

**Wales.** The Cambrian tourist, or Post-Chaise Companion . . . 6th ed.  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ : pp. vii, 316: plates, map. London, Whittaker, 1828

— The Cambrian traveller's guide in every direction. 2nd edition corrected and considerably enlarged.  $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ : pp. xiii, 1468: map.

Stourport, printed by the editor: London, Longmans, etc., 1813

In the section on Snowdon occurs: 'It is worth remarking here that a traveller intent on ascending mountains should be provided with such nails as M. A. Pictet recommends to those who ascend the Glaciers.' Pennant's, Bingley's and Evans' ascents are quoted; Akin's ascent of Cader Idris; also remarks on Cader Idris by Mr. Donovan from Univ. Mag., Mch. 1808.

**Wills, Alfred.** Le nid d'aigle et l'ascension du Wetterhorn.  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ : pp. 294: map, plate. Paris, Meyrueis, 1864

## NEW EXPEDITIONS.

### *Mont Blanc Group.*

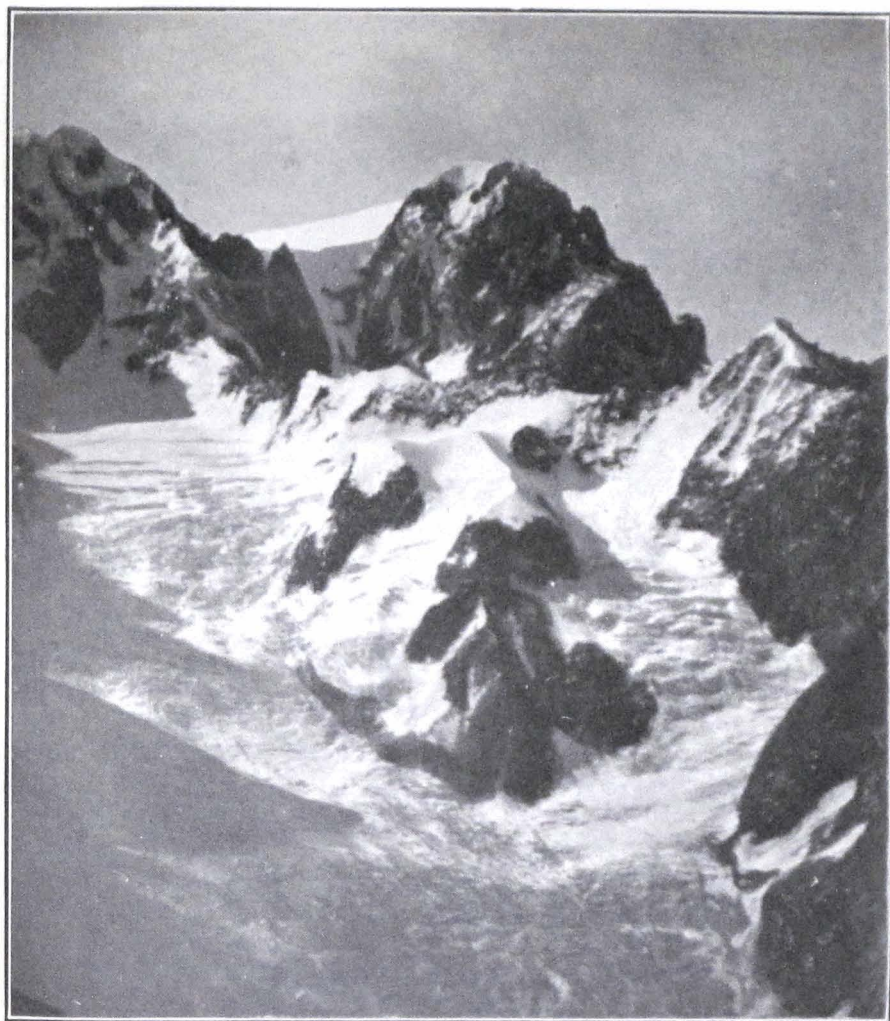
THE COL MAUDIT (4051 m. = 13,288 ft.) between Mont Maudit and M. Blanc du Tacul.

We, my brother Baptiste, Francesco Ravelli, Gustavo De Petro (C.A.I. Turin) and I effected this passage on July 26, 1921.

Leaving the Col du Géant Inn at 2.40 A.M., we reached the base of the ample col between Mont Maudit and M. Blanc du Tacul at 4.30 A.M. As it was impossible to cross the very open *rimaie* we had to bear along it till beyond the mouth of the couloir of the S. face of M. Blanc du Tacul where we found a crossing. By means of ice-slopes and easy rocks we were able to gain the middle of the couloir of our col by 6.30 A.M. The line from this point continued, at 7 A.M., directly by the bottom of the couloir itself, easy rocks, and finally by the wall of the left (N.) bank, fairly difficult and very steep (see Plate). The col was reached at 9.50 A.M. From here we ascended M. Blanc du Tacul by its S.W. arête and leaving at 13 by its shoulder and N.W. face, the Col du Midi was gained at 14.30 and the Géant Inn at 17.15.

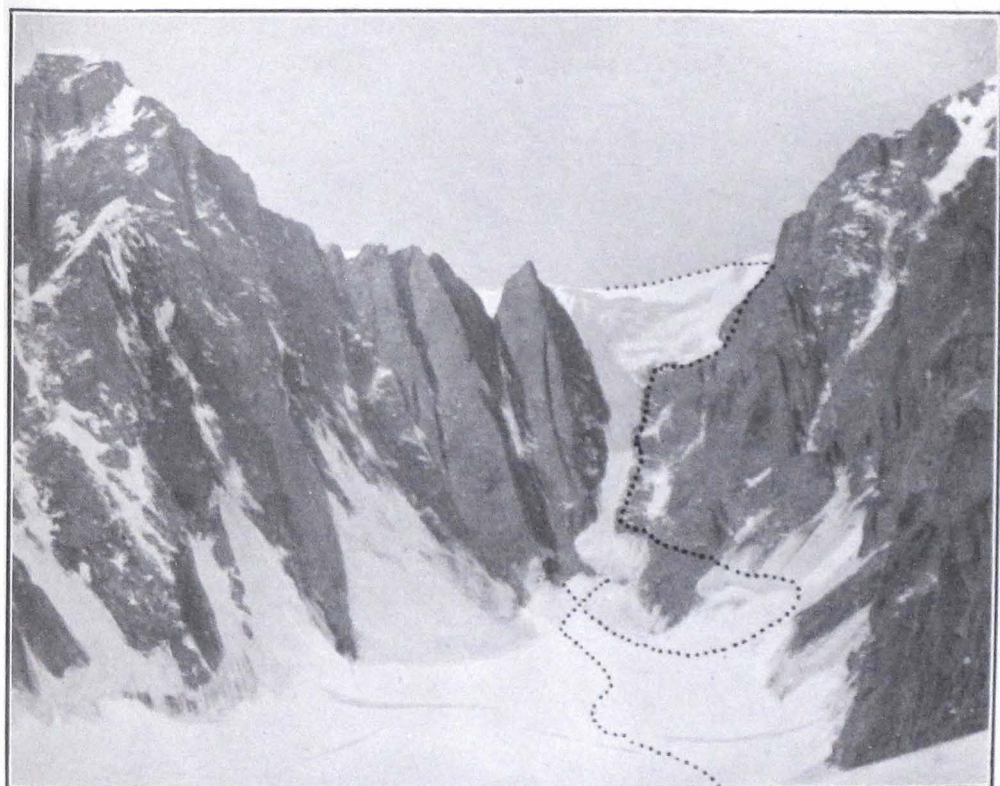
The route is, throughout, exposed to falling icicles from the cornice of the col, but this danger can be safely avoided by starting the ascent of the couloir at dawn and forcing the pace. We lost  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour in turning the *rimaie* and another hour in attempting, unsuccessfully, an arête more to the left than the couloir. This drove us back into the couloir. Taking into account these  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours lost we are of opinion that, in normal conditions—the summer of 1921 was exceptionally bad for the glaciers—the Col Maudit could be easily gained in 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours from the foot of the couloir, *i.e.*, in time to reach the summit of M. Blanc over the shoulder of M. Maudit and up the Mur de la Côte.

G. F. GUGLIERMINA,  
Hon. Member of the Varallo Section C.A.I.



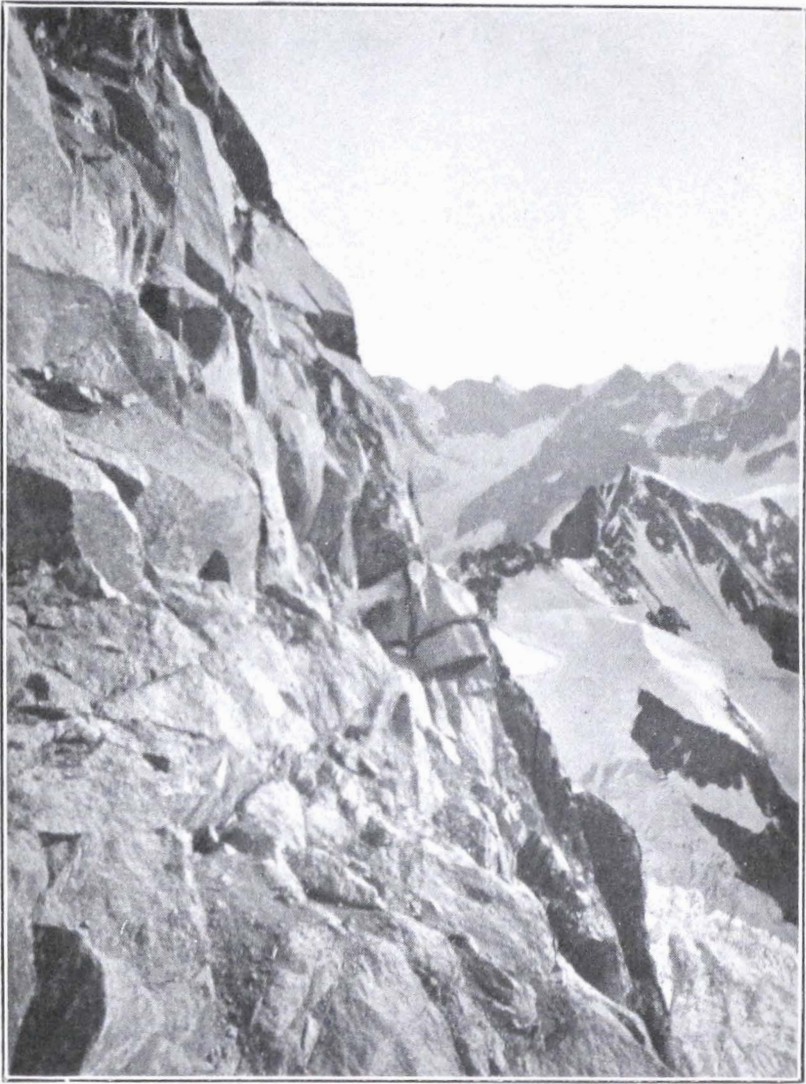
*Telephoto Gugliermina.*

COL MAUDIT AND MONT BLANC DU TACUL.  
From Mt. Paramont (Rutor).



*Photo F. Ravelli.*

LE COL MAUDIT  
From the Tour Ronde



*Photo F. Ravelli.*

SOURCE OF PEUTERET AVALANCHE

Near Pte. 4381, in 1920.

*Bernese Oberland.*

ARÊTE BETWEEN LÖTSCHTHALER BREITHORN (3782 m. = 12,412 ft.) AND GREDETSCHHÖRNLI (3662 m. = 12,015 ft.) BY A S. BUTTRESS. August 29, 1922.—Mr. E. R. Blanchet with Peter Marie Zurbriggen of Saas Fee. The route for this quite first-rate expedition starts from the new Baltschieder Hut (Mr. Blanchet bivouacked beside it, then unfinished), crosses the Innerer Baltschiederfirn to the foot (point 2986 Siegfried) of the very long and very steep arête, which eventually joins the main arête between the Lötschthaler Breithorn and the Gredetschhörnli. A succession of gendarmes, all difficult, and several very difficult, occupied the climbers from 8 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. Much mutual help was needed. Only once was a traverse made on the left to avoid an absolutely unclimbable overhang. The gendarme which from below seems the last is actually only half way. A violent storm caused much hindrance. Acrobatic climbing up a vertical difference in altitude of about 700 m. Once the main arête is reached all difficulty ceases, although the summit of the Lötschthaler Breithorn is some way away on the left. The party returned by the Gredetschjoch and, getting lost in thick mist and a violent storm, had great work to avoid a bivouac on the glacier.

## VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS.

*Mont Blanc Group.*

MONT BLANC DE COURMAYEUR (Pt. 4381 m. = 14,370 ft.), BY S. ARÊTE. August 1922. Signor F. Ravelli, with a friend and a porter.—The party, from the Gamba hut, crossed the S.E. arête of the Innominata a bit above the col and gained the Col de Peuteret, using in its lower part the Croux-Jones arête ('A.J.' xxiv. 677, with route-marked photograph). The next day they gained Pt. 4381 on the main S. arête of Mont Blanc de Courmayeur, but were there overtaken by bad weather, and made an arduous descent to the Gamba hut, reached only at 11 P.M. On the way the party passed quite close to the place whence the great avalanche described in 'A.J.' xxxiii. 433 broke away, and Signor Ravelli is good enough to send us the accompanying photograph of the place.