

which necessarily entails a certain flatness and all-overishness, and does not appeal to every one.

There were, of course, many other works which deserve notice, but this article is already too long; and the only remark which need be added is that the exhibition was one of the best which has been collected by the Club, and well deserved the attention which it received from the many visitors who were fortunate enough to see it and the trouble bestowed upon it by the Hanging Committee.

NEW EXPEDITIONS IN 1898 (*continued*).

Bernese Oberland.

BONNE POUPÉE.—On August 29, Mr. G. W. Young, with Clemenz Ruppen and Alois Eier, made the first ascent of the N.E. arête, which joins the Hohstock-Unterbächhorn ridge at the point (3,257 m. = 10,686 ft.) first climbed by the Rev. Harry Wilson in July 1898,* and named by him Bonne Poupée. Leaving the Ober-Aletsch Glacier at 9 A.M., the eastern branch of the forked ridge-end and the summit of the arête were followed to the broad col, where the ridge merges in the peak (11.30 A.M.), only one real difficulty presenting itself. From here by broken rocks the summit was reached at 12.15 (3½ hrs.). Continuing along the ridge W., and following for the first time the actual arête, the second ascent was made of Mr. Wilson's two peaks, the Witwe (3,298 m. = 10,821 ft.) in 15 min., and the Graf (3,349 m. = 10,968 ft.) in 25 min. Descent was made by the W. ridge and S. glacier to Bel Alp in 1½ hr.

GRISIGHORN-UNTERBÄCHHORN. *August 31.*—The same party, without Eier, taking to the rocks at the centre of the N. face of the Grisighorn E. arête, just above the highest prominent old snow patch, ascended by a series of awkward little chimnies, bearing gradually W., to the edge of the arête (1 hr.). This was followed, just above the customary E. ridge route, to the summit (20 min.). From here the edge of the sharp and deeply serrated ridge running N. to the Unterbächhorn was kept to, and throughout gave climbing of considerable interest. At a deep and conspicuous little notch (Kinder-joch) reached in 3½ hrs., where the rocks dip noticeably to the level of the glacier, lack of time compelled a descent to the ice. The upper edge of this led (in 10 min.) to the foot of a prominent little peak (3,229 m. ? figures in map illegible, but it is the only point on the ridge the height of which is marked), which was ascended by its S. arête (25 min.). It was agreed to call this peak the Dame Alys. The descent was made by the N. ridge and the slabs of the E. face to the glacier, and thence (1 hr.) to Bel Alp. This ridge gives climbing of a higher order than any other in the immediate neighbourhood of Bel Alp. The difficulties cannot

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be avoided, as they generally can on the Hohstock and like ridges. The Dame Alys could easily be ascended by the snows of the S.E. face. The remainder of the ridge from the Dame Alys to the Unterbächhorn is still unclimbed.

FUSSHÖRNER.—On September 3 the same pair, leaving the Ober-Aletsch Glacier at a point some 20 min. S. of the usual route to the highest peak, ascended over grass and easy slabs to the foot of the ice couloir which divides the principal from the subsidiary peaks. Up this steps were cut, with some danger from falling stones, to the little col at the foot of the S. arête of the final point (2 hrs.). The time spent here in surmounting some delicately poised rocks might be saved by taking the northern arm, where the top of the couloir forks. The actual S. arête proved easier than expected, the only danger consisting in the looseness of the rock; 20 minutes up slabs, corners, and chimnies, followed by 10 more up the steep edge itself, led to the summit (4 hrs. from Bel Alp). On the descent the shattered W. face and the broken summit of the long W. arête were followed for the first time, leading directly down to the Ober-Aletsch Club Hut. This ridge is loose and uninteresting, with nothing to recommend it, but the ascent of the highest point by the S. couloir and arête is an improvement on the 'scree' route usually followed.

Northern Norway.

THE LYGGEN DISTRICT.—TROMSÖ AMT. *July 11-12.*—Ascent of Kjostind (at the head of Kjosentjord), W. Cecil Slingsby and G. Hastings left camp on the shore of the Jægervand (Hunter's Lake), 15 ft. above sea level, at 6.5 A.M., and followed the long stone-strewed valley of Stortind up to its head. The glacier foot was reached at 9.15, height 690 ft. Following up the left-hand side of the glacier we reached the pass, which leads over into the northern branch of upper Fastdal, at 10.15, height 1,350 ft.

We made slow progress down the valley, as it was a warm and very relaxing day. We therefore determined to go down to Fastdal, on the shores of the Lyngenjord, for food and rest. After three hours' rest we started again at 8.20 P.M. We followed the Fastdal river, keeping to the right bank, and went up the southern branch, which leads up to a broad and easy pass of 1,790 ft. into the Tutteboerdal—a valley leading down to the Kjosentjord.

Several hundred head of reindeer, owned by Lapps, were grazing unherded in the valley, and were very tame. We went very slowly and rested often, reaching the foot of Kjostind (the northern face) at 2 A.M. At first the ground was very broken and loose, and we took to the snow, which was not too hard for kicking steps, where we could. Further up we kept on the northern ridge, which, as we got higher, afforded some pleasant scrambling. The top was reached at 8.15 A.M., and consisted of a fine dome of snow resting on a more or less horizontal surface, and about 150 yards in diameter. The

height was 5,680 ft. An extensive view of the mountains around was obtained, though the weather was dull and gloomy.

The peaks to the north looked very fine. Bold rocky aiguilles and ridges rose above the snowfields which form the Stortindal Glacier and the Strupen Glaciers.

The top was left at 10.15. We crossed the watershed, 1,790 ft., between the Lyngen and Kjosén Fjords. We went along the shores of two lakes which were still covered with hummocks of winter ice. Their outlet drops into the Stortindal, which we reached at 2.30 P.M. After much tribulation over scree slopes and old moraines we got back to camp at 5 P.M., the last hour's going being in a downpour of rain.

STORTIND (BIG PEAK). (THE LAPPISH NAME IS GARJELGAISSA, AND MEANS THE RUSSIAN PEAK.) *July 15.*—J. Caspari (Hamar), W. P. Haskett-Smith, W. Cecil Slingsby, G. Hastings, and E. Hogrenning left camp on the shores of the Jægervand at 6.15 A.M., and made for the north-western ridge of Stortind. We were above the birch forest in 45 minutes, and reached the ridge, from which we looked down on to the Forholt Glacier at 8.30. A little further up we came upon a gap in the ridge, to overcome which we had to descend a long way down on the right or the western face of the ridge. We were three hours traversing over steep slabs of rocks before we found a way back on to the ridge. The climbing was first-rate, the ridge being a knife edge in places and much pinnacled. At 2.45 we topped a subsidiary summit and looked across a forbidding dip at the top of Stortind. A steep and jagged ridge led down to a snow col, then an ascent of 500 ft. up steep snow which, as we mounted, became thin, and steps had to be cut through into the ice below. 150 ft. more over rocks landed us on the summit at 4.40; height 5,140 ft. The view was disappointing, owing to the weather. The clouds surged up from the south-west and blotted all out.

We left the top at 6.30 and returned the way we had come.

Camp was reached at 12.45.

PASSAGE OF THE STRUPENSKAR. *July 17.*—The same party left camp at 1.35, and rowed north along the shores of the Jægervand, crossed the lower north-western spurs of the Jægervand peaks, and at 5 P.M. reached the moraine-strewn valley of Sörängen. This valley runs west in a deep trough, and begins at a low pass which opens on to the Strupen Glacier, not far from the shores of the Lyngenfjord. As we went up the valley we had on our right a beautiful peak called by the natives the Lenangentind; it is the highest in the peninsula of Lyngen, and has a large glacier on the west which drops down into the valley in a fine icefall, 1,200 ft. long; a short distance below is a tarn 600 ft. above the sea, on the low side of which is a very noticeable terminal moraine.

Three hours were spent in taking photographs and in waiting for the mists to clear away. About 7 P.M. the mist became very dense, and we could see nothing of our surroundings. We passed by four lakes, the last lake being 1,780 ft. up. We then reached ground which fell away to the east, so we built a cairn at 2,040 ft., and

descended to the shore of another lake 1,900 ft. high. Owing to the mist we could not see the extent of it. We clambered along the northern shore, and for over an hour we were crossing steep slabs which went down into the lake. The surface of the lake was covered with hummocks and large sheets of ice. At 1.45 we reached the end of the lake, height 1,910 ft., and found it was caused by the Strupen Glacier holding it up, as the Aletsch Glacier does the Märgelen See. (A few days later Herr Caspari returned with a party of friends from Tromsø and found the lake had sunk 100 ft., and he was able to walk along beneath the slabs we had had to go roped over.)

We crossed the Strupen Glacier, ascending from the lake 500–600 ft. to avoid crevasses, and then dropped down a ravine, which descends alongside the icefall. The glacier falls from 1,000 to 1,200 ft., forming a heap of avalanche snow very near to the level of the sea. As we came down the ravine we could see a fishing-boat in the bay below. This was indeed fortunate, as there is no outlet along the coast, for the cliffs on both sides are impassable, and an ascent of 3,000–4,000 ft. would be necessary to reach the next habitations to the south. The fisherman willingly rowed us to Fastdal, where we landed at 4.45, and, after three hours' walking through small birch forest, we arrived at Lyngseide, where we found welcome and comfortable quarters.

ISKARTINDER. *July 21.*—W. P. Haskett-Smith, W. Cecil Slingsby, and E. Hogrenning made the first ascent of the eastern peak and also the highest peak (Östlige and Store Iskartinder).

These are fine peaks affording beautiful views and fine ridge climbs. A very difficult descent was made by the Isskar Glacier, which lies between Sofietind and the Lille Iskartind (Vestlige).

STORE JÆGERVANDTIND (THE BIG PEAK BY THE HUNTER'S LAKE). *July 23.*—W. P. Haskett-Smith, W. Cecil Slingsby, G. Hastings, and E. Hogrenning left camp at 9.45, and reached the Forholt tarn (880 ft.) at 10.55. The Lille Forholt Glacier, *i.e.* the left-hand one as seen from the tarn, was reached at 2.45. Height, 1,950 ft.

The glacier offered no difficulty, a quarter of an hour's cutting saw us across the bergschrund; height, 3,750 ft. We took the left-hand one of the gullies which come down from the south-western face of the peak. At 3.45 we reached the top of the snow gully, and came out on a ridge, 4,800 ft., which overlooked the Stortindal Glacier. An easy ascent of 500 ft. landed us on the first summit, 5,300 ft., at 4.10. The highest point stood some little distance off, but was joined to where we stood by a narrow and very fine ridge. At 4.45 we reached the top. Height, 5,850 ft.

A fine lofty cairn was built, and a stay of three hours was made for photographic and survey purposes. It was the first peak we had ascended in clear and bright weather.

At 7.50 we started back, had a long glissade down the snow gully, crossed the bergschrund at 8.30, and the glacier snout at 9.30, and reached camp at 11 P.M.

LENANGENTIND, LENANGENSKAR AND ABRAMSKAR. *July 25 and*

26.—The same party left camp on the shores of the Jægervand at 12.30 P.M. and rowed down to the north end of the lake. Two and a half hours' going brought us to the level of the old moraine, 930 ft., in the Lenangen valley, whence we had a good view of the glacier and icefall we hoped to ascend, so as to attack the western face of our peak. We descended 330 ft. to the tarn below, and had lunch. We passed the end of the glacier, 900 ft., at 5.55 P.M. For 1,200 ft. we kept alongside the right bank of glacier.

At 6.50 P.M. we made for the middle of the glacier, and found a lane between the crevasses caused by the friction of the mountain wall on our left, and by the icefall on our right. The ice scenery here was very fine, pinnacles and arches of ice illumined by the nearly horizontal rays of the sun.

At 8,300 ft. we left the crevassed glacier behind, and had opened out a wide snow gully, which ran up nearly to the top of our peak. It broke off in several branches on the left.

The bergschrund was crossed without difficulty by a bridge of old avalanche snow, 3,530 ft. We started at 8.30 to kick steps up the gully, the snow being in fair condition.

It took two hours to reach the top of the gully, and then we climbed out on to a narrow ridge on the right of the peak, to find we were 250–300 ft. below the top. A rock pinnacle on the ridge made us descend to reach the face of the mountain. Half an hour's climbing up steep rocks, where the holds were magnificent, landed us on the summit at 11.45 P.M.

Some three hours previously a sea fog had spread over the Ulfafjord on the west, and then gradually risen over the low-lying land and up the lower valleys. It now lay from 1,000 to 1,500 ft. above the sea—a far-reaching, billowy cloud. Above this the tops of the distant islands on the west and north could be seen. The mountains of the Lyngen peninsula to the north lay between us and the midnight sun, which glistened on the fog-cloud extending over the open sea away beyond Pipertind.

On either side of the mountain peninsula we were on, lay the Ulfafjord and the Lyngenfjord, which extend so far into the mainland on the south. We could easily trace their course between mountain walls, now half filled with white, billowy cloud.

Two hours and a half were spent on the top. The descent was made by the S.E. face, down which some pleasant scrambling landed us on the snowfields of the Strupen Glacier. We kept high up, under the southern ridge of Lenangentind, until we came to a deep cleft (the Lenangen pass or skar), which opened out on to the upper Lenangen Glacier. On our left, as we came on to the latter glacier, there was a low col leading over to the Stortindal snowfield. This would have been an interesting route back to camp; but our previous experiences in the stone-covered Stortindal made us reject the proposal as soon as it was made.

Half an hour over flat glacier brought us to the foot of the gully we had ascended seven hours previously.

Smooth and easy snow slopes extended up to the col between

Store Jægervandtind and the northern Jægervantind (Elisabethtind). A variation of the route back and the chance of a fresh pass led to the party being divided; and while one party returned by the route they came, the other crossed the pass, 3,980 ft. (Abramskar), at 5.5 A.M. On the other side a long glissade was obtained down snow slopes which dropped into the sea of fog now lying 3,000 ft. up.

The shore of the lake was reached at 6.55, from which the sea fog had risen a few hundred feet.

Camp was reached at 8.20 A.M.

FUGLEDALSKAR, BETWEEN FORNÆSBRE AND FUGLEDAL. July 29.—Started from Gjøvik at 6.30 A.M., reached the foot of the Fornæs Glacier at 9.30. The weather looked threatening, so altered our plans, and instead of going for Fornæstind we started to explore the Fornæs Glacier.

We cut up the middle of the glacier snout, and then bore over to the left, got on to the moraine, and so escaped the icefall. Above the icefall the crevasses caused little or no difficulty, as for a long way up, from 2,500 to 3,300 ft., the snow had melted away sufficiently to expose all the crevasses which were over half a foot wide.

The pass, 3,780 ft., leading over into Fugledal, was reached at 12.35 P.M. On the S.W. the warm summer winds and the heat from the sun-warmed rocks had melted a great hollow in the adjoining snowfield, and a steep wall of hard snow, 70 to 80 ft. high, had to be surmounted.

The clouds were down below the col, and we had to watch the compass and guess our direction by a map that was most indistinct, until we came out below the cloud line. We kept to the right along the southern face of Durmaalstind to avoid the crevasses. At 3.15 the view unfolded, and a most remarkable scene it was—a cirque of mountain wall, topped by the upper glaciers of Yekkevarre, and Skarvknäusen, which fell from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. over the crags and formed into glaciers below. Against the crags the clouds surged, sometimes rising and exposing the ice-cliffs above, at others sinking and hiding them from view.

On ledges were the remains of avalanches, ice fragments, waiting for the next fall to carry them on, or until they were melted by the falling glacier streams—streams which, dropping through the mist, had an eerie look as they were blown to and fro by the gusty south-west wind.

The glacier we had crossed below the pass comes from the N.E. slopes of Yekkevarre. Below the pass it falls steeply and breaks into a maze of ice pinnacles.

We kept to the right bank of the glacier and had a steep descent over the band of hard rock which is the cause of this extraordinary cirque. Against the foot of the rocks there was a high narrow moraine. The ridge of it fell away very steeply down the valley. At 4.15 we reached the foot of the glacier.

Away on our left there were three glaciers which were formed by the avalanches from the upper snows of Yekkevarre. The two

nearest glaciers did not extend much further than the glacier we had descended. The distant Skarvknausen Glacier, fed from the upper snows of Central and Western Yekkevarre, was a much larger glacier, and on rounding the bend in the valley we found it terminated in a glacier tarn, forming ice-cliffs 80 to 100 ft. high above the surface of the water. Innumerable ice-floes covered the lake.

The right-hand side of the valley was cumbered with gigantic morainic blocks, monuments of a past age, when the glaciers probably swept down into the fjords, 1,600 ft. below. We found the outlet of the tarn to flow over a bed of hard slabby rock.

Great difficulty was experienced in crossing the outlet of the lake. We had to cross it to avoid the descent of a broad band of slabby rock over which the torrent cascaded.

At 7.30 we reached the shores of the Sörfjord, the upper branch of the Ulfstjord. A trudge of over three hours in heavy rain landed us back at Gjøvik at 10.50 p.m.

FORNÆSTIND. *August 1.*—This is a most conspicuous hill, seen when entering the Kjosenfjord, and had the reputation of being inaccessible. Several attempts had been previously made, and one of our party had attempted it last year, but gave it up, owing to bad weather and a heavy snowfall.

The same party left Gjøvik at 1.15 a.m. with the intention of crossing the peak, starting up the northern ridge which overlooks the Kjosenfjord, and descending by the southern face into upper Fornæsdaal. We had with us a flag, which we had audaciously asked for to fly from our cairn. The top of the northern ridge, 3,700 ft., was reached at 5.10, after two hours of pleasant rock-climbing. A gap of 190 ft. divided us from the main peak, but offered no difficulty.

Masses of cloud surged up from the east and hid the top from view. The ridge leading up to the peak is broken into pinnacles. One deep cleft, which we had seen from below, continued down the west side a wall-sided gully, the highest wall being towards us.

We kept the ridge on our left, but in the mist we went too high, and found ourselves stopped by the ravine. We were nearly three hours before we could find a route down. It was 11 o'clock by the time we reached the bottom of the ravine. We then followed a branch gully which came down the north-western face of the peak, and finally arrived at the top at 1.20 p.m., 5,800 ft.

Fortunately the mist had cleared away about 12 o'clock. We spent five hours on the top, a noble cairn was built, a flagstaff fixed and the flag flown from it. The descent was begun at 6.10. For several hundred feet we were much helped by a snow gully on the southern face. Lower down we worked off to our left and had some good climbing over steep slabs of rock, working down shallow chimneys from ledge to ledge. We got off the rocks into upper Fornæsdaal at 9.10, and unroped. Two and a half hours' hard going landed us back at Gjøvik at 11.50 p.m.

ANDERSTIND (THE MOST NORTHERLY OF THE LAXELVTINDER). *Aug. 5.*—W. P. Haskett-Smith, G. Hastings, and E. Hogrenning

started from Holmebugt at 10.30 A.M. in doubtful weather, went up the right bank of the Andersdal river for an hour and a quarter, to where a shatter of big boulders afforded a ready means of crossing the river.

After we got through the fir and birch scrub, we had easy grass slopes leading for some distance up the northern ridge of our peak. A small glacier lies on this face of the mountain, with a glacier tarn at its foot.

At 2.20 P.M. we reached the ridge, 3,050 ft., which overlooks the Laxelv Valley, and sheltered here from a hailstorm for some time. At 3.15 we started up the rocks, putting on the rope.

The climbing was of the Chamouni Aiguille type, a steep, slabby ridge. We were not able to keep on the ridge for very long, but for short, spaces, climbed up first on the left-hand side, then the right-hand.

At 6.45 there was an opening in the clouds, and an hour and twenty minutes were spent by one of the party in getting views of the Yekkevarre range, while the other two prospected further ahead.

The summit, 500 ft. above, was found to be cut off from the ridge by a rift. We, however, turned it, by descending an ice-clad gully, which brought us out on to the right hand or south-western face of the mountain. Here a steep face of rock, which, however, was furnished with magnificent holds, gave a rattling finish to a good rock climb, height 5,380 ft.

It was 9 P.M. when the summit was reached.

We found a route straight down the northern face, and the glacier was reached at 11.35, and a quick descent, helped by old avalanche snows over which the glissading was good, brought us soon down to the tarn at 12.35.

Holmebugt was reached at 2.15 A.M.

SKARVKNAUSEN AND THE WESTERN PEAK OF YEKKEVARRE. (LAPPISH 'GLACIER MOUNTAIN'). *Aug.* 8.—G. Hastings and E. Hogrenning (Loen) started from Holmebugt at 11.30 A.M., reached the Holmebugt Glacier, 1,440 ft. up, which comes down from the western side of Skarvknausen.

A route was forced through the icefall, which occupied us for two hours. The right-hand side of the glacier had the appearance of being swept by stones, and would otherwise have been a much easier route to follow. On reaching the upper glacier the clouds surged up from the Sörfjord. Now and again they opened, and occasionally blue sky was visible in patches. A way was found over the upper glacier on nearly bare ice to the upper snowfields of Skarvknausen.

Steering by compass bearing, a line was made for the western peak of Yekkevarre. At 6 o'clock the only rocks which are exposed on these upper snowfields were seen, and the summit of West Yekkevarre reached at 6.20 P.M. Height 5,940 ft. Though blue sky was visible overhead at times, the driving clouds of mist blotted out all the surrounding peaks, so we gave up the plan of crossing over Yekkevarre from west to east, and returning down Fugledal to Holmebugt.

A course was laid for the upper end of Lyngdal, a large glacier valley, which is chiefly fed from the upper snows of Yekkevarre. It lay between south and south-east. After going for an hour and a half over gentle snow slopes, we were brought up in a maze of crevasses, through which no way could be made. On the right and left the snowfields fell over rock walls on the Lyngdal glacier below. We retraced our steps some way, going up 1,050 ft., and reached the southern spur of Yekkevarre at 9.5. On the west side of it we found a narrow snow gully, broken with three pitches, which gave us a good line on to the Balgevarre glacier in Andersdal. The glacier was left at 10.55, height 2,090 ft. The first tree was passed at 1,450 ft., and the river bed reached at 11.45 P.M., close to where an osprey had built her cumbrous nest on a huge boulder 70-80 feet high. Holmebugt was reached at 12.50.

ASCENT OF THE JÖKULS GLACIER AT THE HEAD OF THE JÖKULS FJORD. Aug. 16.—This glacier is the only one in Europe that calves into the sea. At 1.30, after a wet and wild morning, G. Hastings and E. Hogrenning sailed and rowed up the fjord from Havnbugt, near the entrance to the fjord. We arrived about 4.30. We started from the shore at 4.50 P.M. on the left-hand side of the glacier. We went up over rocky ledges, covered in many places with loose *débris*.

At 6.45 we reached the moraine at a height of 2,200 ft., below which the glacier falls over the wall of rock as seen from the fjord. At 800 ft. lower down it forms again and flows onwards, crevasses and breaks off in the sea as hummocks of ice.

The weather looked very threatening, so we pushed on to a height of 3,300 ft., from which point we could look down on to a branch of the Alten Fjord. Here we turned back, as heavy rain was now falling, and descended through a line of crags which lay to the east of our route up. We got to the fjord at 10 P.M., and reached Havnbugt at 1.15.

RENDALSKAR. Aug. 22.—This is a pass through the mountains to the north of the Strupenskar, and leads over the peninsula from the shores of the Lyngenfjord to the Ulfsfjord.

After three days of heavy rain and stormy winds, very trying to our tent, G. Hastings and E. Hogrenning left at 10.15 the camp on the desert shores of the Lyngenfjord, and reached in two and a quarter hours the foot of the Rendal Glacier, 1,100 ft. high.

The top of the pass is only a few feet above the left-hand side of the glacier, where it bends sharply from north-east to south-east. Height of pass, 2,040 ft.

We followed the valley down towards the Sörlenangen Fjord, a branch of the Ulfsfjord, for two hours, and passed no less than five successive lines of old terminal moraines.

A lake (apparently moraine-dammed) was found at 1,540 ft. above the sea.

Heavy rain came on, and the clouds dropped when we were 1,200 ft. above the fjord, down to which the valley fell in easy slopes. So we returned to our camp on the Lyngenfjord. G. HASTINGS.