

BETWEEN FUSIO AND VEGLIA.

By A. CUST.

A SUCCESSFUL season in 1898 enables me to sum up some remaining notes on my old district. At Fusio, where I made a lengthy preliminary stay, the hotel is one of those smaller mountain inns where you are quiet, comfortable, and without the noise and pretension of larger establishments. You are waited on by one of the family, and receive individual interest and attention. It is open early and late, and early in the season the walks through the meadows are charming with a profusion of flowers. Those who come up the valley should drive as far as Cevio or Bignasco* and then walk. The bridge at the latter is the only valley spot whence both the Basodino and Campo Tencia can be seen at once. For an hour above this the scenery is attractive, the stream itself charming with its delightfully clear emerald water, surpassed only by that of Verzasca,† tinting the light-coloured rocks in its bed, and cascades tumbling into still pools like champagne froth.

An interesting excursion is over a pass to the head of Val Prato (Passo di Fornale, 2,315 m.),‡ which is closed in by the bold crags of the Campo Tencia; the descent to Prato commences with a gorge down which a remarkably constructed track is carried along the cliff face,§ and, with the usual contrast of these side valleys, ends mid luxurious chestnut scenery as it winds round to Prato.||

To the climber I commend from its appearance the Pizzo del Piatto di Rodi. Ladies—and to those who like to enjoy Nature in tranquillity this place is well adapted—would have no difficulty in picnicking on the Pizzo Scheggia (2,589 m., pronounced Skedjia), which commands one of the best views in the neighbourhood. I went there (1898) in search of an intermediate pass between the Campolungo and Sassello, afterwards completing the exploration

* I found the hotel here closed, but it reopened in 1899 under fresh management.

† See *Italian Alps*, page 6, the first two chapters of which should be read by intending visitors to the valley, and *Alpine Journal*, vol. x. page 148. I have noticed in one of these valleys this tint commencing even in small rivulets across the path in pools you can step across.

‡ The names in brackets in this paper are now proposed, the more important ones having been submitted, along with other details of the paper, to authorities abroad, for whose kind aid I here express my indebtedness. In going from Fusio to Val Verzasca it would be better, instead of the Redorta, to combine this pass with the Passo di Piodajo (2,319 m.), by which and the Passo di Cabione in 1880 I reached Peccia from Chironico. (These were local names for passes not named on the map, *Alpine Journal*, vol. x. page 149.) It is better taken this way, it being a long pull up on the other side. There is only one passage in a belt of rocks guarding the pass E., a steep bit of grass and rock for a few feet, with some steps. I think, hit off by keeping well down to their lower end next the gorge.

§ See *Italian Alps*, page 25.

|| At the bridge here is a shop-restaurant with a pleasant upstairs sitting-room.

from Airolo (September 13), when I discovered on the W. side of the summit a pass (Passo Scheggia) marked by a conspicuous cairn, and quite easy, being, in fact, traversed by a path.* Of the four passes between Fusio and Airolo best available for ordinary travellers, Campolungo, Scheggia, Sassello, and Naret, the Sassello is shortest and least attractive, that past the fine Lago di Naret † the longest, but most interesting. ‡

* The way from Fusio is by the Massari Alp (that by the Scheggia Alp being bad to find), so that the mountain top can be traversed on the passage with only a few minutes' détour, a superior view being thus obtained than from either of the other passes. A pleasant way is by Fontanalba, whence a track crossing the stream from the spring mounts to a brow, and goes round at some height along a steep wooded declivity into the Massari ravine, after which the way keeps up round its head to about 2,373 m. Ambri is directly reached from the pass. To Airolo there is a continuous descent, commencing round to the left, without too much fall, to the N. ridge of Ponc. Sambuco (2,586 m.), then down it to two huts on a conspicuous brow near an artificial watercourse, visible from the mountain. Hence is a track round to a hut at the foot of Alpe Prato on the further side, or a shorter way to the Calcaocia bridge near the watercourse. From Nante paths descend by the ruined Lombard tower ('Murray,' page 121) to a seemingly recently made bridge $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Airolo. Before the hamlet is reached more direct paths through the wood to the ruin can be found, care being taken, on account of the railway cutting below, to keep along the top till the obvious track down is encountered. It is singular that this pass should have remained unnoticed, as appears, by any authority. It is unmarked on the map, and Herr Wäber tells me he can discover nothing relating to it. I learnt from Jori that it was in use, but not by travellers.

† Lavizzari (*Escursioni nel Cantone Ticino*, a mine of information) marvels at the flowers by the 'deliziosi laghetti di Naret.'

‡ The true Passo dei Sassi is the passage intermediate between the Mezzodi and Vespero, connecting the Alps Piscium and Campo la Torba, noticed in the *Climbers' Guide*, page 79, as that meant in *Italian Alps*, page 349. It is the pass known at Airolo, to which the latter alp belongs, and in 1898 I found Jori, a chasseur and guide of that village, ignorant of the Mezzodi passage, and indeed incredulous of my having made it. The latter (Bocchetta di Mezzodi), called Sassi by mistake on the first Siegfried map (*Alpine Journal*, vol. x. page 157), is suitable only for climbers as it now is, and probably liable to deterioration from the wear of the mountain-side. The final ascent is from Ravina, not Piscium. The surveyor for a new Siegfried map, whom I met mapping the other as the correct pass (1898), seemingly also first learnt from myself that a passage really existed under the Mezzodi as marked: he afterwards proceeded to it. The first map must have followed the original survey, the position on it of the Sassi Pass not having proceeded from local information for the revision. There seems to be nothing known of any passage of the Mezzodi Pass; but, curiously, Herr Wäber and party in 1867 or 1868, missing the Sassello Pass, crossed a pass to Alpe Ravina, which most likely was this. My own exploration (from Airolo in 1880) commenced in the angle between the Mezzodi and the ridge E. The upper part was by a chimney in the rocks, whence I emerged like a marmot from its hole. I then discovered the right passage from the ridge-top W. Some herdsmen the same year warned me against the other pass out of Alpe Ravina (Passo Ravina, *ib.* p. 156; *Climbers' Guide*, page 79) as a *via cattiva* needing spiked boots; relying on my ice axe I disregarded the advice, but it was properly given. I found a cairn on the top. From Garzonera a level track goes E., and, descending after passing the cliffs, bends back to Casone; from the bend is a pathless way to Fusio. I understood there was also a direct way down to Casone.

The Cristallina (2,910 m.), forming a centre point among the curving valleyheads of Val Maggia, whose stream rises in the tarns at its foot, well deserves a visit, and may be conveniently traversed on the way between various points. I once (September 25, 1880) spent 7 hrs. on the top in enjoyment of a delightful view on the way from Robiei to Airolo by the Mezzodi Pass.*

In leaving Tosa Falls for Airolo, September 10, 1898, I tried to reach the Valeggia Pass from Val Bavona, but not finding it the walkover which I expected, and it being too late to take another route, I retreated down the valley. The track, however, proved much less easy to follow by starlight than I expected, and, after losing and refinding it, I saw it at length disappear down a cliff over the torrent opposite Robiei, when further pursuit was out of the question. The only *gite* available was a large stone near, with a recess next the ground, under which I lay partly covered, turning round at intervals as the unprotected side got cold. Tiring at length of the cold and discomfort in this and another cavity, which I tried for a time, I picked my way with difficulty back, aided by an attenuated morning moon.

I now made for a summit (2,827 m.) overlooking the Valeggia Glacier above Lake Sciundrau (2,353 m.), which was still mostly frozen over (the outlet no doubt is in the cliffs over Lago Bianco; see 'Ball,' page 313). As I turned up from the lower ridge of the Cristallina Pass (2,506 m.) I reached the welcome sunshine, which I had been watching creep down the hill slopes with eager eyes, and all thought of the uncomfortable night vanished in the delightful September weather of this exceptional season. Congratulating myself on so early a start, I entered a pleasant upland vale with a pretty tarn, and then easy slopes led to the summit, where I had the satisfaction at once of an enjoyable view and of building a cairn (Cima di Lago). Gaining the Cavagnolo ravine I reached Ossasco by my old Bavona Pass route.†

* There was no cairn on the top, but Jori told me travellers had previously been taken there. It is better to go not by Lago Nero (*Climbers' Guide*, page 77. In *Alpine Journal*, vol. x. page 155, for 'precipitous' read 'steep'), but by Lago Sciundrau, in ascending from which the arête from the W. and slightly lower summit must be crossed, and then the gully between the two summits ascended. Now that there is a small inn for travellers at S. Carlo it is easy to make this expedition from Fusio, and the next day either see Val Bavona or cross the Basodino to Tosa Falls.

† The Valeggia Glacier is easily reached from either summit of the Cristallina Pass by low gaps N.E. of the Cima di Lago (E. Valeggia Pass), to the nearest of which I descended, and being also connected with the Bedretto Cavagnolo Glacier by a low gap (Cavagnolo-Valeggia Pass, c. 2,720 m.), affords a good passage from Fusio to All' Acqua. I found this year (1898) that I had been mistaken as to the connection of the Cristallina Pass with the Bavona Cavagnoli Glacier (*Alpine Journal*, vol. x. pages 99, 100, where for '2,867' read '2,864'; compare *Climbers' Guide*, page 75), both it and the Valeggia Pass being cut off by rocks from the highest plateau of Val Bavona, from which only the Grandinagia, Bavona, and W. Valeggia Passes are reached. This plateau is accessible from the glacier by an ascent over the shoulder of

At Tosa Falls—where I again made a prolonged stay (1898), in course of which I had the pleasure of meeting Signori Casati and Gerla, fellow-explorers of this district—owing to the extraordinary accumulation of snow that marked the early part of this season, even in the middle of July the mountain slopes were gay with a profusion of flowers, freshly blooming as the snow retired. The way to the Hohsand Glacier, by the left bank especially, was charming, with brilliant colour such as I never remember seeing before. The low parallel walls of rock that are a feature of this spot were covered with varied rock plants for hundreds of yards, while the intervening hollows were so many flower gardens.*

I reached (July 24) the towering rock point conspicuous at the head of Lebendunthal or Val Vannino (Torre di Vannino, 2,980 m., I. map). Beyond it on the Ofenhorn side is a rather higher point on the ridge, to which I went on, overlooking an upper outlet of the névé into the valley.† The ice did not seem now to flow continuously over the cliff, there being no icefall, but that there is a movement is plain from the apparently recent moraine-like litter at the edge, which can only have come from the rocks of the Ofenhorn. In former days there must have been a magnificent icefall over this ridge broken by these rock towers; the old glacier bed below is an interesting spot where blocks of rock, great and small, some still poised on others, rest just as they were left, with short green herbage between.

My friend Parish and I enjoyed a perfect view from the Blindenhorn. Mt. Blanc and its attendant aiguilles were more prominent than I expected, also the whole village of Reckingen was, to my surprise, well clear of the second or middle summit.‡ Much, however, as we lauded the view, I am still convinced that for artistic effect the Oberland mountains gain as witnessed from peaks at the other side of Val Formazza over the depressed portion

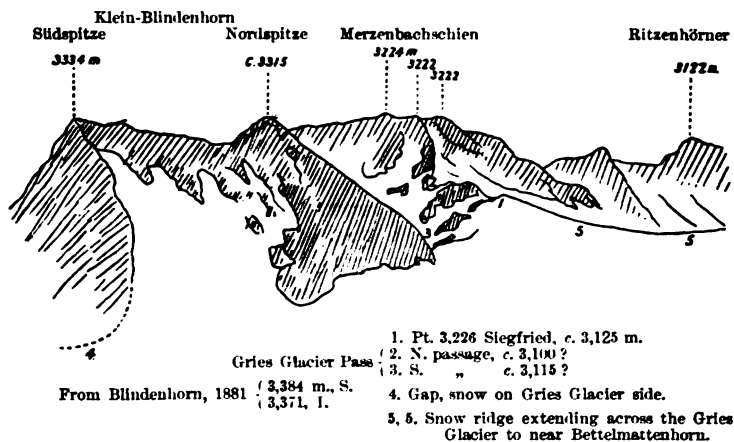
Pt. 2,831 to head a precipitous rock gully intercepting a more level traverse. The ridge S. of this glacier (Fiorina Pass, *ib.* vol. ii. page 410) may be reached by a gap immediately S. of the Fiorina (2,926 m.), which I crossed this year, but the way is rough.

* Visitors do not seem aware of a walk along the glacier side to high pastures where, with unusual facility, the inner glacier region is viewed. I find that the old goat-path to the Ban ravine with its *mauvais pas* remains, having been mistaken as to the existence of a new one (*Alpine Journal*, vol. xix. page 151). There is a practicable way at the N. corner, which in the descent keeps down to the lowest point next the torrent, when, a little below springs of water, it traverses right and then makes directly down.

† Higher and smaller than the two noticed, *Alpine Journal*, vol. xix. page 149 (footnote). From the Lebendun Pass I since tried to ascertain the watershed between this flow of the névé and the main stream into the Hohsand ravine. From 2,710, where it is decided, it seems to go towards 2,980, as far as a great bank extending from foot of 2,781 to the rocks north of the middle outlet (Torre Inferiore), which holds up a comparatively level snowfield, and afterwards up the middle of the upper slopes south of the N.-E. ridge of the Ofenhorn to the summit ridge.

‡ *Ibid.* vol. xix. page 150, where for 'Blinden Joch' read depression at head of Blindenthal.

of the main chain along the Gries Glacier.* Of the double-peaked lower mountain (Klein-Blindenhorn; see 'Alpine Journal,' vol. xix. p. 150, 2nd note) there seems to be no mention apart from the passages from 'Jahrbuch S.A.C.' (xiv. 605, xx. 170, xxi. 106) ad-duced in the 'Climbers' Guide,' pp. 53, 54. The point on this more than once (mehrmals) reached by Herr Kamlah, described as a *Schneekuppe*, from which, on ascent by way of the Hohstellibach,



the true Blindenhorn is first seen (xx. 169, 170), is unmistakably the N. summit and no other. From his express identification of it with the point marked 3,382 m. on Imfeld's panorama, *i.e.* that afterwards marked 3,334 m. on Siegfried (Wäber), it appears that in writing this descriptive account he had this one point in view as the only or principal summit after the Blindenhorn itself,

* I was afterwards favoured with a similar view from the Merzenbachschien (Sept. 2) The summit appears to be not as on S. map, but about 30 yards W. of a decided corner point where the ridge leaves the Gries Glacier; the latter, however, and a point N.E. of it, being each nearly as high. The village of Geschenen is seen down the Merzenthal. Both this and the Blindenthal are said to be traversed by smugglers in winter, and the Distelgrat (2,660 m.) would give access to the Sulzgrätli (2,730 m.), a low and easy gap N.E. of the Ritzenhörner, the top of which I reached from the S., the only practicable pass apparent in the ridge from the Merzenbachschien to the Faulhorn. Grat, Grätli, often denote the col as well as ridge, as Schwarzgrätli (Wäber). There seemed to be no direct way from the Merzenthal to the Gries Glacier except over the summit of the Merzenbachschien, approached by its W. ridge. All this upper region N. of this ridge, which I now first saw, seemed barren and uninviting. Pt. 3,226, S. map, a rock point (snow on the Gries Glacier side), at the head of the Hohstelli ravine, is considerably lower than the Merzenbachschien (3,224 m.), though higher than the Ritzenhörner. It divides two passages which may be made of the Gries Glacier Pass, and seemed when I was on it to be halfway between the Merzenbachschien and the nearer of the two lower summits of the Blindenhorn. The highest point is visible from the N. (and best) passage, and it is only from the other that the nearer point could be ascended by mistake.

referring to it again, when speaking of its local name, as the 'inferior northern summit' (xxi. 106). It may be inferred that his attention when he was on the spot had not been particularly directed to the further point, some 200 m. distant (the S. summit), which is in reality the summit pre-eminent among the Blindenhörner in the Reckingen view,* and which certainly he cannot be supposed to have visited. It would seem, therefore, that in these passages there is no certainty of an ascent of 3,334 m., except what can be based on the first (xiv. 605), which contains no description, nor any notice clearly distinguishing the two summits. 'The name,' writes Herr Wäber, 'is very well chosen. As all three summits—the Blindenhorn and the two points of the Klein-Blindenhorn—were formerly comprised by the name of Blindenhorn, the two lower points must take their name from the old general term.'

We went by Devero to Veglia.† The way before reaching the Valtendra Pass becomes a small path, traversing a steep declivity at some height, which might easily be missed in the reverse way, people being prone to go down the valley to Goglio. I stayed over a week at Veglia, which I now first saw. Both picturesque spots suffer from insufficient hotel accommodation; were they at the other side of the Alps they would be favourite resorts. Some may prefer Devero; but Veglia, with its broad expanse of pasture dotted with trees, struck me most. It has a mineral spring, which curiously issues under a glacier torrent, where it is walled up to prevent its being obliterated (the spot is marked 'sorgente' on the map). The easy ascent, past Lago d'Avino, of Pizzo Valgrande or Monte Carnera, well standing for a view in the angle between the Cairasca and Simplon Valleys, especially of the Fletschhorn range, is to be recommended.‡ Of interest is a high plateau, strewn with splintered slabs or planks of rock, that precipitously overhangs Lago Bianco. Summit follows summit till at last you look straight down to Binn. A gap in the terminal crags facing Veglia gives easy access to it, though the *débris* below requires phenomenal patience. (See also 'Climbers' Guide,' p. 20.)

From Devero on a later occasion I crossed a pass by the upper

* Referring to a sketch which I sent him, in which the aspect of this summit and the Blindenhorn from the N. summit is shown, Herr Wäber allows that 'it makes it quite clear' that a man ascending the N. summit by the above route 'may easily overlook the S. summit.'

† See Mr. Beachcroft's article, *Alpine Journal*, vol. xi. p. 395; also vol. xv. p. 266. On the way I crossed the S. Curzalma Pass, as recommended *ib.* vol. xix. p. 149, to the snow-tarn (Laghetto Nevoso). The level traverse is rough and best made along or near the crest. The Vannino side admits of a rapid descent when snow slopes take the place of a wilderness of large *débris*. In the note *ib.* p. 148 is a mistake: for 'Also the higher gap S.E. of' read 'From it I ascended.'

‡ I found an easy way by the N.E. ridge from nearly its lowest point. From the summit, an easy descent by the S. ridge to the huts above Alpien was apparent (joining the route from Passo Loccia Carnera to Gondo, *Climbers' Guide*, page 2).

Lakes of Busin, called Bocchetta della Valle* (about 2,600 m.), which is an interesting variation on the ordinary way to Tosa Falls, the scenery being superior. A useful track with good views over the lake, leaving the valley track where it begins to descend to the S. end of the latter, gradually mounts to Valle,† the principal of the many rifts in the upper part of the prairie-like plateau, whose green undulating expanse affords a pleasant foreground to the bold mountain shapes across the valley. A summit with a conspicuous cairn (Piccola Punta della Valle, 2,647 m.), which I reached a little above the pass on the S., offers a pleasant halting-place.‡ On the other side is a corresponding lofty prairie shelf supported by high cliffs over the valley of S. Antonio; from the N.E. extremity of which the route of the Busin Pass is easily reached.§

The walk from Veglia down to Varzo is uninteresting, and ends in irritating paved ways. From here I crossed the Colmaine—a vexatious pass, as the view from the top is obscured by the woods which cover the ridge. Passing the night at the village inn of Crodo—where the landlord followed me up to my room to make sure that I got a bed which was *più fino* than the other—I descended the road some way to a bridge at Pontemaglio, and followed an ascending track which brought me to a hamlet (Veglio), where, after some parley through an upstairs window, I obtained some welcome refreshment from an old couple in the last house, who, once set at their ease respecting the mysterious stranger, proved friendly and hospitable. They were much astonished when

* *Guida alle Alpi Centrali Italiane*, Brusoni, vol. i. page 175. Described also *Alpine Journal*, vol. xvii. page 50.

† From the first huts the upper path may be taken past a spring of water literally emerging from a rock to the open ground, where a way may be selected at pleasure to the col, seen right of three rocky points. From this point is also an agreeable way to Scatta Minojo or Passo del Vannino (in the reverse way a solitary hut near is a good landmark), across the middle part of the plateau, and by a good-sized lake in a secluded hollow, shortly before reaching the ordinary route, where there would be a capital site for a desirable hotel.

‡ Beyond was a second practicable gap, which Signor R. Gerla proposes to call Bocchetta della Valle Sud.

§ A steep path also was apparent from the S.W. end to the huts of Alta, which would be nearer, especially for Salecchio, whence is an upper track on this side, and avoid a tiresome cattle-way down from Alpe Giove. S. Antonio is reached by a good track from above the gorge of Foppiano, and travellers might well vary the ordinary route from Andermatten by taking this interesting high route to S. Rocco. It is a pleasing walk by Lago Antillone through picturesque scenery; at every turn is a pretty bit of foreground or a fresh view of the deep valley below, with beautiful beech-groves, graceful pines, luxurious ferns, and fine glacier-worn rocks, or bold cliffs. Below Salecchio the track abruptly descends at a conspicuous shrine in a staircase down a chasm, reaching the road beside some vertical rocks a little above S. Rocco. Lago Antillone (also Antillone) is noted for its aquatic flora (Brusoni, p. 178). The German name Punzingen is discontinued on Siegfried, and Signor Brusoni, who himself heard Boneylen at Foppiano, tells me that it is erroneous. That given me on the spot was pronounced Pünägen.

|| Or Pontemaglio, with remains of Roman bridge ('Brusoni,' p. 165).

I tendered them 2 francs, and, though evidently of the poorest, proceeded to add up the items, which came to less than half, but I left the honest souls rejoicing in the difference. My aim was the Passo di Larone, and from here a track gradually ascends past different groups of chalets; but rain coming on, I paused for shelter at the first set, which were deserted, and, tempted by a comfortable hay-loft, remained for the afternoon and night. The track, without quite ascending to the highest huts, passes under them and along the base of the upper rocks of Monte Larone. The existence of this remarkable and apparently undescribed passage, which has a formidable look, but in reality is a good track in constant use for cattle, would never be conjectured on looking up at these lofty cliffs from the bridge at Baceno.* After its airy traverse of terraces, steeply overlooking Val Antigorio, the track crosses Passo di Larone (1,977 m.) to the E. side of the ridge, and continues at a high level over a side col, with a refuge on it, Passo Colma Piana, 2,184 m., to pastures below Lago di Matogno, and thence over a low gap called Forcola (2,264 m.), to Cimalmotto, where I found the sleeping accommodation improved.

For my return to Val Antigorio I selected the Groppo Pass (2,498 m.), though the Croselli (2,454 m.), said to be traversed by cattle, seemed better known as a pass to S. Rocco. After an hour's walk by the stream-side a track across the frontier line mounts steeply up on the right to the pastures of Cravairola; a pleasant ascent follows, with gentle grass slopes and plentiful springs of water. There is a good view from the pass. The lower part of the way down to S. Rocco proved to be of that tiresome staircase kind which one prefers avoiding in a descent.†

On a later occasion (September 7) I ascended from Foppiano the

* The way from Crevola is by Montecrestese (hence at Cimalmotto I found the passage to Crevola called Montecrestesio), past the chapel of Madonna di S. Luca, with a good view of Monte Rosa over the Vale of Ossola, above which the track left is to be taken, the best probably being a small upper one starting where the rocks begin. (That right, however, is the regular and shorter way to Passo Colma Piana.) One of the finest mountain-walks in this district is by Montecrestese and a remarkable lofty bridge spanning the narrow gorge of the Isorno to Passo di Larecchio (2,035 m.). The views are varied and grand of the distant mountains, as the Monte Rosa and Fletschhorn ranges, set in a picturesque framework with the wooded crests of the ridge, along which the track ascends, over the wild Isorno ravine. Opposite are the bold, craggy summits of Pizzo la Scheggia (2,468 m.), and the foreground is of continual interest. Time, Bagni di Craveggia to Montecrestese (Altoggio), 7 hrs.; to Crevola, say 1½ hr. more, or to Bagni di Crodo, under 2 hrs. A pleasant terrace walk from Montecrestese also goes up Val Isorno to a pretty spot (Agarina) at the entrance to the upper ravines, with fine cliffs richly wooded at their base. A herdsman told me a cattle-path led from here to Cimalmotto in 5 hrs. See an unusually full account of this locality in *Guida dell' Ossola*, rewritten in Brusoni's above work.

† The way is directly down to the central huts (2,020 m.) seen on a curious projecting spur under the pass. Then either left to other huts across the ravine, from which the descent to S. Rocco is straight down the steep ridge bounding the ravine, or down to the huts seen on the right below, whence is a way down by bridge at Passo to Foppiano.

Cramek ravine. As, temporarily missing the track, I was making up a grass gully, I met with one of those mishaps which show how impossible it is, whatever care one takes, to guard against accidents. A large block of rock on which I rested my hand to help myself up with came instantly down. I believe I instinctively slipped aside, but in brushing past me it knocked me backwards over, and had it caught me fair it must have been a serious matter. There was nothing to lead me to expect such a dislodgment; the inclination was little, and the rock fragments long imbedded in the surface. Above the lake at the head of the ravine I reached a gap N.E. of the Sonnenhorn (S. Cramek Pass, 2,547 m., I., 2,537, S. map),* which plainly was easily accessible from Cimalmotto. This offers a preferable and more direct passage thence to Foppiano, the Cramek ravine not being unpleasant to traverse. A few feet below the top was unaccountably a small spring of water.

THE ALPINE CLUB PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION OF MAY 1900.

THE annual exhibition held in the Club Rooms last May contained a fine collection of photographs, and although perhaps the general standard was not so high as last year, there was much good individual work.

We must first mention the two lady exhibitors. Mrs. Maine, the

* Unnoticed on both maps, but known at Foppiano. The *Guida dell' Ossola* (p. 108) only notices the Passo di Cramek, 2,549 m. (Crameggpass, 2,518 m., S. map), near the Rizoberg, to Bosco (Gurin). There is no track from Cramek to the S. Furka ravine, but a rough way may be found, as it has been reached from Andermatten. I was told (1880) that the S. Furka was known at Bosco as Stalden Furka, Unterimstalde being German (patois) for Foppiano, and used by natives going with horses in preference to the N. Furka, which is littered with *débris* (cf. *Climbers' Guide*, page 63). Herr Wäber informs me that Stalden is an old German word meaning a slope on a road, applied to streets at Bern leading down to bridges; Unter dem Stalden (patois. Unterimstalde, in Ebel's *Guide*, 1810, Unter-Stalde), below such a slope. I learn from Signor Brusoni, who in his *Guida* has Unterstalden (so, too, 'Murray'), that Unterwald for Foppiano is wrong. As to other passes over this range, the Cazoli Pass is preferable to the Forcolaccia, which is uninviting, with a dreary ascent of over 5 hours from Bignasco. It may be easily reached from the N. Furka route. Bleak desolation marks the lower Calneggia ravine, but a delightful spot above the fine waterfall, where the stream glides to its one great leap in a polished channel of grooved marble-like rock, is worth a visit from Bignasco. The Halbhoren (so in patois Ofenhoren, &c.) or Sciolti has the best view of any of these passes, the Antigorio vista with Mte. Rosa beyond being very fine. The pleasantest way down to Formazza from this or the Tamier Pass is by the brow marked 2,169 m., which has an unrivalled view of the valley. From Tosa Falls the most interesting passage to Val Bavona is over the Tamierhorn, which is easy on both sides, except, of course, that of the Basodino itself. This word is pronounced Basodino, or simply Basodin, on the Formazza side, Basodino on the Maggia side (Wäber); cf. Colle di Vanin (Vannino). In Val Maggia words like Bignasco are commonly clipped, so Bignasc', Cev', Busc', &c. There is no direct way under the Tamierhorn to the Tamier Pass worth trying; there seems to be a way near the Schwarzsee, but with descent into an intermediate gorge.