

peak located on the west ridge of Nevado Banco Ancho. I also did my best to collect from the locals mountain names, to replace the existing nomenclature assigned by visiting expeditions. The following new names (or rather, old names, since they have been in use for more than 200 years) have been submitted to the Instituto Geográfico Agustín Coddazzi, chief geographical authority in Colombia; names previously used by climbers are in parentheses: Nevado de Güicán (Ritacuba Norte), Alto Ritacuba (Ritacuba Blanco), Pico Los Portones (El Picacho), Pico Corrales (San Pablín Norte), Nevado Banco Ancho (San Pablín Sur), Pan de Azúcar (Concavito), Pico Los Portales (Pico Daniel Trumpy), Pico Pulpito (Pico Toti Gansser), Campanario (Campanilla Grande), Nevado del Pulpito (Pan de Azúcar) and Campanilla (Campanilla Chica).

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

La Reina, South Face, Pico Ojeda, Northwest Face and Pico Colón, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. Jim Wells and I spent from December 29 to January 21, 1977 in the high-peak region, Base Camp being east of Laguna Naboba. We spent nearly a week traveling from San Sebastián. The problems with the local Indians are considerably worse. One must deal with the right parties and stay inconspicuous. On January 8 and 9, 1977 we climbed the south face of La Reina. We followed the middle of three ridges onto the south face. Where the ridge merged with the face, we traversed up and right across snow to the summit. This rather easy route has very loose rock. On January 13 and 14 we climbed the northwest face of Pico Ojeda. We began on steep, good rock in a slight recess reached by climbing the left side of a narrow icefall descending from the southwest ridge. Easier rock led to a chute of water ice in the center of the face. We continued up the center of the face on ice and rock, passing just under and left of a frozen waterfall. A corner left of a blank section took us to easier rock and some 500 feet of steep snow between the north and west ridge. The final rock pitch took us past a large cornice. On January 18 and 19 we climbed the north face of Pico Colón. The route is generally parallel to and east of the prominent north buttress. A bit of aid was needed on the steep rock above the bergschrund to reach an ice ramp. After several hundred feet on the face just left of the buttress, we climbed an ice chute until we could get to a couloir, which reaches the snowfield below the summit. We believe all were new routes. All climbs were done clean.

WILLIAM MCKINNEY

Ecuador

Fraile Oriental and other peaks. In December, 1975 three Ecuadorians made the first ascent of "Fraile Oriental" (c. 17,000 feet), an

ice pyramid located on the northeast corner of the crater rim of Altar massif. Climbers were B. Beate, J. Carrasco and R. Terán, of the mountain club of the Escuela Politécnica Nacional, Quito. Other ascents by Ecuadorians include the first known ones to several lesser but rather difficult summits of great mountains. The eastern peak of Nevado Cayambe was climbed in December, 1974 by three members of the club mentioned above, and the imposing eastern summit of Antisana (c. 18,700 feet), by four members of the mountain club of Colegio San Gabriel, Quito, in February, 1975.

EVELIO ECHEVARRÍA

Peru—Cordillera Blanca

Huandoy Sur, South Face and Chacaraju Este, South Face. Our expedition consisted of Kunihiro Kondo, climbing leader, Masaru Hashimoto, Tetsuya Ishii, Masatoshi Yoshino, Shuzo Manabe, Yasuhide Hayashi, Terue Katayama, Ms. Yuriko Hashimoto and me as leader. We established Base Camp on the Llanganuco Lakes at 12,500 feet on June 3 and Camp I on June 5 at 17,750 feet on a rocky promontory at the edge of the glacier after climbing a long, steep, rocky slope. On June 15 we established Camp II at 18,700 feet. From Camp I we crossed a rocky slope and reached a flat section of the glacier slightly on the right side of the south face. We climbed the glacier to the base of the wall and attacked directly a mixed wall of 60° ice and rock. We placed Camp II in a snow cave at the base of the rock wall. The face above Camp II to the summit was overhanging and of poor rock with meager protection. On a typical day we gained some 130 feet. The nights were spent on artificial platforms (hammocks?) because of the lack of natural bivouac ledges. It was hard work to carry all food and equipment up from Camp II. After a third of the rock wall had been surmounted, the party rested before attacking the wall again with renewed determination. It was a straightforward but strenuous climb. The physical punishment finally ended on June 27 when after seven days and six nights on the wall Kondo, Yoshino and Hayashi stood on the top. We moved Base Camp on July 8 to 14,450 feet below Chacaraju. From Base Camp in a meadow we climbed a rock slope to reach the glacier at 15,425 feet. Then we ascended the crevassed glacier to a point slightly to the right of the center of the south face of the east peak of Chacaraju. We set up Camp I on July 13 at 16,750 feet as far as possible away from the wall. From Camp I we crossed the flat part of the glacier to the edge of the ice wall and climbed 2000 feet up a 60° ice gully directly to the rocks on the upper part of the east ridge, being careful of falling ice and snow avalanches. Camp II was established July 16 at 18,700 feet on the top of the ridge at the base of the rock wall leading to the summit. A knife-edge of ice