

of Condoriri. We climbed 1000 feet of 60° snow to a small pyramid-shaped summit. On June 19 Stettner, Johnson and I climbed the direct south face of Condoriri (5648 meters, 18,531 feet), possibly a new variation. On June 24 we climbed the highest (south) summit of Illimani in one day from the parking area, descending by moonlight.

BRIAN DANIELL

Soral Este, Soral Oeste, Salluyo and Chaupi Orco, Cordillera Apolobamba. Italians Ostilio Campese, *leader*, Nico Bidese, Bortolo Fontana, Paolo Conte, Giancarlo Contalbrigo and Giuseppe Pierantoni traveled in June from La Paz to Peluchuco and thence to Base Camp at 14,275 feet, apparently north of the Soral peaks. They climbed to the col between these peaks. Fontana and Campese continued along the narrow but not too steep ridge to the summit of Soral Este (5470 meters, 17,946 feet). The other four climbed to the top of Soral Oeste (5630 meters, 18,471 feet). They then pitched a camp below Chaupi Orco at 16,400 feet. They all followed the long south glacier to the top of Salluyo (5808 meters, 19,056 feet), not a difficult climb. From that high camp Bidese, Pierantoni and Contalbrigo in twelve hours made a new route, the north face of Soral Oeste. The 2000-foot ice face was difficult low and very difficult high, ending in a final vertical wall of 250 feet. Bidese and Pierantoni moved camp to the north to the very foot of Chaupi Orco while Fontana, Campese and Conte explored a marvelous glacier in the opposite direction, surrounded by twelve peaks. Bidese and Pierantoni climbed Chaupi Orco (6044 meters, 19,830 feet) by its long but not difficult southwest ridge. Campese and Conte moved a camp to the east side of Chaupi Orco but failed to climb the peak from there, being turned back by an icefall at 18,950 feet.

Northern and Central Chile

Licancabur and Llullaillaco. From San Pedro de Atacama, I walked some 43 kilometers to the base of Licancabur (5921 meters, 19,424 feet) and I ascended to the summit on May 7. A week later from Socompa railroad station, I hiked to place a camp at 4700 meters on Llullaillaco (5-day round trip from Socompa). On May 18 I reached the summit (6723 meters, 22,057 feet). On both peaks I photographed ruins of pre-Columbian times.

MICHAEL R. KELSEY

Juriques and Other Peaks, Ancient and Modern Ascents. American anthropologist J. Rinehard, accompanied by J. Sarracino and Ana María Barón, Chilean researchers, made several ascents near Licancabur. On

August 31 Rinehard climbed Licancabur itself and Juriques (5662 meters, 18,576 feet), which had been ascended previously in 1972 by Manuel Bazán; both peaks are close together and were known to have on their tops Indian constructions. Other peaks ascended for archaeological purposes were: Miscanti (5613 meters, 18,415 feet) by Rinehard and Ana María Barón on October 2; Chilikues (5796 meters, 19,017 feet) by Rinehard on October 2 and again, by the whole group, on October 11; and Lejía or Lausa (5790 meters, 18,996 feet) by Rinehard on October 6. On all these summits were found ample traces of ancient Indian occupancy, such as rock constructions, ceramics, wooden beams, etc. Some *tambos* (rock enclosures to be used as resting places) were located at the base of some of these peaks, which are all situated within the province of El Loa, east of Antofagasta and near the Bolivian and Argentinian border. (Information supplied by señor Antonio Beorchia, San Juan, Argentina.)

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

Paniri, Indian Ascents. Anthropologist J. Rinehard and Father J. Saracino ascended in 1980 the snowy volcano Paniri (5940 meters, 19,488 feet), located northeast of the town of San Pedro de Atacama and reported the following findings, which attest to the high mountaineering activity by the ancient Atacameñan and Inca highlanders that dwelt in that area: five groups of ruins disposed around the crater, with some wood and lumber within the enclosures; one of the ruins still had a wall standing six feet tall and a door frame. The climbers also located a small lake in the bottom of the crater. Information from Antonio Beorchia, San Juan, Argentina.

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

Peaks in Los Tilos Valley. A total of 31 mountaineers belonging to five different regional *asociaciones* (branches) of the Federación de Andinismo de Chile entered from the coastal town of La Serena into the Pastos Largos region and explored the valleys of Tilito, Guanacos Helados, La Cortadera and Los Tilos. Between February 17 and 25, these climbers made the first known ascents of El Tilo (4265 meters, 13,992 feet), El Tilito (4204 meters, 13,793 feet), El Despitado (4208 meters, 13,808 feet), El Colorado (4302 meters, 14,114 feet) and Guanaco (4550 meters, 14,928 feet).

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

Nevado de Putre. The first reported ascent of Nevado de Putre or Tarapacá (5830 meters, 19,128 feet), located 30 miles east of Arica, was accomplished by a large group of trekkers led by F. Mira, of the Club Aguila Azul. The glaciated volcano Parinacota (6330 meters, 20,768