

*Qanqan Group, Cordillera Urubamba.* Dennis Kemp, my wife Mickie and I ascended some minor peaks above Base Camp at 15,000 feet in the Quebrada Qanqan. We numbered the peaks from left to right. We made the following climbs: N°7 (16,000 feet) on August 19 by Kemp and me; N°1 (16,000 feet) and N°3 (16,300 feet) on August 20 and N°4 (16,200 feet) on August 21 by all three; N°5 (16,200 feet) on August 21 by Kemp. All were pleasant, easy rock peaks, providing little more than scrambling on firm sandstone. Kemp climbed Pitusiray (16,587 feet) solo on August 29. This stands farther east and is easily visible from the plaza of Calca. He ascended a valley north of town. It was a 12-hour day during which a condor tried to frighten him into falling by dive-bombing him.

JOHN A. TAYLOR, *Andean Society (England)*

*Sahuasiray Group, Cordillera Urubamba.* Robin Hildrew, John Turner, Paul Krebs, David Winsor, Beryl Griffiths and Bruce Grierson of the Andean Society climbed two peaks above Wasanqocha in the Quebrada Humanchoque: P 16,250, a rock peak previously climbed by John Ricker and Jonas Osauskas in 1970 (*A.A.J.*, 1971, 17:2, p. 410) on August 11 and 12 and P 16,700. They attempted unsuccessfully the southwest ridge of Sahuasiray (which is also called Pitusiray and Qolqe Cruz in this valley).

*Japuma and Four Nearby First Ascents, Cordillera Carabaya.* Mollie Porter, Barbara Spark, Carol McNeill, Janet Richards and I climbed in the Cordillera Carabaya. We hired llamas to carry our gear the six-hour walk from Macusani to Base Camp southeast of Allinccapac and southwest of Chichiccapac. On August 13 we all climbed Japuma (18,141 feet) from the north. We made the following first ascents: "Orcco Ccahuac" ("Sentinel"; 17,500 feet) up the south side and down the west ("Minor"; 17,500 feet) via south face and west ridge by us all and "Curac" ("Major"; 17,800 feet) via east ridge and south face by Porter, McNeill, Spark and me both on August 16 (these three peaks lie from east to west on the ridge which extends west from Japuma); and "Muyu Orcco" ("Spiral Peak"; 17,000 feet; 1 mile north of Chichiccapac) by southwest ridge by Spark, Porter, Richards on August 20. Also on August 20 Carol McNeill and I climbed Triángulo (17,000 feet) from the west and Pirámide (17,400 feet) from the north. We were forced back on the southwest face of Chichiccapac (18,426 feet) by altitude sickness 800 feet from the top. All routes provided good mixed climbing.

KATE DILWORTH, *Bangor (North Wales) Mountaineering Club*

*Map of Part of the Cordillera Carabaya from the Survey of the New Zealand Andean Expedition, 1967.* We used a Kern DKM1 Theodolite. The heights and location of the main peaks within the range were de-



terminated by theodolite triangulation (approximately fourth order) which was connected to a Bench Mark in the main square of Macusani. A half mile long control base line was initially established in a North-South direction, a short distance above Base Camp in the Taype Valley. This base line was then extended by means of theodolite triangulation (braced quadrilateral) to an East-West control base of approximately one mile in length and in turn through a further braced quadrilateral to an extended control line between Destornillador (Screwdriver) and Nevada Zavala (C2). The latter extended base provided the primary control for the bulk of the mapping-work carried out. Azimuth control was obtained from a series of ex-meridian sun observations along the second base extension. The theodolite (weight approximately 7 lbs) was carried up Nevada Zavala (16,645 feet, Destornillador (18,184 feet) Ollachea Ritti (C3) (17,164 feet), Kimsa Quiro (17,989 feet), Toccoapac (18,435 feet), and Allinccapac (18,859 feet), and observations taken to all major observable summits together with a full panorama of photographs. The initial 25-mile triangulation closure connecting Macusani to the main network showed a vertical misclose of 3 feet. The heights of the peaks observed are all accurate to within  $\pm 3$  feet of relative height.

A. G. PARTON, *New Zealand Alpine Club*

*Cayangate IV, North Face, Cordillera Vilcanota.* Our expedition was composed of Dr. Pierre Barnola, Pierre Chapoutot, Paul Giroud, Jean-Jacques and Martine Rolland, my wife Elizabeth and me. We accomplished our chief objective, a new route on the north face of Cayangate IV (20,230 feet).<sup>\*</sup> It was a magnificent 3300-foot ice climb, comparable to the great routes on the Italian face of Mont Blanc. We climbed a steep, difficult icefall, which ended on the summit ridge some 650 feet below the summit. All of us reached that point and established Camp III there on August 23 after some days of route preparation. On August 24, after having overcome the principal difficulties, we had to turn back some 200 yards from the top because of bad weather. On August 25 solo and on August 26 with Chapoutot and me, Giroud climbed an isolated 17,000-foot rock peak which dominated Base Camp and lay west of Cayangate IV. It was rather difficult climbing on bad rock but it gave us a fine view of Cayangate and Ausangate.

JEAN-PAUL ZUANON, *Grenoble-Universite-Montagne*

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<sup>\*</sup>Monsieur Zuanon wrote that they had climbed Cayangate I but he was also kind enough to send us a photograph of the peak, from which it becomes apparent that they were on Cayangate IV. The confusion may well have come about because Cayangate IV is the highest peak in the group; the peaks are numbered from north to south rather than in order of their altitude. — *Editor.*