

more than that, for to the climbing fraternity at the Monteners he was the kindest and keenest and most helpful of friends. Nothing was too much trouble for him, either as regards finding a guide or discussing an expedition, and he was as pleased as the climber himself if the expedition resulted in success.

Occasionally he would desert his hotel and join one for a climb, and if back in time for table d'hôte, you would see him attending to his duties as courteous as ever, and few would guess that he had probably started at 2 A.M., and had had a long and arduous day.

The late Sir Edward Davidson referred to his climbing powers in 'A.J.' 25, 57, and I can thoroughly endorse what Christian Klucker told Sir Edward, for Simond was, I think, the neatest rock climber I have ever had the good fortune to climb with.

In August 1923 I went down to Lavancher and called on him at his house to which he had retired, and I shall never forget his pleasure at meeting me again and talking over old times.

So another old guide has passed away, and there are many of us who feel that we have lost a friend who contributed in no small way to our pleasure and happiness in our scrambles in the Monteners district during his long sojourn at that unique hotel.

G. H. M.

## NEW EXPEDITIONS.

### *Mont Blanc Group.*

CAPUCIN DU REQUIN, 3047 m. = 10,097 ft., *Vallot*. August 4, 1927. The guides V. Hugonnet, Alfred Couttet, Marcel Bozon and Edouard Ravanel. From the Refuge du Requin, cross the great adjacent snow slope towards the N.E. and clamber on to the Capucin's rocky ridge at the lowest depression. Climb the awkward crest for some 150 ft., and then traverse by a *descent* on the right towards a gully; go up its left branch to an overhang which is turned with difficulty to the right. Eventually the crest is regained and followed to near the base of the summit aiguille. Go up a rock outcrop on the face by a difficult chimney and, from the platform thus reached, throw a string by means of a weight over the top; the rope is then attached and drawn gently over the top, when you swarm by it up to the summit, which affords comfortable room for four persons (? 3 hours). From *La Montagne*, 1927, p. 342.

AIGUILLE DE ROC DU GRÉPON [Mummery's 'Crag on the Grépon'], 3409 m. = 11,187 ft., *Vallot*. August 6, 1927. Miss Miriam O'Brien with Alfred Couttet and Georges Cachat. Leaving Monteners at 02.20, party took the route of the Grépon by the Mer de Glace face ('Red Tower'). Halt on first platform above Glacier de

Trélaporte, 05.45. Steering towards 'Red Tower,' party crossed couloir, descending from *Brèche du Roc*—falling stones. Bearing diagonally towards the left by broken rocks, they attained a series of broad terraces immediately below the slabs of the first conspicuous tooth on the buttress falling from the A. de Roc and forming the edge of the main Couloir de Roc-Grépon. Leaving terraces at 07.45, a short traverse to the left brought them to a long and narrow gully leading up to the watershed and behind the aforementioned conspicuous tooth. Mount the gully by its true left edge for some 75–100 ft.; next traverse to its right edge and, by slabs, attain the head of the gully marked by a gap in the buttress, just behind the tooth. A traverse to the left by a narrow ledge is followed by a chimney. Turning to the right, the party climbed straight up for about 120 ft. by difficult slabs and cracks; next, traversing first right and then left, they arrived on the crest of the smooth buttress forming the margin of the couloir descending from between the A. de Roc and the Bec d'Oiseau (3417 m., *Vallot*). Climb the crest of the buttress to the base of the conspicuous chimney below the summit. This is the *crux* of the ascent. Climb this exposed and narrow chimney, some 120 ft. high, to a small platform whence the face of the A. de Grépon first becomes visible. Climbing up a few feet, a rope was thrown over a boss, and, by an awkward swing and scramble, the party attained the diminutive summit, 11.20. Descent in bad weather by the same route, 12 *rappels*, to Montenvers, 20.10.

Difficulties comparable to the Mer de Glace face of Grépon, but less fatiguing.

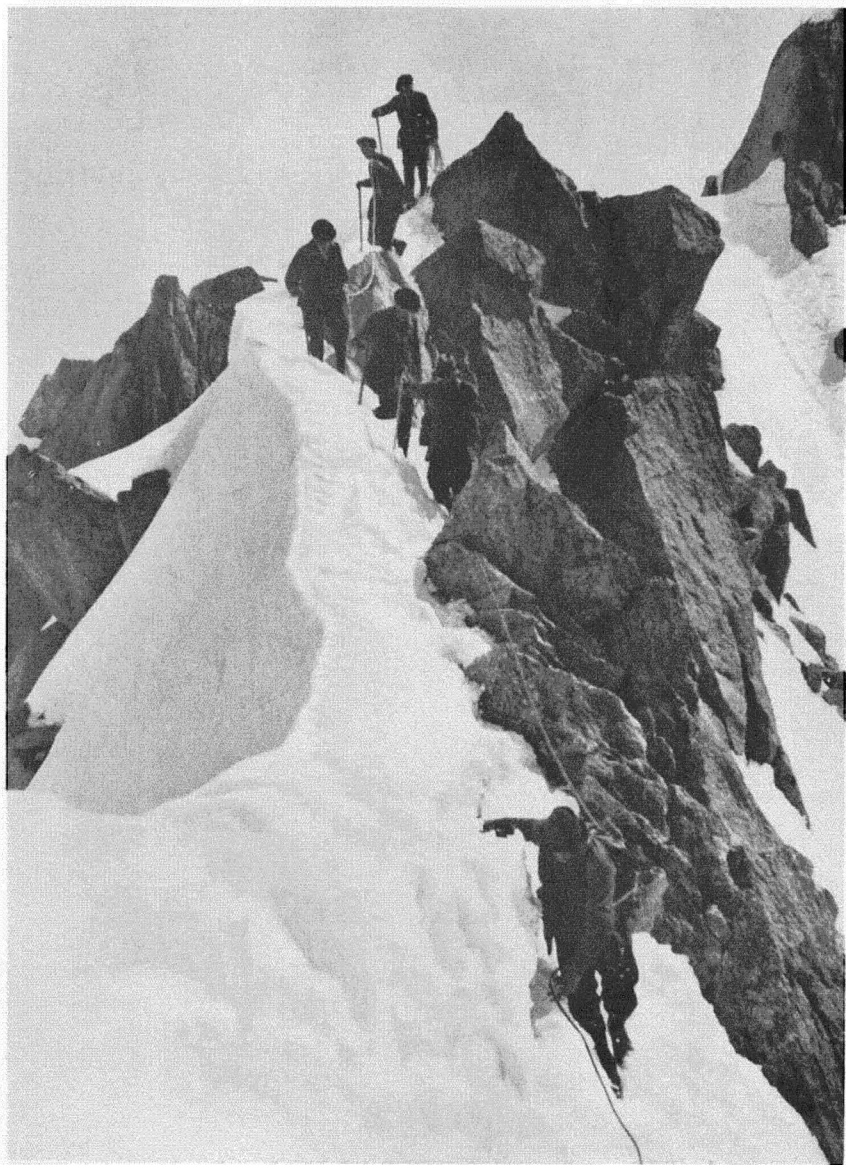
Ascent repeated on August 13 by three Anglo-French 'mixed' parties. From G. H. M., *Annuaire*, 1928, pp. 31–35. [For a view of the A. de Roc see 'A.J.' 38, facing 267, and *Mummery*, facing p. 150.]

AIGUILLE DU CHARDONNET, 3822 m. = 12,540 ft., B.I.K. By the S. face. July 31, 1927. C. Dévouassoud and O. S. Crouan. From the upper Chardonnet moraine, follow the great couloir bending E. to W.; from its head turn left, N., and climb by the glacier-polished rocks of a rib, on either slope, to a great tower. Turn the tower to the left, *descend* to the right (ascending) by a little gully. Next climb straight up by the left bank of an ice-chimney; finally, by easier slabs, attain the crest of the rock-rib. Follow its snowy and corniced crest to the top. Conditions very bad.

Times:

Jardin, dep.	. . . . .	02.45
Moraine	. . . . .	04.40
Head of couloir	. . . . .	07.00
Summit	. . . . .	12.30

From G. H. M., *Annuaire*, 1928, pp. 43–44.

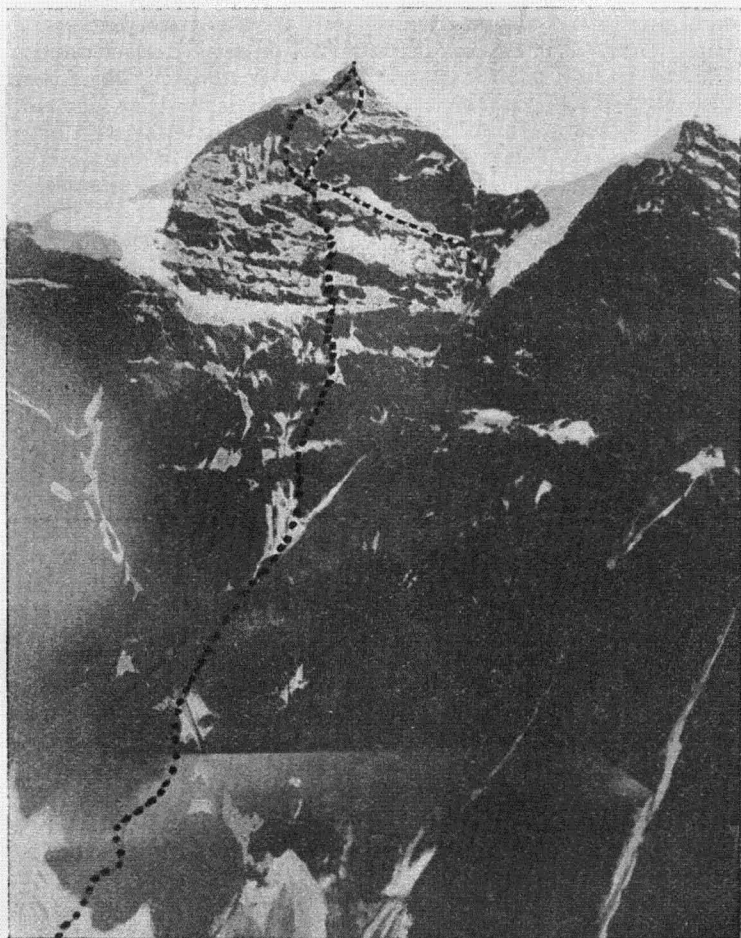


Phot. H. R. Williams.

ON THE AIGUILLE DU CHARDONNET.

*Bernese Oberland.*

JUNGFRAU, 4166 m. = 13,670 ft. DIRECT ASCENT OF THE S. FACE.  
November 6, 1927. Herr Ernst Gertsch with Fritz Fuchs of Wengen.



The line from the base is Herr Gertsch's 1927 route, the other is the possible alternative.

[This is probably the last possible route of the many that have been made up this mountain. The S. face viewed from the Ebnefluh or Gletscherhorn looks prodigious. The possibility of its ascent has only been recently recognized. In 1924 it was proposed to ascend the Rottalsattel couloir as far as the point where it bends

away to the right and from there to traverse out on the S. face of the Jungfrau immediately under the great black cliff which extends right across the upper part of this face and to overcome this cliff at its earliest vulnerable point. This route would be safe, as the couloir in the early morning can be trusted and the great black cliff would protect a party on the traverse. It should not take above 6 to 7 hours. The exposure to stonefall on Herr Gertsch's route would be avoided and the time would be less. Possibly the ascent of the big rock cliff could be made to the E. of the line they followed. A careful examination in 1924 showed a sort of gateway with huge rock gate-posts. This passage should 'go' and not be steep. It is seen on the photograph as a white line, almost under the summit.

The route to be now described is obviously a far finer expedition and lies, from almost the foot of the Rottalsattel couloir, over completely new ground.

I am indebted to my friends Dr. Lauper and Herr Othmar Gurtner for marked photographs, and the latter is kind enough to send me a copy of a letter from Herr Gertsch himself from which the present account is taken.

Herr Gertsch, his brother and Fritz Fuchs are already known by their brilliant ascent in 1926 of the Rotbrett arête ('A.J.' 33, 317-321), while Fuchs is the son of a guide who, in his time, ranked high in the Alpine world. I wonder what the spirit of old Ulrich Lauener says at this overrunning of the stupendous walls of his Rottal!—  
'A.J.' 30, 315.]

Herr Gertsch's letter reads in rough translation :

'I had studied the route last spring during a ski tour up the Ebnefluh and formed an idea of its possibility. Fuchs studied the route from the Rottalhorn and thought the same. The splendid weather encouraged us to go up to the Rottal hut, where we arrived at 1 P.M. on November 5. We saw at once that the conditions were the very best. Thanks to the continuous fine weather of the last two weeks, the whole S. face was wonderfully dry, and as the sun was now too weak to melt much snow we saw hardly any of the great icicles which usually hang from the upper rocks. These, in my opinion, form the great danger in summer, inasmuch as the face catches the sun very early and consequently icicles break off all the morning and carry stones with them.

'At this time of year we had nothing to fear from visitors to the Jungfrau who might also throw stones; thus objective dangers could hardly be less. We looked at our route with a Zeiss, and followed next day the selected line with very slight variation.

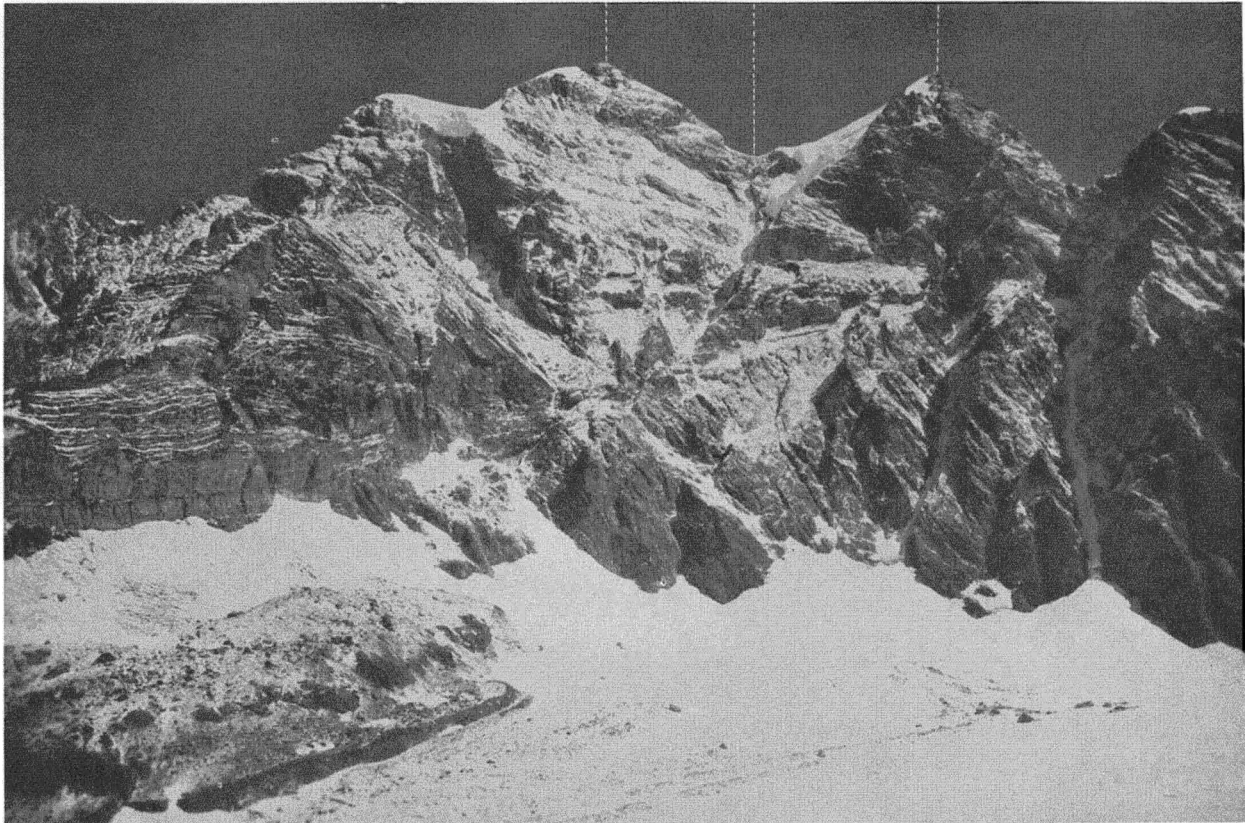
'The weather was marvellous and the night a regular September one. The morning (November 6) was of rare magnificence, no wind, not cold, not a cloud.

'Too early a start was inadvisable, so we left the hut at 5.45 and at dawn we started up the face W. of the Rottalsattel couloir. The route can be followed on the marked card. We had four bad places

JUNGFRAU

ROTTALSAITTEL

ROTTALHORN



Phot. A. Klopfenstein.

S. FACE OF JUNGFRAU  
from Ebnefluh.

to overcome: two over-exposed and very smooth slabs, one a much worn avalanche shoot, and the last and worst a long and very steep chimney with many chock-stones, often loose.

'Already in the early morning falling stones threatened us. We naturally avoided the exposed places as much as possible, but the constant buzzing all day, demanding most sustained attention, was tiring to the nerves.

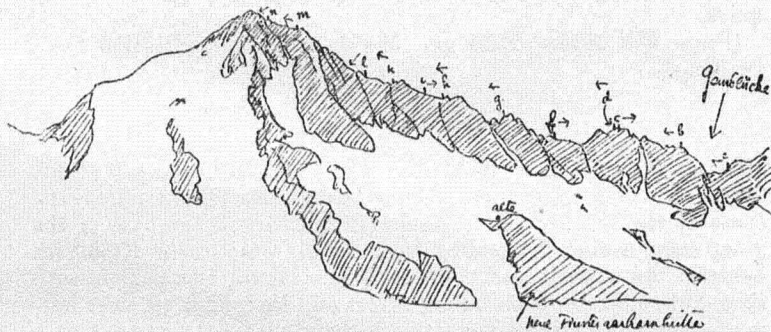
'We reached the summit at 5.15 just as the sun was setting, and descended to the Jungfrauoch. The expedition is a fine one, but neither of us wants to repeat it. We had, as stated, the best conditions. To show you how fine and warm it was, we never put on gloves until the top of the big chimney half an hour below the top.'

[The vertical height of this face above the foot of the Rottalsattel couloir must approach 1200 metres.]

J. P. F.

FINSTERAARHORN, 4275 m. = 14,026 ft. By the *entire*<sup>1</sup> S.E. arête. August 4, 1927. Herren O. Hug, F. Übersax, O. Schwarz, and R. Wyss.

The arête mounts very steeply from the Gemslücke (Rothornsattel) in roof-like slabs to the first conspicuous tower, 3597 m., then sinks in a snow slope to a deep gap N.W. of this point. The



THE S.E. ARÊTE OF THE FINSTERAARHORN.

ridge now bends over three defined teeth separated by deep notches—the jagged ridge being here some 3800 m. high—then for some 200 m. consists of the upper edge of the corniced snow slope due S. of the Studerjoch stretching downwards to the Studer névé, then suddenly bends upwards abruptly to the first peak,<sup>2</sup> about 4100 m. The previous routes by the S.E. arête were accomplished by its

<sup>1</sup> There appears to be no record of any *complete* previous traverse of the ridge.—*Editor*.

<sup>2</sup> Captain Farrar's 'Minor Summit,' *A.J.* 27, 263-300.

W. slope to this snow ridge and fall in with our route at this spot. A very sharp, generally steep and shattered ridge then leads to the base of the well-known slab under the summit. The slab is traversed to the left by a narrow chimney, where there is a fixed rope. The chimney is scaled by its left edge and the summit is attained over a short rock rib, quite easy at its end.

The Gemslücke is best attained by a narrow crack in the slabs somewhat to the right and some 70 ft. high. Next follows a traverse to the left over very narrow ledges, followed by wedging up a crack to the broad slabby crest. The route is now obvious and leads, with the exception of one tooth turned by its E. slope, over the highly interesting but never very difficult crest, some  $3\frac{1}{2}$  kilometres long, to the top.

'Times':

Finsteraarhorn Hut . . . . .	dep. 03.00
Gemslücke . . . . .	„ 05.00
Point 3597 m. . . . .	„ 07.00
Point before snow ridge . . . . .	„ 12.15
'Vorgipfel' <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	„ 15.15
Summit . . . . .	arr. 17.30

'Times' lengthened by much photography, but otherwise fairly quick.

(From *Die Alpen*, 1928, pp. 55-56, and communication from Dr. Hug.)

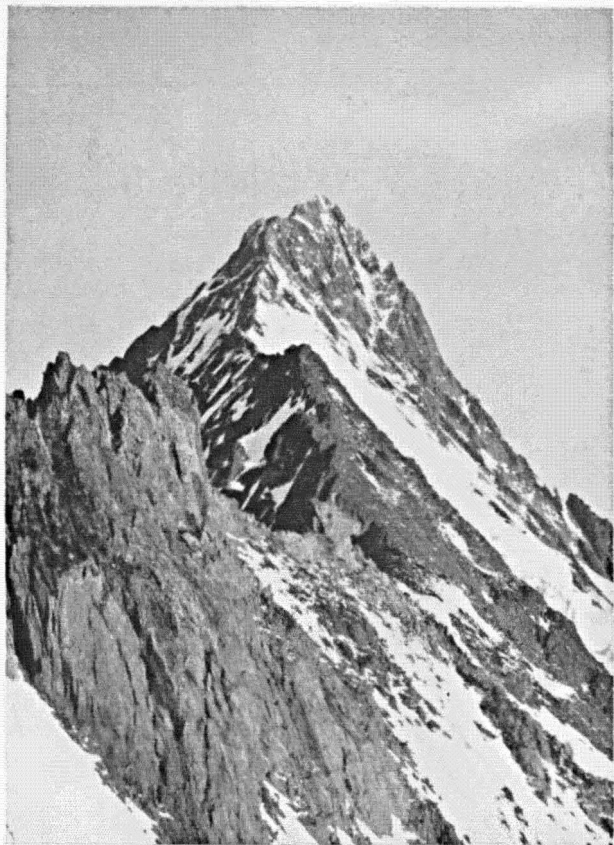
#### *Lepontine Alps.*

HÜLLEHORN, 3175 m. = 10,427 ft. By the W. face. May 27, 1927. Count A. Bonacossa alone. From Heiligkreuz (Binn) follow the route of the Passo di Boccareccio (Ritterpass) to the base of the great snow couloir descending from the N. arête of the Hüllehorn between the summit and point 2945 m. Mount this couloir with ease, but some risk from falling stones and ice; high up, bear left-handed before attaining the watershed and attain the summit over steep slopes and the Hülle Glacier (3 hrs. from the Kümme glen). Descent by the Hüllejoch to Berisal.

The route is well shown in the photo, 'R.M.' 1899, p. 124.

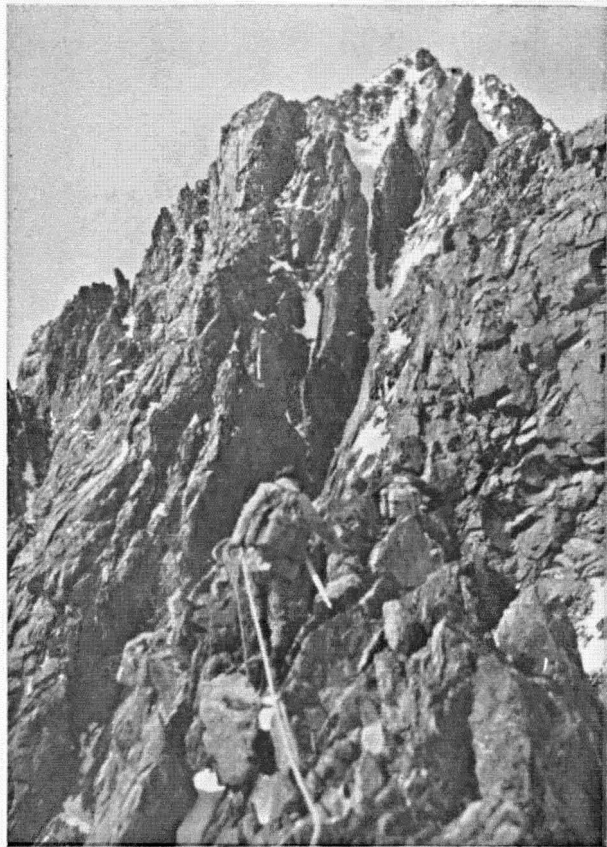
MONTE LEONE, 3561 m. = 11,683 ft. By the N.N.W. face direct from the Kaltwasser Glacier. May 29, 1927. H.R.H. the Duke of Apuglia and Count A. Bonacossa. From the Kaltwasser Glacier (start from Hôtel Belvedere) the party mounted direct to the summit by snow slopes—very steep high up and bad snow—in 2 hrs. from the troublesome bergschrund. Descent in dense fog by the Alpienpass.

Hitherto the ascent has always been made by the route described in *Alpes Valaisannes*, iv. 15, which is far easier. 'Our route is



Phot. O. Hug.

POINT "D."  
View of S. Arête.



Phot. O. Hug.

NEAR POINT "M."  
View from "minor summit" towards summit.



Phot. O. Hug.

POINT "N."

The "slab" and chimney under the summit.



Phot. O. Hug.

S.E. SLOPE OF FINSTERAARHORN  
from upper N.E. arête of Studerhorn.

probably like yours up the Ferro Orientale [Piz Qualivo] by the N. face, compared with Klucker's route.' [See 'A.J.' 28, 394-6, and *Climbers' Guide*, Bernina, i. 118-9.]

**BORTELHORN** (Punta del Ressio), 3204 m. = 10,512 ft. By the N. face and N.W. arête. July 4, 1927. Count A. Bonacossa alone. From Berisal by the Steinenthal and glacier to the foot of the N. face (4 hrs., including halts). Bergschrund easy and good snow; kept to the right side, W., of the slope. A rocky rampart gave some trouble, but above the snow was once more excellent. N.W. arête struck very high up, but it would have been better to stick to the face as far as the summit, bearing left, E. (1 hr. 55 mins., including halts). Descent to Berisal in 2 hrs. 10 mins.

'This is the best snow expedition between Simplon and Gotthard, but should be attempted only with good conditions.'

A. B.

#### *Bernina (W. Wing) Group.*

**CIMA DI VAZZEDA**,<sup>1</sup> 3302 m. = 10,833 ft. By the N.W. face and S.W. arête. June 26, 1927. Count A. Bonacossa and Signor P. Orio. From the Forno Club hut follow the route of the Passo di Vazzeda to the base of the lowest depression between the Cime di Vazzeda and Rosso (1 hr.). Great bergschrund easily crossed and then a very steep snowy slope, about 150 ft. high, is mounted, followed by a rib descending from a point S.W. of summit of Vazzeda (rib exactly shown on sketch, p. 13, of *S.A.C. Guide*). Climb the easy rocks of this rib, turning the above-named point *either* by the Forno, N.W., slope, by rotten rocks, *or* passing over it. The summit is then easily attained (3¾ hrs., very slow). There is some risk of falling stones and ice in the short stretch between the bergschrund and the rib.

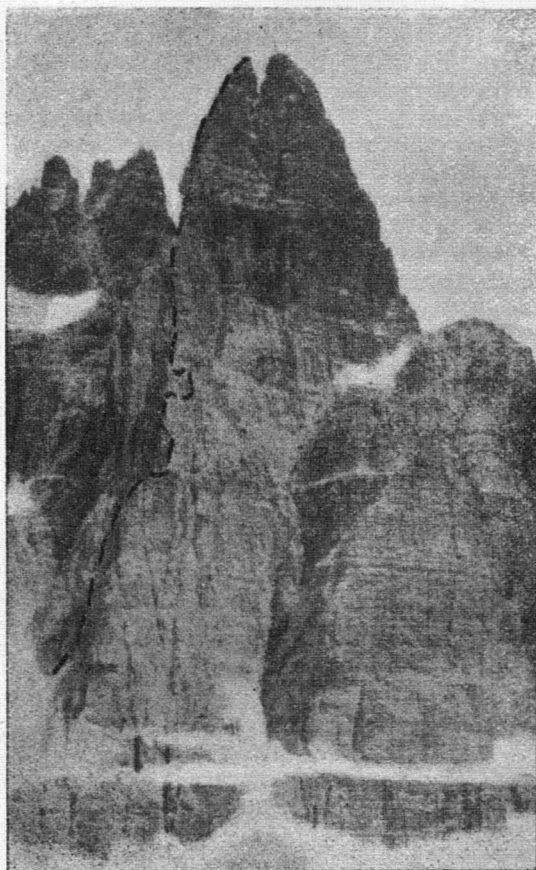
A. B.

#### *Brenta Group.*

**CAMPANILE ALTO**, 2937 m. = 9636 ft., D.u.Ö. A.-V. map. By the W. arête. August 8, 1927. Herren H. Hartmann and G. von Kraus. The climb begins to the left, N., of the base of the W. arête (more properly the 'edge' of a face). The smooth rampart forming the base is climbed over a step of some 100 ft., followed by a difficult traverse to the left, N., then straight up, close to the 'edge,' by a very hard crack some 130 ft. high, thus reaching a kind of gap. Next, by a difficult upwards-slanting traverse, attain an overhanging chimney to the right, which is climbed to a platform. The next step on the 'edge' is attained by a series of easier little chimneys. This and the third steps are overcome by keeping

<sup>1</sup> Height taken from *new* S. map (1927).

close to the crest; the fourth and overhanging step, visible from Val Brenta, is climbed by a chimney falling away to the left and leading upwards to a gap in the 'edge.' Follow the crest for some



Photo, A.A.V.M.]

CAMPANILE ALTO.

With 1927 route.

200 ft., smooth firm rocks, to a yellow wall. Climb this by an awkward diagonal crack and a short grey chimney to the left, then back again on to the crest, which is followed till close under the summit; this latter is attained over a friable rock wall, followed by a short chimney (6 hrs.). The height of the 'arête' is some 2000 ft. (From *Jahresbericht des A.A.V.*, München, 1926-27, pp. 37-8.)

## Norway.

(See, in general, the late Mr. Bicknell's paper, 'A.J.' 34, 18-33.)  
 STORE AUSTABOTTIND, 2203 m. = 7228 ft. By the S. arête direct from the Gravdals Glacier. July 31, 1927. Messrs. Ola Furuseth, Asbjörn Gunneng, and Boye Schlytter.

The summit was first climbed in 1883 by Carl Hall with Soggemoen by the N.W. ridge from Berdalen. This route, which is relatively easy, has since been repeated by several parties. Last summer the above party succeeded in making a new route and ascended direct to the summit from the Gravdals Glacier. The S. face, about 1000 ft. high, consists of a very steep rock wall with two steep arêtes on each side, one going up from the Gravdals Glacier and the other from the Ravnskar.

Leaving Turtagrö at 07.00 the party, going up the Riingsdal, crossed the Riings Glacier, stepped down to the Gravdals Glacier and crossed same, arriving at the foot of the S. face at 12.30. The foot of the arête was easily gained from the W. side, and after a short halt they began the ascent at 13.00. One climbs at first straight up on the edge for about 1½ hrs. on solid rocks with good holds. On meeting here an extremely steep wall, about 20 m. high, which could not be forced, they were compelled to *descend* to the left (W.) a narrow crack of 8 m., which was followed by a horizontal traverse of about 80 m. to the bottom of a chimney about 50 m. high with a difficult overhang in the middle of it. Before reaching the bottom of this chimney two fruitless attempts were made straight up to get on to the edge. From the top of the chimney, on steep rock by gullies and slabs about 90 m. to the N.E., and one arrives again on the edge, which is followed until stopped by a second impassable rock wall much higher than the former and well seen from the Gravdals Glacier on account of its steepness and grey colour. Then climbing on the left a high slab and a steep chimney, one arrives once again on the edge, which is followed to the top without further trouble. The summit was reached at 19.00.

After a ¾-hr. halt the descent began and was made by the ordinary route along the ridge to Berdalen, and Turtagrö was reached at 24.00.

STORE SKAGASTÖLSTIND, 2404 m. = 7887 ft. By the S. face direct from the Slingsby Glacier. August 4, 1927. Messrs. Ola Furuseth, Asbjörn Gunneng, and Boye Schlytter.

The summit, which is the highest in the Horungtinder, was first climbed in 1876 by Mr. W. C. Slingsby by the ridge from Mohns Skar. Since then several new routes have been made, and last summer the above party climbed direct to the top from the Slingsby Glacier. The S. face, about 1000 ft. high, consists of an extremely steep rock wall with some parallel chimneys running from the base just to the top.

The party started from Turtagrö and on account of uncertain

weather did not get off before 10.00. After a short halt at the hut on the Skagastöls Bandet the Slingsby Glacier was crossed. Despite some huge crevasses the foot of the mountain was reached with only small deviations from the straight course, 15.00. The crossing of the bergschrund at the foot of the wall where two well-defined parallel chimneys descend did not give trouble. Up the chimney to the left and then traverse to the right one, which is followed for some 30 m.; the chimney then curves back steeply to the left towards a large platform. The climbing is rather exposed and extremely steep, but the rock is dry and sound. The leader wore rubber shoes, and the sack and axes had to be hauled up some places.

The chimney to the right is then taken again, a horizontal traverse of 50 m. follows, and, rounding a sharp corner, a couloir at the base of an overhang is gained. Up by the rocks of its left bank and by an exposed climb a wide gully is reached, with a few rope-lengths of easy climbing which allowed rapid progress. One leaves the gully, and, after severe and steep climbing upwards to the right, one attains the foot of a chimney which leads by an exposed climb to the summit, reached at 21.30.

The descent began after  $\frac{1}{4}$  hr.'s halt by the ordinary way, arriving at the Skagastöls hut at 23.00.

BOYE SCHLYTTER.

### *Corsica.*

THE mountains of Corsica are divided into three separate groups of different height and extent :

(1) The *Monte Cinto Group*, of by far the greatest extent. It lies to the N.W. of the island and more nearly resembles the Alps. Monte Cinto (2710 m.) is the highest peak.

(2) The *Rotondo Group* is smaller in extent than the former, but appears to have been little explored. At all events we found practically nothing about it in writing. The Rotondo Group lies in the centre of the island and is fairly easily reached from Corte. The highest peak is Monte Rotondo (2625 m.)—a well-known viewpoint. The principal feature of the group is the number of lonely corries, nearly all of which contain wonderful little mountain lakes.

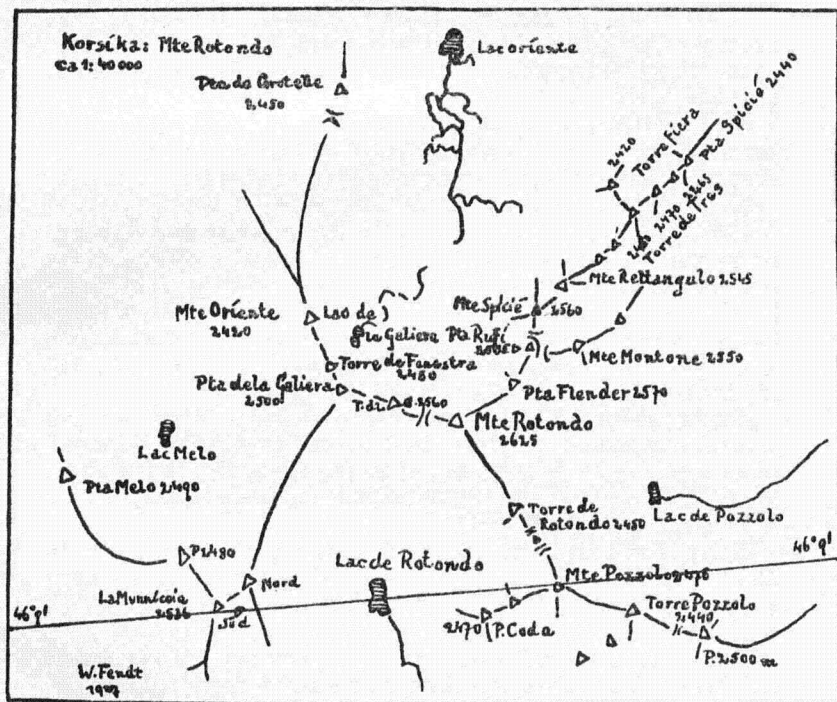
(3) The *Monte Oro Group*. This lies to the S. of the Rotondo, separated from that group by the Col de Vizzavona.

We left Corte on August 12, 1927, and reached Timozzo after a 4-hrs.' march. Thence, passing the fountain of Triggione, we pitched our tent on the shore of Lake Oriente, or Rotondo, according to the natives, the real Rotondo Lake being at the foot of the S. face of Monte Rotondo.

The weather was mostly fine : only at the end of our stay did we have a tremendous storm. This storm kept the temperature very low.

In the explorations described, Herr Buckel took on the W. side of the group, while I devoted myself to the E.

A sketch map is included of the group, because the French *État Major* map is rather inaccurate, the heights and positions of the ridges being often wrong.



MONTE ROTONDO, 2625 m. By the N.W. face. August 13, 1927. Herren A. Buckel and L. Neumüller. From the Rotondo gap a chimney, interrupted at one spot, leads to the N.W. end of the summit ridge. Go up this 1000-ft. chimney, turn the interrupted part to the left, then again by the chimney, attain the summit ridge two rope-lengths from the top.

CAPO DE GROTELLE, 2450 m. August 15, 1927. Same party. From the Oriente tarn go up the slopes to the W. to the ridge and along this to the top. Descent to the S.W. over a steep ledge and at its end descend *en rappel* over a rock rampart.

LA MONICCIA, 2536 m. Same date and party. From a spot level with the N. buttress of the peak and the glen to its W., steer along under its broken rocks to the S. for 3 hrs. to the gap between Point 2280 m. and La Moniccia. Now follow the ridge; climb over a loose boulder on the crest to a small gap, turn on to the S. face

and thus attain the S. summit. Continue along the crest over a deep gap to the N. summit, attained by a crack.

PUNTA MELLO, 2490 m. An excrescence on the ridge extending N.W. from La Moniccia and Point 2280 m. Same date and party. Easily attained over its shattered S. flank. It affords a wonderful view over the unknown W. group.

PUNTA ORIENTE, 2420 m. August 16, 1927. Herr A. Buckel. From the Oriente tarn follow route of Monte Rotondo (1 hr.), then to the W. above the tarn to a narrow gap, then over steep slabs to the top.

PUNTA DI FINESTRA, 2450 m. August 17, 1927. The same. From the gap mentioned above S. of Punta Oriente, turn a tooth, then up a chimney to the ridge and over this to the top.

MONTE ROTONDO, 2625 m. Direct ascent of the N.W. face. August 13, 1927. Herren W. Fendt, H. Lampsberger, and P. Klein. From a point one-third of the height of the gully leading to the Rotondo gap, attain a crack seaming a great smooth slab and extending right up the face. The crack is left several times right or left to turn overhangs. The last difficulty is a chock-stone turned on the left. The rest is easy, the ridge being reached close to the top (2½ hrs.).

MONTE SPICIÉ, 2560 m. Same date and party. From the gap between our summit and Punta Rufi descend on to the E. slope and climb a chimney. After a step of 20 ft., attain the summit from the E. by a gully. Descent by the N. arête towards the gap leading to Monte Rettangulo (2½ hrs.).

PUNTA RUFI, 2535 m. Same date and party. From Punta Flender follow the S. arête for three-quarters of its length. Turn a gap to the E. and climb this face to the top. Descent to the N. mostly *en rappel*.

MONTE MENTONE, 2550 m. Same date and party. The ascent and descent both taken over the S.W. rib and S. face (2¾ hrs.).

MONTE RETTANGULO, 2545 m. Same date and party. Go astride of the smooth S. arête to the top (1 hr.).

TORRE DE TRES, 2465 m., 2470 m., 2460 m. August 14, 1927. Same party. The highest point is in the middle and separated from the others by deep gaps. Traverse the sky-line from end to end, descending the last step on the S. *en rappel*.

TORRE FIERA, 2420 m. Same date and party. Climb up from the S. to the gap between the summit and Torre de Tres. Now follow an exposed ledge to the right to a shallow crack, mount this and attain a chimney to the left, whence the double-toothed summit is attained (3 hrs. from the gap).

MONTE POZZOLO, 2475 m. August 15, 1927. Same party. Go up a convenient cleft on the S.W. slope and follow it round to the S. to a platform against the summit (1¾ hr.).

POINT 2500 m. Same date and party. This is the finest point to the S.E. of Monte Rotondo. Go up a débris-filled couloir leading

to the gap between the summit and Torre de Pozzolo. From the gap—reached with difficulty high up—turn on to the W. arête and, sometimes by its N. slope, attain the summit. Descent over débris-strewn slabs towards the S. till level with the gap, which is then easily attained over a ledge (3 hrs.).

TORRE POZZOLO, 2440 m. Same date and party. From a gap to the E. descend a few feet to the S. to a snow-patch by which the arête is reached. Go over this ridge to a rope's-length under the summit, attained with difficulty from the N. (1 hr.).

PUNTA CODA, 2470 m. Same date and party. Go up the farthest N. chimney till the middle of the face, then take a chimney to the left and over this and a step attain the summit (2 hrs.).

TORRE DE ROTONDO, 2450 m. Same date and party. By the S. arête and its E. slope, followed by a gap to a crumbling wall. Then over a terrace and a crack to the top (1½ hr.).

MONTE SPICIÉ, 2560 m. By the N.W. face. August 18, 1927. Herr W. Fendt. Attain a conspicuous snow-patch under the 650-ft. high face, and by this and small steps, turned to right or left, attain the summit. Descent by the W. arête; a *rappel* is needed for the descent of a 30–40-ft. overhang (1¾ hr.).

Although these Corsican peaks cannot be compared to the Alps, yet the beauty and loneliness of the region, as well as the charm of the climbs, will appeal to any visitor desirous of quiet combined with scenery.

WILHELM FENDT,  
A.A.V.M.

## VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS.

### *Bernese Oberland.*

JUNGFRAU, 4166 m. = 13,670 ft. By the N.E. arête. September 6, 1927 Mr. R. L. M. Underhill, with Adolf Rubi, one of the young Grindelwald guides, made the third ascent of this fine ridge (first ascent,<sup>1</sup> cf. 'A.J.' 26, 344–5; second ascent, 'A.J.' 35, 169–171). Following a week of perfect weather there had been a storm on the 4th and morning of the 5th; conditions were not good.

The ascent of the very difficult first gendarme was exactly like that described in the account of the first traverse of the ridge, with the addition that the steep climb at the end of the delicate ice traverse out upon the N. face was up rocks set in ice and sprinkled

<sup>1</sup> The first traverse, taken in the *descent*, was accomplished on September 2, 1903, by Mr. C. F. Meade, with Ulrich and Heinrich Fuhrer (*A.J.* 21, 559; 22, 566–72).