

JAKOB ANDEREGG

By D. F. O. DANGAR

IT was unusual in the early years of the Club for a detailed obituary of a guide to be published in the *Alpine Journal*. Michel Croz, for instance, has no such notice; Andreas Maurer is dismissed in half a page and even in the case of Emile Rey, Güssfeldt and de Déchy, while paying tribute to him in the Correspondence columns, give all too few details of his career. Not until the death of Christian Almer in 1898 did a full-length biographical notice of a distinguished guide appear.¹ As a result, the records of the achievements of the old-time guides are scattered through many volumes of the *Journal*, making it not always an easy matter to reconstruct the career of a particular guide. Jakob Anderegg is a case in point; his brief obituary by A. W. Moore² does not name a single expedition in which he took part.

It was in the summer of 1864 that Jakob, unknown and untried, appeared upon the Alpine scene and in the short space of fourteen years reached the highest ranks of his profession and at his death in 1878 left behind him a reputation for brilliant and daring enterprise equalled by few, if any, of his contemporaries.

He was born in 1827 and nothing is heard of him until A. W. Moore found him at Zermatt with the Walker family in July, 1864.³ On July 12, this 'fine, handsome, fair man, with a profusion of beard and apparently as strong as a horse' made his first recorded expedition, the second ascent of the Rimpfischhorn. Jakob was Melchior Anderegg's cousin; the latter had been engaged by the Walkers for July, 1864, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that when the question of a second guide arose, he suggested that Jakob should fill the position. After an attempt on the Grivola the Walkers went up the Grand Combin on July 5 and it is probable that this was Jakob's first successful expedition in a professional capacity.

The Walkers with the two Andereggs subsequently made the first ascent of the Balmhorn, the only occasion in Alpine history on which a father, son, and daughter took part together in a first ascent. Jakob went with them to Grindelwald and with a large party took part in the fourth ascent of the Eiger. The Walkers returning home after this

¹ Some ten years earlier, however, Cunningham and Abney had published biographical details of certain guides in *Pioneers of the Alps*.

² *A. J.* 9. 120.

³ *The Alps in 1864*, p. 207.

expedition, Jakob and his cousin were engaged by Leslie Stephen, who had a highly successful four weeks. Jakob took part in all the new expeditions which included the Kammlilücke, Jungfrau from the Rottal, West peak of the Lyskamm, and the Zinal Rothorn. After three weeks' climbing with him Stephen was astute enough to realise that he had found in Jakob a man who gave every indication of becoming a first-class guide and he concluded his account of the Rothorn ascent with this tribute: 'Of Jakob Anderegg I must add that he showed himself on this as on other occasions to be a first-rate man. He is a powerful, very good-looking fellow. He is always good tempered, as strong as a horse, willing to take any trouble, and on bad places as handy and steady as a man can be. I cannot conclude this paper better than by strongly recommending his claims to any of my alpine friends who are unprovided with a guide, and who require one for difficult expeditions.'⁴ and in Jakob's Führerbuch⁵ he expressed the opinion that 'when he has gained knowledge of more districts he will be one of the best guides for difficult expeditions to be met with in the Alps'. This was high praise for a guide at the end of his first season but Stephen knew his man and the judgment he expressed was to prove perfectly correct.

In 1865 Moore and Horace Walker engaged Jakob as sole guide, a remarkable tribute to his powers because it was unusual in those days to climb with only one guide. This was one of his greatest seasons and he led his party in a triumphant succession of first ascents. At the end of the summer it was evident beyond all doubt that a new star had risen in the Alpine world.

After some expeditions in the Tödi and Albula districts, including the crossing of three new passes, the party reached Pontresina towards the end of June and on the 28th made the first ascent of Piz Roseg. None of the previous attempts on the mountain had got further than the Schneekuppe, or North-west peak, and their success was received with incredulity in Pontresina and elsewhere.⁶ 'Our only guide', wrote Moore in the Visitors' Book of the Kronenhof hotel, Pontresina, 'was Jakob Anderegg, of whose skill, courage, and general conduct we cannot speak in sufficiently high terms.'

A move was then made towards Zermatt. Moore's diary reveals that they had intended to leave Pontresina by the Porta da Roseg (Güssfeldtsattel) but 'we had seen yesterday that the wall below the col on the North side was of great height, excessively steep and bare

⁴ *A. J.* 2. 79.

⁵ His Führerbuch was issued in 1866. The first entry is a copy of a certificate given to him by Moore the previous year covering the five weeks ending July 25, 1865. Two pages further on is a copy of the certificate Stephen gave him in 1864. These are the only entries dealing with the years 1864-5.

⁶ See *A. J.* 63. 46.

ice: in short, not a place which a single guide should be asked to attack'.⁷ On July 4 they made the second passage of the Sesiajoch.⁸ 'Nothing could stop Jakob who did not once change his direction, not even when a huge slab of smooth rock seemed an apparently insuperable obstacle; up he went, and we perforce followed, trusting much to the rope.'

A day's rest was followed by the first ascent of the Ober Gabelhorn. Two unsuccessful attempts had recently been made on this peak by Lord Francis Douglas, led by 'Old' Peter Taugwalder. On both occasions he was taken up the wrong mountain (results that added nothing to Taugwalder's reputation) and it was a great feat on Jakob's part to lead his party straight to the summit at the first attempt.

He then took them over the Col de Bertol and Col de la Serpentine (both first passages) and led them up the Pigne d' Arolla (first ascent). After an abortive expedition up the Val Grisanche they reached Courmayeur on July 12 with the object of making the first ascent of Mont Blanc from the Brenva glacier. This project, it is worth recalling, had been discussed and turned down as impossible by some of the leading amateurs and guides in 1863, but Moore, from what he had seen when descending Mont Blanc in 1864, had come to a different conclusion. The following day Frank Walker (then aged fifty-seven) and G. S. Mathews with Melchoir Anderegg arrived to join the party.

The difference between the two Andereggs is brought out very clearly by this expedition. Melchior, ever cautious, had not changed his opinion of 1863; Jakob, with an unbroken sequence of successes behind him, was convinced that an ascent could be made, as, in fact, were the amateurs of the party. It so happened that when in the course of the ascent the ice-arête was reached Jakob was in the lead, a circumstance that Moore regarded as 'providential', for he believed that if Melchior had been leading the expedition would then and there have come to an end. If, he said, Melchior had a fault, it was excessive prudence but in Jakob that virtue 'was conspicuous chiefly from its absence'; he was not in the least put out by the sight of what lay ahead and went quietly on without even bothering to turn his head to see what the rest of the party thought of it. Melchior, however, led the party through the *séracs*. Farrar remarks in *A. J.* 29. 73. '... Melchior might with profit have absorbed a dash of that "devil" which was so pronounced a feature in his daring kinsman Jakob Anderegg, his companion—possibly chosen out of some unconscious feeling of need—on most of his great climbs, and indeed, in part, his leader on his greatest

⁷ For an account of the first attempt on this pass and a brief note on its history see *A. J.* 60. 302.

⁸ Moore had also made the first passage in 1862. See *A. J.* 29. 105 and 119 for his accounts of these expeditions.

expedition, the Brenva face of Mont Blanc.' At the end of the season, and after five weeks with Jakob, Moore wrote in his *Führerbuch* 'he is in all respects a first-rate mountaineer of great strength and unvarying good humour, and we can confidently recommend him to anyone in want of a really competent guide to the High Alps'.

Jakob next turns up at Zermatt where he was awaiting the arrival of R. J. S. Macdonald, but a messenger arrived in the shape of 'Young' Peter Taugwalder bidding him to hasten to Chamonix without delay, where his patron had joined forces with Grove and Buxton. On August 7 the combined parties, having ascended the Dôme du Goûter, went down by way of the Dôme glacier, thus making a new route from Chamonix to Courmayeur. Great difficulties were experienced in forcing the descent and at one point, Pierre Cachat, the second guide, maintained that further progress was impossible, but Jakob's determination triumphed over all obstacles and he brought the party safely down after what must have been one of his greatest efforts.

In 1866 Moore had a short summer holiday and in ten days his only expedition of note with Jakob was an attempt on the Jungfrau from the Wengern Alp which did not get beyond the top of the Schneehorn. He seems not to have climbed with Jakob again until 1870. In 1868 he was in the Caucasus and in 1867 and 1869 visited the Alps in winter.

Jakob's main achievements in 1866 were the first passages of the Ebnefluhjoch, Schmadrijoch, and Agassizjoch. The same party made all three expeditions, Hornby and Philpott and Frederick Morshead while Jakob was supported by his cousin and Christian Lauener. Morshead's entry in the *Führerbuch* is so faded as only to be read with difficulty and records that Jakob 'has shown himself a first-rate guide of great strength and unvarying good humour. I can thoroughly recommend him in every respect.'

With K. E. Digby and E. N. Buxton Jakob crossed the Wetterlücke and Claridengrat and with Digby and Frederic Harrison made the first certain ascents of the highest and Western peaks of Piz Palü. No account of this expedition was published at the time and it was only a few years ago that the Visitors' Book of the Kronenhof hotel at Pontresina revealed that Jakob took part in it.⁹

In 1867 he and Melchior were with Tuckett's party, which included Eliot Howard and F. E. Blackstone, for a long trip in the Eastern Alps; their expeditions included the first travellers' ascent of Monte Civetta and the first passage of the Trafoierjoch. This seems to have been Jakob's only engagement with Tuckett whose entry in the *Führerbuch* states that he and his companions 'have much pleasure in expressing our high opinion of his merits as a first-rate mountaineer . . . who has

⁹ *A.J.* 61. 545.

already done much, and will doubtless do yet more, to add to the high reputation which attaches to the name of Anderegg.' The other two entries for 1867 do not record any important expeditions but one mentions that Jakob had 'just quitted Mr. Harrison on September 14.' Mumm's *A. C. Register* does not mention Harrison as having been in the Alps in 1867.

The following year Eliot Howard engaged him for nearly three weeks in July (Tschingel Pass; Gauri Pass: Nestjoch; Petersgrat: Finsteraarjoch). In August he spent three weeks with C. G. Heathcote (Gamchilücke: Balmhorn: Pizzi Palü and Sella). They were joined on Piz Palü by G. E. Marindin¹⁰ 'He is quite in the first class', wrote Heathcote, 'and there is no man more to be recommended for difficult expeditions.'

1869 was a great year, in which Jakob almost equalled the achievements of 1865. He was with G. E. Foster and Horace Walker for much of July. Their first aim was the Gspaltenhorn. At that time the mountain had a great reputation and had been unsuccessfully attacked by several parties, including Hornby and Philpott with Christian Almer and Christian Lauener, who reached the 'highest notch' between the Gspaltenhorn and the Büttlassen. Some of the guides went so far as to assert that it was the most difficult ascent in the Oberland. Finally, on July 10, 1869, G. E. Foster with Jakob Anderegg and Hans Baumann reached the summit by what is now the usual route, finding the final arête in a dangerous condition.

Horace Walker then joined the party. After making the second ascent of the Jungfrau from the Rottal they crossed the Oberaarjoch and reached Saas Fee on the evening of July 15 and on the next day made the first passage of the Lenzjoch, which was followed three days later by the first crossing of the Domjoch. Then came a variation on the Weisshorn and an ascent of the Aiguille Verte.

Jakob next took part in an ascent of the Aiguille du Midi which might well have been his last expedition. It was during the descent that disaster nearly overtook the party: 'Jakob was crossing a narrow gully, when suddenly, without any warning, as though he had trod on the keystone of the wall, the whole face for some 30 or 40 feet above him peeled off, and with a crash like thunder, hundreds of tons of rocks precipitated themselves on him. In an instant he was torn from his hold, and hurled down the precipice with them. Fortunately, Walker was able to hold on, though the strain on him was something awful. As the uproar ceased, and silence even more impressive succeeded, we looked in one another's faces with blank dismay. From our position it was impossible to see what had become of Jakob, and only the tight

¹⁰ When he died in 1939 at the age of ninety-seven he had been a member of the Alpine Club for seventy-one years. (*A.J.* 59. 214)

rope told us that his body at least, living or dead, was still fastened to us. In a voice singularly unlike his own, Walker at length cried out "Jakob" and our hearts sank within us as it passed without response. "Jakob! ach Jakob!", Walker repeated; and I trust none of my readers may ever know the relief we felt when the reply came back, "Ich lebe noch". . . . I then contrived to shift my position and saw that he was indeed hurt. His face was black with blood and dirt, the skin torn from his bleeding hands, while his clothes in ribands threatened worse injuries still unseen. After a moment, he managed to recover his footing, and then untied the rope with trembling fingers, and crawled along the face of the cliff to the other side of the gully, where some snow offered means to staunch his wounds.¹¹ Jakob had had a marvellous escape and though he was badly bruised all over no bones were broken and after a quarter of an hour's rest, he was prepared to resume the descent.

In 1870 he was once again with his old employer A. W. Moore. Among their many expeditions were two that were new, the passage of the Unter Winterjoch and the first ascent of the North summit of the Aiguilles de Trélatête; Horace Walker took part in both expeditions. The Winterjoch, with some justification, left on Jakob's mind an unusually vivid impression of danger and difficulty. The bergschrund crossed, the slope above was liable to be swept by falling stones at any moment. 'Jakob led', wrote Moore in his diary, ' . . . I never remember seeing our leader—ordinarily the most composed of men in any situation—so uneasy; the fact was that the angle was so great he found it scarcely possible to cut steps at all, and every foot of height was gained at imminent risk of an upset, which would have sent the whole party either into the bergschrund or over it in a very dilapidated state. Every movement of Jakob was watched with the deepest anxiety and our emotions can be imagined when, in passing from one step to another, he tottered and seemed to be falling right upon us.' But Jakob did not fall.

He spent most of August with Thomas Middlemore, then qualifying for membership of the Alpine Club. (Monte Rosa, Strahlhorn, Wetterhorn, and several passes). 'For uniform good temper and for daring in difficulties and for his ability in dealing with them, he seems to be unsurpassed.'

In 1871 he was with Moore once again, from June 17 until the end of July. The highlight of their season was the first passage of the Tiefenmattenjoch, in which G. E. Foster also took part. Jakob, when he examined the slopes of the pass from the Ebihorn, expressed the opinion that a passage might be made but thought 'it would be another

¹¹ A.J. 5. 151-2.

Winterjoch'. He then explained to Moore exactly how he hoped to reach the pass, but Hans Baumann seems to have led throughout. Moore was making for the Val de Bagnes and on the final day the party traversed La Salle and Mont Pleureur. Jakob, wishing to avoid the step-cutting necessary to reach the snow plateau out of which the final peak of La Salle rises, proposed that they 'should traverse across the precipitous face of the mountain above the Val de Bagnes until they could turn straight up towards the summit', but there was united opposition to such an idea. The final rocks looked unscaleable and Moore never knew how Jakob managed to get up them.

Diablerets, Monte Leone, Balfrinhorn, Wildstrubel and Galenstock were among the other expeditions they made together that summer. The only other entry for 1871 is written by Dr. Hermann Weber, but the weather prevented his doing any important expeditions.

Moore's activities in 1872 were limited by an accident that befell him on the Bies glacier on July 6, as a result of which he dislocated his shoulder and it is said to have seriously affected his powers of rock climbing in later years.¹² Before this misfortune he had had a busy fortnight with Jakob and Horace Walker; they made new routes on the Studerhorn (up from the north-east and 'straight down the snow covered Western face of the mountain to the head of the Studerhorn'),¹³ ascended the Gross Nesthorn and made the first crossing of the Gredetschjoch. Walker left Moore on July 20, and the latter with Jakob Anderegg, arrived at Grindelwald the same evening, his injured arm still bound to his body. In 1862 Moore had made the first attempt on the Mönch from the Wengern Alp and, in spite of his injury, he was anxious to have another try.¹⁴

He set out early on the 23rd with Jakob and Melchior; Jakob, optimistic as usual, with no doubts about the success of the expedition.

The summit was reached without incident but on the descent by the South-east ridge the party had a very narrow escape when a large piece of the cornice fell; they 'had, in fact,' as Moore wrote, 'escaped destruction by a hand's breadth.'¹⁵

Towards the end of August Jakob had his first engagement with F. Pratt Barlow and S. F. Still (Grivola, Grand Paradis from Cogne, Weisshorn). Later he led Still up the Jungfrau and Finsteraarhorn.

The following year, 1873, his engagement with Moore lasted from June 24 until the end of July. Moore records that for the first three

¹² Moore's entry in the Führerbuch is dated June 28, an obvious slip for July 28.

¹³ *A. J.* 6. 93.

¹⁴ In the meantime, two successful ascents had been made by this route.

¹⁵ *A. J.* 7. 301. This was the first British ascent from the Wengern Alp and the first time that the expedition had been carried out in a single day.

weeks the weather was continuously bad and their expeditions were not numerous. They included the Finsteraarhorn by the Agassizjoch and the traverse of the Jungfrau from the Wengern Alp to the Eggishorn in a single day, after an unsuccessful attempt three weeks earlier with Lucy and Horace Walker. After climbing the Grivola, Moore and Jakob went to Courmayeur, went up the Grandes Jorasses and with G. E. Foster crossed Mont Blanc to Chamonix in a long day by T. S. Kennedy's route. Ascents of the Aiguille d'Argentière, Blümlisalp, and Doldenhorn brought Moore's season to a close, but for Jakob another tour with Barlow and Still followed which included Jungfrau from the Wengern Alp, Lyskamm, Ober Gabelhorn and, on August 23 his only recorded ascent of the Matterhorn. The engagement was brought to a premature close for Jakob had to hurry home. On August 26 his house was totally destroyed by fire, with all its contents. It was under-insured and his loss, after allowing for the insurance, was almost 6,900 frs. A fund for his relief was opened by members of the Alpine Club and the sum raised very nearly covered his loss and may fully have done so, for the total amount raised was not stated.

The Führerbuch contains no entries for 1874, neither does it carry the official stamp for the year. Moore and Walker were both in the Caucasus, which may partly account for the lack of any record, and Jakob was taken ill,¹⁶ an illness which must have been of some severity as he was still suffering from its effects the following year.

Although there is only one entry for 1875, signed by Barlow and Still, there is some indication that Jakob had been climbing before his tour with them. Barlow records that 'our only anxiety was on Jakob's account. He was evidently unwell and we feared lest the exertions he had undergone earlier in the season might have seriously injured a frame weakened by his illness of the previous year.'¹⁷ The main expedition was the first ascent of Monte della Disgrazia from Chiareggio by the South-east arête, and both Jakob and 'Young' Peter Taugwalder 'expressed their decided opinion that no arête in the Alps with which they were acquainted could compare in stiffness with it'.

Jakob was far from well and Taugwalder had to lead for most of the ascent. The ice-slope leading up the arête was in such a shocking condition that even Jakob was induced to exclaim 'es ist ganz gefährlich'. In his Führerbuch Barlow wrote that 'in this very difficult expedition Jakob's powers as a guide were most conspicuous.' The party was benighted and poor Jakob, weakened by his illness, was in no condition for more work; his employers deemed it wiser to send him home without delay.

¹⁶ A. J. 8. 29.

¹⁷ A. J. 8. 22. I have not succeeded in finding any record of what these exertions might have been.

He was back to his old form by the following year and between June 20 and August 8, 1876, achieved some notable successes with the brilliant young French climber, Henri Cordier. A month in the French Alps brought several new expeditions including the Aiguille du Plat. An attempt on the Meije is noteworthy as being one on the only mountain on which Jakob failed to force a way up. Cordier's travels that year were almost worthy of Tuckett. On July 15, he and Jakob with Kaspar Maurer as second guide made the first ascent of the Finsteraarhorn by the South-east arête. Jakob had been examining this ridge for some seasons and had come to the conclusion that it would 'go'. When Cordier decided to abandon the Meije, Jakob offered him the Finsteraarhorn from the Rothorn Sattel by way of compensation. Cordier considered that the last part of the ascent far exceeded in difficulty anything that he had ever done in the Alps and Jakob's first words on reaching the summit were 'nur einmal ist genug'.

A few days after this ascent they were in the Tarentaise (having made *en route* the first ascent of the Grand Flambeau), crossed several new passes and made the second ascent of the Grande Casse. Two days later they were at Chamonix where they joined forces with J. Oakley Maund and Thomas Middlemore, who were accompanied by Hans Jaun and Andreas Maurer. This very strong combination then made the first ascent of the Aiguille Verte from the Argentière glacier, a route which had previously defeated some of the leading climbers of the day, including Christian Almer, and was not repeated until 1924.

The next expedition was an attempt to make a pass between the Argentière and Talèfre glaciers, but they were unable to find a route offering any prospect of success. They made instead the first ascent of Les Courtes. On parting from Jakob, Cordier wrote: 'J'ai été excessivement content de lui sous tous les rapports et je ne pense pas qu'il y ait dans les Alpes de meilleur guide.'

Jakob was now smitten with an attack of rheumatism, the result of exposure and a soaking on the night of the Verte ascent. He must soon have recovered for he spent most of August with Barlow and Still: 'We were exceedingly glad to find that Jakob Anderegg was enabled to be with us once again this year with health and strength fully restored. . . . Jakob has as usual given us the greatest satisfaction.' (Aiguille de Triolet, 2nd peak. Tour Noire, 2nd ascent. Eiger, 'new route by arête on right hand side of Eiger glacier'.)

On June 1, 1877, Jakob and Andreas Maurer met Cordier at Grenoble. They crossed the Brèche de la Meije and made the first ascent of Le Plaret on the 6th. During the descent a tragedy occurred. After leaving the glacier du Plaret a halt was called for the purpose of unroping and having a meal. This finished, Cordier set out ahead of the guides, glissading down the snow which covered the stream issuing

from the glacier. Suddenly he disappeared, the snow having collapsed. The guides rushed to the spot; the direct fall was only twelve feet, but though Jakob was let down on the rope into the hole he could find no trace of Cordier and was pulled up again half suffocated. The body was recovered next morning forty feet below the place of fall. The conduct of both guides received the warmest praise from the French authorities.

The only entries in the Führerbuch for this year, both dated September 6, mention a few passes crossed with G. H. Hodgson and C. E. Farmer and, with the former, a traverse of the Aletschhorn: 'during the somewhat difficult descent he showed himself well worthy of the great confidence which I have always felt in his prowess as a guide.'

The last entry is written by A. W. Moore and covers the period from May 25 to June 29, 1878, 'during which time we have wandered from Geneva to the Orteler Spitze in company with Mr. Walker and Melchior Anderegg.' Little was done; there were only seven days without rain. 'It has been a great pleasure', Moore concludes, 'to renew my acquaintance with Jakob after an interval of some years. His health is, unfortunately, not so good as it was, but he is still up to a good deal of hard work and is the same skilful guide and cheery companion as ever. I hope to see him again next year and that we shall then have better luck.'

Moore's hopes were not fulfilled. Jakob Anderegg died at Meiringen on September 17, 1878. At his death there passed a very distinguished guide whose reputation, unlike that of some, has grown with the lapse of time and few would now dispute that he is worthy to take his place among the great guides of the Golden Age. He may have been daring to the verge of rashness, but his record was one of almost unbroken success and it is noteworthy how frequently he succeeded where others had failed; Piz Roseg, Ober Gabelhorn, Gspaltenhorn, come at once to mind. Alexander Burgener was perhaps his closest counterpart; both were among the boldest and most enterprising of guides and both led some of the most brilliant ascents made in their day.

Jakob was very much the 'Engländerfuhrer'; only two of the entries in his Führerbuch were made by non-British climbers, those of Dr. Hermann Weber and Henri Cordier and they were members of the Alpine Club. His death passed unnoticed in the Swiss Press. A moving tribute was paid to him by his old friend and patron, A. W. Moore, in his unpublished diary: 'He had been my personal guide ever since 1865. Great physical strength and a keen mountaineering instinct combined to place him in the first rank of path finders. In addition to these qualities he was endowed with a peculiarly sweet and equable temper, considerable sense of humour, and that spirit of

unselfish devotion to his employer for which the best men of his class are famous. As a companion and friend, no less than as a guide, I shall ever deplore his loss and cherish his memory.'

Jakob Anderegg took part in the following first ascents and new expeditions:

- 1864. Balmhorn. Jungfrau from the Rottal. Lyskamm, West Peak. Zinal Rothorn.
- 1865. Camadra Pass. Vogeljoch. West Zapportjoch. Piz Roseg. Ober Gabelhorn. Col de Bertol. Pigne d'Arolla. Col de la Serpentine. Mont Blanc from the Brenva glacier. Dôme du Goûter, descent by Dôme glacier.
- 1866. Ebnefluhjoch. Schmadrijoch. Agassizjoch. Piz Palü, Central and West Peaks.
- 1867. Trafoierjoch.
- 1869. Gspaltenhorn. Lenzjoch. Domjoch. Aiguille du Midi, by S. E. face and N. E. arête.
- 1870. Unter Winterjoch. Aiguilles de Trélatête, North Peak.
- 1871. Tiefenmattenjoch.
- 1872. Studerhorn, by N. E. arête and W. face. Gredetschjoch. Grand Paradis, new route from Cogne.
- 1875. Monte della Disgrazia, by S. E. arête.
- 1876. Aiguille du Plat. Brèche d'Alvau. Le Râteau, by S. and E. arêtes. Grand Flambeau. Finsteraarhorn, by S. E. arête from Gemslücke (Rothornsattel). Aiguille Verte, from glacier d'Argentièr. Les Courtes, from glacier d'Argentièr.
- 1877. Le Plaret.