

Androsace glacialis, and also *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, in flower. On the top of the Punta Inferno a crevice was full of *Campanula cenisia* showing more than a score of blossoms as fine as I have ever seen.

We were much inclined to think that the Punta Inferno was not so high as our protégé, the Punta del Tuf—but perhaps we were too well pleased with our morning's work. We were again surprised at the size of the Patri. We then went down to the Colle di Lauzon; close to the pass, which is of the considerable height of 10,831 feet, we found such flowers as *Geum reptans*, *Hutchinsia alpina*, *Linaria*, *Ranunculus glacialis*, *Chrysanthemum alpinum*, and *Campanula cenisia*.

We returned leisurely to Cogne, which was reached a few minutes after four in the afternoon.

For the illustrations I have to thank my friends, Messrs. C. F. Bennett and W. H. Gover. The view of the Gran Sertz* is the only one I have seen which shows the size of that mountain. In the other two illustrations the size of the Cresta del Tuf is apparent. The view with the King's Camp in the foreground shows the Passo del Tuf S. and the Passo del Tuf N. very clearly.

The Map is founded on the excellent new map of the Italian Alpine Club.

A NOTE ON THE BREGAGLIA NOMENCLATURE, AND ON THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE FERRO GROUP.

BY CLAUDE WILSON.

THE nomenclature of the Bregaglia Group has always been a source of vexatious trouble to those who have visited the district. In the old days the two names Largo and Trubinasca were among the very few that appeared on any map, and they were in neither case applied to the peaks to which they have always belonged; and, until quite recently, all maps and books have abounded in confusing errors. Still, by degrees, the majority of the chief peaks got definite names, though confusion still reigned among the Ferro peaks and in certain other areas. Then came the new sheet of the Siegfried Map, and some names which a few years ago seemed to have become stereotyped were changed back to what had been previously regarded as obsolete Romansch forms—Bacone and Cantone becoming Bacun and Cantun. But the Siegfried Map is the Swiss authority, and accordingly, in Major Strutt's 'Climber's Guide' (1910), these forms were adopted, and the Swiss rule disallowing all personal names for peaks and passes was respected. Unfortunately, in the new 'Guida'

* To the left of the Gran Sertz the two Erbetet (or Herbetet) passes are well seen.

of the C.A.I. (published August 1911), a work abundantly illustrated by photographs and new maps, and which has been for some years in course of preparation, a nomenclature which is in many cases new, which ignores all Romansch forms, and which abounds in personal appellations has been framed.

Tanner's monograph, useful when it was the *only* guide, but now chiefly of interest in a historical sense, is still used by many German-speaking mountaineers. Strutt's 'Climber's Guide' is sure to be relied on by English visitors; and the C.A.I. 'Guida' will certainly be henceforth used by the Italian climbers who now visit the district in increasing numbers every year. It is clear that a uniform code is still on the distant horizon, for though much of the Italian nomenclature is good and will receive general acceptance, the book can never settle finally all the names in the district, for personal naming has been made use of on the frontier (Colle Lurani) and, indeed, in territory which is altogether Swiss (Colle Allievi, in place of the appropriate Colle dell' Albigna), and these names can never appear on any issue of the Siegfried Map.

To enter into a criticism of the new naming is however not the object of the present note, which is merely to call attention to the anomalies of nomenclature above alluded to, and to elucidate the topography of the Ferro peaks, a group really simple in construction, though unjustly regarded as intricate and obscure; and of which the nomenclature, sometime the subject of much fierce controversy, may happily now be regarded as finally settled by the new C.A.I. 'Guida.'

It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the 'Guida' has not adopted altogether the names used by Strutt, which were clear, unambiguous, and free from all objection. Still there is much to be said in favour of a system by which the word 'Ferro' is made to apply to *all* the points on the frontier ridge which bear *any* relationship to the Ferro Valley, and as Italian climbers are sure to visit these peaks in preponderating numbers, the new names will doubtless become generally adopted. Fortunately, the 'Guida' finally disposes of the contentions of Tanner regarding the two most westerly points, which remain, as Strutt had fixed them, Ferro Occidentale and Ferro Centrale. The next point east, the Ferro Orientale of Strutt, receives a new name, the Torrione del Ferro, while the Punta Qualivo of Tanner and Strutt becomes once more the Ferro Orientale of Lurani, the name Piz Qualivo becoming extinct.*

As regards topography, the evil reputation of the group depends on the facts that the names have been continually shifted from one point to another by different writers; that the maps are bad; and that no detailed description has appeared. A good map on an

* The above is the nomenclature adopted in the text of the *Guida*, and on its maps and plates. But, curiously, in the table of tariffs, the Ferro Orientale is not mentioned, and the peak in question is referred to as the 'Punta di Qualido.'

adequate scale would, of course, render this superfluous, but as on no two maps does the nomenclature agree, and on no map are the topographical details either adequately or accurately portrayed, a brief description of the peaks and passes between the Passo di Bondo and the Zocca Pass will probably be of use to English climbers. In the notes which follow the passes will be lettered and the peaks numbered. The heights are those adopted by the 'Guida,' which relies on Lurani's measurements whenever available.

(a) PASSO DI BONDO (3110 m. Lurani = 10,204 ft.). From the Val Porcellizzo to the Bondasca Glacier. Snow, with a short rock ascent to the Col on both sides.

(1) FERRO OCCIDENTALE (3273 m. Lurani = 10,739 ft.). Bears relationship to three valleys: Bondasca, N.; Porcellizzo, S.W.; Ferro, S.E. Has three faces, corresponding to the valleys: N., mostly snow, Bondasca; W., rock, Porcellizzo; E., rock, Ferro. And three arêtes: W., rock, short, rising from the Passo di Bondo; E., rock, short, rising from the Ferro Pass; S., rock, long, rising from the Camerozzo Pass.

(b) PASSO DEL FERRO (3203 m. Lurani = 10,509 ft.). Between Ferro Occidentale and Ferro Centrale. From the Val Ferro to the Bondasca Glacier. Snow.

(2) FERRO CENTRALE (3290 m. Lurani = 10,794 ft.). This mountain is of great topographical importance, as, like Castello, it forms one of the main corner-stones of the Bregaglia range.

From its eastern summit the Sciora ridge branches northwards, and separates the Albigna from the Bondasca basin. It has, according to Strutt, three peaks, but, according to the C.A.I. 'Guida,' two: E. (3270 m. = 10,727 ft.), and W. (3290 m. = 10,794 ft.), with an 'anticima' further west. It bears relationship to three valleys: Bondasca, N.W.; Albigna, N.E.; Ferro, S. Has three faces corresponding to the valleys: N.W., snow, Bondasca; N.E., steep rock and ice, Albigna; S., chiefly rock, irregular in shape, Ferro. The main arêtes run E. and W., through the two summits, from the Ferro Pass to gap C; W. Arête, snow on N. side, rock on S. from Ferro Pass through 'anticima' to W. peak, and on to E. peak; E. Arête, rock from gap C to E peak. In addition, two rock buttresses, with a small glacier between them, run S., one from each peak, and a snow ridge runs N. from near the E. peak to the Colle dell' Albigna (Strutt), or Colle Allievi (C.A.I. 'Guida'), and on to the Sciora di dentro.

(c) A sharply cut gap (height unmeasured, say about 10,000 ft.), between the E. peak of the Ferro Centrale and the Torrione del Ferro. Probably unapproachable from the N., and difficult of access from the S. The pass, if feasible, would lead from the Val Ferro to the Albigna Glacier. N., rock and ice; S., rock.

(3) TORRIONE DEL FERRO (C.A.I. 'Guida') (the Ferro Orientale of Strutt) (3238 m. Lurani = 10,624 ft.). Bears relationship to two valleys: Albigna, N.; Ferro, S. Has three faces, corresponding to the valleys: N., steep rock and ice, Albigna; S.W.,

steep rock, Ferro; S.E., steep rock, Ferro. And three arêtes: W., rock, short, steep, rising from gap C; E., rock, long, very steep at E. end, rising from gap D; S., rock, steep, especially at S. end, rising from Val Ferro.

(d) A very narrow and sharply cut gap (height unmeasured, say about 9900 ft.), between the Torrione del Ferro and the Ferro Orientale or Punta Qualivo. The arêtes of these peaks terminate about 100 ft. above the gap, and drop almost vertically down to it, more as faces than arêtes. To the spectator standing due north or south the gap has an appearance somewhat analogous to the 'Coup de Sabre' in Dauphiné; but from points a little E. or W. the actual Col is lost to sight, and the arêtes of the two peaks appear to fuse at a point about 100 ft. above the actual gap. The pass has not been traversed, but offers a practicable and interesting route between the Albigna and Ferro Valleys. The name 'Bochetta del Ferro' is suggested. N., Couloir, ice or snow and rock, and practicable rocks to its E.; S., Couloir, deep cut, ice or snow and rock, with sloping ledge leading W. at its foot.

(4) FERRO ORIENTALE (C.A.I. 'Guida') (The Piz Qualivo of Strutt) (3198 m. Lurani = 10,493 ft.). Bears relationship to three valleys: Albigna, N.; Ferro, S.W.; Qualivo, S.E. (spelled Qualido in the 'Guida'). The topography of this mountain is less simple than that of the summits above referred to. It has two summits—a Western (the true top), and an Eastern, perhaps 150 ft. lower. Between these peaks there rises on the level frontier ridge a massive rock tower, which overtops the Eastern peak, and might be regarded as a third top. The main arête runs from the West through the peaks to the Eastern summit, where it takes a sharp bend South, before resuming its easterly direction. It would be possible to describe more than two faces—but if two—then N., steep rock and ice, Albigna; S., rock and snow, irregular in shape, Ferro and Qualivo. It may be said to have three arêtes: W., rising from gap D to Western peak, rock below and snow above; E., rising from Colle Masino to E. peak, rock; S., rising from the sharp rock ridge which separates the Ferro and Qualivo Valleys, but spreading out high up to send ill-defined buttresses towards the E. and W. peaks; rock and snow.

(e) COLLE MASINO (C.A.I. 'Guida') (not named by Strutt) (2900 m. ? 'Guida' = 9515 ft.). From the Albigna Glacier to the Val Qualivo the pass has been reached from both sides, but not yet traversed. It is fairly easy on the N. (rock and snow), and a mere walk on the S. (snow). The name is not good.

(5) PIZZO DI ZOCCA (3081 m. I. Map = 10,109 ft.). (Referred to by Strutt in the plural as Pizzi di Zocca.) (Not mentioned in the C.A.I. 'Guida'.) A well-marked peak, with an old cairn on the top. Though from the distance some of the towers on its E. arête appear to equal in height the actual summit, this is not the actual case. There is only one true top. It bears relationship to three valleys: Albigna, N.; Qualivo, S.W.; Zocca, S.E. Has three faces,

corresponding to the valleys : N., steep rock and ice, Albigna ; S.W., snow and rock, Qualivo ; S.E., rock, Zocca. And three arêtes : W., short, easy rock, rising from the Colle Masino ; S., rock, dividing the Qualivo and Zocca glens ; E., a jagged rock ridge, with many pinnacles and gaps, rising from the Bochetta di Zocca.

(f) BOCHETTA DI ZOCCA (C.A.I. 'Guida') (not mentioned by Strutt) (3050 m. ? 'Guida' = 9908 ft.)* A well-marked gap, accessible from both sides, and leading from the Albigna Glacier to the Western arm of the Zocca Valley. N., steep snow and rock ; S., steep rock.

(6) MONTE DI ZOCCA (Strutt), CIMA DI ZOCCA (C.A.I. 'Guida') (3174 m. Lurani = 10,414 ft.). This beautiful mountain is too well known to need any description here.

(g) ZOCCA PASS (2776 m. I. Map = 9108 ft.). The highway from the Zocca Valley to the Albigna Glacier, and indeed between the Val Tellina and the Val Bregaglia.

IN MEMORIAM.

PHILIP CHARLES GOSSET.

ON March 24, 1911, died in his country house at Wabern, near Berne, after a long illness, this old mountaineer, aged 73 years and a few days. On his father's side Philip C. Gosset was English, or, to speak more exactly, a Jerseyman ; on the side of his mother, who was a Bernese lady, he belonged to Switzerland. Only a few years before his death, in 1907, when, by his second marriage, he had a son and heir, he naturalised himself as a citizen of Berne, the town where he had passed nearly his whole life. He entered the Alpine Club as early as 1859, and his name figures in the very first list of members. A copy of the reprint of this scarce document was presented to Gosset by the late Mr. Edward Whymper, when he, with the writer of this notice, went to London for the winter dinner of the Club in December 1904. As Gosset had near relations in England—his sister was married there—he visited them there pretty often, and on such occasions made friends with some of the elder members of the Club. But to the younger generation, I fear, he was almost unknown. To the 'Alpine Journal' he contributed a few articles ; first, the narrative of the fatal accident on the Haut-de-Cry, Canton Valais, † when on February 28, 1864, a party of two tourists and four guides started an avalanche, in which the guide Bennen and the engineer Boissonet were killed, while Gosset and three guides escaped. This very instructive and well-written narrative was reprinted by Mr. Whymper as Appendix A in his

* This height is obviously a mistake. 2800 m. = 9187 ft. would probably be not far out.

† See vol. i. pp. 288-94.