

Northern and Central Andes Corrections. Several errors were printed in AAJ, 1993 on pages 177 to 179. Ansilta 2 was climbed on March 28, 1991, not on the 25th. Ansilta 1 is also called Mazuelo. One of the climbers of Tridente was Alejandra Quenan (female), not Alejandro. They camped in the Quebrada de la Piedra Negra. Cerro Negro Aspero was climbed on August 18, 1991, not on the 8th. In the Agua Negra region, the 5000-meter peak we climbed and called Cerro del Paso de Agua Negra is just north of the Paso de Agua Negra. It is definitely not Cerro San Andrés, which is south of the pass and was ascended in 1904. In the report on new altitudes, Cajamarca should be Catamarca. In the central Andes, only Campodónica and Manzi climbed San Juan.

MARCELO SCANU, *Grupo de Montaña Huamán, Buenos Aires*

New Altitudes in the Pissis-Bonete-Ojos del Salado Region. New altitudes have been published by the Instituto Geográfico Militar Argentino now that the Argentine-Chilean border controversy has been settled. The new map (*Carta Topográfica Fiambalá Hoja 2769-IV y III, Provincias de Catamarca y La Rioja, 1:250,000*) shows the new border. There are errors in the names of some mountains, which I note below. P 5891 (Cerro Peñas Azules) (5891m) (The Caldera del Inca is here called Laguna Caldera del Inca Pillo); Cerro Cenizo (5227m); Cerro Reclus (6335m); the badly named Cerro Bonete Grande (5943m); Cerro Nacimiento del Jagüé (5824m); Monte Pissis (6882m); Cerro Vidal Gormaz (5470m); Cerro Negro de la Laguna Verde (5764m); Cerro de la Coipa (5134m); Cerro del Matambre (5467m); Cerro Dos Hermanos, north summit (5530m); Cerro Aguas Calientes (5517m) (erroneously called here Morro Rasguido); Cerro Nacimiento (6436m) (erroneously called Cerro Bayo, which really lies to the south); Cerro de los Patos or Tres Quebradas (6239m); Cerro Ojos de las Lozas (5305m); Volcán Rojo (4861m); Volcán Negro (5373m); Cerro Incahuasi (6638m); Cerro El Fraile (6068m); P 5922 (Cerro Gendarme Argentino) (5922m); Cerro El Muerto (6488m); Cerro Walther Penck (6658m) (erroneously called Cerro Nacimiento, which is really south of this peak); Cerro Solo (6205m); Cerro Tres Cruces (6749m); Cerro Puntagudo y Lamas (5980m). All of these errors in the names of mountains do *not* appear in the old 1:500,000 map of the region, also produced by the Instituto Geográfico Militar Argentino nor in the map of Claudio Bravo of the Club Andino Tucumán.

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Peaks in the San Juan Region, Central Andes. There are many first ascents and new routes to be made in this region. *Cordillera de la Brea:* This ridge had had only one previous ascent made by Juan Pablo Milana in 1987. At the beginning of 1993, Mario Muñoz, leader, Horacio and Julieta Rimoldi, Juan Martín Miranda and Emilio Muñoz left the hamlet of Colanguil on January 4

and ascended the Valle del Cura. They placed Base Camp on the 7th at the hot springs of El Gollete. The next day, they all made the first ascent of Cerro Lucas (c. 4900 meters, 16,076 feet). On January 9, M. Muñoz and Miranda climbed Cerro La Esperanza (5227 meters, 17,149 feet) and on the 10th, all but E. Muñoz climbed Cerro Pirata and made the second ascent of Cerro La Brea (5170 meters, 16,962 feet). *Cordilleras de Agua Negra and Olivares*: Martín Mattioli, Santiago Rocha, Miguel Beorchia Nigris, Pablo González and I as leader were carried by truck from Las Flores to the border post, Guardia Vieja. On January 15, we camped in the nearby Quebrada del Milico at 3100 meters. The next day, we climbed the steep, rocky south face of Cerro de la Fortuna (4376 meters, 14,357 feet) and summited by this new route. Mattioli and I then made the first ascent of Cerro de la Fortuna Oeste (c. 4200 meters, 13,780 feet). On January 18, Mattioli, Rocha and I were driven in a truck to 4100 meters in the Quebrada San Lorenzo. After a hard day, we camped at 4600 meters on a moraine in the nearly unexplored valley. The next day, we set up Base Camp on a moraine near the border with Chile, finding *penitentes* as high as five meters. On January 20, we headed for the huge massif of unclimbed San Lorenzo (5830 meters, 19,127 feet), which has many summits. We climbed the unstable face until, at 2:30 P.M., Mattioli and I made the first ascent of San Lorenzo Chico (c. 5700 meters, 18,701 feet), from which we could see the Pacific Ocean. We continued along to San Lorenzo Argentino and San Lorenzo Este I (both c. 5700 meters), the latter on the Chilean border. We descended and joined Rocha, who had also climbed San Lorenzo Chico. On January 23, we climbed four more mountains on the Chilean Frontier. Leaving the Paso de Agua Negra, we climbed the south face and west ridge of Cerro del Paso de Agua Negra (c. 5000 meters, 16,404 feet), a different route from the one we climbed in 1992, and continued on to the Portezuelo del Agua Negra. We ascended the southwest face of Cerro Portezuelo de Agua Negra Este (4950 meters, 16,240 feet) and kept on over Cerro Portezuelo de Agua Negra Oeste (same altitude). We discovered an unknown lagoon. While Mattioli and I climbed Cerro Laguna Bonita (also the same altitude), Rocha descended to the lake, where we joined him. During the beginning of February, Mauricio Manzi and I returned to the region to try to climb the highest summit of San Lorenzo, but we were driven back by bad weather. *Cordillera de Ansilta*: Pico N° 5 or Cerro Andrés Costin (5334 meters, 17,500 feet) had been climbed only once, in 1960. On April 9, 1992, Humberto Campodónico and Roberto Pereira left Barreal and crossed the Río de los Patos. On that day and the next, they traversed the Pampa de Ansilta and on the 11th, ascended the Arroyo Fiero to camp in the cirque. On April 12, they moved camp to 4100 meters below the south face. On the 13th, they climbed to the couloir that begins at 4200 meters and finishes on the summit. In the last hour of light, they completed the second ascent of the peak and the first by that route. During the night descent, they had a fall, but it was without serious consequences. In July 1992, Mauricio Manzi and Anibal Maturano made the second ascent and the first winter ascent of Cerro Francisco de Laprida or Pico N° 6 de Ansilta (5196 meters, 17,047 feet),

climbing the east face and northwest ridge. They then made the first winter ascent of the lower north summit of Cerro Domingo Faustino Sarmiento or Pico N° 7 de Ansilta. There was too much ice to continue to the higher south summit (5780 meters, 18,963 feet). The Cordillera de Ansilta lies northeast of Mercedario. *Cordillera de la Ramada*: Cerro Wanda (5271 meters, 17,293 feet) lies nine kilometers east of Mercedario. Its first ascent was made by Adam Karpinski of the 1934 Polish expedition. Mauricio Manzi made the second ascent and the first by the east ridge. He found a broken cairn and a ancient chocolate wrapper.

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Aconcagua Tragedy. American David Battaglia fell dead only six feet from the summit of Aconcagua in mid March. Apparently he was suffering from pulmonary edema and yet pushed on nearly to the summit. This clearly demonstrates the need for anyone suffering from high-altitude sickness to return immediately to a lower altitude.

LUIS A. PARRA, *Club Andinista Mendoza, Argentina*

Cerro Colorado, Vallecitos, 1992. A rock peak, difficult from any side, Cerro Colorado (4650 meters, 15,256 feet) was finally climbed on September 27, 1992 by Guillermo Cremaschi and Mauricio Fernández. They rated it IV, 60°. It had been previously attempted several times.

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

Argentine-Chilean Patagonia

1992-1993 Southern Summer Season in Patagonia. Because the climbing season comes more or less at the same time as the *American Alpine Journal* goes to press, only a small part of the material can be covered until a year later. However, we do try to publish whatever we can just after it has happened. In *AAJ*, 1993, we did have reports on the *Punta Herron Attempt* on page 185 and the ascent of the *Escudo* and the *Torre Norte del Paine* on page 197. The rest of the record for that season appears below.

New Altitudes for Peaks Above the Southern Patagonian Icecap South of Fitz Roy or Chaltén. New and very accurate maps of this region at a scale of 1:100,000 have recently been released by the Instituto Geográfico Militar Argentino. The maps may be purchased without restrictions. Altitudes from these follow. *Hoja* (Sheet) *Glaciar Viedma* 4972-25 and 4975-30 Provincia de Santa Cruz: Huemul (2677m, 8783 ft), Murallón de Viedma (2319m, 7608 ft), Dos Cuernos (3074m, 10,085 ft), General Heibling (2516m, 8255 ft), Padre de Agostini (2487m, 8159 ft), Gemelos Blancos (2127m, 6978 ft), Witte (2095m,