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Japanese First Ascents in Cordillera Blanca, Peru

This article gathers the first published Japanese climbs along with some outstanding attempts all over the Cordillera Blanca in the Peruvian Andes till May 2009. It compiles, selects, analyzes and summarizes all the data from the mentioned sources. Once we have collected the different heights and names given to each summit we are able to include here 16 first ascents to virgin summits, 11 new routes, two variants and two attempts.

Nevado Milluacocha 5,480m DÖN (ca. 5,450 IGN 18h, 5,345m IGN 7c)

Known as Central Milluacocha, It was named East Milluacocha sometimes.

SE Ridge. New route. 8-21st-1962 Mashahiko Inokuchi, Yoshio Hamano, Noboru Kaburaki (Waseda University), Victorino Ángeles (porter). From a base camp at the Quebrada Alpamayo they climbed up by the SE? Glacier to a lower south Summit going by the SE ridge to the main Central Milluacocha summit.

Ref. *Sangaku* Vol. 58 1963; *AJ* 1963 p. 505; Ricker 1977 p. 57; c.p. V. Ángeles

Nevado Vizcacha (Viscacha) 5320m (5320m DÖN, 5312m IGN 18h)

This double rocky snowed Summit at the end of the Nevado Santa Cruz north ridge is also West Colikancha based on Ricker.

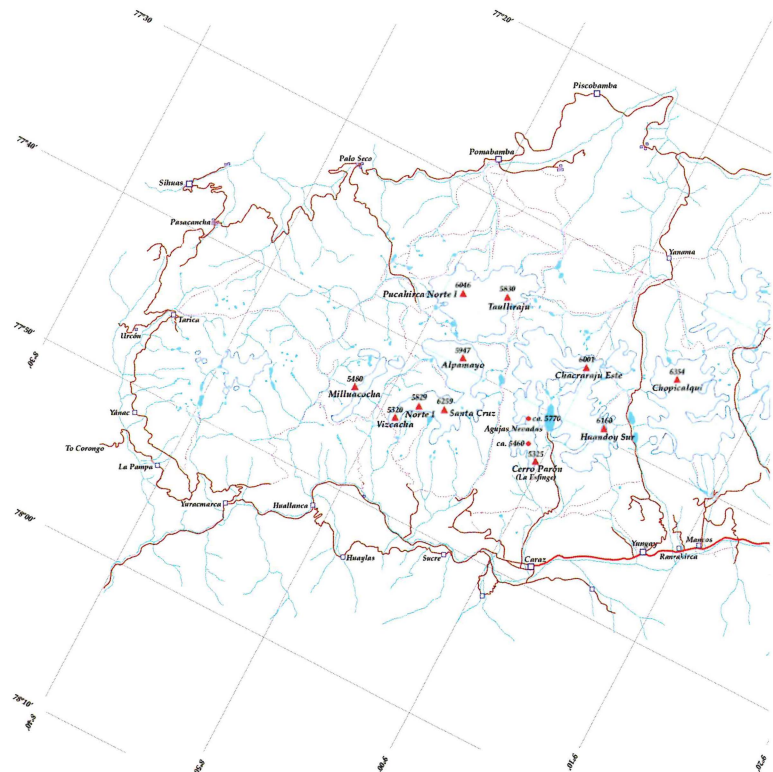
W. Ridge. 1st ascent. 7-26th-1967 Katsunobu Hamada, Akira Yamada, and Yuji Komatsu. From the base camp (ca. 4,625m) over Cullicocho drain they went up along the north side of this lake climbing the W ridge till the summit.

Ref. *AAN* 1967 p. 184; *Gakujin* no. 242 Nov. 1967 p. 97; *Sangaku* no. 63 1968 p. 95; Ricker 1977 p. 61

Nevado Santa Cruz Norte I 5,829m (5829m DÖN, ca. 5,750m IGN 18h)

It emerges, sharpen, on the north of Santa Cruz Chico (ca. 5,800m), above two beautiful lakes: Rajucocha, on the northeast and Yuraccocha on the southwest.

NW face, W ridge. 1st ascent. 7-24th 1967 Akira Miyashita, Mitsuaki Nishigori; Takehiko Hayashi, Kazutomo Kobayashi. From the base camp (ca. 4,625m) they crossed between the lakes Cullicocho and Rajucocha to the



right side of the valley pitching the camp1 over there, (ca. 4,650m) further from the E bank. Later, they gained access to the NW glacier setting the camp 2 up (ca. 5,100m), later they ascended towards the center of the NW face. They crossed the bergschrund on the right below the summit, and two huge seracs, climbing the icy and snowy slope. They traversed then to the right, crossing a second crevasse and climbing a couloir (60°-70°, ice and rock), where they fixed ropes. Later they dug a snow cave to bivouac. The next day they climbed slightly to the left. They reached the W ridge (ca. 5,400m) getting through a huge snow mushroom and following this deep snow and corniced ridge they got to the summit. Ref. *Gakujin* no. 242 Nov. 1967 pp. 96-ss; *AAN* 1967; *Sangaku* no. 63 Vol. LXIII 1968 pp. 92-99; *RPAG* no. 8 1966-1968 pp. 152-153; *AAJ* 1968 pp. 189-190; Ricker 1977 p. 61

Nevado Santa Cruz 6,259m DÖN (6,241m IGN 18h, 6,258m IGN 7c)

This pyramid snow caped mountain was called Pucaraju and Pico de Huaylas.

SW face. New route as Sasaki. 6-25th-2000 Kenzo Suzuki and Toshiyuki Hirose. They arrived to the Arhuaycocha Base Camp following the quebrada Santa Cruz (ca. 4,850m). On June the 24th, they left from an advanced base camp (ca. 5,000m) reaching the summit the next day.

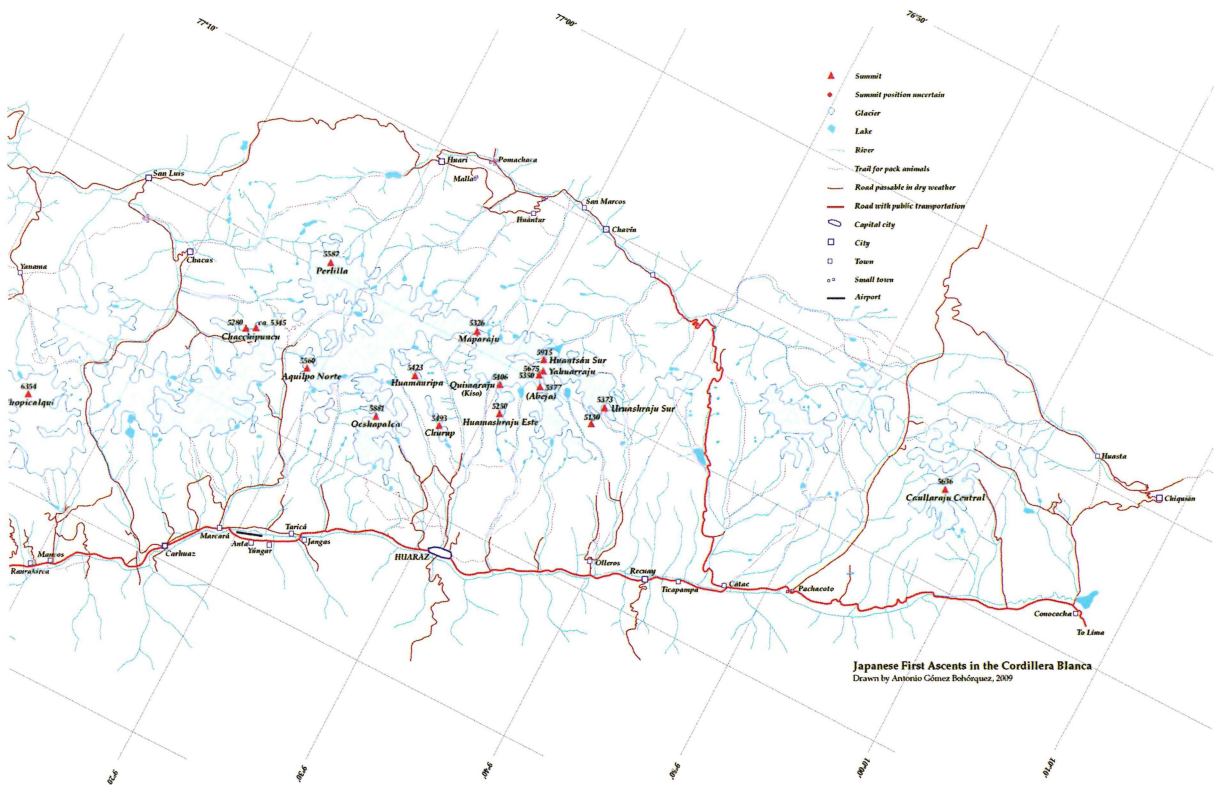
Ref. *AAJ* 2000, no. 74, vol. 42, pp. 249-250; c.p. K. Sasaki

Nevado Alpamayo 5,947m Holdsworth (ca. 5,850m IGN 18h, 6,120m H-MIL-004-01)

It was considered the world most beautiful mountain in Munich (Germany), in 1966.

SE Face. A variation of the Slovenian route. 6-16th-2000 Kenzo Suzuki. He left the Arhuaycocha base camp (ca. 4,850m) the 15 at 23:00 h. He climbed the Alpamayo SE face following an unclimbed couloir on the right hand of the Česen-Dolenc-Markič-Trušnovec 1979 route. Then he followed a section of this Slovenian route with some variations in the upper part plus a more direct exit to the summit, which was reached by him the 16th. He went down by the SW face Ferrari route.

Ref. *AAJ* 2000, no. 74, vol. 42, pp. 249-250; c.p. K. Sasaki; Bohórquez 2004 p. 141



Pucahirca North I 6,046m Holdsworth (ca. 6,050m DÖN, ca. 5,950m IGN 18h)

This is the Pucahirca summit, with four summits above 6,000m: South (6,039m), Central (6,014m) North I (6,046m) and North II (ca. 6,025-6,030m).

N. Ridge 1st and 2nd ascents. 6-12th-1961, Shigeo Nakagawa, Hiroshi Nakazima (Nakajima in *Sangaku*), Tamotsu Nakamura. 6-13th-1961 Jiro Amari, Kei Kurachi, Noriji Maruyama (National University of Hitotsubashi). From a base camp (ca. 4,000m) in quebrada Yanajanca, and other one closet o the glacier (ca. 4,700m), they climbed up the North Pucahirca II NE glacier setting camp (ca. 5,150m). They went across to the S and crossed to the base of the E ridge. They followed by the glacier that comes down between the north Pucahirca I and II. They camped (ca. 5,400m) under SE face of the last one. They crossed huge crevasses in this glacier reaching the col between these two summits. They reached the North Pucahirca I Summit following its North ridge.

They spent 8 1/2 hours to the summit from the advanced base camp (ca. 5,650m) after gearing the route till an ice ledge. Later it took to them 7 hours to come back.

Ref. *Sangaku* Vol. 52, 1962 p. 1-ss]; *AAJ* 1962 pp. 253-256, y map 1971 pp. 263-265; Yoshizawa 1972; Ricker 1977 p. 67; c.p. T. Nakamura; Bohórquez 2004 pp. 239-240

Taulliraju 5,830m DÖN (Taulliraju 6,300m IGN 18h)

Like if it were an ice covered granite cathedral, the Taulliraju stands out at the end of the quebradas Santa Cruz and Huaripampa. Climbing any of its routes involves difficulty. The *RPAG* gives it 5,842m.

S face (S side). 2nd climb to the summit 1st S face climb. 8-18th-1976 Saburo Mizobuchi, Tetsuoh Nagashino, Moritaka Yoda. The 10th they set the base camp (ca. 4,500m) at the bottom of the S face, close to Punta Unión, at the end of the Quebrada Santa Cruz. Two days later they pitched the advanced base camp (ca. 5,100m) next to the wall. They climbed the S face following steep and difficult rock, and vertical iced gullies. They crossed to the right to reach the SSE ridge, climbing it by its snowy right side. At the end the ice mushrooms made the getting to the summit difficult but not impossible. It was reached on august the 18th.

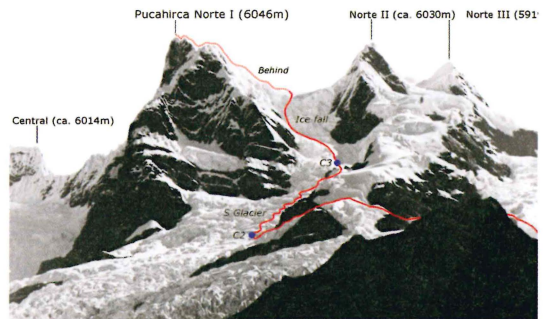




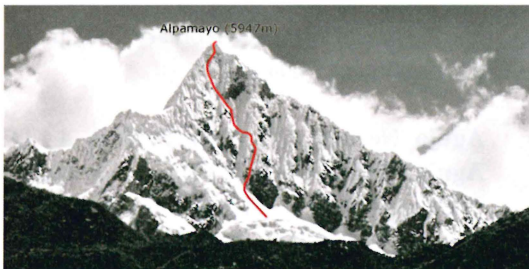
F2 - West Side of Nevados Santa Cruz (Norte II ca. 5,600m, Norte I 5,829m, Main summit 6,259m) from Yuraqcocha. Author: Antonio (Sevi) G. Bohórquez, 2004. Scanned from slide at home (low quality)



F3 - W Face of Nevado Santa Cruz (6,259m) from Nevado Norte I (5,829m) from Yuraqcocha. Author: Antonio (Sevi) G. Bohórquez, 2004. Scanned from slide at home (low quality).



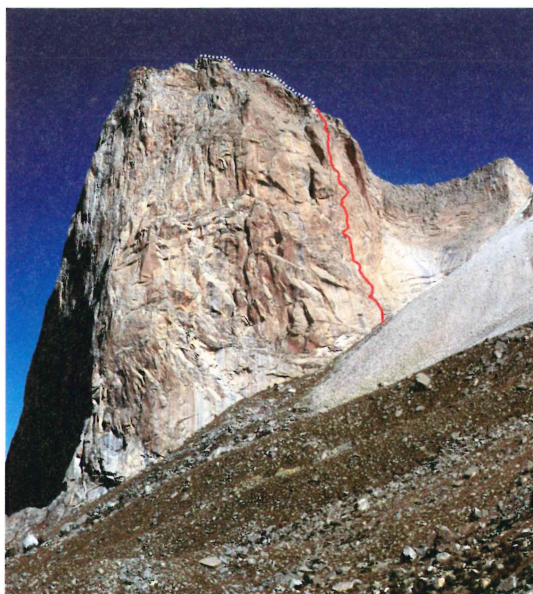
F5 - East side of Pucahirca (6,046m) from Quebrada Jancapampa. Author: Tamotsu (Tom) Nakamura, 1961. Scanned from Nakamura's photo



F4 - SE Face of Nevado Alpamayo (6,001m) with Suzuki's route, from Quebrada Santa Cruz. Author: Antonio (Sevi) G. Bohórquez, 1995. Scanned from slide at home (low quality).



F6 - SW Face of Taulliraju (5,830m) from Quebrada Santa Cruz. Author : Antonio (Sevi) G. Bohórquez, 1995. Scanned from slide by Kodak



F7 - E Face of Cerro Parón (La Esfinge, 5,325m) from N slopes of Quebrada Parón. Author: Antonio (Sevi) G. Bohórquez, 1988. Scanned from slide at home (low quality).



F8 - SW face of Chacaraju (6,112m and 6,001m) from Chopicalqui Morrena Camp. Author: Antonio (Sevi) G. Bohórquez, 2006. Digital photo

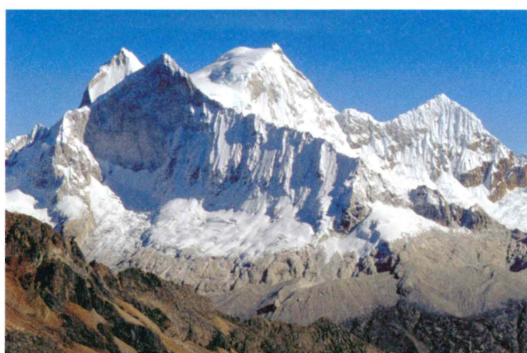
SE side runner.

Ref. *Iwa to Yuki* no. 55 June 1977 p. 74; *AAJ* no. 52 1978 p. 567; see also *AAJ* 1975 p. 162 and Ricker 1977 p. 72

Chacaraju East 6,001m Hofmann (6,000m IGN 18h, ca. 6,000m DÖN)

This summit is named Huaripampa from the valley and the village of its eastern side. Ricker registers the height calculated by the German photogrammetric engineer Walther Hofmann.

SW face. Attempt. 8-16th-1972 Kazumaza Kochi, Masando Tanaka (Kanazawa University Alpine Club Expedition) on August 1st the expedition set up a base camp at the Chacaraju southeast face. The



F9 - S Face of Nevado Huandoy Sur (6,160m) from road to Portachuelo de Llanganuco
Author: Antonio (Sevi) G. Bohórquez, 1988.
Scanned from slide by Kodak



F10 - S Face (left), SE Ridge (center) and E Face of Nevado Chopicalqui (6,344m) from Pasaje de Ulta. Author: Ignacio Ferrando Margeli, 1996. Scanned from slide by Kodak



F11 - Nevado Perlilla (5,587m) from Quebrada Juitush. Author: Antonio (Sevi) G. Bohórquez, 1995. Scanned from slide by Kodak



F12 - S Face of Nevado Aquilpo Norte (5,560m) from quebrada Aquilpo. Author: Antonio (Sevi) G. Bohórquez, 2006. Digital photo



F13 - N Face of Nevado Ocschapalca (5,881m) with its two N Ridges (center) from Nevado Ishinca summit. Japanese climbed left ridge in the center of N Face. Author: Antonio (Sevi) G. Bohórquez, 2004. Scanned from slide at home (low quality).

16th, while climbing, a W ridge cornice broke (ca. 5,790m) and Kochi was killed after falling around 600m. Tanaka stayed hanged 30m away from the ridge until he died.

Ref. *Iwa to Yuki* no. 55 1977 pp. 72-73, no. 65 1979 p. 52; *AAJ* 1973 p. 456-457 and 1983 p. 192

S face, SE ridge. New route. 7-19th-1976 Kunihiko Kondo, Masatoshi Yoshino. 7-20th-1976 Yasuhide Hayashi, Yuriko Hashimoto. 7-21st-1976 Masharu Hashimoto, Shuzo Manabe, Tetsuya Ishii. From a base camp (ca. 4,400m) in the Quebrada Yanapaccha they set up the camp 1 (ca. 5,100-5,200m) at the head of the S glacier, and the camp 2 (ca. 5,700m) on the E ridge at the beginning of its rocky wall. They bivouac using hammocks. They climbed the S face and then the E ridge till the summit. They went down by the same route.

Ref. *AAJ* 1983 p. 192 refers to *AAJ* 1977 p 210; v.a. *Iwa to Yuki* no. 55 June 1977 p. 73 and p. 143 (Okayama route 1976); *LM* 11/1978 p. 278

SW face. Attempt. June-1979 Junichi Okabe, Shusuke Magara. They climbed on the right of the Kochi-Tanaka 1972 attempt. They gave up 200m bellow the summit due to an avalanche. Later they climbed the Nevado Chopicalqui SE ridge.

Ref.: *Iwa to Yuki* no. 74 pp. 101-102; *AAJ* 53 Vol. XXII 1980 p. 575; cfr. *Desnivel* no. 21 1985 pp. 22-23

Nevado Huandoy South 6,160m DÖN (ca. 6,100m IGN 19h)

It is at the SE of the main Summit. It is known due to its vertical and shaded granite S face. The French Mauntaineering Rene Desmaison gave to this summit the height of 6,172m.

S face, E ridge. New route. 6-27th-1976 Kunihiko Kondo, Masatoshi Yoshino, Yasuhide Hayashi. They set up the base camp (ca. 3,810m Ikuo Kakimoto) may be ca. 3,840-50m, between the Llanganuco lakes,

the camp 1 (ca. 5,410m Kakimoto), may be ca. 4,900m, over a rocky outcrop at the edge of the glacier, the camp 2 (ca. 5,700m Kakimoto) at the base of the rocky wall, plus six bivouacs during the final climb. From the camp I they crossed a rocky slope reaching a flat section on the glacier slightly at the right side of the S face. They climbed up the glacier towards the base of the face and then a mixed slope of ice

and rock 60° steep. They climbed using frequent bolts the rocky overhanging wall over very rotten rock with very low possibilities to belay, with an average of 40m daily. They reached the eastern ridge following it till the summit. The climb lasted 12 days.

Ref. *Iwa to Yuki* no. 55 1977 p. 143; *AAJ* 1977 p. 210-212; *LM* 11/1978 p. 278; Desmaison 1985

SW Spire, SW ridge. New route or variation. 7-3rd-1970 Toru Sasaki, Mitsuo Nishimoto, Eiji Noda, Yorio Nakajima (Pan American of Kyoto Mountaineering Association). From the Quebrada Llanganuco they climbed in may the 1968 British attempt to the S face (look *Iwa to Yuki* no. 23 p. 86), reaching a height of about 5,450m. On May 31st an earthquake triggered an avalanche that destroyed their fixed ropes sweeping the Czech base camp away. They went down to the Llanganuco lakes helping then to look buried by the avalanche below the North Huascaran (look *Iwa to Yuki* no. 23 p. 90) started by the well known 1970 earthquake. A month later the Kyoto Mountaineering set up an advanced base camp (ca. 4,950m), They bivouac (ca. 5,100m) at the bottom of the SW spire, climbing it with four more bivouacs (ca. 5,350, 5,500, 5,700 and 6,160m) on the right of the 1964 North American route and on the left of the British attempt. The third day they got to the west ridge following it till the west ridge and going on over it till the summit on July the 3rd.

Ref. *AAJ* 1971 p. 400, y 1972 p. 165 correction; *Iwa to Yuki* no. 23 January 1972; *Gajukin* 1971 Vol. 6; c.p. T. Nakamura-T. Ikeda

Nevado Chopicalqui 6,354m DÖH (ca. 6,400m DÖN, ca. 6,300m IGN 19h, IGN 6,307m 8c)

It could be considered as the East Summit or third main Summit of the Huascaran.

S face, W ridge. New route. 8-8th-1979 Hironobu Kamuro, Yasutsugu Uejima (Japanese Alpine Club). Following the Quebrada Ulta they set up a base camp in the



F14 - SW Face of Churup (5,493m), with SSO Ridge (right) from Huaraz. Author: Antonio (Sevi) G. Bohórquez, 2008. Digital photo



F15 - Nevados Huantsán Norte (6,113m), Abeja (5,377m), Huantsán (6,395m), Yahuarraju (5,675m), Huantsán Sur (6,915m), P 5,130m or (Arash 5,170m), Pumahuacanca (ca. 5,563m) from road Recuay-Huaraz. Author: Antonio (Sevi) G. Bohórquez, 2008. Digital photo



F16 - W Face of Huamashraju (Oeste 5,434m, Este 5,250m) and Nevado Huantsán (6,395m) from Rataquenua of Huaraz. Author: Antonio (Sevi) G. Bohórquez, 2008. Digital photo

Quebrada Matará. After they went up the S glacier. They overcame the first serac strip. They got into the steep deep snow face and climbed it by its right. They kept on by a frozen gully with good belays. After two thirds of the face they climbed an icy couloir that got them to the SE ridge, from here they followed the SW ridge (regular route) to the summit. They bivouac three times: “at the base of the middle part of the face”, in the mouth of an icy couloir (having climbed two thirds of the face), and at the confluence of the SE and SW ridges. From this bivouac they spent 21 hours non-stop to the summit, plus going down the regular route to Llanganuco by mistake and going back to the Quebrada Matará.

Ref. *Iwa to Yuki* no. 72 pp. 76-80; *RPAG* no. 14 1980-1981 p. 25; *AAJ* no. 2 Vol. XXII 53 1980 p. 575; Bohórquez 2004 pp. 239-240

SE Ridge. Variation or 2nd ascent of the 1969 Clarbrough-Wayyatt route? 7-4th-1979. Jun'ichi Okabe, Shusuke Magara. From a base camp (ca. 5,485m) they climbed to a bivouac (ca. 5,700m), one more (ca. 6,200m) and then they reached the summit.

Sources and reference: *AAJ* 53 Vol. XXII 1980 p. 575

Chacchipuncu, P 5,280m and others (Chacchipuncu 5,340m, 5,225m, 5,220m Anden von Peru 1977, Chacchipuncu 5,340m, 5,180m, 5,225m, 5,220m Yokochi, Hayashi, Hamada,)

Chacchipuncu and P 5,280m are two of the peaks that the Shibaura Technology Institute Alpine Club climbed within the Nevado Atlante group. Yokochi, Hayashi and Hamada (1970) named them Chacchipuncu 5,340m, 5,180m, 5,225m and 5,220m. Yoshizawa name them Chacucipuncis 5,360m and Chacucipunc V 5,300m. Yasuo Kato registers it Ned. Chacchipuncu 5,360m. Ricker writes Chacchipuncu in his 1977 topo guide, but in his map he only registers four summits with the following heights: 5,280m, with no height, 5,340m and 5,235m. The 1977 sketch *Anden von Peru* registers them as Chacchipuncu 5,340m, 5,225m, and 5,220m. Satoh y Koizumi (1979) register within the Chacchipuncu five summits giving them, 5,345m, 5,345m, 5,280m, 5,240m and the last one without any height. The new DÖN cartographic sheet 0/3a names them Nevados Segsipuncu 5,240m and 5,280m.

1966 1st ascent. To two Chacchipuncu summits. Expedition team was Motoaki Ishinabe, Akira Kurihara, Hiromichi Miyahara, Yukio Ohe, Takashi Suzuki (see Nevado Perlilla). Following the Quebrada Honda they got into the Juitush (Huitush) one, they set up a base camp (3,900m), a deposit, a bivouac (4,700m); they climbed a spire and a rocky strip, probably climbing the NE ridge to the 5,360m summit.

Ref. *AAJ* 1967 pp. 391; Kato 1967; Ricker p. 93; c.p. T. Nakamura-T. Ikeda

Nevado Perlilla 5,587m DÖS (5,586m IGN 19i)

This remote nevado has its W glacier at the end of the Quebrada Juitush and its summit on the NNW of the Nevado Copap. On the other side, its SE slope goes down to the quebrada Jacabamba.

S ridge. First ascent to the summit. 7-14th-1966 Motoaki Ishinabe, Akira Kurihara, Hiromichi Miyahara, Yukio Ohe, Takashi Suzuki (Shibaura Technology Institute Alpine Club). From the Quebrada Honda they entered to the Copap plateau (Qopap). They set a base camp up (4,180m) possibly close to Yanacocha. They left a food and gear deposit at 4,730m and one more at 4,850m. They set up a camp 1 at 5,010m. Later they climbed up to a saddle in the W glacier between the Copap (Qopap I, 5,579m) and the Perlilla. They reached then S ridge following it to the summit.

Ref. *AAJ* 1967 p. 391; Ricker 1977 p. 96; c.p. T. Nakamura-T. Ikeda

Nevado Aquilpo Norte 5,560m DÖS (5,500m IGN 19i, 5,540m DÖN)

It is located between the quebradas Honda and Aquilpo (Akilpo). It has another twin Summit (5,520m) at the SE and joined with the Tocllaraju NW back.

E face. First ascent to the summit. 12-7-1968 Seigo Matsushima, Katsuyasu Yamaguchi, Yuko Yoda (Tokyo Dental College). They got in from Vicos to the Quebrada Honda. On June the 28th they set a base

camp up (ca. 4,395m) in the Quebrada Cancahua, and an advanced one (ca. 5,000m) next to a mining hut. On July the 2nd, Kato, Sasaki and the porter Pablo Morales carried out the third ascent to the South Aquilpo Sur (5,520m), by its E. ridge. On July the 12th Yoda, Matsushima and Yamaguchi climbed the North Aquilpo E face.

Ref. Ricker 1977 p. 103; c.p. P. Morales

Nevado Ocshapalca 5,881m DÖS (ca. 5,888m IGN 19i, 5,885m DÖN, Oqshapallka 5,881m Ricker)

This nevado rises like a blade between the quebradas Ishinca at the east and Llaca at the south. N ridge. First ascent to the summit. 7-10th-1965 Akira Miyashita, Takeo Sato (University of Waseda Tenth Anniversary Expedition). They went up by the Quebrada Ishinca to the Mariscal Castilla hut. They set the camp I up (ca. 5,150m) at the foot of the N ridge, and the camp II (ca. 5,500m) in the same ridge. Above the camp II they fixed about 450m of rope all over sharp and unsafe N ridge. At 6:00 hours on July the 10th, Sato and Miyashita left the camp II. At 22:00 hours they got to the fixed rope highest point reached the previous day. Later they climbed about 100m of difficult rock along three pitches in three hours, reaching the narrow Ocshapalca summit at 12:40.

Ref. *Sangaku* 1966 pp. 16-17; *AAJ* 1966 p. 165; *RPAG* 1964-1965, no. 7 pp. 44-45; Ricker 1977 p. 105

Nevado Churup 5,493m DÖS (5,495m IGN 19i, 5,540m DÖN, Nevado Tsurup I 5,493m Ricker)

Also known as West Churup. It is at the end of the WSW ridge of the Quebrada Quilcayhuanca. S face. New route. 7-18th-1962 Masahiko Inokuchi, Hisao Yoshikawa (University of Waseda Los Andes Expedition). They set up camps bellow the Churup Lake, over the SE slopes (ca. 4,350m) and over the E slopes (ca. 4,700m). They crossed the SW amphitheater and the SE slopes to climb the rocky S face. Ref. *Sangaku* Vol. 58 1963 pp. 11-12; *Ricker* 1977 p. 108

Huamanripa 5,243m (5,258m IGN 19i, Nevado Wamanripa 5,243m Ricker)

It's located at the NE of the Churup, It is less known with the name of Nevado Choco, or *Choqo* that means "rock pile" according to Ricker.

E and S slopes. 1st ascent. 7-19th-1962 Yoshio Hamano, Aoi Murai, Noboru Kaburaki (Los Andes Expedition. University of Waseda), Pablo Morales (porter). With the same approach to the Churup (5,493 m), they crossed for climbing the E and S slopes and reaching the summit.

Ref. *Sangaku* Vol. 58 1963 pp. 11-12; Ricker 1977 pp. 107-108; c.p. P. Morales

Maparaju 5,326m DÖS (ca. 5,300m IGN 19i)

Also named Pico del Cóndor, It is the smaller mountain that closes the head of the Quebrada Cayesh. NW face. New route? 8-5th-1980 Yoshiro Kasai, Hisao Sugimoto, Hiroshi Kaifu, Yoshiaki Ugai, Yasushi Iwata (Kanabadoshu Club). By the Quebrada Quilcayhuanca-Cayesh They climbed the NW face. Ref. Iwa to YUKI no. 81 p. 120; *RPAG* no. 14 1980-81 p. 23

P 5,406m DÖS (ca. 5,400m IGN 20i)

Called Quimaraju, the 1967 Nagano expedition called it Nevado Kiso. It is the highest point in the North Huantsan West ridge. It is located between the North Huantsán and the Huamashraju.

SW Glacier and SW side. 1st ascent. 6-27th-1967 Yuji Komatsu, Akira Miyashita (Nagano University). They set out the 27th from Rajucoltacocha (Tambillo Lake) and they ascended the SW glacier. Later, they climbed the SW side till the summit, bivouacking during the descent.

Ref. *AAN* 1967; *Sangaku* 1968, Vol. 78, pp. 12-13; *AAJ* 1968, pp. 189-190; Ricker 1977 p. 111

South Huantsán 5,915m DÖS (ca. 5,900m IGN 20i, 5,815m Ricker Map 3)

It is the summit situated slightly SSE of Nevado Huantsán.

W Glacier. 1st ascent. 6-23th-1967 Kazutomo Kobayashi, Akira Miyashita, Takehiko Hayashi, Yuji Komatsu, Mitsuaki Nishigori (Nagano Mountaineering Association). The approach is the same than the one used to get to Yahuarraju till Ahuascocha (Awashqocha) ca. 4,750m. Following the W glacier they reached the S buttress and by this till the summit.

Ref. *AAN* 1967; *Sangaku* 1968 Vol. 63 pp. 12-13; *AAJ* 1968 pp. 189-190; Ricker 1977 p. 113

East Huamashraju 5,250m DÖS (ca. 5,350m IGN 20i)

It is situated ENE of the Huamashraju (Yanahuacra, Yanawacra o Yanahuaqra) with 5,433m DOS.

S face. New route. 7-19th-1962 Yoshio Hamano, Noboru Kaburaki, Aoi Murai, Pablo Morales. The University of Waseda 1962 Los Andes Expedition approached by the Quebrada Rajucolta. The team ascended by the S glacier, climbing later to the E and reaching the summit.

Ref. *Sangaku* Vol. 58 1963 p. 12; Ricker 1977 p. 111

Yahuarraju (or West Rurec) 5,675m DÖS (ca. 5,600m IGN 20i, Yawarraju or West Rurek 5,675m Ricker)

This Summit, to the west of Nevado Rurec (Rurek), is visible from the quebradas Rajucolta and Rúrec.

NW slopes, NW ridge (Carter-Giobbi-Ángeles 1965). 2nd and 3rd ascents. 6-26th-1967 Yasuo Yokochi, Yuji Komatsu (Nagano Mountaineering Association). From a BC in the Quebrada Rajucolta it goes up the steep slopes till a camp 1 (ca. 4,750m) at Ahuascocha (Awashqocha). Afterwards it ascends the NW slopes and possibly the NW ridge; although the *AAN* topo in page 118 shows that they went up by the ENE face although Yoshizawa says he went by the S.

Ref. *AAN* 1967; Yoshizawa 1972 (*Sangaku* Vol. 62 et. al.)

P ca. 5,350m IGN 20i

It is a lesser peak, 500m far from the Yahuarraju by its W ridge. The Naganoken expedition named it Nevado Rurek, but it is really the Yahuarraju second summit or West Rurec.

N slopes. 1st ascent. 6-22nd-1967 Iwao Hama, Katsunobu Hamada. (Nagano Mauntaineering Association). They arrived by the Quebrada Rajucolta to Awashqocha (ca. 4,750m) and climbed the N slopes.

Ref. *AAN* 1967; *Sangaku* 1968 Vol. 78 pp. 12-13; *AAJ* 1968 pp. 189-190; Ricker 1977 p. 113

P 5,377m DÖS (ca. 5,300m IGN 20i, Nevado Abeja 5,550m Satoh-Koizumi)

It is located 2km at the SW of Yahuarraju. In 1967 it was called off the record Nevado Abeja by Yokochi, Hayashi and Hamada, members of the Nagano mountain group.

N face. 1st ascent. 6-21st-1967 Yuji Komatsu, Yasuo Yokochi. After the same approach than to P 5,350m, they climbed up the North slopes.

Ref. *AAN* 1967; *Sangaku* 1968 Vol. 78 pp. 12-13; *AAJ* 1968 pp. 189-190; Ricker 1977 p. 115

P 5,373m DÖS (5,343m IGN 20i)

It is the southernmost peak in the main Uruashraju S ridge. It is called South Uruashraju (5,370m.) by the *RPAG*.

West slopes. 1st ascent. 5-22nd-1966 F. Kojima, Akira Miyashita. This two alpinists—they were working in Lima by then—They set out Olleros reaching the Quebrada Pumahuacanca (Pumawaqanka) where they camped. Based on # 8, on May the 20th they climbed a 5,170m Summit and named Urash (see P 5,130m DÖS), two days later they ascended the Uruashraju southernmost summit.

Ref. *RPAG* 1966-1967-1968 # 8 p. 19; Ricker p 114

P 5,130m DÖS (5,138m DÖS/2005, ca. 5,050m IGN 20i)

It's the southernmost rocky Summit of the Pumahuacanca group (*Pumawuaqanka*) and it is located in front of Uruashraju P 5,373m. It is called Arash (5,170m) by *RPAG*. Its height would be 5,138m based on the new DÖS map.

SE o NE slopes? 1st ascent. 6-20th-1966 Akira Miyashita. Miyashita climbed the P 5,130m with the same approach F. Kojima is included in this climb to the P 5,130m by the *RPAG* # 8. It points out that they camp on a Quebrada Rajucolta side as well.

Ref. Ricker 1977 p. 116; cfr. *RPAG* 1966-1967-1968 # 8 p. 19

Caullaraju Central 5,636m DÖS (5,637m IGN 20i)

It is the second highest within the Caullaraju group. Based on the 1969 *AAJ* correction the Japanese Edelweiss Club did not ascend to the East Caullaraju 5,686m DÖS, (5,682m IGN 20i) in 1966, but to the Central Caullaraju named Nevado Brasil by the Gobbi group after climbing it in 1961.

South face. New route plus 2nd and 3rd ascent. 6-22nd-1966 Ruiko Matsuda (Japan), Victorino Ángeles, D. Flores (porters, Perú); 6-24th-1966 Tamiko Miura, Fumiko Suzuki, Tsuta Osawa, Yoko Nemoto (Edelweiss Club). The head (Tokiko Sakakura) of this women expedition report in *Sangaku*, Vol. 62 1967, says that they went from Yanahuanca farm towards Pampa de Lampas setting the base Camp (ca. 4,600m) below a little glacier lake in the Quebrada Ocullo. Two days later they set the Camp 1 on the S glacier. On the 22nd at 8:00 am, the women Kuroishi, Matsuda, Nemoto and the porter Pablo Morales left the camp 1. They reached the Nevado Brazil summit (5,636m) in the afternoon.

Ref. *Sangaku*, vol. 62 1967, pp. 18-20; *RPAG* # 8 p. 17; *AAJ* 1967 p. 390 and a correction in *AAJ* 1969 p. 426; cfr. Ricker 1977 p. 125 East Caullaraju 5,686m.

Cartography and abbreviations

The Cordillera Blanca cartography differs about place names and heights. The use of the German and Austrian Alpine Society topo maps, the book *Juraq Janka* and the National Geographic Institute of Perú (IGN) topo maps will be required for researching or climbing in this mountain range in order to avoid misunderstandings.

The Austro-German topo maps were developed during the German and Austrian Alpine Society expeditions managed by Philipp Borchers from 1932.

DÖN *Cordillera Blanca and the Callejón de Huaylas (Perú) North side 0/3a*, 1:100.000, reprint of the 1st (publisher Ph. Borchers, 1932), Klein & Volbert, Munich, 1988; and 1st edition (Trekking), Cartographic section of the Austrian Alpine Club, 2000.

DÖS *Cordillera Blanca (Perú) South side 0/3b*, 1:100.000, reprint of the 1st (publisher Ph. Borchers, 1939), Klein & Volbert, Munich, 1988.

DÖH *Nevado Huascaran, Cordillera Blanca, Perú*, 1:25.000, High Mountain Comparative Scientific Research Association, Munich, [1967].

These maps may be complemented with the # 1, 2, 3, 4 Ricker maps (1:100.000) by RICKER, John F., *Yuraq Janka, A Guide to the Peruvian Andes, Part I, Cordilleras Blanca and Rosko*, Canadian Alpine Club, Banff, Alberta, and American Alpine Club, New York, USA, 1977.

See as well HOLDSWORTH, Gerald and RICKER, John F., A Map of the Northern Cordillera Blanca. *American Alpine Journal* 1971 pp. 263-265.

The Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN) of Perú uses the cartography done by the Instituto Geográfico Militar from 1969 to 1971 using pictures taken between 1962 and 1963. The place names in these sheets do not have to do with the used commonly, and some trails drawn are not being used currently

or they simply have vanished. The following sheets cover the Cordillera Blanca:

Scale 1:100.000	Scale 1:200.000
18h <i>Corongo</i>	7c <i>Corongo</i>
18i <i>Pomabamba</i>	8c <i>Huarás</i>
<i>ba</i>	
19h <i>Carhuaz</i>	9b <i>Recuay</i>
19i <i>Huari</i>	
20h <i>Huaraz</i>	
20i <i>Recuay</i>	

Cordillera Blanca (Peru) 1: 100,000 North side and South side. Nagano Mountaineering Association 1970. They are two maps gotten by Yokochi, Hayashi and Hamada from the Kinzl & Schneider original maps. *ANDEN von PERU, Cordillera Blanca und Huayhuash*, 1: 300.000, Herausgegeben von der Schweiz, Stiftung für Alpine Forschungen, 1977. *Cordilleras Blanca, Negra and Huayhuash simplified map.* *Peruvian Andes/Cordillera Blanca, scale 1:280.000 approx.* Publisher. Yama to Keikoku Sha, Co. Ltd., 1979. Compiled by Yoshioh Satoh and Hiroshi Koizumi. This chart uses the 1977 previous Swiss map.

Periodicals and abbreviations

AJ The Alpine Journal. London: The Alpine Club.

AAJ The American Alpine Journal. New York: American Alpine Club.

Mountaineering. Jackson (Wyoming): Mountaineering LLC.

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Climbing. USA: Primedia.

c.p. Personal interview with Guillermo Morales Cacha, Christian Beckwith, Dave Sharrat, Kazuyuki Sasaki, Pablo Morales, Servei General d'Informació de Muntanya, Shin Yamada, Tamotsu Nakamura & Tsunemichi Ikeda, Victorino Ángeles

Desnivel: mountain magazine. Madrid: Desnivel.

Gajukin. Tokyo: Chunichi Shinbun Co., Ltd.

Headwall. São Paulo: Editora Alta Montanha.

High Mountain Magazine. Sheffield: Greenshires Publishing.

Iwa To Yuki. Japan: Yama To Keikoku Sha Co., Ltd.

LCG mountaineering Log book from La Casa de Guías de Huaraz.

LM La Montagne et Alpinisme. Paris : Club Alpin Francais et Groupe de Haute Montagne.

RPAG Revista Peruana de Andinismo y Glaciología. Huaraz : Club Andinista Cordillera Blanca; Lima : Centro Espeleológico del Perú.

Sangaku. Tokyo : Japanese Alpine Club.

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