whom were delegates from the Trentino. At about four o'clock the proceedings came to an end, and we dispersed.

I am sure that all the foreign representatives, including myself, departed full of good wishes for the continued prosperity of the Italian Alpine Club, and of gratitude to its members for their kindness and courtesy.

J. E. C. EATON.

LE PAIN DE SUCRE (AIGUILLES DU SOREILLER).

WHEN describing one of his ascents, cf. 'A.J.' xxviii. 80 (New Expeditions), Dr. Guido Mayer remarked:

'Dr. Coolidge and M.M. H. Duhamel and F. Perrin give the name "Pain de Sucre" to a point on the ridge of the Aiguilles du Soreiller which was ascended in 1877, cf. "The Central Alps of the Dauphiny," 2nd edit., 1905, page 55.

'According to unanimous local statements the name, however, belongs to the gigantic rock tooth, forming on three sides unapproachable precipices 400 m. high, and which the above-mentioned authorities call the "fine rock needle which forms the S. end of the S. arête of the Pain de Sucre."'

In a postcard addressed to the Editor of the ALPINE JOURNAL Dr. Coolidge remarks, *inter alia*:—

'The name P. de S. belongs to the peak so named in my book, not to his (Mayer's) obelisk. See "Ann. C.A.F." 1877, p. 257, where the two are carefully distinguished on the authority of old Gaspard.'

The following extracts from the paper alluded to (by M. Edouard Rochat) bear on the point:

'L'ascension du Pain de Sucre, montagne qui domine le Glacier de la Selle.' . . .

'Bientôt on aperçoit devant soi le Pain de Sucre, qui est une des pointes de l'Aiguille du Soreiller, puis un peu sur la droite une tranche de rocher qui ressemble à une immense lame de couteau, et que je crois absolument inabordable.' . . .

'La carte du Pelvoux 1.40000 porte 4 altitudes différentes . . . ce sont en allant de l'Ouest à l'Est les côtes 3320, 3317, 3358, 3387 m. . . . Je pense que la pointe de l'Aiguille du Soreiller désignée dans le pays sous le nom de Pain de Sucre a 3358 m. de hauteur, mais je ne l'affirme point.'

It is obvious, therefore, that when this article was written, nearly forty years ago, Père Gaspard, who led the party, was understood to indicate the name Pain de Sucre as belonging to one of the points of the main arête of the Aiguilles du Soreiller. Four years later, however, we find no less an authority than M. H. Duhamel

(cf. *Annuaire C.A.F.* 1881, p. 5) apparently applying the name Pain de Sucre to the 'pic bizarrement effilé qui se dresse au milieu du cirque,' and which is none other than Meyer's obelisk!

If we now turn to the ALPINE JOURNAL, vol. xiv. p. 378, which covers the year 1888, we find the following: 'The descent was made by a steep snow couloir to the Soreiller basin in full view of the crater-like Tête du Soreiller and with a remarkably sharp aiguille called Pain de Sucre straight in front.' This name was presumably given to the Aiguille or 'Mayer's Obelisk' on the authority of the local guides of the expedition. It is somewhat disconcerting to note that they were old Gaspard and J. B. Rodier. It would appear therefore that unless the traveller of 1877 or the travellers of 1888 misunderstood Gaspard he had between these dates altered his opinion as to where the name 'Pain de Sucre' belonged, and at the later date applied it to 'Mayer's Obelisk' and not to one of the points on the main Soreiller arête. On the analogy of the Pain de Sucre on the Requin-Plan arête the name seems to be applied to a prominent or striking tooth or tower on an arête and is, in this respect, more applicable to 'Mayer's Obelisk' than to one of the points on the Soreiller arête. The 'fine rock needle' or 'lame de couteau' which M. Rochat considered absolutely inaccessible and which forms the S. end of a great buttress at right angles to the main arête, the junction being point 3358, is the point ascended by Dr. Guido Mayer with Angelo Dibona on June 27 last, as recorded on p. 80 of the present volume. Dr. Mayer originally proposed to name this point 'Aiguille Dibona,' but when he got back to La Bérarde all the guides present declared that M. Rochat had made a mistake, that the point 3358 ascended by him bore no name, and that the name Pain de Sucre was applied locally to the Aiguille ascended by Dr. Mayer. Dr. Mayer made subsequent inquiries of other guides, who confirmed the statement as to the present practice. It would appear therefore that the younger guides follow the nomenclature of 1888.

Dr. Mayer felt compelled in response to the invitation contained in the Preface to 'The Central Alps of the Dauphiny' to point out this discrepancy.

It appears to be difficult, at his great age, to get any information from Père Gaspard.

Dr. Mayer does not, of course, *lay claim* to the name Pain de Sucre for his summit; he simply states the name which *at the present time* is given to it locally, and it is, of course, not within his power to alter this.

In any case the point ascended by Dr. Mayer is so outstanding that no confusion can occur whatever name it may finally bear.

The name 'Aiguille Dibona' has sufficient precedent in other personal names in the district to be a very proper one, and as the name Pain de Sucre in the Coolidge 'Guide' and the Duhamel map,

both of course authoritative documents, to the authors of which every climber who visits Dauphiné is under the greatest obligation, is already allocated to the Aiguille du Soreiller 3358, Dr. Mayer will no doubt adopt the other name to indicate his summit in Alpine literature, whatever the local name may be.

Dr. Mayer further points out that while Dr. Coolidge's 'The Central Alps of the Dauphiny' places the Pain de Sucre of 1913 at the S. end of the S. arête of the Aiguille du Soreiller 3358, the Duhamel map only gives the Aiguille 3317 a S. arête and none to 3358. It should be noted that M. Rochat is less definite as to the point to which the name Pain de Sucre is to be attributed than is the Guidebook. A careful study of the descriptions of the routes up the four Aiguilles du Soreiller in 'The Central Alps of the Dauphiny' would however appear to confirm the conclusion as to the point reached by M. Rochat therein arrived at, and in this case the very valuable map of M. Duhamel will need some correction. It will be obvious that Dr. Mayer does not travel with his eyes shut, and his observations will doubtless be very welcome to those compilers of Climbers' Guides to whom we owe so much.

Since writing the above, I have received the following letter from Dr. Guido Mayer:

'Vienna, 17th May 1914.

'To-day I send you copy of a letter from M. Fouilliand:

'"Lyon, le 15 Mai 1914.

'"Monsieur et cher collègue,—J'ai bien reçu vos lettres du 8 mai et du 13 mai. Le guide Dévouassoud Gaspard (l'un des fils du guide Gaspard) auquel j'avais écrit me répond qu'il est *absolument d'accord* avec Rodier: Le nom de *Pain de Sucre* est unanimement réservé à la pointe que vous avez gravie en 1913 et n'est pas du tout appliqué à l'une des aiguilles du Soreiller.

'"J'écris à ce sujet à M. Coolidge."*

'You see that I was quite right when I corrected the appellation (or better misnomer) of the "Climbers' Guide." Perhaps Mr. Coolidge who has only spoken of the name in private letters [it will be noted that Dr. Coolidge wrote officially to the Editor of the ALPINE JOURNAL] will prefer to publish nothing about the "Pain de Sucre" in English or French Journals. But I think he does not know of the letter of the guide Rodier, . . .

'I have received a letter from M. Henri Duhamel, forwarded

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* Translation:—'The guide Dévouassoud Gaspard (one of the sons of the guide Gaspard) . . . replies that he is *absolutely in accordance* with Rodier: The name Pain de Sucre is unanimously reserved for the point which you climbed in 1913 and is not at all applied to one of the Aiguilles du Soreiller.'

to the address of M. Fouilliand, in which he states that he would try to finish the controversy about Pain de Sucre by adopting the name of *Cime du Pain de Sucre* for the summit climbed by M. Rochat and the name of *Aiguille du Pain de Sucre* for the aiguille climbed by Dibona and myself.

'Your very obliged
'GUIDO MAYER.'

Annexed is a copy of the letter from Jean Baptiste Rodier, fils, to Dr. Mayer, a copy of which was offered to Dr. Coolidge:

'La Bérarde, le 5-5-14.

'Monsieur le Docteur Guido Mayer.

'Monsieur,—J'ai la douleur de vous dire que mon père auquel vous vous adressez (pour le nom de l'aiguille dans la Montagne d'Amont des Étages) est décédé le 7 avril à la suite d'une longue et cruelle maladie.

'Enfin je suis moi-même tout à votre disposition pour quelque renseignement que ce soit et dont vous pourrez avoir besoin.

'Et j'ai l'honneur de vous dire que *moi et mes camarades* ne connaissent cette Aiguille que sous le nom de "Pain de Sucre," et ce n'est donc que sous ce nom qu'elle a été nommé jusqu'à présent.*

'Agréez, Monsieur, s'il vous plaît, mes sentiments respectueux et dévoués.

(Signed) 'JEAN BAPTISTE RODIER (fils).

'Guide à la Bérarde en Oisans par Venosc, Isère, France.'

It will thus be seen that both these guides entirely support Dr. Mayer's statement.

M. Fouilliand, editor of the *Revue Alpine*, has had the courtesy to send me for perusal the letter from M. Henri Duhamel, a name as well known as it is highly honoured among all mountaineers. In the most charming style the writer deals with the question at great length, and makes the suggestion stated in Dr. Mayer's letter to me. I venture, however, to think that it will lead to confusion to have a cime and an aiguille du Pain de Sucre, and to adhere to the suggestion to name Dr. Mayer's point the Aiguille Dibona. M. Duhamel's letter contains the following characteristic words:

'Personnellement je sais toujours fort gré aux alpinistes qui veulent bien me permettre de rectifier la carte du Pelvoux. J'ai profondément regretté que les appels faits par moi à ce sujet, en particulier lors de chaque réédition de ma carte, soient demeurés à

* Translation:—'And I have the honour to tell you that *I and my comrades* only know this Aiguille under the name of "Pain de Sucre," and this is hence the only name by which it has been called up to now.'

presque complètement sans réponse. Aussi M. G. Mayer peut-il être certain que ses observations ne sauraient être autrement qu'accueillies avec déférence par moi.' *

J. P. FARRAR.

THE ALPINE CLUB LIBRARY.

The following works have been added to the Library this year:—

Club Publications.

Akad. Alpenklub Bern. VIII. Jahresbericht 1912–1913. 1914
9 × 6¼: pp. 18.
New expeditions: *O. A. Hug*, Gde Dent de Morcles, I. Aufst. ü. d. N.-Wand: Gr. Muveran, I. Aufst. ü. d. N.-Grat: *E. Häberli*, Bietschorn, I. Abst. ü. d. N.-Flanke d. Sporns.

Akad. Alpen-Club Zürich. XVII. Jahres-Bericht für das Jahr 1913. 1914
9 × 6: pp. 47: portraits of E. Wagner and F. Korrodi.
Among the 'Neue Touren' are:
G. Finch, Tälihorn N.-Grat: Stecknadelhorn O.-Flanke: *J. Heller*, Mittl. Blaubergst. W.-Grat u. S.-Wand Abstieg: *G. Miescher*, Stäfelpass Ueberschreitung: Gr. Windgälle W.-Grat im Aufstieg: *E. Schaub*, Sirtenturm: Pfaffenturm W.-Grat: M. Kurz, Poncione di Manegorio: Kühbodenhorn O.-Grat: Poncione di Rovino, Abstieg n. S.: P. di Pesciora O.-Wand: Saashörner: *G. Finch*, Bifertenstock W.-Grat: Porphyr, N.-Flanke: *P. Schucan*, P. Serengia: P. d. Plattas O.-Grat: P. Platun N.-Grat: P. Sampnoir S.-Grat: P. Git S.-Grat: Tuors: Paradis: *R. Staub*, Cima di Ruggiolo Traversierung: Corno di Campo S.-Wand.

Akad. Alpen-Verein Berlin. X. Jahresbericht 1913. 1913
9¾ × 6½: pp. 54: portraits of H. Kath and K. v. Mossengeil.
First ascents recorded are:—*E. Birk*, Pizzo Coro: *A. Heinze*, Rjovina N. W.-Wand.

Appalachian Mountain Club. Register for 1914.
6 × 4¼: pp. 98.

Associazione 'Libertas' Fascio Alpinisti. Bollettino sociale per l'anno 1913.
5¼ × 3½: pp. 16. Torino, 1913
'Diffondere fra gli operai l'amore per le escursioni alpine e per tutte le sani manifestazioni sportive.'

C.A.F. La Montagne. Revue mensuelle. 9me année. 1913
8¾ × 5¾: pp. xxxvi, 708: ill.
Among the articles are the following:—
H. Barth, Les alpes du Sanntal.
A. Viallat, Premières escalades aux Aigs. de Rieutort.
A. Schrader, Gavarnie et Arazas.
A. Cayla, Brêche Joseph Turc.
M. Bal, Quelques sommets pyrénéens: ascensions sans guides.
V. de Cessole, Ascensions nouvelles à la cime sud de l'Argentera.
J. d'Ussel, La Crête des Tempêtes, premier passage.
J. Wehrlin, Le Col des Cristaux et les Courtes.
H. Biendl, A travers les Dolomites de Sexten.

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* 'Personally I am always greatly obliged to climbers who are good enough to assist me to correct the map of the Pelvoux. I always profoundly regretted that the appeals made by me for such help, especially at each revision of my map, remained almost entirely without response. M. G. Mayer may therefore be certain that his observations cannot be received by me otherwise than with deference.'