

Kail, an Austrian officer, up the mountain by the ordinary route and slipped in descending the so-called Böse Platte. Although he was pulled up by the rope, his skull was so badly fractured as to cause instant death. It is said that he had been climbing almost every day since June, and it is thought that he may have had a sudden heart failure. He was one of the best of the Dolomite guides, and had also travelled in Switzerland.

On September 1 **Dr. Ernst Ludwig Pinner** (who was one of the party on the occasion of the fatal accident on the Guglia on August 24) was killed while attempting alone the ascent of the **Punta Emma** in the Rosengarten.

On September 4 **Herr Sepp Nieberl** was killed when attempting the first ascent of the S. arête of the **Guffert**. This very promising young climber was only 22 years of age, and a younger brother of the well-known Herr Franz Nieberl. He was at the time of his death President of the Akademischer Alpenverein München. The Guffert is a summit in the Unter-Achenthal, which joins the Valley of the Inn at Jenbach E. of Innsbruck. Herr Nieberl was with two quite inexperienced companions and had only 15 metres of rope. The arête in question is very difficult. Coming to a high step in the ridge, Herr Nieberl had to untie his companions to give himself rope enough. When nearing the top of the step his strength gave out, and he slid slowly down face to the wall. His feet struck the ledge on which his companions stood and he toppled over backwards, falling some 80 ft. clear and being instantly killed. His two companions were only rescued next day with very considerable difficulty. Herr Nieberl was intimately acquainted with the Guffert, having ascended it already six times by other routes. The loss of this brilliant and enthusiastic young mountaineer is greatly to be regretted. He is the subject of a very touching memorial notice by his brother Franz in the 'Ö.A.Z.' vol. xxxiii. p. 308 *seq.*

Many other accidents are recorded in the papers, due either to leaving the made path, plucking flowers, making ascents without proper boots or equipment, sudden attacks of illness and other causes, but as they offer no instructive features to mountaineers they are not here mentioned. Ordinary ski-accidents are not recorded.

NEW EXPEDITIONS IN 1911.

Graian Alps.

POINTE D'HERBETET (3778 m.=12,396 ft.) BY THE W. ARÊTE.—The ascent by the W. arête described in 'A.J.' vol. xxv. p. 735 was previously made in 1907 by Signorina Ottavia Dumontel and her brother Signor Giacomo Dumontel accompanied by another amateur as recorded in 'Rivista' 1908, pp. 96–97.

Pennines.

MATTERHORN (4505 m. = 14,705 ft.), BY S.E. 'FURGGEN' ARÊTE. Signor Mario Piacenza with the Valtournanche guides Joseph Carrel and J. Gaspard, September 4, 1911. (Cf. 'R.M.' 1911, p. 266 and especially pp. 320-26, with splendid photographs on which route is marked.) The party had previously explored as much as possible of the route from the direction of the Col Félicité, the late J. B. Pellisier of Valtournanche taking a leading part in the exploration.

The party left Hörnli hut at 3 A.M. and Breuiljoch at 5 A.M. (dawn). Rapid progress, unroped; danger from falling stones continuous; *first* shoulder attained 6 A.M. Then up very steep chimneys; obliged to take shelter frequently; to famous vertical gully which had stopped Guido Rey for so many hours. Gully crossed at a run. Reached base of *second* shoulder, found Rey's rope still sound. Here Gaspard dislodged huge boulder but though somewhat badly hurt, insisted on proceeding. Attained top of *second* shoulder (marked 'a') at 7.30 A.M. Route vainly attempted by Guido Rey now abandoned. Party bore diagonally to the left by an upward traverse on to the S.W. slope of the arête for some 70 ft. A great perpendicular boulder then encountered (this is the most difficult bit of the whole ascent, marked 'b'); it was climbed by the party standing on one another's shoulders. Progress continued over hard loose rocks, gully of disintegrated rock turned by slabs and difficult crevices. Finally snow ribbons beneath and S. of the summit attained and crossed. In front of the party is now a great snowy couloir, dangerous crossing and a rope had to be left. Party then about 500-600 ft. distant from the summit, the tremendous Furggen 'overhang' in full view below, and the advance is solely by means of minutest holds. A rocky ledge descending from direction of Swiss summit too dangerously raked by stones, not attempted. Party 'rushed' a gully and took cover on the crest of the arête above a projecting rock (marked 'c'). Waited 1 hour till other parties clear of summit, then attempt made to climb up by a slab some 100 ft. distant from the crest (still on its S.W. slope); attempt a failure, so another smooth slab found with difficulty; and a human pyramid proving successful, a small platform attained in about half an hour. Progress now appeared impossible, consultation took place, during which an enormous mass of rock parted company from the ridge close to the party. Great couloir fearfully dangerous till in shade, party finally chanced traversing back to the crest. Rope fixed, Carrel cautiously climbed, rocks crumbling below him, to a secure boulder, where he fastened other end of the rope; remainder of party then quickly followed. Another slab next overcome by again fixing a rope; crest of arête then attained (view for the first time since leaving *second* shoulder, opens out to the N.E.). In $\frac{1}{2}$ hour Rey's abandoned ladder is passed (marked 'd'), difficulties diminish, in another 20 minutes

summit attained (1.30 P.M.), or $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours from leaving Breuiljoch. Left top 3 P.M., Giomein reached at 10 P.M.

[The reference letters are to the frontispiece in 'R. M.' which, by the kind permission of Dr. Piacenza, will be reproduced in the May Journal.]

LEITERSPITZE (3218 m. = 10,558 ft.), BY THE S. ARÊTE.—On August 24, Mr. H. A. Millington, with Joseph Georges of Evolène, leaving Randa at 8 A.M. on a hot and steamy morning following bad weather, diverged from the Zermatt path and crossed the shoulder of am Berg to the path to the Täsch Alp. Leaving this again they mounted a ridge on the left which develops into the S. arête of the peak, and followed its crest to its point of merger in the S.W. face, some 100 ft. below, and to the W. of the summit, which was reached thence in about 10 minutes by the N.W. arête (2.30 P.M.). The S. arête, on which no traces were found of a previous ascent, gives for the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours rock-climbing of some interest. Randa was regained by the N.W. arête and gullies on the S.W. face at 7 P.M.

Bernese Oberland.

TRAVERSE OF TWO PEAKS (S. TO N.) ON THE GISIGHORN-UNTERBÄCHHORN RIDGE (*circa* 3333 m. = 10,932 ft.).

On August 4, 1911, Mr. H. A. Millington, with Joseph Georges of Evolène, left Bel Alp at 5.15 A.M. and crossed the glacier to a gap in the ridge N. of a small pyramidal peak separating it from the next peak N. of the Dame Alys (8.30).

From the gap they descended on the W. face in a slanting direction to the N. for about 80 feet to a shallow couloir; this was climbed to the arête, which was then followed to the summit (1 hour 15 mins.). The arête was descended to a little col, separated from a second little col by a big gendarme which was climbed directly over. From the second col the arête of the next peak was ascended directly. The summit ridge was followed to the highest point at the northern end. Here a cairn was found, the point having apparently been reached from the N.W., by which route a descent was made, a col at the north foot of the peak being reached by a traverse on the west face in about 10 minutes, and the bergschrund, by means of a short rock and snow couloir, in 15 minutes more.

The traverse of these little peaks, which occupied, including a short halt on each summit, $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours from col to col, was found to be of a continuously interesting character; the arêtes being very sharp and the rock, much of which is granite, entirely satisfactory.

The expedition links up the sections of the whole ridge traversed by Mr. Young's parties in 1898 and 1909 ('A.J.' vol. xix. p. 355; xxiv. p. 682), with the exception of the peak N. of the Dame Alys (climbed 'up and down,' I am informed, by an English party in

1899), and a small peak and a tower immediately S. and N. respectively of the traverse here recorded. The traverse of the whole ridge, possibly within the compass of a very long day, would seem to offer rock climbing of very considerable interest, containing one indifferent section only, viz. the above-mentioned peak N. of Dame Alys.

GRUNERHORN* (3510 m.=11,513 ft.) BY THE W.N.W. ARÊTE forming a short route from the Schwarzegg to the Oberaar hut. On August 14, 1908, Messrs. G. H. Bullock and H. E. G. Tyndale left the Schwarzegg hut at 7.45 A.M., after a night of wind and rain. They were blown up to the Strahlegg Pass in rapidly improving weather, and on the far side descended the Strahlegg Firn as far as the foot of the N.E. buttress of the Studerhorn. Passing below these rocks, they ascended the glacier-bay lying to the N.W. of the Oberaarhorn, and after turning a small icefall traversed E. gently upwards over the glacier, striking the rocks of the W.N.W. ridge of the Grunerhorn about half-way up from their base. These rocks can probably be ascended direct from their base. The ridge led them quickly up over firm broken rocks interspersed with snow to the summit of the Grunerhorn (3510 mètres), on the far side of which they descended for some distance by good steep snow before traversing S.W. on a level to the Oberaarjoch. This expedition took $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. easy walking and involved no step-cutting: it is suggested as an alternative to Mr. Tucker's route (*see* 'A.J.' vol. xxv. p. 670), when the snow is not lying deep on the mountains. In any case it is far shorter than the route often taken by the Scheuchzerjoch.

NAMELESS HIGHEST POINT (? 3510 m. = 11,513 ft.) ON THE SCHEUCHZERHORN-OBERAARHORN ARÊTE.—On August 1, 1911, the Herren W. Baumgärtner and Hans Schneider starting from the Pavillon Dollfuss reached the Scheuchzerjoch (3 hours) and the Scheuchzerhorn (3471 m.) (2 hours more). They then followed the W. ridge to its lowest point—at first over snow, finally along a sharp rock ridge—and ascended point 3386 m. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hours) up a sharp, somewhat rotten and difficult rock ridge.

They then traversed the flat snow dome of the Grunerhorn and so reached in about 2 hours more the highest point in the arête, Scheuchzerhorn-Oberaarhorn. This point consists of several sharp granite teeth and offers no room. A stoneman was erected on a projection on the E. side a few metres down. No signs of any previous ascent were found. They continued along the ridge and descended to the Oberaarglacier from the lowest gap between this unnamed peak and the Oberaarhorn, reaching the Oberaarhut in about $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

The two climbers contend that the height 3510 m. given on the Siegfried map to the Grunerhorn is incorrect and probably belongs to their summit, as the Grunerhorn is, they consider, certainly lower

* See remarks below as to height and position of this peak.

than the Scheuchzerhorn (3471 m.) and probably does not exceed 3420 m. They think that the name Grunerhorn properly belongs to their summit, as it is the highest point and is of a much more characteristic shape. Cf. 'Alpina,' 1911, p. 162 *seq.*

OBERAARHORN (3642 m. = 11,946 ft.) BY THE W. ARÊTE.—On August 2, 1911, the same party left the summit of the Oberaarhorn at 6 A.M., and cut down the W. ridge, at first Firn, finally ice. The Altmann was reached at 7.30 and the Studerhorn at 9 A.M. The Pavillon Dollfuss was reached at 1 P.M. by way of the Unter Studerjoch.

KLEIN SCHRECKHORN (3497 m. = 11,474 ft.) BY THE N. ARÊTE, JULY 4, 1911.—Mr. J. W. S. Brady, with Christian and Hans Kaufmann of Grindelwald, leaving the Gleckstein Hotel at 3 A.M., followed the Lauteraarsattel route to the upper snows of the Ober Grindelwald glacier. Turning to the r. (E.) they reached the base (marked 2815 metres on the Siegfried map) of the long N. arête of the peak. This arête was then followed over a few broken rocks, snow, and steep firm rocks to the summit, which was reached at 9.15 A.M., or $6\frac{1}{4}$ hours (including halts) from the Gleckstein Hotel.

GROSS LAUTERAARHORN (4043 m. = 13,265 ft.) BY THE N.E. FACE, AUGUST 10, 1911.—Mr. Brady, with Christian Kaufmann and Alexander Nägeli (of the Grimsel Hospice), left the Pavillon Dollfuss about 2.30 A.M., and went up the Lauteraar glacier to the foot of a prominent lateral ridge (well shown on the Siegfried map), that commences at the spot marked 2746 metres and runs up to the main Lauteraarhorn ridge. Turning to the left up this lateral ridge the party, over snow and broken rocks, reached the glacier basin, which is situated at the E. base of the Lauteraarhorn wall. They crossed this glacier basin horizontally to the left (S.), and, taking to broken rocks, climbed diagonally towards a rocky rib which descends from the rock tower immediately N. of the highest summit, and is easily recognised from the Lauteraar glacier by a great snow couloir to its right hand. This rib was struck a little above the bottom of this couloir, and then its steep, good rocks followed to the main ridge, along which a few minutes' walking brought the party to the summit. Time—about 12 hours (including halts) from the Pavillon Dollfuss.

JUNGFRAU (4166 m. = 13,669 ft.) FROM THE JUNGFRAUJOCH BY THE E. ARÊTE.—This ascent was made on July 30 by Hauptmann Weber of Bern with young Hans Schlunegger, a Wengen guide. No details have appeared so far.

Bregaglia Group.

FERRO OCCIDENTALE (3273 m. = 10,739 ft.) BY S. ARÊTE.—The route described in 'A.J.' vol. xxv. p. 744 is the same as that taken by Signor A. Bonacossa and Herr C. Prochownick, July 17, 1910.

FERRO ORIENTALE (PUNTA QUALIVO) (3207 m.=10,522 ft.).—The W. arête was previously *ascended* in 1882 or 1887 by the San Martino guide Giacomo Fiorelli acting under Count Lurani's instructions, but the ascent has not been hitherto recorded.

Bernina Group.

LA SELLA, W. PEAK (3587 m. = 11,769 ft.); **E. PEAK** (3566 m. = 11,700 ft.), S. Map [3580 m. and 3559 m., It. map]. BY THE S. FACE. Signor Aldo Bonacossa and Herr Carl Prochownick, August 15, 1910.—* From the Marinelli Club hut the party followed the route of the Fex-Scerscen pass as far as the foot of the great snow and ice gully, mounting from the lower Scerscen glacier to the gap (3486 m., *It. map*) between the two peaks of La Sella (1½ hrs.). This gully is raked by falling stones, so the party avoided its lowest and most dangerous bit by crossing the double bergschrund into the next (E.) chimney. They then scrambled up a difficult diagonal rock crevice, 300–400 ft. long to the rib immediately E. of the main gully, and climbed up this rib till they were gradually driven into the aforementioned gully. They now mounted by the rocks of the gully's E. bank, till it intersected another smaller couloir, when they cut straight up the *main* gully, which soon becomes very narrow and in places extremely steep, till they reached the gap in the watershed (3486 m.) whence either peak is easily (¼ hour) attained (4–5 hours).

Eastern Alps.

NEW ASCENTS IN 1910.—The 'Ö.A.Z.' vol. xxxiii. pp. 342–46, pp. 360–61, pp. 374–80, contain a very careful summary, compiled by Herr Fritz Hinterberger of Vienna, of the new routes in the Eastern Alps which were opened in 1910. The summary is divided into groups and gives the necessary references to published accounts of the various expeditions.

NEW ASCENTS IN THE HOHE TATRA IN 1910.—The 'Ö.A.Z.' vol. xxxiii. pp. 341–2 contains a very careful summary compiled by Dr. Jenő Serénji of Budapest, of the new routes made in this group in 1910.

Arctic Norway.—Tysfjord.

DR. GEORG KÜNNE and **HERR RICHARD PÖTZSCH** of Berlin made in June last several first ascents in this district which they describe as very little known to tourists. They went from Narvik by steamer through the Ofotenfjord to Lödigen, and from there into the Tysfjord to Kjöbsvik, the last steamer point of call. The ascents made were—

* *Alpenvereins Sektion, Bayerland*, xv. 1911, p. 95.

Botnelvtind (1205 m.), Central Leirelvdaltind (1150 m.), Northern Leirelvdaltind (about 1050 m.), and a tower on the E. peak of the Blaafield (cf. 'Ö.A.Z.' vol. xxxiv. p. 31 *seq.*).

Arctic Norway.—Lyngenfjord.

DR. KURD ENDELL and DR. WILHELM MARTIN, both of Berlin, made, in August last, several new ascents in this district, including the first ascents of Kaiser-Wilhelm-Tind (1320 m.), Urkjaerringa (1340 m.), Lille Ottertind (990 m.), Polvartind (1200 m.), Store Ottertind (1320 m.), Rassevarcokka W. and E. peaks (1230 and 1300 m.), Metatind (1310 m.). Full particulars are given in 'Ö.A.Z.' vol. xxxiii. pp. 362-64.

Andes.

CERRO JUNCAL (6100 m. = 20,008 ft.).—The ascent of this mountain was made, after several days of careful reconnaissance, by Dr. Robert Helbling and Dr. Fritz Reichert on January 17, 1911. The party left their tent at an altitude of 4200 m. on January 16, and after overcoming great difficulties due to the enormous séracs and walls of ice, bivouacked under an icefall at the foot of the N. main arête at an altitude of about 5200 m. (very cold). On January 17 they gained this arête up steep Firn and through a complicated system of crevasses. They followed the arête without difficulty to the summit (3.20 P.M.). Marching all night they reached their tent at 3.30 A.M. on the 18th. Dr. Helbling states that the best time for snow expeditions in that region is mid-December to the end of January, as earlier there is too much snow and stormy weather and later too little snow and too many 'Penitentes' ('Ö.A.Z.' vol. xxxiii. p. 201. Cf. also Mr. Larden's Sketch Map, 'A.J.' vol. xxv. p. 403, and 'Statement presented on behalf of Chile in reply to the Argentine Report, London, 1902,' with many maps.)

Kashmir N.W. Himalayas.

DEO MUSJID. (Lat. 34.10.10 Long. 75.07.05=14,562 ft.).—June 16, 1911, Capt. J. B. Corry, R.E., D.S.O., and Lieut. R. D. Squires, 45th Sherwood Foresters, with Asdu Mir Shikari and L. N. Rajwali Khan, 3rd Sappers and Miners, left a camp in the Surphrar Valley and reached the summit of the pass leading to Lidarwat. From the pass they turned S. and ascended a peak about 14,000 ft.; they descended by easy snow and scree to a col and thence followed the arête to the top of Deo Musjid. As a direct descent to the Jajimarg Valley proved impossible they returned to the col between the peaks, and descended by scree and snow to the Jajimarg Valley and thence to Sekwas.

KOLAHOI N. PEAK (17,830 ft.).—June 22. Same party, Ajiza, coolie, taking the place of Rajwali Khan. It had been intended to

join Dr. Ernest Neve and Lieut. Mason, R.E., in an attempt on Kolahoi S. Peak, but Capt. Corry's party was unable to reach Dr. Neve's camp by the date previously arranged. The S. Peak was successfully ascended by Dr. Neve and Lieut. Mason on the 21st, 'A.J.' xxv. p. 679. The two parties met at a camp on the Kolahoi plateau and Capt. Corry's party decided to attack the N. Peak which Dr. Neve had previously attempted.

They left the camp at 6.45 A.M. and following the route indicated by Dr. Neve reached the E. ridge in about 4 hours. Following this ridge and traversing on S. face they reached a large gendarme, Dr. Neve's highest point, at noon. The gendarme was turned by a long traverse, partly over bad snow, and they then followed the ridge traversing round most of the gendarmes and reached the last rocks about 40 ft. below the summit at 1.25. Here they were forced to leave the ridge owing to a cornice and attempted to traverse across the face to the W. ridge, but owing to the very bad condition of the snow and threatening weather, they turned back about 30 ft. below the summit at 1.45 P.M. They descended by the same route, reaching camp at 6.30, and the following day descended by the N. glacier to Aro.

CENTRAL KOHINOOR PEAK (about 17,000 ft.).—June 30. The same party, with the addition of Lieut. Mason, R.E., left camp at the S. end of Shesha Nag Lake on the 29th and made a route to the snowfield by circling round the glacier to the E. They camped on a rock rib in the middle of the snowfield at 14,600 ft. Starting at 6.45 on the 30th they ascended by N.W. face, keeping well to the S. in order to cross the bergschrund. By an ice slope and loose rocks they reached the W. ridge, which was followed by steep rocks to the summit 12.15 P.M. Left at 12.45 and returned to camp at 4.45, at first by the line of ascent then by N. arête and N.W. face.

SNOWY PEAK 'A.' (Lat. 35.57.54. Long. 75.23.50. = 16,025 ft.).—July 6. The same party (without Lieut. Mason) left a camp above Tolien Valley to the N. of the glaciers at 13,000 ft. at 6.10, and descending to the N. glacier, traversed it and the lower glacier. Thence they ascended by snow and easy rocks to the W. ridge of the Peak, which was followed by steep snow to the summit 10.40. Descended by the same route to the moraine between lower and N. glaciers and thence direct to base camp in Tolien Valley.

PEAK W. OF SONASAR PASS (about 15,600 ft.).—July 12. Messrs. Corry and Squires with Rajwali Khan left a camp to the S. of Sonasar Lake at 6.50 A.M. and ascended by steep snow towards Sonasar Pass till 8 A.M. and then traversed to the W. and up rocks and snow till they reached the ridge dividing the valleys that unite at Zoljpat. They followed this ridge to the S. by steep snow and reached the summit by a rock ridge at 10.30. Descended to S. by a rock rib, then traversed slabs to E., and descending to the snow

slopes by a couloir eventually joined the track over the pass, reaching Suknes in the Wardwar Valley at 3.35 P.M.

PEAK GAH LING (17,100 ft.), near Machai station S.W. of Umba La. July 28. Left camp in the Kuskokh Than Nullah S.W. of Umba on the 27th and camped on the Machai-Umba-La ridge at 15,750 ft. The following day the party (including Asdu Mir) started at 6.50 and climbed W. by loose rocks and bad snow to a shoulder about 1000 ft. above camp reached at 8.50. By a zigzag route crossing from one rock rib to another by steep snow couloirs they reached the top at 6.50. The ascent was difficult owing to bad snow and loose rocks. They descended by the same route to the shoulder and thence by a couloir to the bottom of the valley and thence to Umba. The height by aneroid was 17,100 ft., but judging from a reading made on the Umba La the following day the peak is probably just under 18,000 ft.

PEAK ABOUT 16,650 ft. at head of W. Branch of Shunderi Nullah. August 2. The same party left camp at the head of W. Branch of this nullah with the intention of climbing Peak D. 4 and ascended by a snow gully and good rocks to N.E. to a serrated ridge, which was followed S.E. to its highest point.

According to the survey map, the peak climbed was in the position of D. 4, but it did not seem high enough. Owing to misty weather it was difficult to ascertain if it was the highest peak in the neighbourhood; there appeared to be one or two higher points, but there was no peak N. of the Dras Valley, which looked more than a few hundred feet higher. The actual height of the peak ascended must have been about 18,100 ft. if D. 4 is 18,400 ft.

VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS.

Pennines.

OBERGABELHORN (4073 m. = 13,364 ft.).—On August 20, 1911, Mr. R. W. Lloyd, with Josef Pollinger as guide and Franz Imboden as porter, ascended the Gabelhorn by the N.E. arête from the Wellenkuppe, descending by the S. face. The intention was to descend by the route by which they ascended in 1904 (cf. 'A.J.' vol. xxv. p. 86), but owing to the ice in the couloirs they were forced out on to the slabs to the left, and had to traverse back across a good deal of the face low down to get off. The climb is an exposed one and there were somewhat frequent falls of ice from the Cornice and a good many stones.

PIGNE D'AROLLA (3801 m. = 12,471 ft.) BY THE N. FACE.—August 7, 1911. Messrs. G. Collins, G. A. Solly, and J. M. Archer Thomson. An ascent of the Pigne d'Arolla from the north was projected and a promising line selected in the belief that the face had not been