

Club, but in the next twenty years only two of our members are mentioned, the Rev. T. W. Bull and H. Seymour Hoare, who, with the Rev. T. Rivington, made the third ascent of the Wellhorn in 1876—‘a very long expedition which lasted 29 hours.’

There are no records for 1874 or 1877 and only one for 1882, but this last year Jaun was with Sir Edward Davidson.⁵

The standard and interest of his expeditions fall and there are few more entries worthy of remark. There are records of crossings of the Nägelisgrätli and of the Great and Little Scheidegg and even, upon one occasion, of ‘a nice little trip through the Berner Oberland.’

In 1886 we find ascents of the Ewigschneehorn and the Finsteraarhorn. His career drew quietly to its close. As late as July, 1891, Herr Edward Kölkenbeck found him ‘very active for his age.’ The last entry, dated August 17, 1893, refers to yet another crossing of the Nägelisgrätli.

Perhaps the best estimate of Andreas Jaun is to be found in the *Introduction to the Alpine Guide*: ‘makes a good second in a difficult expedition, but not quite in the first rank.’

A TRAVERSE OF THE STRAHLHORN

By J. A. STEWART

THE S. face of the Strahlhorn consists of a slope of broken rock rising some 700 metres above the Findelen Glacier, seamed with snow gullies, and interrupted at about a third of its height by an almost level snowfield. It is seldom visited, and was known to none of the party which had climbed the peak from the Britanniahütte under T. Graham Brown’s leadership on July 27, 1949, and intended to complete the traverse by descending it and crossing the upper névé of the Findelen Glacier to the Neu Weisstor.

Ten members of the Täsch meet had lunched on the summit rocks, but of this caravan four were bound for the valley by way of the Adler Glacier, leaving two ropes of three men each for the S. face. Graham Brown directed the first rope: I brought up the rear of the second. In this position I did not disdain the help of a rope from the Adlergletscher party for the initial, and hardest move of the descent, which began at the dip on the ridge between the summit and point 4127.

The destruction of a small cornice and about 80 ft. of step-cutting down hard snow and some ice brought us to the top of the selected rock rib. The selection was made somewhat blindly, because little detail could be seen from above, but it proved to be a good one, and later, comparing our rib with its fellows, we did not regret our choice.

⁵ See *A.J.* 35. 262.

The first rope having tried conclusions with the gully on the right were glad to traverse back and remain on the rib to the bottom. We chose the more direct way, at first down a couple of short but rotten pitches, where I tested the defects of a system which requires one man to find a route and another to come down it last. For a long period—or so it seemed as I perched uneasily on a doubtful stance—my party was frozen into immobility while the leading rope passed below until out of range of missiles, which at all times were difficult to avoid launching.

Below, the ridge gave easier scrambling and led to the bergschrund which, despite its formidable overhang and toothy array of icicles, was largely blocked with snow, and offered an easy passage. We soon crossed the snowfield and examined the lower tier of rocks. Near the ridge connecting the Strahlhorn with the Schwarzenberg-Weisstor, the snowfield sends down a broad tongue of snow for a 100 metres, which save a corresponding height on the rocks. In the event, we kept off the rocks all the way, as a snow gully down which we started proved to lead without interruption to the glacier below.

First Rope : J. R. Anderson, Paul Burt, T. Graham Brown ; second rope : D. Fisher, F. Solari, J. A. Stewart.

Times.	Britanniahütte	03.00.
	Adlerpass	07.00–07.20.
	Strahlhorn	09.20–11.00.
	Bergschrund at foot of upper tier of rocks	14.30.
	Findelen Glacier	16.00.
	Neues Weisstor	17.00.
	Fluhalp	20.00.