

Italy: O. Barbier, *Nuove Confini*.
Japan: Inaka.
Kamet: Geogr. Journal.
Mont Blanc: H. Ferrand, *Eboulement*.
 — C. Gos, *Le vainqueur*.
 — C. Vallot, *Massif du M.B.*
Mount Everest: Geogr. Journal.
 — Mount-Everest Expedition.
 — Nippgen, J., *Mont Everest*.
 — Onslow, H., *Roof of World*.
Mountaineering: G. W. Young, *Mountain Craft*.
Mythen: *S.A.C. Mythen*.
National Parks: H. O. Reif, *America's N.P.*
New Zealand: G. W. Young, *Mountain Craft*.
Norway: G. W. Young, *Mountain Craft*.

Obituary: A. M. Kellas.
Olympus: Geogr. Journal.
Pyrenees: *C. A. Españ.*
 — *Fédn. Soc. pyr.*
 — A. Meillon, *Cauterets*.
 — G. W. Young, *Mountain Craft*.
Photography: G. W. Young, *Mountain Craft*.
Pico de Tendenera: *C.A. Españ.*
Railways: *Séjourné, Traversées*.
Sierra de Gredos: *C.A. Españ.*
Sierra Nevada: *C.A. Españ.*
Ski: A. Lunn, *Summer ski-ing*.
 — G. W. Young, *Mountain Craft*.
Snow: *Recueil d. travaux*.
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 — G. W. Young, *Mountain Craft*.
Sulitälma: *Svenska Turist*.
Vénéon: *Recueil d. travaux*.

NEW EXPEDITIONS.

Graians.

COL DE CHALANSON (3327 m. = 10,916 ft., I. map. Cf. Ball, 'Western Alps,' pp. 261, 264).

July 10, 1921.—Lt.-Col. E. L. Strutt, with Pierre Blanc of Bonneval-sur-Arc. Party left Bonneval in perfect weather at 03.55, and by the Vallonet Glacier attained the Col du Greffier (3112 m., French map) at 07.30. Leaving again at 08.10, they followed the route of the Albaron (3662 m., French map), skirting the upper névés of the Evettes Glacier as far as the Selle d'Albaron (cf. Ball, p. 261), attained at 09.30. Thence bearing S.E., they followed the ridge, descending slightly, to the lowest depression between the Albaron and the Piccola Ciamarella (3505 m., French map). Shortly after leaving this point the party, owing to the heat and the quantity of fresh snow which had fallen two days previously, abandoned their intention of climbing the Ciamarella (3676 m., French map) and returned to the said depression or Col de Chalanson.

On the N. side of the col, an excessively steep and narrow icy curtain descends direct to the surface of the Evettes Glacier. This slope is some 750 ft. high, and is bounded to the E. by rock slabs, flush with the slope and barely emerging from the ice, while to the W. a vertical rock wall, crowned with heavy corniches, extends as far as the Selle d'Albaron.

Finding that about 1 ft. of fresh snow, still in good condition, was resting on the ice-slope, the party, at 10.10, descended backwards, kicking steps, down this slope, which must average fully 55°-60°,

till they arrived at a point some 50 ft. above the bergschrund. Here the snow vanished, and after cutting 30 steps in hard ice set at an extremely high angle, they were able to jump down and over the schrund without difficulty, at 11.00. Bearing N.N.E. with some trouble from crevasses, the party joined the route of the Col de Sea, and by this route descended to the Réfuge des Evettes and Bonneval.

Pierre Blanc informs me that only once had he previously seen snow on the N. slope in such condition as to warrant a descent, and, on this occasion, being with a weak party, the crossing could not be attempted. Our descent was made under absolutely safe conditions, although an *ascent*, owing to the overhang of the bergschrund, would probably have proved impracticable. The S. slope of the pass towards the Glacier du Collerin (and Balme) is a gentle snow-walk.

Not being certain that the pass was identical with Ball's Col de Chalanson, so named by M. Charles Rabot in 1878 (*C.A.F. Annuaire*, 1878, pp. 250-1), and that this name was already adopted by French, British, and Italian authorities, these latter in 1889 and (?) earlier, we called the pass 'Col de l'Entente.'

I am deeply indebted to Mr. Coolidge for his kindly topographical and bibliographical assistance.

E. L. S.

Dauphiné.

THE N.W. OR VALJOUFFREY FACE OF PIC D'OLAN (3578 m.=11,739 ft.). M. Paul Guiton, with Célestin Bernard of La Chapelle en Valjouffrey. August 5, 1921.

The party left the Cabane du Chatellarat, in Valjouffrey, at 4.30 A.M., followed the route to the Brèche d'Olan as far as the névé, which forms a lake (6.45), then made for the snow couloir which discharges on to this névé, took to the rocks of its right bank, crossed it higher up and then an arête, reaching thus the rocky cirque under the Pic (8.30). They then climbed a blackish chimney which descends from the summit of the second *barre* between the Brèche and the Pic. They quitted this at two-thirds of its height, and traversed to the right on wide *vires*. A short climb led them to the ridge, where they joined (10.30), at the actual foot of the Pic, the La Lavey route, by which the summit was reached at 12.30.

M. Guiton speaks with enthusiasm of the interest of this climb, and recommends the construction of a refuge above the *Cabane de bergers de la Maye*, at about 2100 m.

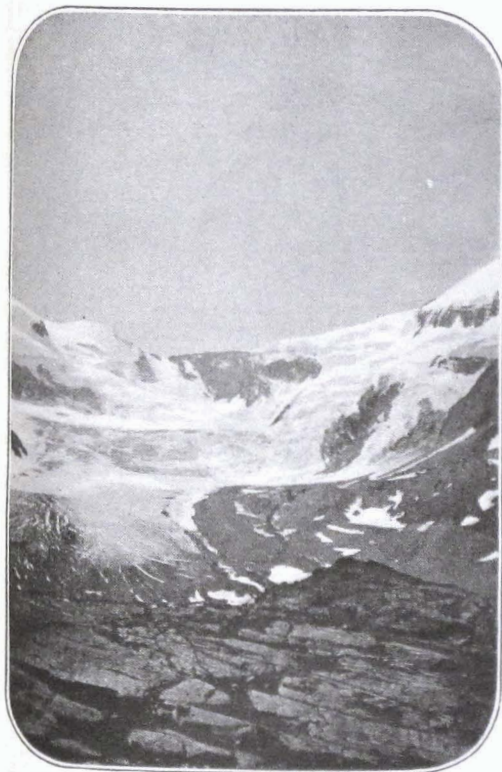
Mont Blanc Group.

MONT DOLENT (3823 m.=12,543 ft.), BY THE S.W. FACE.—Sⁱ G. F. Gugliermi and F. Ravelli; Sⁱ S. Noci, G. Quaglia, and E. Locchi. August 17, 1920.

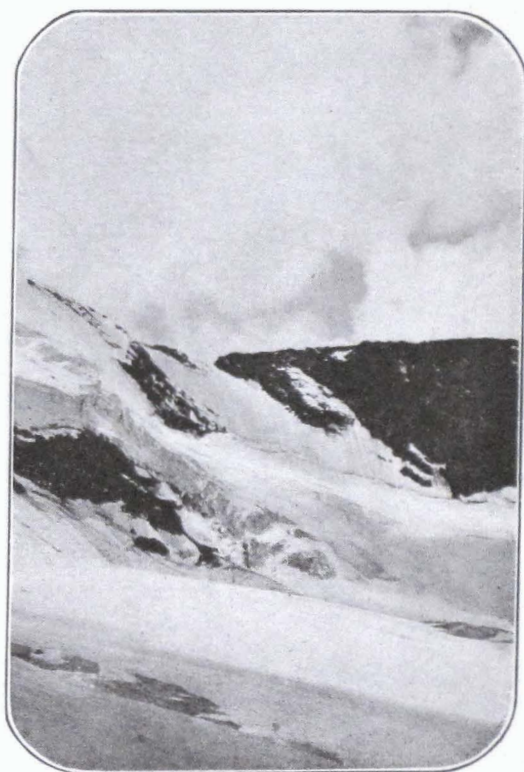
The two parties left the Triolet hut at 7.30 A.M., weather being



N. FACE OF MÖNCH
from Lauberhorn.



R. W. Lloyd.



R. W. Lloyd.

COL DE CHALANSON

from Réfuge des Evettes.

from E. base of Colle Tonnini.



G. F. Gugliermi.

S.W. FACE OF MT. DOLENT.

uncertain, and followed the usual route round Les Mts. Rouges to the upper plateau of the Glacier de Pré de Bar, out of which the S.W. face rises steeply 600 m. high. The route followed has been marked on the illustration by Signor Gugliermi himself. The middle of the face is seamed by a great and, immediately to the right, by a parallel smaller snow couloir. The parties crossed the *rimaie* to gain the first rocks of the right bank of the smaller couloir, whence up good rocks and very steep ice-slopes they gained the névés which feed this couloir. They then bore left-handed (W.) and reached the rock arête forming the left bank of the great couloir, which they followed, bearing eventually left up the centre of the upper face (no special difficulties) to the summit (17.45). Actual walking, about 7 hours, but in good conditions probably 5 or 6.

Signor Gugliermi thinks that the striking grandeur of the S.W. face renders the above route preferable to the somewhat monotonous, ordinary way by the S.E. flank.

AIGUILLE DES GLACIERS (3834 m. = 12,579 ft.).—Neither the last edition of Kurz's Guide nor the Guide of the Ö.A.C. mention any route up this peak from the Glacier de Trélatête other than that by the Col des Glaciers. On July 12, 1921, Messrs. R. Bicknell, C. A. Elliott, H. E. L. Porter, and L. G. Shadbolt left the Pavillon de Trélatête. Having ascended the Glacier de Trélatête till opposite the Col des Glaciers, they thought it probable that a very much shorter route could be found by avoiding the Col des Glaciers and ascending to the W. ridge by a subsidiary rock ridge which bounds on the E. the nameless tributary glacier descending from the Col des Glaciers. After some slight difficulty in getting from the ice on to the rocks at the foot of the ridge, they unroped and climbed without difficulty of any sort straight up to the main W. ridge. The point at which this ridge was struck is about 200 mètres above and a full kilomètre to the E. of the Col des Glaciers. The subsidiary ridge is clearly and accurately laid down on the Barbey-Imfeld map. It had been intended to descend from the top direct to the head of the Glacier d'Estellette, but in a year of bare ice and falling stones this route as seen from above was far from tempting, and the descent was made by the S. ridge over rock which was in many places excessively rotten but nowhere difficult.

Time of ascent (excluding halts) .	. 8 hours 10 minutes
Time of descent to Purtud .	. 5 „ 30 „

Pennines.

LAQUINJOCH (3497 m. = 11,474 ft.). July 24, 1921. Messrs. S. L. Courtauld and E. G. Oliver, with Adolf and Alfred Aufdenblatten. spent the night in a bivouac on Hohsaas (about three hours' walking from Simplon village).

Left the bivouac at 1.50 A.M. and crossed Fletschhorn Glacier to P. 2764. Thence up the Hohletrift Glacier, which was very crevassed, to the foot of a rib of red rocks which fell from a point on the N. arête of the Weissmies immediately to the S. of the Laquinjoch, 5.20 (half-hour's halt on glacier).

Climbed straight up rocks, avoiding the couloirs. The rocks are steep and mostly rotten, with one or two difficult slabs.

Reached the N. arête of the Weissmies at the first gendarme S. of the col, 9.20.

Thence we reached the col in a few minutes, and descended by easy Hohlaub Glacier to Saas.

This route appears to be safer and better than the ordinary one, which traverses across the rocks of the S.E. face of the Laquinhorn, and apparently diverges from our route near P. 2764 without touching the Hohletrift Glacier.

Bernese Oberland.

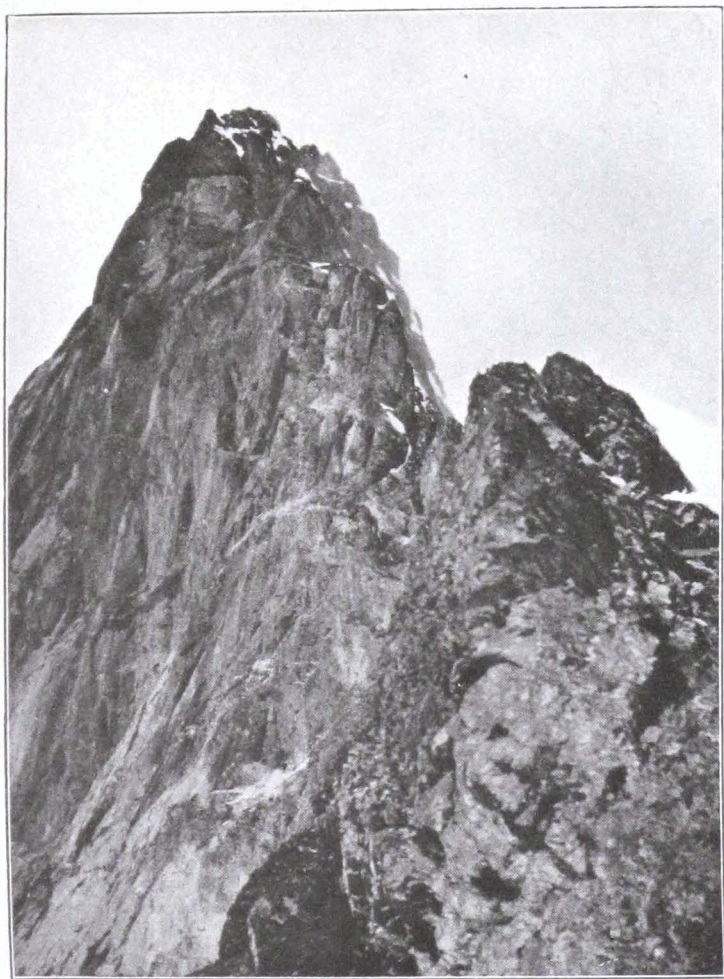
KLEIN WANNEHORN (3717 m. = 12,195 ft.).—On July 23, 1921, Dr. O. K. Williamson, with Heinrich Fux, ascended and descended this peak by a route which differs in part from those previously described. They reached, *viâ* the Märjelen Alp, the small glacier which falls away E. from the arête joining the Klein Wannehorn to the Strähllhörner. They ascended and traversed the easy slopes of this to the arête of their peak not far S. of P. 3330 m. Along this ridge, by firm enjoyable rocks, they passed over P. 3330, and then traversed on the W. side of the ridge by a rock-face, which although steep and interesting was not, generally speaking, difficult. They thus reached a snow col on the arête, and ascended the western slopes by good snow, with at times a little ice, to the summit ridge a little to the N. of the top, and along this easy ridge to the highest point.

Time (excluding halts) of ascent	.	6 hours 40 minutes
„ „ of descent	.	4 „ 40 „
Total	.	11 hours 20 minutes

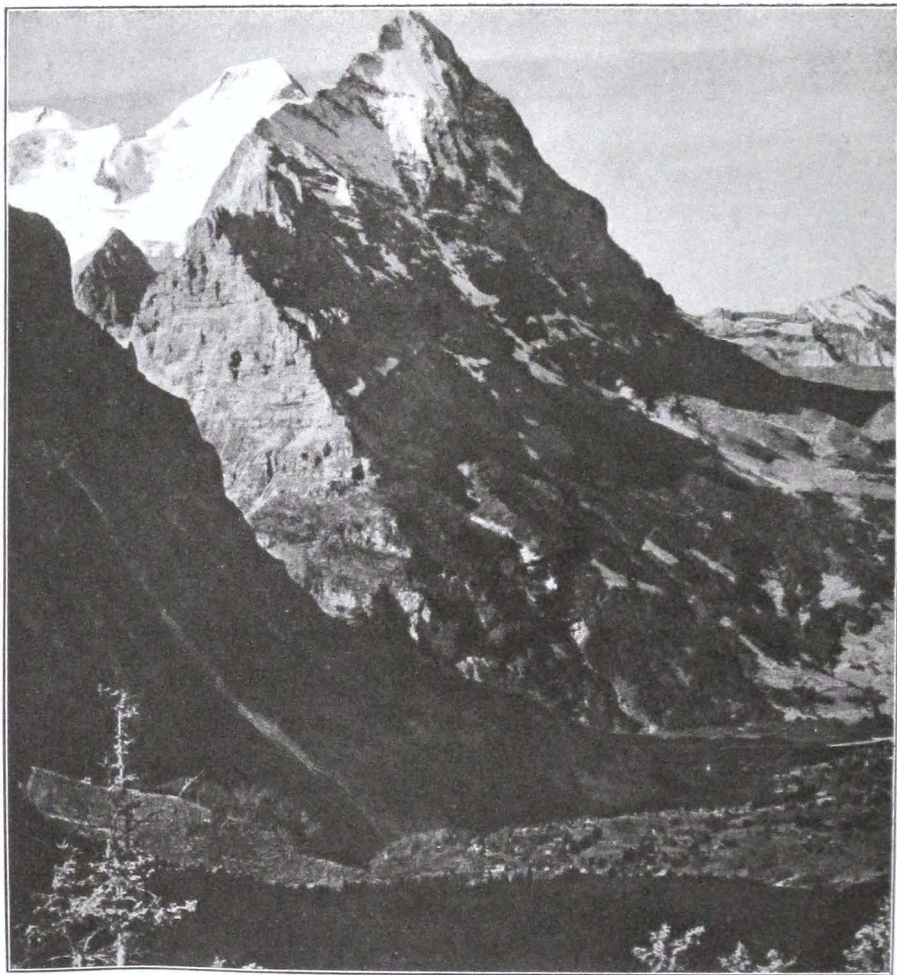
The portion of the climb from the time of striking the arête S. of P. 3330 to the snow col occupied about 1 hr. 20 m., and seems to be new.

EIGER (3974 m. = 13,035 ft.), BY THE E. (MITTELLEGI) RIDGE. September 10, 1921. Mr. Yuko Maki, of the Japanese Alpine Club, with the guides Fritz Amatter, Fritz Steuri, and Samuel Brawand, all of Grindelwald.

The party left the Eismeer station on September 9 at 11.30 A.M. and reached the Mittellegi ridge from the S., and then went along the ridge to a bivouac about 2 hours below the big gendarme,



GREAT GENDARME AND FINAL ARÊTE.
(Mittellegi).



MITTELLEGI ARÊTE AND FACE OF EIGER
from Gt. Scheidegg path.

P. 3687 m. of Siegfr. map, which they reached between 4 and 5 in the afternoon.

Left on September 10 at 7 A.M. and reached the big gendarme at 9, and left it at 10 A.M., whence it took them 7 hours to overcome the next 200 m. This was done by the help of a pole $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, which was provided with hooks, and by driving in iron stanchions, the work being greatly hampered by fresh powdery snow. The summit was reached at 7.15 P.M., and the Eiger Glacier station on September 11 at 2.30 A.M.

We are indebted for details to a letter from Amatter to Mr. G. Hasler, further to Mr. Othmar Gurtner of Lauterbrunnen, a well-known authority on the Oberland. Mr. Gurtner mentions that Amatter led throughout, ably backed up by Steuri, that a 30 m. silk rope, a 30 m. A.C. rope, and 60 m. of English reserve cord were taken, and that Burgener's axe, left in 1885 at the top of the steep pitch, which is the crux of the climb, was still there. A newspaper report says the guides received 1000 frs. per man. To Mr. Gurtner we are also much indebted for the photographs.

[This arête had previously been *descended* (after an attempt to ascend it):

1. In 1885 by Herrn M. v. Kuffner, with Alexander Burgener, J. M. Biner, and Alois Kalbermatten, all of the Valais.

2. In 1904 by Mr. G. Hasler, with Christian Jossi (Vater) and Fritz Amatter, both of Grindelwald.

Mr. Hasler made with F. Amatter in the same year an attempt to *ascend* the ridge, and repeated the attempt in 1906 with a lady (now Mrs. Hasler) and Heinrich Fuhrer. On each occasion the W. foot of the great gendarme was reached, conditions preventing further progress.

Mr. J. Grande, with Amatter in 1912, the Grindelwald guides E. and A. Steuri in the same year, and Herr Pfann and an Austrian comrade in 1921, reached the same point.

The earlier attempts of the Messrs. Hartley in 1874; of Mr. P. W. Thomas with J. M. Biner in 1878; of Messrs. J. O. Maund and Seymour Hoare in 1879, and of Messrs. J. O. Maund and J. Baumann, with Jaun, A. Maurer and Emile Rey, in 1881, are recorded in the JOURNAL. The highest point attained was the top of the great gendarme. Maund's very vivid description of the 1881 attempt in 'A.J.' xi. 35 *seq.* is well worth reading.

In 1885 Messrs. W. W. Graham and Emil Boss, with Ulrich Kaufmann, and the same year a party of Grindelwald guides, are believed to have reached the W. foot of the great gendarme.]

FRÜNDENHORN (3367 m. = 11,044 ft.), BY THE W. RIDGE. July 18, 1921. Herren Hans Lauper, A.A.C.B., and Max Liniger, A.A.C.Z., left a bivouac at the foot of the Fründenhorn at a height of 2557 m., on the Kandersteg side, at 6.30 A.M., and arrived at the Fründenjoch

at 8 o'clock.—From the Joch they followed the ridge, occasionally keeping on the N. side until pulled up by the first big step. The direct ascent of this step would probably be very difficult. They followed a ledge which brought them in a horizontal direction round the S. flank of the step for a distance of about 45 m., where a gully gave access to the foot of the second big step, which was climbed directly (very difficult and exposed). Less difficult rocks led to a red-brown overhang, which provided further very difficult climbing, after which the summit was reached without further difficulty. Time, Fründenjoch to the summit, 3½ hours.

GROSSHORN, W. SUMMIT (3720 m. = 12,202 ft.), BY THE N. RIDGE. July 26, 1921. The same party.—Left Obersteinberg at 1 A.M., and Schmadribrunnen at 4 A.M. After bad rock and a small patch of snow, they gained a step in the ridge, on which they found a small cairn dating back to some early attempt. A steep step in the ridge led from this point to a snow-ridge. Following the rock ridge, broken in places by steep snow-ridges, they reached the Grosshorn (W. summit, 3720 m.) at 12.10 P.M.

MÖNCH (4105 m. = 13,464 ft.), BY THE N. FACE. July 23, 1921. The same party.—E. of the well-known Eis-nollen of the N. ridge is a small patch of rock. Leaving the Eiger Glacier station at 1.45 A.M., Messrs. Liniger and Lauper gained these rocks *viâ* the much-crevassed glacier and over unreliable rocks. At 6.30 they left the rocks and ascended over a steep snow-slope, a difficult bergschrund, and steep ice to a band of limestone rock which cuts horizontally through the whole N. face. The ascent of this band was very difficult; its summit, which is at the top of the big snow-slope in the middle of the picture, was reached at 10 o'clock. A steep ice-slope led further to an ill-defined rock ridge, which was followed without exceptional difficulty being encountered almost to its summit, where it was left for another similar ridge, after which the E. ridge and finally the summit were reached (4.30 P.M.).

ENGELHÖRNER, MAIN RIDGE DIRECT UP W. WALL. August 11, 1921. Major M. G. Bradley and Niklaus Kohler of Meiringen.—Leaving Rosenlauri at 3.30 A.M. and keeping to the left of the glacier stream, the party reached the rock face directly under the Frog's Head in one hour. Steep stretches of rock and traverses on grass bands led to the 'Mittagsplatte' at 7.5. From here a slight descent was made into the great water-worn couloir descending from the Gross Engelhorn, and a direct route up the watercourse was followed. Much rotten rock and some falling stones were encountered, and the angle was very steep. Scarpetti were worn, and boots carried in sacks. Kohler had perforce to leave his boots to me, and I was very glad of the rope. A better way lies farther to the left. Another descent

and a traverse led to the 'Gemsfreiheit,' the great basin of easy slabs under the Engelhorn. The final wall of some 500 ft. up to the Sagizähne had appeared from below to be at an easy angle, but was found to be very steep, with the holds sloping the wrong way. Starting from an exposed stance, one stretch of 90 ft. up a steep wall with little hold was very severe. There was no anchorage above or below, and it was with relief that I watched Kohler draw himself over the top. From here an exposed traverse of over 100 ft. led to a subsidiary ridge, which was followed to the final wall, and a long crack of sound rock led to the ridge at 11.20. Whence a pleasant scramble over the Sagizähne led to the Unter Engellücke (11.45). Descent in bad weather to the Urbachthal. The climb is about 2800 ft. high and is continuously difficult, the final wall being very severe. The best way is hard to find, but rotten rock could probably be avoided. Neither of us wishes to repeat the ascent.

M. G. B.

Bregaglia Group.

PIZ BACONE (3249 m. = 10,660 ft.), BY THE S. RIDGE. August 29, 1921. Mr. N. S. Finzi, with Josef Biner and Adolf Schaller.—Starting from Maloja, the ordinary route was followed to the col just S. of the Piz Bacone. From this point the ridge itself was followed almost continuously to the summit. The ridge lies along steep slabs, with small but firm holds, until a nearly vertical crack is reached, with very little but friction holds. There is another succession of steep slabs to a point where there are two cracks in a vertical wall, one going directly upwards and the other obliquely. We took the oblique crack. It is possible to keep outside this for about half its length (30 ft.), but then a rather difficult traverse must be made into it; two of us kept a knee in the crack the whole time. Then follow more slabs, and a short, extremely difficult crack, climbed by the leader, Schaller, which the others preferred to turn by a traverse through loose stuff below it. After a few more steep slabs, the route to the summit joins that by the chimney, which is usually taken from the above col, and leads up moderately easy rock to the summit. Total time from Maloja, approximately 6 hours.

VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS.

Graians.

ROCCIA VIVA (3650 m. = 11,976 ft.), BY THE N. FACE. September 1, 1921. Messrs. S. L. Courtauld and E. G. Oliver, with Adolf and Alfred Aufdenblatten.—Bivouac in Upper Valnontey among trees, about two hours from Cogne. Left bivouac 5.15. Up moraine to Grandcroux Glacier, 6.45. Crossed glacier to S.E. to gain well-marked rib of rocks and snow descending due N. from summit