

stairs and put to bed, and administered such remedies as were available; but in spite of the unremitting attentions of Professor Huxley and Mrs. Huxley, aided by some other ladies in the hôtel, the condition of the patient grew rapidly worse, and he died at 7 A.M. on Thursday morning, the immediate cause of death being probably acute pleurisy, brought on by over-exertion. Intimation of the sad event was telegraphed to his family, and on the following day his body was removed to Vevey for interment. Mr. Hutchinson was apparently a strong and healthy man, and was an ardent mountaineer, but the expeditions which he had made in such rapid succession were probably too much for his strength and brought on the disease which led to such a fatal termination.'

## NEW EXPEDITIONS IN 1886.

[The expeditions recorded in the following pages are believed to have been made for the first time by English or foreign mountaineers. In cases where foreign climbers have preceded English travellers, reference to the original accounts have, as far as possible, been given.]

### *Central Caucasus.*

**TETNULD TAU.** *August 27.*—Messrs. C. T. Dent and W. F. Donkin, with the guides Alexander Burgener and Basil Andenmatten, of Saas, started at 4 A.M. from a camp at the height of about 10,000 feet to make the first ascent of this peak. The route chosen lay by the left side of the Bezingi Glacier, and then across the snow-fields descending from the Adine Col to the western ridge of Tetnuld Tau. Principally by this ridge the summit was reached at 2.15 P.M., the ascent having been made without any great difficulty. The descent, however, from various causes proved to be rather exciting and eventful, and the party did not reach their camp till past midnight. The weather was unfavourable. The height of the mountain was estimated at 16,550 feet. It should be noted that the peak ascended is not that described by Mr. Freshfield ('The Central Caucasus and Bashan,' p. 312) under the name of Tau Tötönal. It is the peak described by Mr. Grove ('The Frosty Caucasus,' p. 135) under the name of Tau Tetnuld. It is hoped that a rough map may be constructed from observations taken, which will clear up some points in the topography of this part of the mountain chain.

In addition to the above Messrs. Donkin and Dent succeeded in partially exploring the great Koschtan-Tau group. The weather was almost constantly bad, but several excursions of great interest were made during an encampment of nine days by the glaciers at the head of the Bezingi valley.

The Russian official map (10-verst) is very misleading in its delineation of the glaciers and mountains, and the region offers a fine field for the orographer. It is almost impossible to imagine grander mountain scenery than is shown everywhere in this district.

*Dauphiné District.*

PIC DES OPILLOUS (3,506 mètres = 11,503 feet). *August 11.*—The Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge, with young Christian Almer, having reached (6¼ hours) this peak from Le Clot en Val Godemar by a route nearly the same as that taken by Messrs. Gardiner and Pilkington in 1878,\* but passing the great tower on the Val Godemar side, discovered a new and very easy route down. Retracing their steps for a few minutes to the W. base of the tower, they descended easy rocks to the great snow couloir on the S.W. flank of the peak. This couloir offered no difficulties (though if it should be ice the rocks on one or other side may be climbed), and by it the moraine on the right bank of the glacier coming from the Col du Sellar was gained (below the rocky barrier, down which the track of the col descends) in only 1¼ hr. from the summit of the peak, Le Clot being regained in 1 hr. 20 min., or only 2 hrs. 35 min. from the top.

PIC DU CLAPIER DU PEYRON (3,172 mètres = 10,407 feet). *August 23.*—The same party made the first ascent of this peak. Starting from Valsenestre, they followed the route to the Col de la Muzelle for about two hours to near the foot of the last steep ascent up black shale to the col. Then, leaving the knapsacks, they struck up to N.W. by slopes of stones, so as to gain the little névé field at the S.E. foot of the peak (1 hr. 10 min.). Then mounting smooth rocks on the right bank of the rocky couloir on the face of the peak, they took to the couloir itself higher up, and by broken rocks gained the S.W. arête of the peak (55 min.), which was followed to the highest point, a lower summit being crossed on the way (15 min., or 2 hrs. 20 min. in all). Dense clouds hid the view, which ought to be very fine.

The knapsacks were regained by the same route in 1 hr. 35 min., the Col de la Muzelle in 50 min., and Venosc in 2 hrs. 10 min. more.

*Tarentaise District.*

POINTE DU VALLONET (3,343 mètres = 10,968 feet). SOUTH PEAK OF THE GRAND BEC. *August 29.*—Mr. Coolidge, with young Christian Almer, starting from Pralognan, followed the path to the Col de la Vanoise till, in 1 hr. 40 min. (25 min. from the Glière chalets), after crossing the stream, they struck up to the left and gained by grass slopes a cairn on a grassy promontory (25 min.). Descending on to an old lake bed, they mounted by the moraine to the small unnamed glacier shown on the French map between the Creux Noir and the Vallonet, and crossed it to its N. end (½ hr.). They then ascended slopes of *débris* and broken rocks on the left bank of the great snow gully to the snow ridge E. of the Vallonet (1 hr. 25 min.), which was utilised as a col to the Val de Champagny by MM. Puiseux and E. Michelin on September 8, 1884.† Thence, by following the ridge to the W. and the steep broken rocks of the N.E. face of the peak, the Vallonet was gained in about half an hour (4½ hrs. from Pralognan).

\* *Alpine Journal*, vol. ix. pp. 90, 226.

† *Annuaire du C. A. F.* 1884, pp. 22-7.

They then climbed to the N. along the jagged ridge to the cairn on the southern peak of the Grand Bec (10 min.), which is considerably higher than the Vallonet. The ridge leading to the N. and higher peak is very long and serrated, but time did not allow the party to try it, and they regained the Vanoise path by their former route (descending the snow gully) in 1 hr. 50 min., crossing the pass to Entre deux Eaux that evening.

The S. point of the Grand Bec was first ascended by M. A. Guyard, on September 19, 1878, from the Vuzelle pastures.\* It was ascended by the route described above (as well as the Vallonet) by M. Pierre Puiseux alone, on August 2, 1879.† The N. and highest peak of the Grand Bec (3,420 mètres) has hitherto been reached only by M. Ed. Rochat, on August 25, 1879, from the Val de Prémou by way of the Becca Motta glacier on the E. side. The arête between the two summits has not yet been forced. The Vallonet is the meeting-point of three great ridges.‡

POINTE DE LA SANA (3,450 mètres = 11,319 feet). COL DES ROCHES (c. 3,030 mètres = 9,941 feet). August 30.—The same party, starting from the little chalet inn at Entre deux Eaux, mounted the Vallon de la Rocheure § for about two hours till opposite the Fontaine Gaillarde. Then bearing to the N.E. over grass slopes they gained a wide grassy shelf S. of the peak ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr). Continuing in the same direction for 40 min., till overlooking the stream coming from La Barne de l'Ours, they climbed up over loose rocks to the glacier on the S.E. shoulder of the peak, which was crossed to the shaly E. ridge, by which the great engineers' cairn on the summit was easily gained in 1 hr. 25 min. (4 hrs. 35 min. from Entre deux Eaux). There is no finer point of view for all the peaks of the Tarentaise or Western Graians, though it seems only once previously to have been visited by travellers, viz. MM. Puiseux and Boutan, on August 18, 1877,|| who gained the glacier from La Val by the Glacier de la Barne de l'Ours, and descended to Entre deux Eaux. The peak is accessible (though it would be harder) from the side of the Vallon de la Leisse.

Returning in 22 minutes to the ridge overlooking the Barne de l'Ours stream, they descended to that stream, and made a traverse over grass and shale, always on the La Rocheure side of the ridge, to the S.W. foot of the Pointe du Pisset (3,046 mètres—50 min.), rounding which they gained in 20 minutes more, by snow and shale, the crest E. of that peak, which is the edge of the considerable Glacier des Fours and overlooks a glacier lake. They then crossed both branches of this glacier, bearing nearly due E. round the N. foot of the Pointe de Méanmartin (3,337 mètres), and finally steering N.E. up a bank of shale reached the ridge between the Signal de Méanmartin (3,326 mètres) and the Pointe des Roches (3,071 mètres), nearer the latter (1 hr.). This point may be called the Col des Roches. In a few

\* *Annuaire du C. A. F.* 1878, p. 203-7.

† *Ibid.* 1879, pp. 112-14.

‡ *Ibid.* 1879, pp. 81-2.

§ See *Alpine Journal*, vol. ix. p. 99.

|| *Bulletin du C. A. F.* 1877, p. 317.

minutes they rejoined their old route up the Méanmartin,\* by which Bonneval, at the head of the Arc valley, was gained in 1 hr. 20 min. from the col.

By this new pass it is now rendered possible to take the Méanmartin or the Sana on the way to Entre deux Eaux or the upper valley of Tignes. The Glacier des Fours splits into two branches, flowing into two different gorges, which unite lower down at Le Manchet.

#### Graian District.

AIGUILLE PERS (3,451 mètres = 11,323 feet). August 31.—The same party, starting from Bonneval, followed the path of the Col d'Iseran for 2½ hrs. to the base of the final ascent, whence bearing N. to the Lac de Céma (20 min.) they crossed the stream, and mounting over shale took to the Glacier du Grand Pissailas at the point marked 2,923 mètres (35 min.). Thirty-five minutes more across the easy glacier brought them to the foot of the peak, which was climbed by the broken rocks (in part a natural staircase) of the S.E. face and S. ridge in 20 min. (4.5 from Bonneval). The view was exceedingly fine, as the peak is the highest in the immediate neighbourhood of the Col d'Iseran, though the name Aiguille Pers is on the map given to a lower summit to the N. All the Graians were seen, as well as the Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa ranges. Regaining the glacier at the foot of the peak in 7 min., the party then traversed it to the N.W. to the Col Pers (3,015 mètres—25 min.), whence by the steep though broken rocks of the E. arête the great cairn (with date 1862) on the Mont Iseran (3,241 mètres = 10,634 feet) was gained (¾ hr.). The view was inferior to that enjoyed from the Aiguille Pers. In 35 min. the Lac de Céma was reached by the rather jagged S. ridge of the peak and a débris couloir. In 25 min. more the party attained the ridge of the Col d'Iseran, rather N.E. of the hut on the summit, and descended to La Val in 1. hr. 20 min. more.

The first and apparently only previous ascent of the Aiguille Pers was made by M. Ed. Rochat on July 31, 1878, by the S. ridge.† The Mont Iseran was reached on Sept. 12, 1860, by the late Mr. J. J. Cowell, probably by the easy shaly W. face from the col,‡ though several later attempts of English climbers have been defeated by bad weather.§

PUNTA DI GALISIA (3,345 mètres = 10,975 feet, New Italian Survey), POINTE DU BOUSSON of A. C. map (10,945 feet). Sept. 1.—The same party, starting from La Val, ascended this peak—the meeting-point of three ridges and the highest summit near the Passo di Galisia—by the route taken on August 17, 1878, by Mr. Yeld's party on the descent|| (4¾ hrs.). Returning to the great snow plateau, they then bore round to the left of a rock hump in the glacier (which from below has the air

\* *Alpine Journal*, vol. xi. p. 357.

† *Annuaire du C. A. F.* 1878, pp. 164–70.

‡ *Vacation Tourists*, 1860, pp. 261–2.

§ *Alpine Journal*, vol. ii. p. 81, vol. iii. p. 110.

|| *Ibid.* vol. ix. pp. 100, 480. Mr. Yeld's card was the only one found in the cairn.

of a distinct peak), and keeping to the right of some rocks (E. of the Rocca Bassagne of the Italian map) with glacier débris below, descended through crevasses to the plateau of the great Ghiacciaio del Fonte, which fills all the S.E. corner of the Val de Rhêmes ( $\frac{1}{2}$  hr.). The moraine was gained in about 35 min. more. Thence keeping to the left of the main stream grassy alps were traversed and several groups of huts passed. The right bank of the stream was gained in 50 min. near Lavassey by a well-built stone bridge (opposite to but much lower than La Suche), and the path followed to the hamlet of Notre Dame de Rhêmes (1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr.), where the curé showed his usual abundant hospitality. It is believed that this is the first time that this great glacier has been traversed in its whole length by travellers, though several parties have been on the glaciers farther W., which are hardly joined to the Gh. del Fonte.\* At the top of the moraine many relics were found of some hunter or herdsman who had perished in the glacier.

M. ORMELUNE (3,278 mètres = 10,755 feet, new Italian map), POINTE DE L'ARCHEBOC (3,283 mètres = 10,772 feet, French map). *Sept. 3.*—The same party, starting from Fornet, at the head of the Val Grisanche (where Bois, the King's gamekeeper, has fitted up two little rooms and entertains visitors very fairly), followed the Col du Mont track for rather over one hour, and then bore S.W. up grass and rock slopes, finally gaining the great glacier E. of the peak near the point marked in the Italian map 2,980 mètres (1 hr. 50 min.). An easy traverse to the W. across the glacier led to the N. arête of the peak (20 min.), which was followed to the top (22 min.), reached in 3 hrs. 37 min. from Fornet—very quick walking, as bad weather had delayed the start till about 9 A.M. A great cairn has been built by the engineers on the French side. The great feature of the very fine view was the Pourri. The return to Fornet by the same route, profiting by snow patches, took only 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. There was an enormous quantity of fresh snow on the mountain. The peak may be easily climbed on the French side from Le Monal. It seems to have hitherto remained unvisited by travellers, though as long ago as July 29, 1865, Mr. R. C. Nichols reached the S. and lower point of the mountain from the side of the Col Vaudet on the S.†

MONTE NERO (of the New Italian Survey) (3,331 mètres = 10,929 feet), BECCO DELLE ROCCIE NERE (Baretti) in the Panorama of the group of the Grand Paradis taken from the Col della Croce dell'Intror by Signor Balduino (Bollettino C. A. I. for 1878, No. 35). *August 10.*—Professor Martino Baretti, with the guide Augusto Sibille, of Chiomonte, and the porters Tarro Tomà Giacomo and Antonio Sacchi, left the highest Muanda of Teleccio at 5 A.M., and mounted obliquely the rocks of the Agnelere inferior on the left of the torrent which descends from the glaciers of the Roccie Vive. At 7 the party was at the foot of the southern face of the Monte Nero. They then turned to the left among the clappeys, and at 8.30 reached by a

\* *Annuaire du C. A. F.* 1876, pp. 199–200; 1878, pp. 213–16. *Alpine Journal*, vol. ix. pp. 101, 481–82.

† *Alpine Journal*, vol. ii. pp. 207, 389.

steep couloir the gap between Monte Nero and the Testa di Monei of Mr. Yeld's map,\* to which the name of Colle San Lorenzo (c. 3,150 mètres) was given. Continuing to mount by dangerous and broken rocks towards the S., at 9.30 they gained the crest beneath the summit, the latter being formed of three formidable teeth. Finding that it was impossible to ascend on this side, they descended to about the middle of the ridge, gained the western face, which looks down on the glacier of the Rosse Vive, and traversed it by broken but not dangerous rocks to near the crest which divides the southern from the western face. They then mounted by a gully, which brought them to a wall of rock 40 mètres high and almost vertical, whence by a chimney in the rocks they gained the base of the last and highest tooth overlooking the southern face, and at 12.30 they commenced building a stoneman on the summit. At 1.30 P.M. they left the summit and descended by most dangerous rocks, passing along the side of the crest between the southern and western faces. They then left the crest, and descended by a very steep couloir to the western extremity of the southern face. At 5 P.M. they regained the foot of the peak, and at 6.30 the Muanda of Teleccio. The peak from its central position commands a most magnificent view of the cirque of Teleccio. There was no trace of any preceding ascent. The last part of the ascent is very difficult, and the way chosen for the descent is not to be recommended, but it is best not to return to the Colle San Lorenzo.

#### Bernese Oberland.

GROSS GRÜNHORN (4,047 mètres = 13,278 feet). *July 3.*—The Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge, with young Christian Almer and his brother Rudolf, starting from the Bergli hut, crossed the Mönchjoch and descended the Ewigschneefeld to near the W. base of the peak. Mounting the revassed glacier which descends from the hollow between the peak and the Grüneckhorn, they struck (in rather under 3 hours' slow walking from the Ewigschneefeld) the rocky S. arête of the peak a little above the depression between the Gross Grünhorn and Grüneckhorn, and followed it to the summit in 1 hr. 50 min., the enormous amount of snow greatly hindering progress. The descent by the same route took 3 hrs. The only previously recorded ascent of the peak is that made by Herr E. von Fellenberg on August 7, 1865, the route taken being that described above.†

HÜHNERSTOCK (3,348 mètres = 10,985 feet). *September 15.*—The same party, with the addition of Mr. Frederick Gardiner, made the first ascent of this peak, the highest in the Oberland E. of the Gauli Pass. Starting from the Swiss Alpine Club hut near the old Pavillon Dolfuss, they ascended along the stream E. of the Kühtriften and by moraine to the W. branch of the Vorder Trift glacier (1 hr. 5 min.), which was ascended to the pass crossed by Herr G. Studer, and called

\* *Alpine Journal*, vol. xii. p. 509.

† *S. A. C. Jahrbuch*, 1866, pp. 319-23; Studer's *Ueber Eis u. Schnee*, vol. ii. p. 45. *Alpine Journal*, vol. ii. p. 268.

by him Hühnerthaligrat,\* lying immediately E. of the peak (35 min.). Traversing by snow-slopes to the base of the N.E. face, the rocks of that face were climbed, the party being gradually forced, in order to avoid the danger of falling stones, to the E. arête, by which the summit was finally gained (2 hrs. 40 min. from the col). The view was exceedingly fine, especially that of the Schreckhorn and Wetterhorn. No traces of any previous ascent were found on the top, where the party proceeded to build a cairn. To avoid the most difficult part of the ridge they traversed in the descent the S.W. face, then took to the ridge again and regained the col by their former route in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from the summit. 55 min. more brought them close to the Club hut, which was not visited, as the party proceeded direct to the Grimsel the same evening.

The ascent of the peak from the col was excessively difficult, the rocks being extremely rotten and in parts very smooth; hence the amount of time spent on the climb, which is only from 700 to 800 feet.

KLEIN VIESCHERHORN, OR OCHSENHORN, BY THE N. OR ZÄSENBERG ARÊTE (3,905 mètres = 12,812 feet). August 17.—Mr. J. Stafford Anderson, with Ulrich Almer and Aloys Pollinger, starting from the Schwarzenegg hut at 3.40 A.M., gained in 2 hours the N. ridge of this peak just above the Pfaffenstöckli (apparently the point called Ochsenjoch by Mr. G. E. Foster).† This ridge was followed to the summit of the peak, first up an ice-wall to the foot of some bad rocks ( $1\frac{3}{4}$  hour), the climb up which took 50 minutes, thence by a steep ice and hard snow ridge requiring continuous step cutting (2 hours). On the descent, rendered difficult by a storm, the party on reaching the rocks bore round to the E., through séracs and crevasses, to the Eismeer, Grindelwald being reached at 5.50 P.M.

ZAHNLÜCKE (c. 9,800 feet). August 13.—Mr. M. Holzmann, with Rudolf Kaufmann and Kaspar Streich, reached the Geschenen Alp by a new pass across the 'Spitzberge,' known there by the name of 'Zahnlücke.' They ascended in almost a straight line from the left bank of the Reus at Hospenthal up steep grass slopes, past the Riechlerberg and Lauter See, to above the Mutzenalp, and thence over moraine, glacier, and some rocks in 3 hrs. 20 min. to a cleft in the ridge close to and north of the Mütterlishorn, and descended in a N.W. direction down the glacier, moraine, and rocky pastures in 1 hr. 20 min. to the Geschenen Alp.

DAMMAPASS (c. 11,155 feet). August 14.—The same party ascended along the torrent issuing from the Winter glacier, then by the left bank of the glacier to the glen on the S.W. slope of the Moosstock, whence they mounted over rocks, glacier, and névé to the foot of the Dammapass. There they turned to the left towards the largest snow couloir, about midway between the Dammapass and Rhonestock, reaching its foot in 4 hrs. from the Geschenen Alp. After crossing the bergschrund they cut up this exceedingly steep couloir, but finding hard ice they turned after some time to the rocks on the N. side, kept to them as much as possible, scaled finally an almost perpendicular

\* *Jahrbuch d. S. A. C.* 1868-9, pp. 651-58.

† *Alpine Journal*, vol. iv. p. 155.

snow wall, and gained in 2 hrs. 10 min. the edge of the névé of the Rhone glacier at a point where part of the cornice had broken off. Clouds and a snowfall having overtaken the party whilst they were in the couloir, they had the utmost difficulty, notwithstanding the aid of map and compass, in finding their way down the Rhone glacier, and it required 4 hrs. 25 min. of slow progress to reach the Grimsel Hospice over Nägeli's Grätli. In clear weather the descent would probably have taken 1½ hr. less time. The 'Alpine Guide' (Central Alps, 144) speaks of the attempts to traverse the range of the Winterberg as unsuccessful, but the pass is indicated on the map of the Swiss Alpine Club for 1871, and is mentioned by Tschudi (p. 228, edition of 1886), although he erroneously states that it leads from Geschenen to the Tiefen glacier, whilst he correctly describes the descent to the hut on the Trift glacier. His authority is evidently the account given in the Swiss 'Jahrbuch' (vol. v. p. 280) by Herr A. Hoffmann-Burckhardt, who would seem to be the only mountaineer who had crossed the pass. The same gentleman's earlier descent from the Rhone glacier to the Damma glacier (*ibid.*, vol. iii. p. 131) was effected considerably to the N. of the route described. On the other hand, the couloirs to which Herr R. Lindt (*ibid.*, vol. v. p. 175) proposed to give the name of Dammapass are situated to the S. of the Rhonestock, and serve for the passage now known as the 'Winterjoch.'

The Dammapass, though highly interesting and offering the most direct route between Geschenen and the Grimsel, cannot be recommended to mountaineers, as the couloir is not only exposed to the fall of the gigantic cornice overhanging it, but is also swept by avalanches of stones, the track of which cannot be avoided for a considerable distance. The party had a very narrow escape, as an enormous mass of stones came down within less than a minute of their having reached some sheltering rocks, and completely obliterated the line of steps which they had been cutting during the preceding half-hour.

#### Monte Rosa District.

UNTER GABELHORN (3,398 mètres = 11,149 feet). *August 5.*—Messrs. H. Heldmann and Alfred Holmes, with Fridolin Kronig and Joseph Biner, left Zermatt at 5.30 A.M., and mounting the Trift glen reached the foot of a big snow couloir at about 8 A.M., their object being to mount the peak from the Trift side. Climbing up this for an hour they took to a smaller couloir on the right and climbed it to its head. A narrow gully filled with loose stones was succeeded by easy rocks which led to a sloping ledge. From this point the ascent was continued by a narrow, smooth gully in the rocks, the ascent of which occupied 1 hr. 10 min. and was very difficult. Five minutes more over easy rocks led to the summit of the peak (7 hours' walking). The descent was made by the usual route.

This route is unrecorded in these pages; the final gully may be that described in Mrs. Burnaby's 'High Life and Towers of Silence', p. 178.

OBER-MOMINGHORN (3,968 mètres = 13,019 feet). *August 16.*—Mr. H. S. King, with the guides Ambrose Lupersax and Aloys Antha-

matten, reached on the other side farthest from the peak the right-hand summit of the Moming Pass from Zermatt by the usual route. There was a considerable cornice on the Zermatt side of the pass, but the Zinal side was free. Keeping well from the cornice, they traversed the ice slope on the Zinal side, having to cut steps in hard ice the whole way. From the pass to the first rocks the party took an hour. Here they crossed over the ridge to the Zermatt side, and, keeping well below the arête, made their way to a point exactly under the first large gendarme, where there is a chimney, up which they scrambled on to the side of the gendarme farthest from the Moming Pass, climbing thence straight up on to the northern arête, which they followed to the summit, crossing over the intermediate gendarmes. The rocks here were very hard and good, but extremely difficult.

The party did not descend by the same way, but, climbing down on the southern arête under the summit, worked their way down along a band of snow, over which, by keeping close to the rock, sometimes on the snow and sometimes on the rock, they reached the bergschrund at the foot of the ice-wall which constitutes the Moming Pass and is on the extreme right hand ascending from Zermatt. The time from the first rocks struck to the summit was  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hours. The descent, however, only occupied about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour. The ascent could be made in quicker time and far easier by the route which the party took on descent, but it would not be nearly so interesting a climb.\*

WELLENKUPPE FROM ZINAL (3,910 mètres = 12,829 feet). *August 1, 1885.*—Mr. T. P. H. Jose, with P. Knubel and his son César, left the Mountet hut on July 31 to cross to Zermatt over the ridge which joins the Gabelhorn and Wellenkuppe. After some hours' climbing up the right-hand side of the glacier which descends from this ridge (keeping near the rocks of the Gabelhorn), they found their way entirely cut off by two crevasses, invisible from below, and returned to the hut.

Starting again the next morning at 2.5, the party followed the Triftjoch route to within some 200 feet of the place at which the rocks are usually taken for that pass (3.15 A.M.). Turning then to their right, they steered in a general direction toward the peak of the Gabelhorn, three long zigzags taking them to the top of the icefall and on to a snowy plateau not far from, but on the upper side of, the crevasses which had stopped them the day before. Passing over ice *débris*, they now turned to their left, mounting always till well over a patch of rocks directly under the summit of the Wellenkuppe. They then again turned right, and followed the left side of a long line of broken ice which descends from the ridge, crossing it some way up, then turned left over the highest crevasses to the col. From the col a short snow-slope led them to the summit of the Wellenkuppe (7.45), Zermatt being reached at 11.55 A.M. by the ordinary Wellenkuppe route. This expedition would only be possible in exceptional seasons.

---

\* The name 'Ober-Mominghorn' is given to this peak to distinguish it from the heap of rocks marked 'Morningspitze, 3,867,' on the new Federal map, between the Moming Pass and the Ober-Schallenjoch.

ULRICHSJÖCH (about 12,500 feet). *July 30.*—Messrs. G. Scriven, H. West, and W. M. Conway, with Truffer, Aloys Zurbrücken, and Joseph Knubel, left the hotel at Saas-Fee about 3.30 A.M. They followed the ordinary Nadelhorn route in  $4\frac{3}{4}$  hrs. to the col between the Ulrichshorn and the Nadelhorn. There are really two cols, separated by a rock tooth. That nearest the Ulrichshorn is the lowest and pleasantest. In the descent they had to force a long ice-wall by traversing to the left; they then crossed the bergschrund, and went straight across the glacier to rocks at the foot of the Dürrenhorn ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. from the col). They took to them to circumvent the ice-fall for 50 min., and then they mounted a steep snow-slope in 30 min. to the Galenjoch (3,240 mètres). Thence  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours' walking to Randa.

This pass is incomparably finer than the Ried in every respect.

VARIATION OF THE RIED PASS.—Mr. Harold W. Topham last summer made an interesting variation on the Ried Pass. It takes, however, a little longer than the usual route, which is followed from Fee to the foot of the Gemshorn. Then, instead of rounding the peak to the Ried Pass, he climbed up the rocks of the face of the Gemshorn to the top of that peak ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Fee).

SÜD LENZSPITZE FROM THE N. (4,300 mètres = 14,108 feet), AND NADELHORN FROM THE S. (4,334 mètres = 14,220 feet). *August 29.*—Mr. Harold W. Topham, with Xavier Imseng and Aloys Supersax, left the Saas-Fee hôtel at midnight, and at four reached the *schrund* at the top of the Hochbalen glacier. After waiting half an hour for daylight, the party commenced the ascent of the rocks leading up to the arête connecting the Süd Lenzspitze and the Nadelhorn. They struck the rocks which lie nearest to the great ice-slope on the Süd Lenzspitze, and then went up a ridge of rock to the left of the nearest couloir. Half an hour from the summit they bore rather to the left, and gained the arête (two hours) considerably to the right of the small gendarme (the second from the ice-slope), leaving these two gendarmes to the E. Thence they walked up the snow ridge (descending twice on the W. side) to the summit of the peak (one hour). This is Mr. Dent's route.\*

After a stay of forty minutes on the top, the party retraced their steps, and climbed up the rock ridge, passing over two tall rock gendarmes, to the Nadelhorn in two hours. From the Nadelhorn they returned to Saas-Fee by the usual route, the time taken by the whole expedition being only 12 hrs. 8 min., as the snow was in splendid condition.

On August 16 Mr. Topham had been up the Süd Lenzspitze by Mr. Graham's route along the E. arête, taking no less than 14 hrs. 20 min. on the ascent, and being forced to descend to Randa after having been out  $25\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. Hence when the snow is in a good state the N. ridge is to be preferred.

Some confusion prevails as to the name of the pass between the Süd Lenzspitze and the Dom. It is commonly known as the Nadeljoch; but it is more properly the Süd Lenzjoch, the true Nadeljoch (the

\* *Alpine Journal*, vol. xi. pp. 388-90.

descent down the west side of which did not seem difficult) being reached by Mr. Topham on August 29.

ZUMSTEINSPITZE FROM THE GRENZSATTEL (4,578 mètres = 15,004 feet). *July 22.*—The Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge and Mr. W. M. Conway, with young Christian Almer and his brother Rudolf, reached the Grenzsattel from the Riffelalp by the route described in 'Alpine Journal,' vol. viii. p. 338. From the col they followed the easy rock and snow arête in 40 min. to the top. They found Zumstein's threefold iron cross and the initials N.V., A.V., and I.Z. carved on the highest rock. They descended by the usual route to the Lysjoch.

#### *Lepontine Alps.*

PIZZO DEL CERVENDONE, OR CHERBADUNG (3,213 mètres = 10,542 feet). *July 15.*—Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge and Mr. W. M. Conway, with young Christian Almer and his brother Rudolf, left Hôtel Ofenhorn, at Binn, at 10.30 A.M. only, as the weather cleared up late. They ascended the steep path behind Willigen, through the woods for  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to Schlaplerstafel (1,872 mètres), and thence reached the Beschissene Matte (1,897 mètres) in 20 min. They bore left to the stream in the Fleschen valley in 25 min., and mounted the slopes of the Wannenhorn for 35 min., to a plateau at the foot of the slope leading to the col (Halbelfjoch) between the Wannenhorn and the peak, 3,108 mètres. They ascended a snow-slope in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the col. Thence they circled round snow-slopes on the other side of the col for 20 min. to the rocks of a ridge on the N. side of a couloir which seams the W. face of Cherbadung. Ascending these for 40 min., they gained the snow arête by which the summit was reached in 20 min.

In the descent they went down the rocks of the W. face, and then bore left over steep snow and a few rocks, joining the main S. arête just above the second rock shoulder. A short couloir brought them to the col at the foot of the ridge in 50 min. from the top. Glissades took them in 20 min. to the foot of the Wannenglacier. Thence in 10 min. down snow covering moraine, to a shoulder of rock at the head of the gorge (most to the right), down which the glacier stream flows; 15 min. down between this gorge and another on the left to a steep path, which led in 15 min. across the right-hand gorge to the flat valley, 20 min. to the Kriegalp huts, 30 min. to Heiligkreuz,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. to the hôtel at Binn. Total, 4 hrs. 10 min. up, 3 hrs. 25 min. down.

A ruined cairn was found on the summit, but the landlord at Binn said that no ascent had been made for the last twenty years.

#### *Tödi District.*

HÖHLENSTOCK (2,908 mètres = 9,541 feet). *August 13.*—Messrs. W. Cecil Slingsby, H. A. Beeching, P. A. L. Pryor, and W. White, without guides, made the first ascent of this peak. Starting from the hôtel at Waldibalm at 2.55, they mounted by Alp Gnof and Stafel Alp to the Stafel glacier W. of the Schwarzberg at 5.50, and at 7.15 crossed the bergschrund at the S. foot of the peak. The climb up smooth limestone rocks was very difficult, first by the E., then by W.

section of the S. face. A great cavern was found some 300 or 400 feet below the summit, whence the name given to the peak. The final climb was made by the W. ridge, the summit being gained at 1.20 P.M. Leaving again at 1.35 P.M., the Stäfel glacier was cleared at 5.30 and Waldibalm regained at 7.5.

The peak stands between the Grosse Windgälle and the Gross Ruchen, and, as well as a smaller mountain to the N., is called on the new Federal map the Weiss Stöckli, a most inappropriate name for a mountain which is on all sides too steep for snow to be on it.

#### *Bernina District.*

MONTE ROSSO DI SCERSCEN FROM THE SCERSCEN GLACIER (3,967 mètres = 13,016 feet). *September 7.*—Messrs. B. Wainewright and Edmond Garwood, with Martin Schocher, of Pontresina, as guide, and a lad named Schnitzler, of Pontresina, as porter, starting from the Marinelli Hütte, ascended the Scerscen glacier to a point just below the Cresta Güzza sattel (2 hours), whence they struck up the S. face of the Rosso di Scerscen and climbed up direct to its highest point (4 hours). They then traversed the arête connecting this peak with the Bernina to the snow sattel which Mr. Williams reached on August 12, 1885, from the Tschierva glacier; \* thence they followed his route as far as the snow arête leading down to the top of the Cresta Güzza sattel, and descended by this snow arête and the Bernina ice-fall to the Morteratsch glacier.

#### *Stubai District.*

WILDER FREIGER (11,253 feet). *August 10.*—Messrs. A. J. Butler and F. Pollock, with Sebastian Reinalter, of Neustift, as guide, ascended the Wilder Freiger by the usual route from Ranalt by the Langenthal and the Grübl Ferner, and descended by the following route, which, to the best of their information, is new. From a point near the upper end of the rocks on the ridge running S.E. from the rock (approximately the triangulation mark given as 3,390 mètres on the Austrian Generalstabskarte) the northernmost arm of the névé, collectively known as the Ueblertal Ferner, is reached by a short steep descent over rocks and snow, after which a bergschrund has to be passed. The way then lies somewhat S. of W., keeping well on the S. side of the rocks which form the N. boundary of the Ferner, and then for a short time over those rocks to the Pfaffennieder, the depression under and immediately E. of the Oestlicher Pfaff. Thence over the E. branch of the Sulzenau Ferner to and across the foot of the glacier, and down to the Sulzenau Alp, joining the main valley of the Unterberg at Graba, and so back to Ranalt, the route is already known, forming part of the pass from the Stubai Thal into the Passeyr Thal, first made by Messrs. R. and W. M. Pendlebury (see Ball's 'Central Tyrol,' § 49, Route F, and Meurer's 'Führer durch West-Tirol und Vorarlberg,' p. 113). This expedition, though somewhat longer than

---

\* *Alpine Journal*, vol. xii. p. 422.

the descent by the usual route, makes an interesting variation. No particular difficulty was found in the new portion, the snow being in fairly good order and the schrund passed with little trouble. The whole time occupied from Ranalt and back was 13 hrs., including all halts. It may be worth while to call attention to the new hut erected by the Nürnberg section of the D. und Ö. A.-V. at the head of the Langenthal, which was opened on August 18, and will henceforth greatly facilitate excursions in this direction.

#### Norway.

August 25.—A lady sends the following note : ' From Gaard Sunde, on the Oldenvand, over the Grytereidsnibben (about 5,600 feet), along the snow-field to the Cecilien Krone, and down to Eide, near Olden. Very interesting expedition. Guide, Lars Jensen. There are now most comfortable hôtels at Olden and at Loen, on the Nordfjord.'

### ALPINE NOTES.

WINTER MEETING AND DINNER.—The Winter Meeting of the Club will take place on the evening of December 14. On the afternoon of December 15 the usual Picture Exhibition will be held at Willis' Rooms, where the winter dinner will take place the same evening. Gentlemen willing to lend pictures for exhibition are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the Hon. Secretary of the Club, W. F. Donkin, Esq., 142 Sinclair Road, Hammersmith, London, W.

GUIDE BOOK TO DAUPHINÉ (xii. 524).—We learn that the publication of this book will not take place before April or May next, as the printing and engraving have been found to require a much longer time than was originally anticipated. It will, however, certainly appear in time for use next season.

THE MÖNCH FROM THE WENGERN ALP.—This expedition has not been made for seven years, despite several attempts, as the ice hump on the ridge had become so enlarged that it was impossible to force it. The following account of a successful ascent will therefore be read with great interest :—

' On September 13, at 2 A.M., Mr. W. Fairbanks and I, with our guides, Ulrich Almer and Ch. Roth, started from the Little Scheideck to complete a climb attempted a few days before. At 6.30 we reached a point on the rocks of the N.W. ridge of the Mönch (about 2,000 feet above the Guggi hut) at the foot of the ice slope running up to the steep ice wall which is the *mauvais pas* of this ascent. Here Mr. Fairbanks and I remained whilst Almer and Roth went ahead to try to complete a route worked at for three hours on our first attempt—up the extreme left end of this ice wall. Two hours' hard step-cutting failing to force this route, they were obliged to give it up. They then tried round the base of the ice cliff, with the idea of turning the difficulty by descending left on to the N. face of the mountain. This also proving useless, they returned to us at 10.30. We then decided to