

Tullujuto, Cordillera Central. The Scot Frank Hepburn, German Erich Pahl, New Zealander Jennifer Davidson and I drove to Azulcocha. Several days of bad weather prevented setting up a high camp until October 3. From there we climbed Tullujuto (18,886 feet) via its north glacier and northeast ridge. Further climbing was curtailed when Hepburn injured his leg in a Base Camp wrestling match.

HUGH R. CLARK, *Club Andinista Cordillera Blanca*

P 5370, Tunshu Group, Cordillera Central. Two friends, Ruedi Merker and Magdalena Hohl, and I drove from Lima to Azulcocha on August 30. On September 2 we climbed Tatatunshu (17,241 feet) on easy, hard snow. In the afternoon the weather turned bad and remained bad for the rest of our stay. On September 5 we ascended Tatajaico (16,634 feet). On September 9 we made the first ascent of P 5370 (17,618 feet), the summit between Pacca I and Pachancota, first easy rock and then snow. We ascended from the east.

CHRISTIAN BRÜCKNER, *Schweizer Alpen Club*

Cordillera Yauyos. In late September, 1971 Frank Hepburn, Scot, Peter Radcliffe and I, New Zealanders, were blessed by a week's fine weather in the Yauyos. After the Huancayo-Yauyos bus at Tinku, we went up the side valley to Miraflores and then up the valley between Cotoní and Pariaccaca to camp near the head. We all climbed Pariaccaca (called Padreccaca on the *Hoja Yauyos* of the IGM, but Pariaccaca according to all the locals). From a camp farther west Frank and Peter climbed Cotoní, apparently the highest peak in the area and marked 5800 meters (19,029 feet) on the map. They crossed the col between Cotoní and the peak to the north, traversed the glacier northwest of the peak and climbed the west ridge.

PETER BARRY, *New Zealand Alpine Club*

Southern Peru

Cordillera Chila, Ampato, Hualca Hualca. A German expedition from Augsburg first visited the Cordillera Chila, which lies south of Chivay and north of Calloma. Expedition members were Engelbert Neumair, leader; Walter and Petra Siebert, Hubert Abele, Franz Leutgäb, Alfred Matt, Gerhard Patz, Helmut Steinherr and Hermann Warth. After considerable delays in getting baggage through customs, on May 19 they finally approached the range through Calloma and Chiayulla. Base Camp was set up on May 21 at 15,250 feet. They climbed nearly all of the peaks of the range. Minaspatá ($15^{\circ}26' S$, $71^{\circ}52' W$) was the peak the farthest west which they climbed. This group lies in a semi-circle which

faces northeast; on the semi-circle: Minaspata (18,225 feet), P 5419 (17,779 feet), P 5430 (17,815 feet), Surihuiri (18,228 feet), P 5375 (17,635 feet) and P 5370 (17,618 feet). Abele and Matt climbed Minaspata on May 23 via the north-northeast ridge, Leutgäb and Patz on May 25 via the southeast slope before continuing along the ridge to P 5430, and Neumair and Steinherr on May 26 before continuing along the ridge to P 5419. Abele and both Sieberts climbed P 5430 by its east ridge on May 26. Matt and Warth climbed P 5370 and traversed over P 5375 to Surihuiri on May 25. Surihuiri was the only previously climbed peak in the range. Attached to this group and lying to the east is a five-mile-long ridge. The peaks from north to south are Ccacsata (18,094 feet), P 5405 (17,733 feet), P 5400 (17,717 feet), P 5380 (17,651 feet), P 5360 (17,586 feet), P 5350 (17,553 feet), P 5380 (17,651 feet), P 5440 (17,848 feet), P 5425 (17,796 feet), P 5410 (17,750 feet), Jatunpila (17,881 feet) and P 5430 (17,815 feet). Leutgäb and Warth climbed Ccacsata on May 23 via the northwest ridge, Abele and Neumair on May 24 via the northeast slope Abele and Matt on May 27 via the southwest slope, continuing on over P 5405 and onto P 5350 (17,553 feet), which lies east of P 5405 off the main ridge. On May 28 Siebert and Steinherr climbed Ccacsata's east ridge. On June 3 and 4 Patz and Warth traversed the entire ridge from south to north. Just southeast of Ccacsata lie Culluncuya Oeste (17,553 feet), Central (17,618 feet) and Este (17,586 feet) and northeast lies Ticllasi (17,093 feet). Neumair and Patz climbed Culluncuya Central and Este on June 2 and Abele and Steinherr all four on June 5. Patz and Warth climbed on June 6 Inchurana (16,923 feet) and Andallullo (16,611 feet), northwest and north of Base Camp. Some three miles west of the Ccacsata-Jatunpila crest runs another ridge with the following peaks from north to south: P 5179 (16,992 feet), P 5241 (17,195 feet), P 5247 (17,215 feet), P 5325 (17,470 feet), P 5404 (17,730 feet), P 5398 (17,711 feet), P 5400 (17,717 feet), P 5373 (17,628 feet), P 5406 (17,737 feet), P 5438 (17,842 feet), P 5456 (17,902 feet), P 5452 (17,887 feet), P 5437 (17,838 feet), and P 5415 (17,766 feet). A ridge branches off southwest from P 5400 on which lies Teclla (17,159 feet), Anchaca (17,586 feet) and Mamacanca (17,323 feet). Leutgäb and Warth climbed P 5415 on May 26. Neumair, Leutgäb, Patz and Warth repeated the climb on May 28; Neumair returned from there but the other three traversed the ridge as far as P 5406. On May 29 Abele and Matt traversed the entire ridge from south to north. Leutgäb traversed from P 5420 to P 5179 on June 3. Patz and Steinherr climbed P 5247, P 5241 and P 5179 on May 23. On May 31 Steinherr and Neumair climbed Anchaca via its south ridge, traversed to Mamacanca, back to Teclla and north from P 5420 to P 5179. On June 1 Abele and Matt climbed the west peak of Mismi (18,143 feet). Leutgäb and Neumair repeated this climb on June 5 and continued on over Mismi Este (18,143 feet). (The latter was climbed by Dick Culbert

in 1966.) They then moved operations to Ampato,* where Base Camp was at 14,750 feet and High Camp at 16,250 feet. On June 20 Neumair, Steinherr, Warth and Patz climbed to the summit (20,670 feet). On June 24 Patz and Warth climbed all three summits of the Hualca Hualca massif, the highest of which they gave as 19,587 feet. Neumair and Warth climbed Chachani (20,013 feet) on July 2. We are grateful to the expedition leader, Herr Neumair, for this information.

Hualca Hualca. Our expedition from Bergamo was composed of Elena Bordogni, Andrea Facchetti, Mario Quattrini, Gianni Scarpellini, Giorgio Tofanini and me as leader. Porters were Macario Angeles and Natividad Demetrio. All of us on August 7 made the third ascent of Hualca Hualca (19,767 feet) by a new route, the north ridge. On August 10 Facchetti and I made the second ascent of Tacuriti (c. 19,450 feet) up its north slope and I continued alone to make the second ascent of neighboring Pucarumi (c. 19,350 feet) by its east ridge. On the Peruvian 1:100,000 map, Hoja Chivay, the words Nevado Sabancaya erroneously appear on these two peaks just south of Hualca Hualca and a second time properly as well farther south on the peaks clearly separate from the Hualca Hualca group. Peruvian maps of this region have been rather confused in their nomenclature, but the names as we use them are in perfect agreement with the usage of the people in the Colca valley whom we questioned. (See *A.A.J.*, 1968, 16:1, p. 203 for what Culbert said.) Base Camp was at 16,900 feet at the foot of the east ridge of Hualca Hualca, which Culbert climbed on the first ascent. We arrived at Base on August 4 in a day's march from Achoma in the Colca valley.

SANTINO CALEGARI, *Club Alpino Italiano*

Cordillera de Palca. In November I visited this group, which is probably the last remaining unclimbed range of ice peaks in South America. Though I tentatively call it the Cordillera de Palca, John Ricker, who informed me of its existence, has called it "Sistema Minapunta", from the name of its highest peak. Located northwest of Juliaca, the main peaks form a 15-mile northwest-southeast crest. After reaching the village of Palca by truck from Lampa near Juliaca, I walked 12 miles

* There is no certainty that the Ghiglione party reached the summit of Ampato in 1950 (see *Berge der Welt* 1951, p. 193). In the book by Piero Ghiglione, *Nelle Ande del Sud Peru* (Milano, 1953, p. 103) Ghiglione only claims to have ascended "il punto sud". In Mario Fantin's book, *Alpinismo italiano extraeuropeo* (Bologna, 1967, p. 105) it is stated that Ghiglione's ascent was a "... tentativo fino in prossimità della vetta", that is, attempt finished in proximity of the summit. Therefore, it is only fair to say that the 1972 party mentioned here made the first proven ascent of Ampato.—Evelio Echevarria.