E. ridge.
Chainopuerto c.5700m: 1-1968.
Sahuasiray Sur 5670m: 1-1968.
'Pivano' 5440m: 1-1963 via N. ridge.
Canc n 5400m: 1-1964.
'Rosaleen' 5304m: 1-1968.
Huamanchoque 5300m?: 2 summits: 1-1959, both tops.
Punta Urco c.5100m: 1-1964.
P.c.5100: small fluted peak near Huamanchoque: 1-1964.
P.4955m: near Huamanchoque: 1-1970.
P.c.5350m, P.c.5350m: Chainapuerto region: 1?-1983, easy peaks.

Nudo Sunchubamba

Sunchubamba 5111m: 1-1960.

Peaks near Calca

Huantinsuyo 5100m: 1-1959.

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Cordillera Vilcanota

Map showing Cordillera Vilcanota



This is a complex area of isolated massifs, with many heavily glaciated peaks, some of which are very impressive. The range, which is generally more alpine in character than those further north, develops for about 100 kilometres to the south-east of the city of Cuzco. There is the seemingly inevitable confusion over heights and nomenclature; for example, the latest Peruvian I.G.M. maps use names which have little or no local or mountaineering significance. The boundaries of the cordillera, according to John Ricker (see AAJ, 17 (1970): 42-44), are best defined as R $\dot{ı}$ o Vilcanota and R $\dot{ı}$ o Paucartambo to the west; R $\dot{ı}$ o Madre de Dios to the north; the R $\dot{ı}$ o Marcapata system to the north and east; R $\dot{ı}$ o San Gaban to the east; and R $\dot{ı}$ o Azangaro and R $\dot{ı}$ o Ayaviri to the south.

The general configuration of the cordillera may be described as a central west to east chain with spurs and outlying massifs to both north and south. The most westerly peak of any stature is Surimani. The range continues in a north-east direction through the Ausangate massif, Mariposa and the three Campa peaks. At this point a spur runs northwards on which stand the six Cayangate peaks, as well as Pachanta, Ccapana and Caracol. The next massif to the east is that of Jatunhuma, which throws out a long spur to the south, on which lie the peaks of Pacco, Quello and Condortucco. Following the general eastwards trend, the next major peak is Huiscachani, often referred to as Jatunruti or Yanaloma (Nañaloma). From this point the important Colquecruz ridge runs north-west; there is also another system of lower peaks which runs north-east from here, including Payachata and Kimsachata. Continuing eastwards are the peaks of Yayamari, Huilayoc and Alccachaya, leading to the Chimboya Pass, very close to the eastern margin of the cordillera. The outlying groups to the north are the Nudo de Ayacachi (sometimes referred to as the Cordillera Paucartambo) north-west of the towns of Paucartambo and Marcapata; and a quadrangle of peaks south-east of Marcapata, approached via the Quebrada Tilla and adjacent valleys. To the south is the ice-cap Ritipampa Quelccaya, west of the town of Macusani; and the Nudo de Vilcanota, north of and close to the town of La Raya, headed by Cerro Chimboya. South of La Raya is the Cordillera La Raya, a range of not very interesting peaks headed by Chinchina. Further south again, in the vicinity of the town of Lampa, is a small range headed by Minapunta.

The first mountaineer to explore the Vilcanota was Piero Ghiglione, who paid five visits in all in the 1950s. His first objective was Ausangate, which he attempted twice in 1950, first with Bruno Manghi,

and later with M. Girando. In 1952 he returned with the Swedish climber Anders Bolinder and the Austrian Mathias Rebitsch. After ruling out the possibility of the precipitous north face, or the east face, they set up their camp under the south-east glacier. This proved to be impossible to force and they moved to the centre of the immensely crevassed south face. On the third day they managed to pitch a camp at c.6000 metres, just below the summit ridge. Two days later, just as the weather was breaking, they reached one of the three main eastern summits but not the highest point. Next day the north-west point of Ausangate, an ice-covered needle, was climbed. After this the party explored the formidable Cayangate and Colquecruz massifs. After a brief visit to the Nudo de Ayacachi the following year, Ghiglione made an extended tour in 1955, through the eastern part of the cordillera bordering on the Cordillera Carabaya. His companions this time were Francesco Zaltron and Felix Marx. Starting from Chabuca they travelled northwards, climbing several peaks including Yuracuno (San Vicente), and the south summit of Chimboya Grande, where they were prevented by cornices and bad snow from getting to the main peak some 100 metres higher. Further to the north-west, they finished by climbing the more important peak Huiscahani, finding steep ice near the top. During his last visit in 1959 Ghiglione climbed various small peaks, accompanied by the porter Fortunato Mautino.

The highest point of Ausangate was climbed in 1953 by members of a strong German group, Fritz Mörz, Heinz Steinmetz, Jürgen Wellenkamp and Heinrich Harrer. The tedious west ridge had to be chosen and this was gained from the south after a dangerous passage through crevasses and seracs. Leaving their second camp just below the main ridge they reached the top in eight and a half hours in poor snow conditions. Their next climb was Colquecruz I. From a camp on the north side they traversed the indistinct easterly glacier and after an 80-metre rock climb reached a col on the corniced north ridge. The final part was over rock and the summit was reached after twelve and a half hours. They then descended during the night with frequent abseils. Camp was moved next to the north-west side of Cayangate. The col between Cayangate III and IV was gained via a steep ice-fall, followed by a tiring ascent of the east face to the crevassed summit of Cayangate IV, and a bivouac on the col. A few days later their climbing boots were stolen from camp and they were unable to attempt any more major ascents.

In 1959 a Japanese expedition, led by Yoshifumi Takeda, climbed a 6200-metre peak south of Ausangate (South sub-summit), and another unnamed peak (c.6250m) which they called 'Arroz'. Since then several notable routes have been made on Ausangate, such as the north-east ridge, climbed by a Munich party in 1969, and the east face climbed by the French in 1976. In 1977 a Spanish expedition climbed a western peak (5850m) called Extremo Ausangate, as well as several smaller isolated peaks to the north. Their expedition report contains a useful sketch-map of the Ausangate massif. The Peruvian I.G.M. 1:100,000 scale map (Ocongate sheet) covering the Ausangate area is one of the few commonly available outside Peru.

In 1956 a British expedition (John Jewell, Pat O'Donaghue, Ralph Whitling and Colin Darbyshire) operated in the eastern sector, from a base south of the Chimboya Pass whence they explored and surveyed the area, including the Imata valley and the west side of the Quenamari ice plateau. The highest peak in the vicinity, Alccachaya, was climbed via the south-east ridge, after a reconnaissance of the steep narrow south ridge had been turned back by soft snow 150 metres from the top. An attempt on the south face of Imata was abandoned near the top because of dangerous snow conditions but a route was found up a steep snow gully on the north face, leading to the summit plateau. On both sides of the approach to the Chimboya Pass four other peaks over 5500 metres were climbed

including the two beautiful snow peaks of San Broglio (near Imata), as well as others in the Pichiya and Queccarani massifs east of the pass.

Two big expeditions were active in the Vilcanota in 1957: a German one led by Günther Hauser, and a party from Harvard University. The Germans, who had just climbed Alpamayo in the Cordillera Blanca, first set up camp north of Campa I. From here they made the following first ascents in the Ausangate massif, Kakakiru and Mariposa, likened to an ice butterfly's wing; Caracol; Cayangate I, up steep slopes covered with breakable crust; and Jatunhuma (which had already repulsed the American party) by a 50-metre crack in an ice wall. After these successes they travelled to Yayamari by the southern route, camping by Laguna Sibinacocha on the way. Yayamari was a long, tiring climb made in poor conditions. (Sketch-map in MW, (1958/59): 93). The Americans also climbed in the same area, making, among others, first ascents of Ccapana, Pachanta, Jatunhuma I and II, and several peaks in the Colquecruz chain. (Sketch-map in AJ, 64 (1959): facing p.40).

In 1966 seven members of the A.A.V. Munich (Rother, Engelmann, Kerner, Mayer, Schneider, Winkler and Oberhofer) carried out an extensive climbing programme in the same area. From camp north-west of Campa I they made various first ascents, and other climbs, some with skis. One of these was Cayangate V, the chief difficulties being the nieves penitentes below the corniced west ridge, and a 60-metre powder snow pitch on the steep ridge itself. They also made a traverse of the three-peaked Jatunhuma, only the main top having been climbed before; this was found to be easier than expected and was completed in one day. It included a superb knife-edge ridge leading to the main summit. The next objective was the north face of Ausangate. An attempt on the north-west ridge failed after less than 300 metres, and subsequently two groups attacked the north-west ridge and icy north face simultaneously, both being forced to bivouac on account of difficult rotten rock and steep ice. Both climbs were completed next day. Other ascents were made in the Pacco-Quello group west of Laguna Sibinacocha.

The Colquecruz sector was the goal in 1974 of the British Commonwealth Andean Expedition (Australians Boyd, Dengate and Monteath; New Zealanders Browne, Jolly, Land and Woodford; and Canadian Twomey). From camp at the head of Quebrada Huiscachani (north side of the range) they made nine routes on Colquecruz I-IV, which included three first ascents. An attempted traverse of all six major Colquecruz peaks was abandoned because of dangerous cornices. Next they switched to the adjacent Payachata chain, making new routes and ascents on Payachata, Incaichuni, Parioc and others. (Good sketch-map in both AJ, 81 (1976): 248 and AAJ, 20 (1976): 497).

East of the Colquecruz complex (which constitutes the main divide between the Paucartambo and Marcapata river systems) lies a series of ridges separated by quebradas, reaching as far as Marcapata to the north (and accessible from there) and beyond the Chimboya Pass to the Rjo San Gaban in the east. These ridges stem in the main from the transverse chain of peaks from Huiscachani through Yayamari and Alccachaya. They are not very high, only a few rising to over 5500 metres. The first mountaineers to penetrate the region were Piero Ghiglione, Felix Marx and Francesco Zaltron who, in 1955, climbed Nevado Huinccochoa (Thiene), via its north ridge from Quebrada Lacco. There were no further recorded ascents until 1968 when Olaf Hartmann and John Ricker separately began to explore the area. A British women's expedition made a number of ascents in 1971, as did a D.A.V. group in 1974. (See Hartmann's map in AAJ, 17 (1971): 418. Note that this map is orientated upside down, i.e. north is at the bottom).

The Ritipampa de Quelccaya is an ice-cap, of the type of flat highland glaciation characteristic of Polar regions. It is situated in the south-east corner of the Cordillera Vilcanota (c.lat. 14°05'S. long. 70°45'W.) between the Chimboya Pass and the town of Macusani. Its existence was first recorded in 1929 by J.A. Douglas, who passed near its western border, and again in 1954 by H.R. Katz who viewed it from Nevado Quenamari in the adjacent Aricoma district of the Carabaya. The main body of ice lies above 5300 metres and runs for about 15-20 kilometres in a north-east to south-west direction, with the highest point reaching c.5775 metres. Four horseshoe-shaped cirques form the south-east margin, each with a spectacular ice-fall. John Ricker and a companion got to within a kilometre of the highest point in 1967, and the following year members of a D.A.V. expedition climbed Ccoyllorhuaycuna which rises above this huge icefield. In 1974 John Ricker and a field party from the Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University, made several ascents during the course of glaciological and geological investigations.

The Nudo de Vilcanota and La Raya peaks in the extreme south of the Vilcanota complex are of little more than passing interest but have been visited from time to time by various climbers, including Piero Ghiglione, Felix Marx, John Ricker and some Peruvians. Nomenclature is again confused and several peaks appear to have been claimed twice under different names. Further south, near the town of Lampa, is a small range headed by Minapunta. It was probably the last remaining unclimbed range of ice peaks in South America. The area was visited in 1972 by Hugh Clark, who called it the 'Cordillera de Palca'. He climbed ten peaks solo in good weather.

Peak List

(I.G.N. map 1:100,000, Sheets (Hojas) 28t Ocongate, Ayayin, 29u Nuñoa, 29t Sicuani).

Ausangate Region

Ausangate 6384m: 1-1953 via W. ridge: N.W. ridge, N. face-1966: N.E. ridge-1969: E. face-1976: S.E. spur-1980: S.E. ridge-1981: E. face, S.E. ridge-1988.

--South sub-summit 6200m: 1-1959.

Extremo Ausangate 5850m: 1-1977 via W. face.

Tacusiri: N.E. ridge-1989.

P.5300m: W. of Se^{ca}l Nevado Extremo Ausangate: 1-1989, directly up centre of triangular S. face (650m, steep ice/mixed).

P.5370m: E. of P.5300: 1-1989.

P.5400m: E. of P.5300: 1-1989.

Caccaquiru 5750m: 1-1957.

Caccaquiru Este 5230m: 1-1966.

Mariposa 5818m: 1-1957: N. ridge-1966: N. ridge from N. face-1970.

P.5680m: on E. ridge of Mariposa: 1-1969.

Campa I 5485m: 1-1953.

Campacito 5390m: between Campa I & II: 1-1970.

Campa II 5611m: 1-1953: N. couloir-1966.

Campa III 5580m: 1(?) -1970.

Surimani 5450m: 1-1953.

Tacurani 5350m: fine rock/ice spire S.W. of Ausangate: 1(?) -1974: S. face from notch (400m, steep, mixed, technical), descend N.E. ridge-1989.

P.5290m (Ausanriti, Parcocaya) 5290m: 1-1957.

'Doris' 5460m: on S.E. end of ridge from Mariposa: 1-1966.

Palomani 5200m: 1-1969 from E. & traverse to lake S. of Ausangate.

Cayangate Group

Cayangate V (Chimbaya) 6010m: 1-1966 via W. ridge: S.W. ridge from E., descend S.E. ridge: N.W. face, N. ridge-1985.

Cayangate IV 6001m: 1-1953 via E. face: N. face-1971.

Cayangate I 6000m?: 1-1957 from S.: N.E. ridge-1974: E.S.E. ridge-1980.

Cayangate III c.5900m: 1-1961 via W. ridge.

Cayangate II c.5900m: 1-1961 from south.

Pachanta 5727m: 1-1957: S.E. ridge (800m, difficult)-1970: S.W. face-1980: S. face, hard-1980.

Ccapana 5725m: 1-1957: On skis-1966.

Verena 5750m?: 1-1952.

Concha de Caracol 5630m: between Caracol & Pachanta: 1-1966.

Caracol 5619m: 1-1957: Traverse-1966: S. face-1980.

Tinqui 5450m: 1-1966 by traverse: S. face direct (60ø-70ø)-1980.

Tinqui Norte 5270m: 1-1966 by traverse.

Jatunhuma Group

Saliojla 5339m: 1-1968 from N.W.

'Horrorhorn' c.5852m: easy snow peak N. of Jatunhuma: 1-1957.

Jatunhuma (Señal Nev. Tres Picos): superb knife-edge ice ridge to main summit:

--Peak 6094m:) 1-1957 via N.W. ridge, W. face: Traverse all 3 peaks S.- N.-

--Peak 5800m) 1966: N.W. face-1977: E. face-1980: W. face-1982.

--Peak 5800m:)

P.5625m (Sibinacocha-riti): snow dome near Jatunhuma massif: 1-1969 via eastern slopes.

Pacco ('Pacco III') 5560m: 1-1966.

P.5550m ('Pacco I') 5550m: 1-1966.

P.5550m: W. of Lago Sibinacocha: 1-1966.

Quello Norte 5600m: 1-1966.

Quello Sur 5520m: 1-1966.

Condortucco 5586m: 1-1968 from north.

Nañaloma (Huiscachani, Jatunriti, Yanaloma) 6106m : 1-1955.

North of Colquecruz Group

Parihuachana I 4900m: 1-1984 via N. side: E. side-1984: Traverse-1984.

Parihuachana II 4920m: 1-1984 via N. side: E. side-1984: Traverse-1984.

Parihuac III 4920m: 1-1984 via E. side, N.E. ridge: Traverse, N.E. ridge.

Parihuac IV 4820m: 1-1984 via E. side, N.E. ridge: Traverse, N.E. ridge.

Huayrurani 5100m: 1-1984.

P.5150m, P.5100m: 1-1984 via N.- S. traverse.

Huarani 5200m: 1-1984 via S. face.

Ancahuacanjn (Kiru II) 5500m: 1-1984 via N.E. face: N. face-1986.

Colquecruz Group

Huayna Ausangate (Huamalipayoc) 5720m: 1-1953 via N. face, steep & difficult ice:

Traverse W.- E.

Quiru (Salcantay) 5720m: 1-1974 via N.E. face: N. ridge-1984.

Cuchillo (Huayna Alpamayo) 5800m: 1-1957.

Carache (Garache) 5830m: 1-1984 by W.- E. traverse.

--Forepeak 5800m: 1-1984 via W. ridge.

Nevado Cruz 5900m: 1-1984 by W.- E. traverse.
Colquacruz ridge (Alcamarinayoc):
Colquecruz I 6102m: 1-1953 via N. ridge: N. face-1974: S.E. ridge-1974: W.- E.traverse-1984: N. face direct-1987.
Colquecruz II 6000m: 1-1974 via N. face?: N. face, W. ridge-1984.
Colquecruz III 5950m: 1-1974 via N. face.
Colquecruz IV 5950m: 1-1974 via N. face: N.E. ridge-1974: N. face variant-1974.
Colquecruz V 5965m: 1-1989 via N. face.
Colquecruz VI (Zapato) 6000m: 1-1957: N.E. ridge-1974: N.E. face-1974: N.E. face direct-1989.
Jatunccampa c.5750m: 1?-1983 via N.couloir: W. ridge-1983.
Nevado Carhuaco (Puncu Este) c.5700m (E. summit): 1?-1983 via S. face.

Payachata Group

Parioc: sharp-toothed rock ridge with row of peaks of varying importance:
--Parioc Oeste 5100m: 1-1984 via N.E. side.
--Parioc Central 5150m: 1-1984 via N. side.
--Parioc Este c.5200m: prominent E. corner buttress: 1-1974, traverse?: N.E. ridge-1984.
Iscaychata 5100m: twin tower, yellow rock peak N.E. of Quimsachata: 1-1969 via northern scree slopes/rock face.
Quimsachta 5442m: 3-topped, pyramidal peak: 1-1969 via E. face to shoulder of N. ridge.
Inchaichuni Oeste (Lomellini, Provence) 5250m: 1-1952: W. ridge-1974: Traverse S.E.- W.-1984.
Payachata Oeste (Inchaichuni, Antaymarca) 5458m: 1-1974 via N.W. face: S.E. ridge: W. ridge-1984.
Incaichuni Este (Payachata Central, Cadarache, Antaymarca) 5400m: 1-1969, by traverse?: S. ridge-1974: N.W. face/ridge-1984.
Payachata Este c.5258m: 1-1969 by traverse.
Huiscachani IV 5420m: 1-?: S. ridge-1984.
Huiscachani III 5440m: 1-1984 via W. face.
Huiscachani II 5400m: 1-1984 via W. face.
Huiscachani I 5420m: 1-1984 via N.W. face.

Peaks in the vicinity of the Chimboya Pass

P.5841m: immediately N.W. of Yayamari: 1(?) -1969.
P.c.5093m (on N.E. ridge of P.5841): snow peak: 1-1969 via N.E. slopes.
U/n (2 smaller snow peaks immediately N.W. of P.5841): 1?-1969.
Yayamari 6007m: 1-1957.
Huilayoc:
--Norte 5841m: 1-1969.
--Sur 5846m: [per map]
P.5600m, P.5435m: S.E. of Yayamari: 1-1969.
Alccachaya 5768m: 1-1956.
Imata 5608m: 1-1956.
San Broglio? (Near Imata & Chimboya Pass) : 1-1956.
Pichiya c.5300m: 1?-1969 via sandy N.W. slopes above Chimboya Pass.
Queccarani 5533m: 1-1956.
Head of Rjo Huaracuni: N.E. of northern end of Ritipampa ice-cap: See AAJ, 17 (1971): 414-5.
Jurucucho c.5517m: 1-1967 via E. ridge over minor N.E. peak.
Quelma 5437m: 1-1967 via S. col from west.

Yuracuno (San Vicente) c.5273m: glacier on W. side, E. side bare: 1-1955: N.W. ice slope, N.top, main summit-1967: S. ridge-1967.

Nevado de Sombreuni 5645m: E. of Yayamari: 1-1969 via upper glacier from Huariquiña.

P.c.5155m: snow point W.S.W. of Sombreuni: 1-1969, walk-up.

Cascaña Este (Escopitani II) 5460m: 1-1968 via snow/rock S. ridge.

Cerro Chimboya Norte 5350m: 1-1969 via N.W. ridge.

Nevado Chabuca (Chimboya) c.5500m: ice peak N.N.W. of abandoned zinc/lead mine: 1-1954: E. ridge-1968.

Nevado Huinccocha (Thiene) 5315m: immediately N. of Chilimoco: 1-1955.

Nudo de Vilcanota - La Raya peaks

Chimboya (Vilcanota, Iruna, Inchurusi) 5489m: 1-probably by local German residents: W. ridge-1967.

Santa Rosa 5450m: 1-1963 .

Majuriti (Chinchina) 5468m: 1-1970 via long, easy W. ridge.

Cunurana:

--North peak 5443m: 1-1957.

--South peak 5437m: 1-1958.

P.5430m (Quilcapata): 1?-1970 via lowest point & W. face.

--Lowest point 5415m: 1?-1970 via snowy E. ridge.

Chinchina:

--West group 5440m?: 1-1959.

--East group 5430m?: 1-1959.

Melgar 5500m: 1-1966. (May be same as Chinchina Sur 5424m).

Jatuncucho 5200m? 1-1959.

Santa Juana c.5400m: 1?-1966.

Yahuarcocha:

--West 5124m: 1974.

--East 5084m: 1974.

N.B. These peaks have probably been claimed more than once under various names.

Ritipampa Ice-cap

Ccoyllorhuaycuna c.5400m: 1-1968 via E. face, descend N. ridge.

See also AAJ, 20 (1976): 495.

Valleys east and south of Marcapata

Nevado de Yanaruna I 5120m: 1-1968.

Yanaruma II 5300m: 1?-1968 from N.E.

Occoropata 5030m: 1-1968 via S. glacier.

Quiruyoj 5250m: large pinnacles on summit: 1-1968, ice climb.

Huayacauri 5243m: 1-1968 via E. glacier.

Surumpioj 5165m: flat snow dome S.W. of Huayacauri: 1-1968 by traverse from Huayacauri.

Yanasivi 5130m: 1-1968 via screes of Huarmiriti glacier.

Yanasivi Chico I & II c.5060m: the most prominent granite peaks W. & S.W. of Yanasivi: 1-1971.

Quishuarnioj Norte (Toltoquere) 5665m: central peak of group at junction of four ridges: 1-1969 via N.E. flank near E. ridge.

Taipicala 5485m: 1-1969 via N. side, E. ridge.

Quiscalaya 5645m: northern summit is an ice horn: 1-1969 via E. spur.
Quellurata c.5500m: fluted ice peak N.W. of Kiscalaya: 1-1969 via E. face near N. ridge.
P.c.5090m (point above old Mina Santa Rosa): 1-1969.
Yungate c.4900m: 1-1975 via N.W. gully, S. ridge to N. (main) top, descend W. side.
Ananta c.4800m: between Comercocha & Quiruyoj: 1-1975.
Nevado de Comercocha c.4750m: 5 km N. of Yungate: 1-1975.
Huamanlipani Grande c.5300m: S. of n.v., highest in range: 1-1971.
--Chico: the flat-topped W. peak: 1?-1971.
Padrehurko c.5280m: S. of Abra Yanacaca: 1-1971.
Colquecruz de Pomachanca c.5280m: E. of central n.v.: 1-1971 via W. snow ridge from col.
Chocorrosi c.5050m: S.E. of Hacienda Hapo Hapo: 1-1971 via E. face, rock scramble.
Huacarahu East/West c.4900m: 1-1971.
Poycutoni: above Abra Yanacaca: 1-1971 via S. rock ridge.
Nevado Oquellorumi: 1-1971.
Pucararumi: 1-Surveyors?
Jatunrumi: 1-1971.

Peaks above Quebrada Colline, Rjo Chumpi (i.e. south of Marcapata, North of Yayamari)

Japu Punta (Vichgana) 5845m: 1-1974 via W. ridge.
Jatunnano Punta (Antaimarca) 5815m: 1-1974 via N. face.
Japucucho (Vinaya) 5580m: 1-1974 via N. face (right side): Traverse E.- W.-1974.
Turumache 5250m: 1-1974.

Cordillera de Palca

Minapunta (Yanawara) 5465m: 1-1972 via N. ridge.
Quilca 5350m: 1-1972 via S. ridge/face.
San Luis 5350m: 1-1972 via N. slope.
San Luis Oeste 5350m: 1-1972 via E. slope.
Minapunta Norte 5300m: 1-1972 via W. slope, S.W. ridge.
Wira Apacheta 5250m: 1-1972 via W. slope.
Wayqera 5250m: 1-1972 via N. slope.
Wayqera Oeste 5250m: 1-1972 via S. slope.
San Carlos 5200m: 1-1972 via N. slope.
Jatunpasta 5170m: 1-1972 via S. slope.

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Nudo de Ayacachi

The northern extension of the Cordillera Vilcanota, the Nudo de Ayacachi, lies between the towns of Marcapata and Paucartambo. This heavily glaciated range was first visited in 1953 by P. Ghiglione and F. Marx who climbed one of the highest peaks, Colquepuncu. However, the range was opened up principally by members of a Spanish expedition in 1961, who made over twenty first ascents of 5000m-5500m peaks, plus many other minor points on the Pinguilloni and Coylloriti ridges. They were followed a month later by some Japanese climbers who ascended Ayacachi I-IV, although there is some confusion as to whether they or the Spanish made the original ascents. The area has been visited a few times since by small parties and individuals. The standard route into the group is from the road at Mahuayani (km 96) to Capilla Coylloriti, about a half-day's march.

Peak List

- Colquepuncu (Colquepuncu II) 5435m: 1-1953.*
- Ayacachi I c.45470m: 1?-1961.*
- Ayacachi II c.5260m: 1?-1961.*
- Ayacachi III c.5310m: 1?-1961.*
- Ayacachi IV 5360m: 1-1961.*
- Caico (Colquepuncu I, Montserrat) 5470m: 1-1961.*
- Colquepuncu III (Soledad) 5430m: 1-1961.*
- Huillasercu (Barcelona) 5430m: 1-1961.*
- Coylloriti 5402m: 1-1961.*
- Sasahuini (Colquepuncu IV, Julia): 1-1961.*
- Chunticollo (Coylloriti Norte, Guadalupe) 5335m: 1-1961.*
- Alayani (Consuelo) 5330m: 1-1961: W.N.W. ridge, easy-1970.*
- P.5300m ('Maricarmen'): 1-1961.*
- Coriacancha (Rosario) 5300m: 1-1961.*
- P.5260m (Hauser): 1-1961.*
- P.5250m (Amboto): 1-1961.*
- P.5250m (M.Bescés): 1-1961.*
- P.5250m (Rosa): 1-1961.*
- Pinguilloni Norte (Gaudi) 5230m: 1-1961.*
- P.5220m (Perú): 1-1961.*

P.5220m (España): 1-1961.

P.5200m (Ana): 1-1961.

P.5200m (Maria del Pilar): 1-1961.

P.5150m (Aragòn): 1-1961.

Pinquilloni Sur (Cataluña) 5135m: 1-1961.

P.5130m (Mariàn): 1-1961.

Torre Antapuncu (San Jerònimo) 5100m: 1-1961.

P.5050m (Guadarrama): 1-1961.

P.5050m (San Lorenzo): 1-1961.

N.B. The 1961 Spanish expedition also ascended minor points on the ridges of Coylloriti.

Minasnioj (Huamanripa, Yanarico) c.5275m: 1-? via S.E. snowfield: W. ridge-1967.

Quicu 5180m: 5 km N.W. of Nev. Chectancha: 1-1968 via round snow shoulder & W. ridge to higher W. summit.

P.5055m (lies due N.E. of Laguna Jampatuni): 1-1969, traversed.

Huallatani-Colquepunco 5165m: 1-1970.

Cinajara 5471m, P.5310m: N. of Ocongate: 1-1979 via S.E. ridge.

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Aymat, A. Los Andes, 400 años después, Madrid: Doncel, 1963. Spanish 1961 expedition.

Cordillera de Carabaya

Lying about twenty kilometres north-east and east of Macusani, and surrounded by arid altiplano country, the Carabaya is a perfect example of a nudo or isolated massif. It is still not entirely mapped and the line of demarcation with the Cordillera Vilcanota is unclear. Probably the best geographical boundaries are the courses of the San Gaban and Carabaya rivers, and the track from Nuñoa to Macusani. This would place the isolated Nevado Quenamari in the Carabaya but would exclude the westerly peaks of Yanaloma, Thiene and San Vicente. These peaks were climbed in 1955 by Piero Ghigliione's party, who also climbed two Carabaya peaks further east. It is possibly for this reason that they were all included under the Cordillera Carabaya in other references, e.g. Pietro Meciani, Le Ande and Evelio Echevarría, 'Survey of Andean Ascents'.

The range, which can be approached from Macusani, Ollachea and Marcapata, is a complex of rock and ice peaks and extensive glaciers, including Japuma, Allinccapac, Huaynaccapac, Tococcapac, Chichiccapac, as well as various difficult smaller peaks. Allinccapac, the highest peak in the group, has ferocious south-west (rock and ice) and north (rock) faces.

The cordillera was first visited in 1954 by Dr. Godfrey Francis with his wife and Tim Fisher, members of a geological expedition sponsored jointly by the Peruvian government and the British Museum of Natural History. After completing their scientific work the party climbed Japuma, obtaining for the first time good views of Allinccapac, Huaynaccapac, and 'three subsidiary rock peaks of ferocious aspect'. The following year Piero Ghigliione and another Italian, Francesco Zaltron, together with Felix Marx, entered the Carabaya from the south on its western border, climbing a number of peaks, most of which would seem now to belong to the Vilcanota.

Dr. Francis returned to the cordillera in 1959 with another geological expedition, hoping to climb the three highest peaks of the central range. Having completed their work, they set out to climb Chichiccapac, which is a long complex ridge of snow and ice with a central summit dome, only to

find that the veteran Italian Ghiglione had been before them. The party then attacked Allinccapac, a great rampart with a flat ice-cap summit and a long ridge of ice-covered pinnacles. Soft snow delayed their progress so that they were forced to turn back without even reaching the summit ridge. They were however able to make further observations of Huaynaccapac to the north.

In 1960 an Oxford University expedition (Binnie, Kendell, Cole, Rogers and Meldrum) established camp in the Antahua (Antahoya) valley, at the foot of the vertical south-west face of Allinccapac, the central point of a great cirque of impressive snow and rock peaks. After extensive reconnaissance Allinccapac was eventually climbed from the north via a couloir and the east ridge. During the next three weeks several other prominent peaks were ascended for the first time including both summits of Huaynaccapac; the next mountain to the north, Tococcapac; Yuraccapac, an outlier of Tococcapac; and 'Recce Peak', climbed in an attempt to find an approach to the rock spires seen by Francis six years before. (Sketch-map of range in *Mountain Craft*, no.57 (Autumn 1962): 5).

One of the main objectives of the 1965 Keele University expedition, led by Rodney Gallagher, was the ascent of Tower Peak east of Allinccapac. The most obvious route, via the east face, proved to be impossible and a second higher camp was established in order to find a route from the north-east. The second attempt failed through lack of time, but next day the summit was reached at 1.00 p.m. Later the rock spire 'Screwdriver' was climbed from the north, as well as nine smaller peaks (c.5500m) which stood out from the ice-sheet like nunataks. The fullest account of the expedition (and a map) appears in *Cambridge Mountaineering*, (1966): 7-11. (See also map in RPA, no.8)

In 1967 two expeditions were in the Carabaya. A New Zealand Alpine Club party, led by David Cooper, carried out a topographical survey of the central area, i.e. the Allinccapac cirque, and produced a detailed map (see *AAJ*, 18 (1972): 174). This was the first party to approach from the north-east, as opposed to the southern (Macusani) side. Generally the party experienced very good snow, suitable for cramponing, with large gradual slopes of n,v,. Apart from the peaks climbed for survey purposes, first ascents were made of other peaks, including Cornice, Trident, and Kallini, and several new routes. At the same time an English party led by Roger Whewell experienced steep soft snow and bad weather on the south side of the range, although three minor peaks on the north ridge of Chichiccapac were climbed for the first time. The following year Roger Whewell and his wife climbed Wedge Peak, the last remaining major virgin summit.

Peak List

(I.G.N. map 1:100,000, Sheet (Hoja) 29v Macusani; or, Landstat Foto 2170-14030(K-11)).

Quenamari 5850m: 1-1954?

Allinccapac 5748m: 1-1960 via couloir on N.E side, S.E. ridge: N.E. n,v., E. face-1968: N.W. ridge-1974: 'Ispa Riti' peak, S.E. ridge-1981.

--S.E. peak less than 5800m: 1-1960 via N.W. face.

Huaynaccapac 5678m, 5665m: 1-1960 via S. face?: E. slopes, descend S.W. slopes-1967.

--Lower peak c.5660m: 1-1960 via N.W. ridge.

Tococcapac 5613m: 1-1960 via S. face to col, N.W. ridge: N. ridge-1967.

Chichiccapac 5614m: fine, domed summit: 1-1959: S. face-1974.

'Cornice' 5608m: 1-1967 via E. face, S. ridge.

'Tower' 5577m: 1-1965: N.W. face-1967.

Yuraccapac 5593m: 1-1960 via S. face to col, E. ridge: S.E. ridge-1967.

'Screwdriver' 5543m: 1-1965: N.W. rib & face-1967.

'Trident' 5490m: 1-1967 via E. slopes, N.E. ridge.
Chilpariti (Wedge Peak) c.5547m: 1-1968.
Nevado de Japuma 5544m: 1-1954: N.- S. traverse-1960.
'Almerico da Schio' 5510m?: 1-1955.
'Recce Peak' c.5487m: 1-1960.
Caccacapac c.5425m: rock peak: 1-1960.
'Alessandro Rossi' 5420m?: 1-1955.
San Braule 5350m?: 1-1955.
Cotrillane (C.I, Choquechinchay) c.5334m: N.E. peak of Allinccapac group: 1-?
Jiramane 5349m: 1-1967.
Lloqueta (Quenamari Oeste) c.5300m: 1-1966.
Yanaruna II 5300m: 1-1968.
Caltana 5400m: 1-1969.
Chichoccapac c.5121m: on E. ridge of Incacpac: 1-1967.
Kallini (C.III, Ollachea Riti) 5232m: on E. ridge of Incacpac: 1-1967 via S.E. ridge, descend S. face direct.
Anilcocha 5185m: 1-1967.
Agapata 5100m: 1-1959 from the base of Chichicpac, heading W. & via N. glacier.
Mirmayani (C.II, Ayaraju) 5074m: 1-1967 via lower E. peak from south: S.W. ridge, descend W. buttress.
Ch£ngara 5030m: on end of E. ridge running from Chichoccapac: 1-1967.
Jatunhuasi 5030m: 1-1967.
Quehuhinaque 5030m: 1-1967.

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Cordillera Crucero-Aricoma

Long considered as an extension of the Carabaya, the Crucero-Aricoma range lies due north of Lake Titicaca, west of the city of Sandia. It consists of several small snow massifs. The group was first visited in 1964 by the Peruvians, G. Murillo, F. Gutierrez and J. Gancio, who climbed Haydee Bruno, Aricoma and Aricoma Norte. In 1966 a Spanish party climbed half a dozen peaks over 5000 metres.

Peak List

(I.G.N. map 1:100,000, Sheet (Hoja) 29x Limbani).

Haydee Bruno 5450m: 1-1964 from camp at Aricoma via S.W. glacier & N. ridge.
Nevado de Aricoma (Aricoma Sur, Condorhuachan n Central, C.M.A.) 5350m: 1-1964 from Laguna Aricoma via S.W. glaciers: S. face, E. ridge-1966.
Aricoma Norte (Condorhuachanan Este) 5347m: 1-1964: S. face, E. ridge-1966.
Jachasiri c.5200m: 1-1974.
San Andresraju 5230m:)

Pirineos 5200m:)
Collado 5170m :) 1-1966.
Agujas del Peine 5150m:)
Huaraz 5150m:)
Punta Brava 5120m:)
Aricoma (Pir mide de Aricoma) c.5200m: 1-?(pre 1967).

Topographical Maps

The topographic mapping authority is the Instituto Geográfico Nacional, Avenida Andrés Barmburf, No.1198, Lima 34 (Postal address: Apartado Postal 2038, Lima 100). The current series are at 1:50,000; 1:100,000; 1:200,000; 1:250,000; and departmental maps on various scales (c. 1:500,000). Not all the sheets have been published. The 1:100,000 series, commenced in 1958, is in five colours with 50 metre contours. Most of the sheets issued so far cover only the western part of the country. A few commercially produced large-scale maps of popular climbing and trekking areas are available from specialist map and booksellers outside South America.

Mountaineering and Other Organizations

Club Alpino Italiano (Sezione 'Eugenio Margaroli'), c/o Pozzo S.A., Calle Cuterbo 11860, Lima.

Club Andinista Cordillera Central, Casilla 257, Calle Teofillo, Lima.

Club Andino de Cordillera Blanca, Luzuriaga 308, Huaraz.

Club Andino Laramani, c/o Gustavo Alencastre M., Cuzco.

Club Andino Peruano, Las Begonias 630, No.11, Lima 27.

Club Hualcan, Plaza de Armas 200, Carhuaz.

Club Huaytallampa, Giraldez 748, Huancayo.

Club Kilovatio, Veracruz 261, Lima.

Club Socorro Andino, c/o Concejo de la Victoria, Plaza Manco Capac, La Victoria, Lima.

Cuerpo de Andinismo y Rescate, Santo Domingo 416, Arequipa.

Grupo Guardia Republicana, C rcel Departamental, Huaraz.

Instituto Geográfico Nacional, Avenida Andrés Barmburf 1198, Surquillo, Lima 34.

Instituto Nacional de Recreación, Educación Física y Deportes [INRED], Casilla 2243, Estadio Nacional, Tribuna Sur, 3^d Piso, Lima 1. (Address to: Jefe de la Sección Andinismo-Gate 29, i.e. C.Morales Arnao).

Oficina de Turismo, Tambo de Oro, Belen 1066 Jiron de la Union, Lima. (Near Plaza San Martin on Union).

South American Explorers Club, Casilla 3714, Avenida Portugal 146 (Brena), Lima 100.

Peru Alpine Club. (As for South American Explorers Club).

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