

on the face. The line follows ice runnels in the central part of the wall up to a large serac about half-way up the face, then cuts slightly left. The conditions varied and we passed sections of styrofoam, brittle ice, plate ice, crappy ice, etc.—the full Andean experience.

We topped out at 3 p.m. in a rather intense hail storm and immediately began the descent via ten 60-meter rappels. The majority of our anchors were good V-threads drilled in runnels of ice. We were back to Base Camp and coca tea at 10:30 p.m. The day's catch: *Red Storm Rising* (D 70°, 650m).

Other routes climbed by the team were: Illampu, via the direct normal route, July 6, Ben, Steve, Andy, and me; Pico Norte, via its 900-meter east face couloir, on July 18, Pat, Eric, Steve (it should be noted that the normal route on Pico Norte has basically ceased to exist; it is an unsavory rappel descent at best due to glacial recession); the technically easy 5540-meter Viluyo, on July 17, Ben and me; the French route on Huayna Potosí, July 25-27, Danika Gilbert and Steve; Illimani (6640m), on July 26, Ben.

It is sad to see how much recession has taken place in Bolivia over the past couple of years. Routes on Illampu, Condoriri, Tiquimani, and other peaks are now very dangerous or impossible due to lack of adequate snow/ice coverage.

I thank the American Alpine Club for the support given to me. Without your help this trip would not have been possible. ¡Gracias por los recuerdos! Uastata sita!

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Cordillera de Quimza Cruz, Los Cuernos del Diablo. On April 11, Pete Grosset (UK) and I climbed a new route on Los Cuernos del Diablo (5271m). The route consisted of six pitches (250 meters) on solid granite and followed a straight line directly up to below the northeast horn. It finished on the upper two pitches of the original "Classic" route of the 1987 Bolivian-German expedition. The overall grade of the route was 5.10b, with excellent protection following connecting cracks.

DAKIN COOK

CORDILLERA APOLOBAMBA

Cordillera Apolobamba, Overview. After an unprecedented amount of activity in the area in 1997, 1998 saw three commercial expeditions and perhaps only four significant climbing trips to the Apolobamba. Conditions were good early in the season, but nieve penitentes developed in June, presenting familiar time-consuming problems.

YOSSI BRAIN, *United Kingdom*

Chaupi Orco Norte to Chaupi Orco, Traverse. On May 26, British La Paz residents Yossi Brain and Pete Grosset, together with visiting Brits Glen Wilks and John Mudway, climbed Chaupi Orco Norte (6000m) in the northern Apolobamba, believing it to be Chaupi Orco (6044m), the highest mountain in the range. However, when they stood on the summit it was obvious that there was a higher mountain lying to the south on the other side of four peaks. After climbing the first two intervening peaks (Pts. 5960 and 5920m), Mudway and Wilks decided to return via the ascent route, while Brain and Grosset continued with the remains of

one bar of chocolate and one liter of water each. They climbed the next two peaks (Pts. 5870 and 5860m) to reach the big col to the north of Chaupi Orco. From the col, they climbed more or less direct to the southwest ridge and then followed it over a series of false summits to top out around 4:30 p.m. From Chaupi Orco, they descended north back to the col between Chaupi Orco and Pt. 5860 meters and then headed down. The descent was a nightmare, and they returned to camp at 9:30 p.m. after 17 hours on the hill. Brain was so dehydrated that the next day when he slipped over on ice and badly cut his wrist, the blood just oozed out like red oatmeal and didn't drip.

Technically the route could be graded at AD+, as long as one remembers the whole day was spent over 5200 meters (most of it between 5800 and 6000m) and there does not appear to be an easy way off if you are unable to finish the route. It was the probable second ascent of the four intervening peaks. The first Chaupi Orco-Chaupi Orco Norte traverse was done by a German expedition from Munich in 1969. They took three days, but mention only three intervening peaks.

YOSSI BRAIN, *United Kingdom*

The Names of Chaupi Orco, Clarification. There has been consistent confusion on the names of Chaupi Orco since the second ascent in 1958. The Germans Werner Karl, Hans Richter and Hans Wimmer climbed Chaupi Orco in 1957 and gave it a height of 6044 meters. Their expedition was the first climbing expedition to visit the Apolobamba. In 1958, an Italian expedition (Giancarlo Frigieri, Pietro Magni, Umberto Mellano, Romano Merendi, Andrea Oggioni, Gianluigi Sterna and Camillo Zamboni) climbed the main peak to the north of what the Germans had named Chaupi Orco. Following advice from locals, they called *this* Chaupi Orco and gave it a height of 6100 meters, as it appeared to them higher than the southern peak. They then climbed the peak the Germans had called Chaupi Orco and, following advice from the head of the Peruvian village of Trapiche, named it Salluyo, but maintained the same height of 6044 meters.

The British Imperial College 1959 expedition produced an excellent map (published in the *Geographical Journal*, December, 1960). While they didn't climb in the Chaupi Orco area, their map listed Chaupi Orco as 6044 meters and Chaupi Orco Norte as 6000 meters. They placed Chaupi Orco Norte at the point where the ridge running north of Chaupi Orco meets the ridge lying to the east. This is actually Angelicum, first climbed by the Italians in 1958.

In 1961, the Hitotsubashi Japanese expedition reverted to the German names and heights and made the third ascent of Chaupi Orco (6044m), the second ascent of Salluyo, which they gave a height of 5808 meters (this corresponds to the peak the Italians named Pico Jorge Chavez, a name apparently given them by locals) and second ascent of Chaupi Orco Norte (6000m).

The Ober-Fränkische Anden-Expedition 1968 maintained the German position with Chaupi Orco (6044m) and Chaupi Orco Norte (6000m). The 1969 *Alpine Journal* report of the 1968 Hofmann German expedition (p. 271) states, "Chaupi Orco, 19,830ft [6044m], and its northern neighbour, so far unnamed, measured at exactly 6000m." Chaupi Orco's "northern neighbour" is, in reality, a lot more than 44 meters lower; presumably, it refers to Chaupi Orco Norte, which the Imperial College expedition map had so named in 1960.

The 1970 *Alpine Journal* and the 1970 *American Alpine Journal* (pp. 32-37) reported that the Munich Andean expedition traversed from Chaupi Orco (6044m) to Chaupi Orco Norte