

*Salcantay, East Ridge.* Our original objective had been the formidable south face of Salcantay, but the terrible avalanches which swept it ceaselessly made us give it up as too dangerous. Instead we divided into two groups. Five tried the normal route, but they quit after nearly being carried away by an avalanche of séracs. The other six of us climbed the east ridge on two ropes of three, alpine-style. We were my wife Gilberte, André Berry, Jean-Claude Chatot, Michel Mabillon, Jean Van Dame and I. We got to Base Camp on July 4 but it snowed until the 11th. On the 12th we bivouacked at 15,770 feet at the foot of the ridge in two caves scraped out by the hand of man, possibly in Inca times. On July 13 we climbed to a snow saddle and continued along the sharp, corniced ridge to bivouac at 16,400 feet. On the 14th we bivouacked at 17,550 feet after advancing along cornices. The night was cold and windy. On the 15th we had a sitting bivouac at 18,700 feet. On the 16th we reached the foresummit for our bivouac. We reached the summit at ten A.M. on July 17 and descended to the moraine. The route followed the ridge constantly except for one section where we progressed on mixed terrain 150 feet below the crest on the right. It was a beautiful, esthetic ridge, essentially snow and ice, delicate at times because of cornices, difficult without being extremely so. We were happy to do it alpine-style, since we had bad conditions with two feet of new snow. Salcantay had not been climbed for three years.

LOUIS AUDOUBERT, *Club Alpin Français*

*Ampato Este.* On July 17 the summit of the east peak of Ampato (c. 20,000 feet) was reached by Mila Fernández de Abarasturi, Arancha Uriarte, José Luis Gabironda, the Peruvian Glicerio Henostroza and me.

FELIPE URIARTE, *Federación Vasconavarra de Montañismo, Spain*

## **Bolivia**

*Illimani, North Ridge and Peaks in Condoriri Group.* Thirteen members of the Club Alpino Italiano, Lucca, climbed in the southern Cordillera Real in June and July 1976. In the Condoriri group they made ascents to Huallomen (5463 meters, 17,920 feet), Fabulosa (5370 meters, 17,618 feet), Jisthaña (5260 meters, 17,257 feet), Ilusión (5330 meters, 17,487 feet) and Ilusioncita (5150 meters, 16,897 feet). Base Camp was thereafter transferred to the northwest flank of Illimani, a side that has been little known to climbers. The leader, Cosimo Zappelli, and L. Cosson and A. Sarteschi, climbed the north ridge<sup>1</sup> of

<sup>1</sup> First climbed by Spaniards in 1969. (See *A.A.J.*, 1970, pages 172-3.) It seems possible that the other Italian ascent, that of the northwest ridge, may be a repeat of the route done by Argentines in 1970. (See *A.A.J.*, 1971, page 424.)—Editor.

a peak given as 6402 meters high (21,004 feet), and believed to be the highest summit of the mountain. P. Ferraris and A. Gelmi climbed a peak north of the latter, 6260 meters high (20,538 feet) and finally, five climbers traversed the long northwest ridge of Illimani and reached the top of P 6102 meters (20,020 feet) whose name was given to them as Pico del Indio.<sup>2</sup> Zappelli believes that the last two are well defined peaks and could be properly called mountains. (Information from *Lo Scarpone* and Signor C. Zappelli).

EVELIO ECHEVARRIA

*Illimani, North Ridge and Tiquimani, West Ridge, Cordillera Real.* Phillip Stuart Dawson and I climbed the north ridge of Illimani in five days (from September 20 to 24, 1976) of atrocious weather. We have since discovered that Italians made the ascent of this ridge in early July. After recovering from minor frostbite, we climbed the west ridge of Tiquimani in two days, getting to the top on October 5. It was a good rock climb with an icy, gendarmed summit ridge. We descended the standard north face route.

DAVID MALCOLM CHEESMOND, *South Africa*

*Illimani and Huayna Potosí, Cordillera Real.* On August 21 the Americans David and Leslie Kallgren and I climbed Illimani. On August 26 I soloed Huayna Potosí by the normal route.

JOSÉ MIGUEL CUEVAS, *Universidad de Madrid*

*Huayna Potosí, West Ridge.* Rab Carrington and I climbed the west ridge of Huayna Potosí in May. (The first ascent was by Laba and

---

<sup>2</sup> Insofar as Illimani has always been approached by climbers from its northwest, west or southwest sides, any attempt from the remaining sides will lead to confusion since there exists no information as to the number of peaks that may exist there. Illimani, rather than a mountain, is a true range. In 1877 Charles Wiener and some natives ascended to a point in the south side, which he gave as 6131 meters high (aneroid) and which he named Pic de Paris. In 1898 Lord Conway and guides climbed the main (south) peak, traversing en route Pic de Paris (which Conway named Pico del Indio, after a legendary shepherd who tried Illimani alone never to return). In 1928 Erwin Hein alone ascended the prominent high point on the north ridge of the north peak. The latter was ascended for the first time in 1950 by Ertl and Schroeder. Finally, Bolivian climbers made the first ascent of the central peak in the 1950's. Peaks that exist on the northeast, east or southeast slopes of Illimani have so far gone unnoticed. However, the Italian party mentioned above was given in Bolivia erroneous information, since the names of Pico de Paris and Pico del Indio were given last century to a peak on the opposite side of the mountain. Until further information that would clear names, position and heights of the Illimani peaks is supplied, reports have to be published as provided by expeditions. *Evelio Echevarria*.