

ridge showed up clearly, Hodson's Peak being prominent. Eastward, Mahaqa, above Bulwer, was the most prominent landmark, and southward from this one saw successively the Ingeli, Mt. Currie, the Chimney Peak, and Insikeni near Malenge. The descent was commenced at 14.55, the same route being followed as during the ascent, except as regards the détour, camp being regained at 18.15, the total halts during the day having only amounted to 1½ hrs.

G. A. PARK ROSS.

O. K. WILLIAMSON.

VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS.

Dauphiné.

AIGUILLES MÉRIDIONALE, 3514 m. = 11,529 ft.; CENTRALE, 3512 m. = 11,523 ft.; SEPTENTRIONALE D'ARVES (Corne Sud c. 3342 m. = 10,965 ft.). Traverse. July 20, 1928. Messrs. L. R. Wager and J. L. Longland.

Arrived at site of new Refuge Lombard from St. Jean de Maurienne, July 18; found hut destroyed. Constructed, or rather improved, gîte made from wreckage, salvaged many of the utensils, including a small spirit stove. July 19, spent in exploration on S. Aiguille. July 20, left bivouac 05.35, arrived Col Lombard 06.15. By normal route up S.W. face to the Brèche Supérieure on the Southern Aiguille; there we roped up and reached the summit by the *Corra* variation. This pleasant and sound slab route (which incidentally is marked with arrows in red lead!) is much safer than the 'Mauvais Pas,' by which we descended on the doubled rope. [Times: summit 08.15–08.45; returned to Brèche Supérieure 09.15.] From the Brèche we descended the E. face to the Glacier de Gros Jean in 65 min.

We then traversed across the Glacier de Gros Jean and attained the E. ridge of the Central Aiguille by the right hand of one of two easy couloirs that lead up to this ridge from the S. From this time we began to be badly hampered by cloud, and in fact never got a clear view of the route off the Central Aiguille, nor anything but glimpses of the N. Aiguille. From the well-marked shoulder on the E. ridge we took the northerly or 'primitive' route up a fine slab to the summit (time, 13.10), descending to the shoulder by the usual traverse on the S. face. From then we had difficulty in the cloud in locating the proper couloir, but eventually reached the Glacier des Aiguilles d'Arves by the short couloir (Route C in Coolidge, *Central Alps of the Dauphiny*, p. 33), very near the snout of the glacier. We reached the Col des Aiguilles d'Arves, left our rucksack, and hastily climbed the Corne Sud of the N. Aiguille. We had hoped to add the N. summit as well, but were prevented by the lateness of the hour and because the route was invisible in clouds.

We reached the Col des Aiguilles d'Arves and descended it on the Rieu Blanc side by a steep iced couloir; thence by a short ice-slope to the top of one of the slate ridges that run down from the peaks on this side. From here we made a horizontal and exceedingly toilsome traverse across these steep-lying scree ridge and furrows, to reach the Col Lombard at 20.10. Thence to our bivouac at 20.35 hrs.

[Times :

Left Bivouac	05.35
Col Lombard	06.15-06.25
Brèche Supérieure	07.10
S. Aiguille	08.15-08.45
Brèche Supérieure	09.15
Glacier de Gros Jean (lunch)	10.20-11.00
Aiguille Centrale	13.10
Glacier des Aig. d'Arves	15.15-15.30
Col des Aig. d'Arves	15.55
N. Aiguille (Corne Sud)	16.15
Col Lombard	20.10]

PIC GASPARD, 3880 m. = 12,730 ft.; PAVÉ, 3831 m. = 12,570 ft. Traverse. July 26, 1928. Messrs. J. L. Longland and L. R. Wager.

From La Grave we walked up the Col du Clot des Cavales route until we branched off up the steep side-valley towards the Col Claire. After a reconnaissance of the route on to the Pic Gaspard, we made a bivouac (sleeping sacks were carried) some way below the col at about 10,500 ft. [Incidentally, in describing the route up to the Pic Gaspard, Coolidge's *Central Alps of the Dauphiny* is some 90° compass out in saying that the usual route lies on one side or the other of the great Central Couloir of the S.E. Face. From our observations this should read 'N.E. FACE.']

We left our bivouac at 04.40, reached some provisions and the rope we had cached the night before, and arrived on the Pic Gaspard at 08.55—rather slow, as we were burdened with sleeping sacks and other bivouac equipment. A most incomparable morning: we could easily pick out the Z'mutt ridge on the Matterhorn, and the hills of the Massif Central were showing up clearly across the plain of France. Throughout the day, a singularly parching one, the view gradually closed in, the weather breaking the following evening, forestalling an attempt on Les Écrins.

On the summit of Pic Gaspard we roped up, and began to descend by the ridge joining our peak with the Pavé. We were soon forced off this ridge to the left on to the S.W. face of the Pic Gaspard. This is very steep, and to unravel a route took some time. We were unable to get back to the ridge, and descended by zigzagging across on one side and the other of the great couloirs that run down in the centre of the S.W. face. (Presumably this was the second descent of this face; the first ascent was made by M. E. Piaget, July 14, 1895.)

We reached the couloir running down to the S. from the col between Pic Gaspard and Pavé (*Brèche Casimir-Gaspard*), some 200 ft. below the col. We cut across the couloir and reached the corresponding S.E. face of the Pavé. This was easy going on slabs that were pleasantly firm after the loose rock of the Pic Gaspard's S.W. face. Pavé summit reached at 15.20. We descended by the usual route from La Bérarde, on the S.W. face, to the Étançons Glacier. The bergschrund involved a 20-ft. downward jump. Thence by the Étançons valley to La Bérarde, reached at 21.00.

This expedition was an attempt to reverse the Pavé-Gaspard route of MM. Dalloz and Arnaud. Unfortunately we had with us no details of their route, or we might have persisted further on the very steep ridge, which must afford a sounder way than ours. Once we were forced on to the face, we could not traverse back again, and so made our climb by the S.W. face of the Pic Gaspard, which is steep, confusing and rather loose, and by the S.E. face of the Pavé which affords a very pleasant climb.

This appears to be the (?) first traverse in the Pic Gaspard-Pavé direction; it has been taken in the reverse direction, September 12, 1926, by MM. Pierre Dalloz and Albert Arnaud, 'A.J.' 39, 131-2; the S.W. face of Pic Gaspard has also been descended previously, *Ibid.*, 132.

J. L. L.

[Times :

Left Bivouac	04.40
Reached cache at foot of N.E. Face	05.43
East Summit, Pic Gaspard	08.00-08.50
Main Summit	08.55
Couloir descending from <i>Brèche Casimir-Gaspard</i>	14.15
Pavé	15.20-15.48
Dry Glacier	(ca) 19.00
La Bérarde	21.00]

Mont Blanc Group.

LA POINTE ISOLÉE DES DAMES ANGLAISES, ca. 3570 m. = 11,712 ft. No height or name on *B.I.K.* July 10, 1929. Messrs. P. Wyn Harris and J. L. Longland.

From Gamba Hut we followed the route on to the Fresnay Glacier by the Col de l'Innominata, which was rendered rather difficult at that time of the year by a large corniche on the Fresnay side. A way was worked out across the Fresnay Glacier—not difficult at that date—and the gap between l'Isolée and the Punta Casati reached at 08.00.

On the first steep step above the col we found two pitons, one of them forming a safeguarding belay. Mr. Young's route ('A.J.' 27, 34-43) was followed to the final shoulder, just S. of the summit; from this point the route is clearly marked on the sketch in

Commandant Gaillard's *Guide to the Mont Blanc District* (vol. i.). We decided to try to avoid the slab on the 'Young' route, and Harris traversed a few yards to the left, going up diagonally on to the W. face of the final peak. From here a steep chock-stone chimney was climbed by the help of a shoulder, and a second chimney and slab led directly to the summit, without touching the S. ridge, up which the 'Young' route lies. The route we followed appeared to be the easier, and not much less direct.

On the way down the recrossing of the Col de l'Innominata was avoided by a direct descent of the Fresnay Glacier until below the Aiguille Joseph Croux, and a short traverse to the Gamba Hut.

J. L. L.

Times :

Left Gamba Hut	02.53
Col de l'Innominata	04.30-06.05 (halt)
Foot of couloir under Dames Anglaises	06.40
Gap between l'Isolée and Punta Casati	08.00-08.35
l'Isolée summit	10.30-10.50
Gap	11.50
Foot of couloir (below schrund)	14.15
Left Fresnay Glacier below Aig. J. Croux	16.10
Gamba Hut	(approx.) 16.50

AIGUILLES DES GRANDS CHARMOZ, 3442 m. = 11,293 ft. ; GRÉPON, 3489 m. = 11,447 ft. ; BLAITIÈRE, 3520 m. = 11,549 ft. Traverse. August 7, 1928. MESSRS. J. L. Longland and G. L. Trevelyan.

Start delayed by doubtful weather, the party finally leaving the Montenvers at 02.10. Passage of the Nantillons Glacier had become a little complicated by this time in the season, especially the traverse from the icefall on to the Rognon at 06.00. Rucksacks and second ice-axe left at junction of Charmoz-Grépon couloir and Col des Nantillons routes (no rucksacks and only one ice-axe carried on the climb, for speed and light going), 07.00. We reached Point 3427 m. on the Charmoz, thence traversed all the peaks to the summit, 08.00. From there we saw two French parties approaching the Mummery crack. They very courteously let us pass. Halt for lunch on *Route à Bicyclettes*, 09.15-09.40. Grépon summit, 10.10. We assisted two French climbers, who had been on the Nantillons face and had worked round from the Brèche Balfour-Grépon, up the Knubel crack, and after an hour, ourselves roped down it at 11.10. Col des Nantillons, 12.05. Thence up the ridge, over the *Rocher de la Corde* to the Central Summit of the Blaitière, 14.00. Descended and cut across the neck of the 'Spencer' couloir ('A.J.' 40, 410) in very tough and unpleasant ice, and reached the *Pointe de Chamonix* at 15.45. Descent by the rib on the true left of the couloir, reaching our rucksacks at 16.45. We returned to the Montenvers at 18.40.

J. L. L.

AIGUILLE SANS NOM, 3989 m. = 13,088 ft.; AIGUILLE VERTE, 4127 m. = 13,541 ft., *B.I.K.* Traverse. August 14-15, 1929. MM. P. Chevalier, E. Stofer, and H. de Ségogne. Party followed more or less exactly route of de Longchamp-Charlet party of 1926.¹ The climb to the *Brèche sans Nom* presented no difficulty. To avoid the lower part of the couloir, party took the true left bank of the glacier tongue—as if for the 'Fontaine' route²—descending from said couloir. Taking a rock rib leading towards the couloir and then easy ledges, the couloir was rejoined in its last 200-300 m. and followed to the *Brèche*. Thence—no view—*descending* some 10 m., a small chimney, very exposed and highly glazed, followed by other crevices, led party to a series of short easy steps at the base of the main Aiguille. Henceforward climb is very difficult and leads upwards by very long and arduous chimneys. The last 100 ft. is easier. The traverse of the numerous stunted teeth situated right across the crest of the arête is accomplished by either slope. Snow in very bad condition, causing great delay. Bivouac a few feet under *Pointe Croux*. Summit of Aiguille Verte attained in 20 mins. on following morning. Descent by 'Moine' arête.

Splendid expedition, but very serious rock difficulties. Views on the whole inferior to those from Grands Montets ridge, except towards the Drus.

H. DE S.

AIGUILLE DU CHARDONNET, 3822 m. = 12,540 ft., *B.I.K.* By the N.E. face.³ August 7, 1929. MM. P. Chevalier, E. Stofer, and H. de Ségogne. Route and direction may be described as steering straight towards the summit, turning the séracs. Fine expedition, nearly all over ice. Slopes steep in general, especially in zone of séracs; several very difficult steps. Considerable danger from falling ice. (No times.)

Pennines.

AIGUILLE DE L'IFALA, no height or name on maps. By the N. face. October 2, 1929. Monsieur E. R. Blanchet with Kaspar Mooser. This is the last and isolated peak of the Perrons de Vallorcine. From the snow slope—almost a glacier—at the base of this face, take a great diagonal ledge leading to the left; then by zigzags, first to the right, then to the left, climb up to the summit (1 hr.). Interesting and of moderate difficulty.

CORNE NORD DU CHAMOIS DE TENNEVERGE, 2560 m. (*Perret map*); traverse to Pic de Tenneverge, 2990 m. (*S. map*). September 24, 1929. Same party. Expedition entails the ascent of two important points, the first (2776 m., *Perret*) being a lofty pyramid of débris,

¹ *A.J.* 39, 133-4.

² *Vallot*, ii. pp. 111-113.

³ Three different variations by the N.E. and N.W. faces were accomplished last summer. They may be dismissed briefly, as *all* are more or less dangerous and inadvisable.

while the second is *le Grain de Sarrasin* (2846 m., Perret). This point is a great cube placed askew on the ridge; it is overhanging on several sides and was climbed by its S.E. corner. (This ridge traverse fills the last gap in the French portion of the Tenneverge



Photo, E. R. Blanchet.]

GRAIN DE SARRASIN FROM THE N.

district dominating Sixt. The geologist M. Robert Perret mapped it a few years ago.) From the *Grain de Sarrasin* the ridge abuts against the scree slope cut by several steps (climbed by the party), composing the W.S.W. face of the Pic de Tenneverge.

E. R. B.

DENT D'HÉRENS, 4180 m. = 13,715 ft. By the S.E. face.⁴ August 31, 1929. Dr. M. M. Strumia with Louis Carrel. A pre-

⁴ This appears to be a variation of the route taken August 20, 1908, by Cav. Guido Rey with J. B. Perruquet, Ange and Aimé Maquignaz, to the *Pointe Blanche*, 3920 m. (new I.G.M. Breuil map, 1:20,000), the last tooth on the great E.N.E. arête of the Dent d'Hérens. See *Alpes Valaisannes*, ii., 1929 edition, pp. 276-7.

liminary exploration of approaches was done on August 2 and 3. The exploration was furthered on August 16, but an attempt on August 17 was frustrated by bad weather. On the same day a final survey of the S.E. wall was done, and the approach to the S. ridge, followed by Harold W. Topham on July 19, 1889, was explored.

On August 31 the party left the newly built hut at 'Lo Riondé,' 2804 m., above Breuil, at 02.45. By prairies and descending somewhat we reached at 03.20 the lower extremity of a rocky rib dividing the Cherillon Glacier from the 'Ghiacciaio del Leone' (without name on *S. map*). By turning this, the true left lateral moraine of the Cherillon Glacier was reached at a point about 2700 m. and it was followed for a while until it appears blocked by a huge mass of rock. From this point the Cherillon Glacier was easily reached, 03.50. The glacier was then crossed in a large circle, so as to avoid the séracs below. The crossing was done without losing height in about 10 mins. At 04.45 we were at the base of a steep ice cone, the apex of which continued into a couloir to the left of a ridge forming our approach. The rocks which we were to follow belong to a spur that detaches itself from the great S.E. face of the Dent d'Hérens between the couloir descending from the true right of the Pointe Blanche and the S. ridge of the Dent d'Hérens itself. The lowest portion of this spur is marked with quota 2984 m. on the map of 'Monte Cervino,' 1:20,000, of the I.G.M., 1922. The ice cone was ascended in less than 10 mins., after which an easy approach was made to the rocks on the right. These were in the beginning easy, but covered with much loose debris. The first difficulty encountered was a chimney (04.55) bounded by smooth *plaques*, and ending with an overhang. It was turned by a ledge on the left, and the couloir reached. This was followed for a short while (loose rocks), then, on the right side of the couloir, came various steep *plaques*, and another chimney. The couloir was again reached and followed to near its upper end, where it turns somewhat to the right and ends against overhanging rocks (06.00). A passage followed over very steep and smooth *plaques*, to the right of the couloir, about 100 ft. in height and extremely difficult. It took 40 mins. of exhausting work, but from above we could see that the passage probably can be avoided by the use of a ledge below it that leads from the couloir direct to the ridge of the spur, which can be followed. This first rocky spur ends with a very thin, horizontal ridge, running to the S.E. face proper, and continues there in a rather ill-defined fashion. We followed it straight up by good rocks until a little shelter was reached at 07.20. We left it at 07.45; a little above a patch of snow was found. Immediately above this a difficult chimney is encountered, above which the ridge vanishes in the great wall above, which at this point sweeps upward at a terrific angle. Turning to the right it is possible to reach another ill-defined rib formed of extremely steep rocks, with many holds, but not as secure as before. This

is followed in the direction of a large, red gendarme of the S. ridge which is immediately above, until it ends against a perpendicular wall about 60 ft. in height ending in the said ridge. A first attempt to reach this on the left ended against a huge unstable overhanging rock; a ledge was then followed for a few feet to the right, after which a direct difficult climb brought us to the S. ridge, 09.40.

The point where the S. ridge was reached is on a level with the Col des Grandes Murailles (ca. 3850 m.) and near the summit of a very large gendarme of white rock. Immediately above this gendarme the rock changes colour very abruptly, becoming of a dark reddish brown. This band is very readily seen from the E. We left at 10.10. The top of the gendarme of white rock was turned on the right, E., and the ridge between the white and the red gendarmes was reached by a very difficult passage along a vertical fissure. The S. ridge was then followed up to where it joins the S.W. ridge coming from the Col des Grandes Murailles (3975 m.), 11.30. Here the difficulties ended and at 12.30 we were standing on the summit, having followed in the last portion the E. arête.

The descent was made by the W. arête, reaching Prarayé at 22.15, including a halt of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. on the summit and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. spent lying flat on the ice a little below the summit waiting for a severe electrical storm to pass. Halts of 1 hr. and 10 mins. were also made later.

Time of ascent: $9\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., including halts. Time of descent: $8\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., including halts. Total time of expedition: $20\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The ascent is hard, and in the portion between 2984 m. and 3975 m., or about 1000 m., the difficulties are almost continuous. There are three very difficult passages, one of which, however, we feel can be avoided. The ascent is a great expedition, and with good conditions (only a small patch of snow was found in the whole wall) fairly safe, as no rocks fell during the ascent, whereas the nearby face and couloirs of the Pointe Blanche and the Grandes Murailles were raked by falling stones all day, even before sunrise.

M. M. S.

MATTERHORN, 4482 m. = 14,705 ft. By the S.E. arête, *Furggengrat*, taken in the descent. September 2, 1929. Monsieur E. R. Blanchet with Kaspar Mooser. Party, accompanied by Linus Pollinger, left the Schwarzsee Hôtel at 02.00 and arrived on the summit at 10.00. Thence Pollinger descended by the same (Hörnli) arête. M. Blanchet and Mooser commenced descent of *Furggengrat* at 10.35; ridge followed to a spot 20-30 m. above a probably discarded rope-ladder. Thence, turning to the left, N., by a ledge party scrambled on to the E. face. At the end of this ledge an iron piton was fixed. Now a 35-m. *rappel*, of which the last 20 m. are overhanging. Good platform attained, 12.00, whence the 80 m. spare rope placed *en rappel*, through a rope-ring fixed in a drilled-out cleft. Follows a second *rappel* of 25 m. over diagonally running chimneys in a S. direction. From a safe platform another piton

fixed and a third *rappel*, of 35 m., of which 23 m. are completely in space, follows to a good resting-place. Thence, a descent of some metres over steps, first in a N. and then S. direction—a sort of easy chimney-like gully—brought the party to the Furggen 'shoulder,' 14.30.

The arête lower down appears to present no particular feature of interest; consequently, the party determined to traverse on to the 'Hörnli' ridge. This traverse proved easy. Instead of traversing, like Mummery,⁵ in a diagonal and upward direction, they traversed diagonally *downwards*, attaining the 'Hörnli' ridge at a spot between the lower two great iron pitons (there are four) where a rope was fixed formerly, at 20 mins.' distance from the Solvay hut, 15.40. Pollinger, meanwhile, had been descending level with us as far as the 'Hörnli' shoulder so as to watch our progress, and, in case of need, afford help. The party arrived at the Belvedere at 18.35.

Mooser led in the descent of the *rappels*. Party did not rope, as this would have been of no use and dangerous, moreover, on *rappels* where the climber gyrates in space.⁶ At least 70 m. of spare rope are obligatory. Only two stone-falls occurred. Great stalactites of ice remained in position, fortunately: a few drops of rain and some tiresome mists, otherwise fine and very warm weather.

The "Piacenza" route ("A.J." 26, 80-1, 150-8) is on the other [Italian] side of the arête. Our route solves the problem in a different, but practical manner.'

E. R. B.

STRAHLBETT (Kienhorn), 3755 m. = 12,317 ft. By the S. face. August 26, 1929. Same party. The right, ascending, bastion of the S. face forms a rib constituting the edge of the gully utilized in the ascent of the Täschhorn [by the S.W. arête]. Climb some 60 m. of the said gully, then pull out to the left, scrambling up a minor gully exposed to falling stones and so gain the rib. This latter leads upwards in steep steps to a series of teeth about similar in height. After the teeth the rib steepens, splaying out into a nearly vertical wall some 50 m. high. Above it is a kind of small terrace, whence the rib, becoming once more well marked, draws towards the W.—steep but easy—to the summit (3¼ hrs. from the base).

Interesting climb, but rocks very brittle at times. The rib is visible from Zermatt, forming the right sky-line and concealing the E. arête of the peak.

E. R. B.

Bernese Oberland.

SILBERHORN, 3705 m. = 12,156 ft. By the N.W. arête and face, taken in the *descent*. July 21, 1929. MM. Tom de Lépiney and

⁵ And the Young-Ryan party, *A.J.* 23, 270 *et seq.*

⁶ Cf. *A.J.* 41, 74-5.



Photo, E. Gyger.

The N.W. Routes of the SILBERHORN.



Photo, W. H. Amstutz.

N.W. Arête of SILBERHORN
from SCHWARZ MÖNCH.



Photo, W. H. Amstutz.

Upper Part of ROTBRETTGRAT
from N.W. Arête of SILBERHORN.



Photo, W. H. Amstutz.

ROTBRETTGRAT seen from N.W. Ridge of SILBERHORN.

Walter Amstutz. From the summit of the Silberhorn the party descended the upper (snowy) part of the N.W. arête—no step-cutting—to the first rocks ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). The route now appears obvious; they followed the crest itself, only a few deviations on the Wengern slope being necessary. One solitary place alone gave slight trouble (2) it is also turned on the Wengern side—it is only relatively hard, in fact the rocks can be descended straight down throughout in nailed boots. The arête can be described as easy throughout,⁷ but the rocks are bad and very brittle and require continuous care.

The party left the arête in its lower third and traversed straight to the Rotbrettücke: this gave no trouble at all, as the traverse is by ledges sheltered almost entirely from ice or stonefall. The route appears to be similar to that taken in the ascent by the pioneers of this route, the Hornby and Philpott party ('A.J.' 2, 210, and especially Captain Farrar's articles: 30, 244-5, illustrated, 31, 216-7, illustrated, and 38, 315-321, illustrated).

The expedition is highly interesting, the worst part being the descent from the Schwarzmönch to Stechelberg or the Wengernalp. This part of the route must be carefully studied beforehand, as otherwise it is extraordinarily difficult to pick up the way on the descent.

Times, inclusive of halts ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). Letters and figures refer to marked illustrations:

Jungfrauoch	dep.	04.05
Rottalsattel		06.10
Jungfrau	{ arr.	07.10
	{ dep.	07.35
Silberlücke		09.25
Silberhorn		10.15
'First rocks' C		11.15
Point 2		13.05
Point B		13.20
Point D	{ arr.	13.50
	{ dep.	14.35
Schwarzmönch	arr.	14.50

[The Hornby and Philpott party went *up* the difficult W. slope of the N.W. arête of the Silberhorn—great steps of rock and snow—under the hanging glacier. They were forced occasionally on to the icy N.E. slope, reaching the summit by the N., snowy, arête. The 1929 party *descended* by the comparatively easier N.W. arête with slight deviations to one or other slope. In the lower third they traversed to the Rothbrettsattel, or *Lücke*.]

The two routes are, so far as general direction is concerned, identical.

⁷ The great skill of the party should not be lost sight of.—*Editor*.

ROTHLAUIHORN, 3155 m. = 10,352 ft., S. arête; and SCHILTHORN, 3126 m. = 10,256 ft., N. arête.

These two peaks, on the ridge dividing the Baltschiederthal from the Gredetschthal, are difficult to reach; no previous record of a traverse of the ridge connecting them seems to exist.

On August 9, 1929, Messrs. R. L. G. Irving, G. S. P. Heywood, and F. G. Irving left the Baltschieder hut at 7.30, descended to the Baltschieder Glacier, crossed its eastern moraine and traversed into the grassy Galkikumme hollow. From there they went up to the [?] *Galkenkrinne*, a hunter's pass N. of the Rothlauhörn, and climbed in a short hour the pleasant rocky ridge leading to that peak, which was reached at 13.30. The S. ridge is nearly all good rock with no really difficult places on the *simplest* route. It took 1 hr. to reach the lowest point between the two peaks, about 500 ft. below the Rothlauhörn. The N. ridge of the Schilthorn is similar, but there are a couple of towers, and, at a steep corner overlooking the Gredetschthal, the rock is unpleasantly loose. It took another hour.

It would have been easy to descend W. to the Baltschiederthal, but the extra 2000 ft. of re-ascent incurred was more than the party could face. Consequently they retraced their steps to the Rothlauhörn, taking 1 hr. down and 1 hr. up as before. It was nearly dark when the moraine of the glacier was crossed at about 2200 m. and the hut was reached at 21.30. The weather was warm, wet and cloudy all day, and the time taken in the morning to reach the Galkenkrinne was prolonged by halts and a lazy pace.

ALPINE NOTES.

THE ALPINE CLUB OBITUARY :	Date of Election
Slingsby, W. Cecil	1880
Stable, D. W.	1890
Reade, H. V.	1897
Norton, R. F.	1898

ALPINE JOURNAL.—Index to Vols. 16 to 38. This Index is now ready. Copies may be ordered from the Assistant Secretary, Alpine Club, 23, Savile Row, London, W. 1. Price 10s. 0d., post free.

Index to Vols. 1 to 15, including P.P.G. Copies may still be obtained, unbound, price 2s. 6d., post free.

'THE CLOSING OF THE ITALIAN ALPS.'—Despite hopes and assertions to the contrary the situation remains unchanged. In fact, if one is to believe British and foreign press reports, conditions are, if anything, worse. Nevertheless, several instances of courtesy