

# Notes 1973 South America

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## Ecuador

Ayapungo, perhaps the southernmost snow peak in the Ecuadorian Andes, was ascended for the first time on 12 October 1973, by J. Bergés, M. Cruz and A. Lovato, as well as two Indian porters. The climbers stated that Ayapungo is 4730 m high (4659 m on maps) and that its highest rock peak is locally known as Pico Soroche.

## Peru

### CORDILLERA BLANCA

A party that originated in the United States entered the Quebrada Honda in the centre of this range and, besides repeating the ascents of well-trodden peaks, accomplished the first one of Point 5205 m (on Copap plateau), and the second of Paccarish (5276 m), Portachuelo (5430 m) and Perilla (5587 m).

### CORDILLERA HUAYHUASH

Three members of the Tokyo Tsuyukusa Tokokai expedition to Peru scaled the SE wall of Nevado Jirishanca (6126 m), with 3 camps and 2 bivouacs.

### CORDILLERA URUBAMBA

J. Salz and M. Andrews made the first ascent of Chicón III (stated to be 5572 m high), on 30 September, from the town of Urubamba.

## Bolivia

### CORDILLERA REAL

The 'Erste Oberoesterreichische Naturfreunde Anden Expedition' 1973 (six climbers, led by R. Warzer) explored and climbed in the Negruni group, east of the Mollo Pass. Thirteen 5000 m high new peaks were ascended, as also was the NE face of Nevado Chachacomani (6074 m). The Austrians rounded up their expedition by opening new routes on the S face of Tiquimani (5550 m), which they compared to the N face of the Matterhorn.

## Chile and Argentina

### NORTHERN ANDES OR PUNA

A scientific-sportive expedition of Valparaíso mountain clubs made several ascents in the Ojos del Salado district, which contains the highest volcanoes in the world. The climbers ascended 3 summits of Nevado Tres Cruces (South, 6330 m, Central, 6620 m, and North, 6030 m).<sup>1</sup> No traces of previous expeditions were found on the first two summits; the third had no recorded ascents. Thereafter the group climbed Ojos del Salado itself (6885 m), second highest mountain in the New World, as well as El Ermitaño (6187 m), third ascent, and several other lesser peaks. Accompanying scientists carried out studies in botany, geomorphology and mineralogy.

### CENTRAL ANDES

No notable peaks were ascended during the 1972-3 local season of either country, but it became evident that the Central Andes of Chile have nearly reached the same degree of development in mountaineering that had the Alps around 1880. Although there remains unclimbed a good number of summits from 3000 to 5600 m, local climbers have begun methodically to ascend and name lesser points and needles (locally called *puntas* and *agujas*, which compare to the French *pointes* and *aiguilles*). Particularly the peaks of

<sup>1</sup> The new (1968) Chilean national chart gives 6620 m for the central peak, 6356 m for the southernmost and 6030 m for the northernmost. There are also several other intermediate summits and rock towers. The northernmost peak is known by prospectors and miners as Cerro Cenizo, a name that the climbers did not mention. Polish mountaineers ascended the first 2 summits mentioned in 1937 and the Italian Mario Bertone claimed an ascent of the Central summit in February 1947.



92 *Mesón Alto, Chilean Central Andes, a mountain much favoured by local climbers*  
Photo: Bi6n Gonz6lez L

the Lo Vald6s district, near Santiago, have been preferred for this kind of mountaineering. Other Andean regions that seem to have registered the same degree of development are the Bariloche area in southern Argentina and perhaps the M6rida range, Venezuela.

#### PATAGONIA

Besides the ascent of Burney volcano by the Shipton expedition, there is the report of an Argentinian group of 5 climbers that searched routes to Cerro Moyana. Repulsed, the climbers tackled the 2460 m high mountain so far known by the unofficial name of Cerro Mascarell0, located between the Viedma glacier and the Moyano inlet of lake Argentino. The summit was reached on 22 January 1973, by J. Skvarca and M. Serrano. Three British mountaineers made the second ascent of Lautaro volcano (3380 m), and the first of a mountain pertaining to the same group, which they christened Cerro Mimosa; both ascents took place in early March.

Four Americans led by J. Salz accomplished the third ascent of Cerro Don Bosco (unofficial name, c 2500 m), in mid-April 1973. The following season (November) the group, reinforced by two New Zealanders, attempted FitzRoy by way of the 'Super Couloir'. K. Carroll and S. MacAndrews were killed during their summit bid. There are chances that they reached the top.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO

A team of 7 New Zealanders had a successful season in 1970-1 in the Darwin group. They made the first ascent of seven peaks between 1600 and 2600 m (?). Heights are approximate. The New Zealanders discovered that Shipton's Cerro Darwin does not correspond to the actual Cerro Darwin (which they climbed) and they proposed therefore that the peak ascended by Shipton and his band of Chileans in 1962 be renamed Cerro Shipton.

## Notes 1973 Polar Regions

Richard Brooke

### East Greenland

**South Face Ingolfsfjeld** An Anglo-Danish party attempted the S Face of Ingolfsfjeld by its central pillar which becomes prominent about half way up the face. Unusually bad weather forced the party to retreat from their second bivouac near the foot of the pillar after 2 weeks on the mountain.

The extreme sw outlier of Ingolfsfjeld (2285 m approx.) was climbed by Tweedale and Howard and most of the peaks across the valley (c 2000 m) were climbed in a long day by Rishoj and Sondergaard.

Party: D. Rotovnik, N. O. C. Olsen, K. Oleson, P. Christinsen, E. Jansen, T. Roshoj, P. Sondergaard, T. Howard, B. Tweedale.

