

Dense mists now filled up the trough of the Aletsch, and the scorching we underwent in journeying through that cloud-land was almost more trying than the freezing we had suffered above. Nor was it easy to find our way through the mists, our footsteps being filled up by the newly-fallen snow. Still we reached the Faulberg safely and joyously at two; but not so joyously as we arrived at the Eggischhorn—to be welcomed by the greetings of friends, and by other luxuries which, at least, we considered ourselves to have deserved.

SUMMARY OF NEW EXPEDITIONS DURING THE SUMMER OF 1864—(continued).

Alps of Dauphiné.

COL DE LA MUANDE: *July 21.*—Mr. R. W. Taylor and the Rev. T. G. Bonney, with Joseph B. Simond of Argentiére, made this pass from S. Christophe to Riou du Sap. It has been known to the natives for at least one hundred years, but is very rarely used by them; and has never (it is believed) been crossed by English travellers before this year. The glacier on the north side is difficult, and might at times be even impassable. The descent, at first down a steep snow slope and then over rocks and pastures, is easy. Ascent to col, 6hrs. 25m.; descent, 1hr. 55m.

Graian Alps.

COL DU RUITOR: *July 12.*—Mr. Bonney and party ascended to the col on the left of the highest peak of the Ruitor by the route followed by Messrs. W. Mathews and Bonney in 1862, and after climbing the peak descended a steep glacier into an upland glen. Following a steep and narrow goat track on the left bank of this, they reached the valley about a quarter of an hour above the village of Val Grisanche. They found that if they had followed the other side of the glen they would have descended to Fornet, three quarters of an hour higher up the valley. Ascent to col, 5hrs.; ascent and descent of peak, 50m.; descent to Val Grisanche, 2hrs. 35m.

Range of Mont Blanc.

AIGUILLE DU TOUR: *August 17.*—Mr. Heathcote, with Moritz Andermatten, ascended this peak on the way over the Col du Tour. From the great plateau which feeds the glaciers of Orny and Trient it rises in a double head, of which the one to the left or SW. is the highest. The ascent presents no real difficulty, and the view is far superior to that from the col; and as the whole expedition from Orsières to Argentiére only took 13hrs., this ascent may very safely be recommended to future passers-by.

COL DE TRELATETE: *August 28.*—Messrs. C. E. and G. S. Mathews, with Michel Balmat and Jean Carrier, made a new and difficult pass

which has the best claim to this title. 'After passing the night of the 27th at the chalet between the Lac de Combal and the Col de la Seigne, we started at 5.30 with the intention of ascending the Aiguille de Trélatête, and descending by the glacier of the same name to the Pavillon de Trélatête. We took to the Glacier de l'Allée Blanche, and gained its medial moraine, up which we walked for some distance without difficulty. The glacier then became much broken, and we did not reach its upper level until 1.43. We now saw before us an amphitheatre of almost level névé, bounded on its eastern side by the Trélatête; and directly under its most northern peak lay a low col, which we reached without further difficulty at 2.26. Steep but not difficult rocks lay between us and the top of the Trélatête, but it was too late to make the ascent, and at 3 o'clock we began to descend the secondary glacier before us, leading down to the upper level of the Trélatête Glacier. This we found excessively steep and dangerous, and it was not until 6.30 that we gained the Trélatête Glacier. Darkness overtook us before we could reach the pavillon, and at 8.10 we were obliged to halt and bivouac supperless on the rocks of the Aiguille de Berenger. We started at daylight 4.15 the next morning, and reached the pavillon at 6.40.'—G. S. M.

A pass is described under this name in the Alpine Guide, which leads from the lower part of the Glacier de Trélatête southwards to the Glacier des Lancettes. This, it is thought, may more appropriately bear the name COL DE TONDU, from the Mont Tondou which overhangs it on the W. side.

COL DES PLANARDS: *August 31.*—Mr. Jacomb, with an Orsières guide, made a very convenient and easy pass from St. Pierre to the chalets of Ferrex, over the ridge at the head of the small valley called in the Federal map Les Planards. Time: less than 4hrs; height, 9,386'.

COL DES GRANDES JORASSES: *September 6.*—The ridge to the W. of the Grandes Jorasses, between it and the Dome des Grandes Jorasses, was reached by Messrs. Milman, A. Wills, A. W. Wills, and F. Taylor, accompanied by Michel Payot (des Mossons) and Claude Gurlié of Samöena, with F. Payot and E. Cupelin as porters. Starting from the Montanvert at 2.30 A.M., they reached the head of the portion of the Glacier de l'Echaud visible from the Montanvert at 6. Turning to the right they first passed through a very steep set of séracs, which brought them on to the ice-slopes immediately beneath the Grandes Jorasses. Partly ascending and partly crossing these slopes they first came in sight of the actual col at 11.40. Enormous bergschrunds compelled a very wide détour to the right, after which they turned again to the left and advanced straight towards the col, ascending by a steep snow-slope crowned by a bergschrund, above which was a *côte* of ice measuring a little more than 50° by the clinometer. They reached the base of this *côte* at 2.30, and the top of the col after nearly two hours more of step-cutting, during which they were exposed to a continual fire of particles of ice detached from the rocks above. The col is about 50 yards from side to side, and lies immediately under the rocks of the Grandes Jorasses; it was reached at 4.15 P.M., but the descent on the Italian side proved hopelessly impracticable. There was a sheer drop of many hundreds of

feet of smooth rock. The party were therefore compelled to return by the route by which they came, and reached the Montanvert at 11.30 p.m.

Messrs. C. E. and G. S. Mathews, a few days earlier, attempted to reach the col E. of the Grandes Jorasses by the ridge between the Glacier de Pierre Joseph and the secondary l'Echaud, but found themselves cut off by a precipice from the main ridge. According to their observations, the route followed by Mr. Wills is the only one that affords the smallest chance of attaining the watershed *vis-à-vis* the Glacier de l'Echaud.

PIC DE TINNEVERGES: *September 24.*—Mr. Milman and Mr. Wills having slept at the chalets of Vojalaz, reached the top of the Sagéroux Pass at 6.10. Turning to the right they crossed the valley lying between the Sagéroux and the glacier of Mont Ruan, scaled the rocks on the opposite side, crossed the glacier, and climbing by a couloir reached the ridge of the Tinneverges at 9.10. Skirting the western side of the ridge, and crossing a great extent of glacier, they found a low and steep couloir, which led them to the ridge again at 10.40. Thence they kept along the ridge till it became too difficult, when they descended a short distance on the eastern side, and after clambering over the rocks for some time reascended and reached the top at 12.10. They descended by a series of shale banks and precipitous couloirs to the pasturages of Tinneverges, and making the passage of the Croix Moccand, descended to the foot of the Cascade de la Méridienne, and reached Sixt at 6.30, and the Eagle's Nest at 8.30 p.m. Mr. Wills had previously made the first ascent of the mountain on the 6th October 1863, starting from Sixt at 3.45, ascending and descending by the Croix Moccand, and returning to Sixt at 8.30 p.m. No other ascent of this peak has yet been made. The scenery is very remarkable. Guide: Claude Gurlie of Samöens. Joseph Bozon, of the hotel at Sixt, accompanied the party this year as a volunteer, and knows the way.

Mr. Whitwell sends a note recommending travellers intending the ascent of Mont Blanc to sleep at the Pierre Pointue, where there is now good accommodation; and suggesting that the principal advantage of the Goûté route may be obtained by ascending from the Grand Plateau to the ridge between the Dome du Goûté and the Bosse, and descending the usual way. This he found quite practicable, starting from the Pierre Pointue.

Monte Rosa District.

COL DU GRAND CORNIER: *July 27.*—Messrs. Hornby and Philpott, with Christian Lauener and Joseph Viennin, made a pass from Zinal to Evolena between the Dent Blanche and Grand Cornier. 'We left Zinal at 3.15 a.m., and went up the Zinal Glacier until opposite the line of séracs which stretch from the Dent Blanche to the Grand Cornier. We found a good but steep passage through these near the cliffs of the Dent Blanche, and, crossing a level plateau, reached the foot of a wall of rock joining the two peaks, well marked on the Federal map. There is a central snow couloir not unlike the Strahleck wall; but the rocks on the right are easy to climb. At 10 a.m. we reached the col, from which the Grand Cornier might probably be ascended without much

difficulty. Bearing to the right, we descended by easy snow slopes to the alp above Abricolla, and reached Evolena at 2.30 P.M.'—J. J. H.

COL DE MOIRY: *July 28.*—The same party left Evolena at 2.55 A.M., and, turning to the left about half an hour below Abricolla, ascended a steep alp to a small glacier. 'Crossing this, we went up steep rocks till, at a spot a little S. of the point marked 3570 on the Federal map, we looked down a very steep cliff of crumbling rocks on to the Glacier de Moiry. Descending this cliff with some little difficulty and danger from falling stones, we crossed the glacier above the great ice-fall to a col marked 3195 on the Federal map, just under the Pigne de l'Allée. Thence we descended by steep rock, shale, and snow to the Alp de l'Allée, reaching Zinal at 3.15.'—J. J. H.

BRUNEGG JOCH: *July 30.*—The same party left Zinal at 2 A.M., and, passing the Châlets de Tracuit, reached at 5.30 a col overlooking the Upper Turtmann Glacier. For this col Mr. Hornby suggests the name COL DE TRACUIT: it will be seen below that Mr. Heathcote describes a pass over the same ridge, if not identical, as Col des Diablons. 'Descending a little to round a spur from the Weisshorn, we remounted by an easy slope, and reached at 8.30 a col just N. of the Brunegg-horn, whence the Abberg Glacier flows down towards St. Nicholas. The descent of the upper ice-fall gave us some trouble. The lower ice-fall may be turned by the moraine and snow slope on its left bank. We reached Randa at 1.25.'—J. J. H.

SCHALLEN JOCH: *August 10.*—Messrs. Hornby and Philpott, with Christian Almer and Christian Lauener, made a pass from Zinal to Randa between the Weisshorn and Schallenhorn. 'We left Zinal at 3 A.M., passed the Arpitetta Alp, and made across the lower part of the Weisshorn Glacier to the rocks. Leaving these on our left, we ascended the very steep and hard snow and ice slopes which lead to the col marked 3751 on the Federal map. We did not reach it till 12, Almer having hard work with the axe all the way. The glacier on the other side is almost a continuous ice-fall, and heavy falling snow made it difficult to find a route. The descent must be made towards the right bank of the glacier, bearing towards the lower part of the Hohlicht Glacier, thence by the Schallenbach and Schallen Alp to Randa, which we reached at 5.'—J. J. H.

August 12.—Mr. E. N. Buxton and party, comprising two ladies, ascended the Moro from Macugnaga, and then, changing their plan, turned to the left and made their way over the névé of the Sewinen and Schwarzberg Glaciers to the Weisssthor, and crossed it to the Riffel. The distance from the top of the Moro to the foot of the arête of the Weisssthor would generally be about 3 hrs., and all easy walking; and it would always be possible, if time failed, or it were otherwise desirable, to turn down the Schwarzberg Glacier to Mattmark. This may be strongly recommended instead of the usual route of the Weisssthor from Macugnaga to Zermatt, unless the snow should happen to be very soft and deep.

COL DES DIABLONS: *August 13.*—Mr. Heathcote, with Moritz Andermatten and a porter, left Gruben at 4 A.M., and ascended the Turtmann Glacier. Finding the lower ice-fall of the W. branch very difficult, they

ascended the E. one for a short distance, and, climbing over the dividing ridge, gained the plateau between the two ice-falls of the W. branch, and thence ascended under the cliffs of the Diablons to the col between that peak and the Weisshorn, which they reached at 11. The descent thence to Zinal is, as before mentioned, perfectly easy. It seems that this point alone is reasonably easy of access from the Grûben side, whereas the ridge can be reached at almost any point from Zinal.

ROTHHORN: *August 22.*—Messrs. Stephen and Grove, with Melchior and Jacob Anderegg, left Zinal at 1.55, and reached a col between the Rothhorn and Lo Besso via the Durand Glacier at 7.55. This col looks down on the Moming Glacier. 'Hence we ascended the arête of the Rothhorn, and gained the summit at 11.15, the last two hours being over the most difficult rocks I ever crossed. We got back to Zinal at 6.45 P.M.'—L. S.

COL TOURNANCHE: *August 25.*—Messrs. J. A. Hudson and Jacomb, with Peter Perrn and Ignatz Lauber of Zermatt, crossed from Zermatt to the head of Val Tournanche between the Matterhorn and Dent d'Hérens. Starting from Zermatt at 4 A.M., they ascended the Zmutt Glacier by the ordinary route, and, turning to the left beyond the base of the Matterhorn, ascended the E. branch of the Tiefenmatten Glacier to the col lying under the Matterhorn, which has been frequently gained from Breuil in attempts on that peak. Height 11,398'. This was reached at 1.10 P.M., and they arrived at Breuil at 5.40 P.M.

PASSES ACROSS THE FLETSCHHORN RANGE.—Some confusion having arisen about the new passes made in this region in the summers of 1863 and 1864, it is desirable to state distinctly the names which have been finally attached to them. Three passes have been made from the Laquinthal into the Saasthal, viz.: the COL DU WEISSMIES, by Messrs. Riddell and King, from the Laquinthal round the S. side of the Weissmies on to the route of the Zwischbergen Pass; the LAQUIN JOCH, by Messrs. Robertson and Heathcote, from Saas between the Weissmies and Laquinhorn (S. peak of the Fletschhörner) to the head of the Laquin Glacier; and the FLETSCH JOCH, by Messrs. Jacomb and Chater, between the two Fletschhörner, otherwise known as Laquinhorn and Rossbodenhorn.

Bernese Oberland.

MITTEL JOCH: *August 8.*—Messrs. Jacomb and J. A. Hudson, with Peter Perrn and Ignatz Lauber, both of Zermatt, after crossing the Lauteraar Sattel from the Grimsel, passed under the Rosenhorn and Mittelhorn to a bivouac on the rocks on the W. side of the latter mountain. Leaving this at 5.30 the following morning, they ascended, in two hours, to a col immediately under the Mittelhorn. Mr. Jacomb's measurements assign it a height of 11,495'. A short and easy descent led to the plateau whence the final ascent of the Wetterhorn is usually commenced; and, after ascending that mountain, the party crossed the N. slopes of the Mittelhorn to the basin forming the head of the Rosenlani glacier, which they descended to Rosenlani. In crossing the basin, Mr. Jacomb ascertained that the supposed connection between the Rosenlani and Gauli glaciers really

exists, he having had last year an opportunity of visiting the Gauli side, but having then been prevented by mist from examining the Rosenlaui side also.

JUNGFRAU FROM LAUTERBRUNNEN: *August 9.*—Messrs. Stephen, MacDonald and Grove, with Melchior and Jacob Anderegg and J. Bischof of Lauterbrunnen, started at 1 A.M. from Lauterbrunnen and ascended the Roththal, intending to cross the Lawinen Thor. They discovered a couloir, however, leading straight up to the Roththal Sattel, and reached that point about noon, after four hours and a half severe climbing. There were some very difficult rocks to ascend from the Roththal Glacier before getting into the couloir, which ceases abruptly about three-quarters of the way down. From the col they ascended the Jungfrau in three-quarters of an hour, the snow being in perfect order, and reached the Eggischhorn at 7.15.

ALETSCHEHORN: *August 13.*—Messrs. Hornby and Philpott, with Christian Almer and Christian Lauener, ascended this peak by the Bell Alp or Ober Aletsch route, and descended to the Eggischhorn by the Mittel Aletsch route, the one by which this peak was first climbed. The snow being in good order, the whole day's work, including an hour on the summit and other halts, was only 12hrs. 40m.: so that the expedition is by no means one of unreasonable length.

JUNGFRAU JOCH: *August 16.*—The same party, with J. Bischof to carry a ladder, succeeded in descending by this pass to the Wengern Alp. 'We left the Faulberg at 2, reached the col at 5.5, the great crevasse at 8.30, were off the ice at 10.30, and reached the Wengern Alp inn at 11.40. The expedition was made at Almer's suggestion, he thinking that by a forced march we might begin the descent soon enough to avoid any greater danger than is incurred by ascending from the Wengern Alp, though the difficulty is probably greater. We began the descent of the first great ice-cliff by the steep E. face overlooking the hollow separating us from the Mönch. Lower down we succeeded in turning the N.E. angle of the cliff, and made the rest of the descent to the first plateau by the N. face. The great crevasse was far too wide for the ladder, but by a skilful use of it, combined with some step-cutting, Almer got us down on to some débris jammed in the centre, and so up the other side. I doubt whether any other guide, unless it be Melchior Anderegg, could have led us down from the col. The great crevasse had driven back a party on the previous day, headed by Peter Michel, and armed with a longer ladder than ours.'—J. J. H.

FALDUM PASS: *September 8.*—Messrs. Brooksbank and Hayward, with Franz Andermatten and Kasper Blatter, made this easy and very interesting pass from Leukerbad to Kippel. After ascending the Torrenthorn, they descended by the path for a few minutes, and then rounding the Torrenthorn to the E., reached in 2hrs. the col between the Rothhorn and Laucherspitze, whence 2hrs. more brought them to Ferden in the Lötschenthal.

The Wetterlücke, mentioned in our last number, has been again crossed by Mr. Whitwell, from the Lauterbrunnen side, and the Birchfluh Pass several times. Messrs. Brooksbank and Hayward, in crossing the latter, turned up the mountain side at Kühmatten, about

2½ hrs. above Kippel, instead of ascending to the highest huts in the valley an hour farther, thus saving some time. The Eiger also, in consequence of the great amount of snow, has been ascended several times with comparative ease—once by a lady. On the last ascent, by Messrs. Hornby and Philpott, the whole expedition including halts was completed under 9 hrs. The same was also the case with the Wetterhorn, as Messrs. Moore and Walker especially found—these gentlemen, led by Christian Almer, having started from Grindelwald soon after midnight, ascended the peak, gone down the little known route to Rosenlaui, and returned over the Scheideck to Grindelwald by 8.20 P.M.

Alps of Uri.

SPANNORTER JOCH: *August 4.*—Mr. Jacomb, with Johann Tannler of Meyringen and Eugene Imfang of Engelberg, ascended from Engelberg to the col between the Spannörter, to which his measurements assigned a height of 9,823'. Thence he descended by the glacier locally called Gummeren and the Erstfeld Thal, into the St. Gothard road.

DAMMA PASS: *August 6.*—Mr. Jacomb, with Johann Tannler of Meyringen and a porter, left the Geschenen Alp at 3.30 A.M., and, after passing up the Damma Glacier and ascending a high wall of rocks, reached the col at its head at 9.15 A.M., in the expectation of descending on to the Trift-Gletscher Joch. They found, however, that the ridge did not dominate that snow-field, but a large glacier descending from the SE. side of the Galenstock. Mr. Jacomb's measurements give the col a height of 10,571'. After several trials, a descent of the rocks to the large glacier was, with great difficulty, effected at 1.0 P.M. The glacier appeared to flow in the direction of the Furka route and Realp, but the party crossed it, and, keeping high along the mountain-slopes, joined the Furka route five minutes from the inn at 5.0 P.M.

GESCHENEN LIMM: *August 17.*—Mr. Brooksbank, with Kaspar Blatter of Meyringen, and Kaspar Luchs, son of the landlord at Stein, crossed from the Stein Glacier to the Kehle Glacier, which lies at the head of the Geschenen Thal. Time, 8½ hrs. actual easy walking from Stein to Geschenen.

Tödi District.

SCHER JOCH: *July 31.*—Messrs. Stephen, Grove and Macdonald, with Melchior and Jacob Anderegg, made this useful variation on the Clariden pass. 'We started from the inn at Urnerboden, and tried to ascend the Claridenstock by the arête which comes down to the top of the Klausen pass. Finding ourselves cut off by an impassable wall of glacier, we descended on the Gries glacier, and, mounting this, reached a col between the Scherhorn and Ramlistock. Descending from this, we joined the ordinary track of the Clariden pass a little above the great ice-fall of the Hufi glacier, and walked down to Amsteg. Time about 5 hrs. from Urnerboden to the top of the pass, and six or seven thence to Amsteg.'—L. S.

Bernina District.

PASSO DI FERRO: *August 9.*—Messrs. D. W. Freshfield, J. D. Walker and Beachcroft, with Francois Devouassoud, made another pass from Val

Bregaglia into Val Masino. 'Starting from Promontogno in the Bregaglia, we ascended by the steep and crevassed Bondasca Glacier to a col lying between two snow hummocks at its head. The descent lay at first over a small glacier. Leaving the ice for the rocks on the left we gained the Alp di Ferro, whence a path leads by the side of a waterfall into the eastern branch of Val Masino, half an hour above San Martino. This pass lies to the E. of the Passo di Bondo, which leads into Val Porcellizza. Time, 10hrs.'—D. W. F.

PALÜ PASS: *August 17.*—The same party crossed over the Piz Palü, the S. side being, as Mr. Buxton supposed (see *Alpine Journal*, p. 342), tolerably accessible. 'Leaving the Fellaria châteaux at 4 A.M., we ascended the Fellaria Glacier, and crossing from its upper névé on to that of the Palü Glacier, reached the foot of the peak in 4hrs. Thence we climbed the steep cliff which forms the southern face of the mountain to the gap between the central and eastern peaks. Passing over the latter we descended by the route of Mr. Buxton's ascent, expending 2½hrs. in cutting steps on the snow-wall, and reached the Bernina Inn via the Diavolezza Pass at 7 P.M.'—D. W. F.

SILVRETТА PASS: *August 16.*—Messrs. Girdlestone and Pilcher, with no guide, left Klosters at 7.30 A.M., reached the Sardasca châteaux at 9.45, and the foot of the Silvretta Glacier in 1h. 20m. more. 'At first we kept along the N. bank of the glacier, but in 30m. we left it and walked straight SE. to the col, crossing a considerable bergschrund near the top. Time, 3hrs. from the foot of the glacier. The summit of the pass consists of a snow plateau about 200 yards across, the only rocks being at the SE. corner of the plateau close under Piz Buin. The descent to Guarda occupied 3¼hrs., and was perfectly easy, the route lying at first E. across a snow basin to a snow col between Piz Buin and a nameless peak to the S., thence down the glacier into the head of Val Tuoi and by it to Guarda. No milk is to be had at any of the châteaux between the Sardasca and Guarda.'—A. G. G.

Tyrolean Alps.

PRESANELLA: *August 25.*—Mr. Freshfield's party started from Pizzano, the highest village in Val Vermiglio, and turning up the glen which opens opposite the new Austrian fort on the Tonale road, slept at a shepherd's hut 2hrs. walk from Pizzano. 'Starting at 3 A.M. we reached the glacier in 2hrs., and a col overlooking the head of Val di Genova in 2hrs. more. Turning due E. from the col we climbed steep slopes intersected by crevasses, until the ridge connecting the E and W. summits of the Presanella was gained. Thence the way to the foot of the eastern and highest peak lies principally along an ice arête, which required much step-cutting. A small plateau immediately under the summit attained, the final climb up the rocks on the SW. face of the peak is easy. We were 3½hrs. in ascending from the col, ¼hr. in returning; 2hrs. more brought us into the head of Val di Genova, 3½hrs.' walk from Pinzolo.'—D. W. F.

August 26.—'We started for the Bocca di Brenta, but being misled by a local porter, were taken to a gap in the heart of the Brenta Alta, connecting the glaciers which fall into the heads of Val Brenta and

Val d'Agnola. Being caught in a snow-storm and unable to find a pass across the main chain, we descended over some troublesome rocks into Val d'Agnola, returning by the Brenta dell' Orso to Pinzolo. The pass thus made, lying close to the peak marked in the Austrian map *Cima Pra dei Camuzzi*, might be appropriately christened *Bocca dei Camuzzi*.—D. W. F.

PISGANA PASS.—Mr. Ball sends a narrative, which will appear in our next number, of this very interesting pass from Val di Genova to Val Camonica.

ANTELAO: *Sept. 8.*—Lord Francis Douglas and Mr. Latham, with Matteo Orsi of Borca, left the inn at St. Vito at 4.45 A.M. In 1hr. 45m. they reached the top of the Forcella Piccola, then turned into the rock basin on the right, and in 55m. reached the arête at the top of these very steep rocks. Following this to the foot of the last peak they reached the summit after 3hrs. 15m. more climbing at 11.15 A.M. The descent, which occupied almost as long as the ascent, was made from the arête upon the apex of the slopes of *geröll* in the basin before mentioned, Orsi saying that the rocks up which the ascent had been made were too dangerous to descend. Time, without halts, 11½ hrs. The Antelao was ascended in 1863 by Herr Grohmann, but never before by Englishmen. Orsi is the only man who knows the mountain: he is a good guide (first-rate on rocks), and very good-tempered and civil.

We are informed also that in September Herr Specht of Vienna, with Pöll of Ischgl in the Paznaun Thal as guide, gained the summit of the Königsspitze, though not without considerable difficulty, by the glacier on its NW. flank (mentioned by Mr. Tuckett as a possible mode of access), and descended by that gentleman's route. Herr Grohmann has also at length succeeded in vanquishing the highest peak of the Marmolata.

* * Several of the new expeditions briefly mentioned above will be described in future numbers of the *Alpine Journal* among the series of *Alpine Byways*. Among these may be specially mentioned the following:—

Col des Planards, from St. Pierre to the Ferrex châteaux.

Faldum Pass, from Leukerbad to Kippel.

Geschenen Limmi, from Stein to the Geschenen Thal.

Bocca dei Camuzzi, from Val Brenta to Val d'Agnola.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ACCIDENT ON THE PIZ MORTERATSCH.—We reproduce the remarkable narrative of this occurrence from the pen of Professor Tyndall, which appeared in *The Times* shortly after the event, with a short letter, giving one or two additional facts, from another of the travellers.

'Towards the end of last July (Saturday, July 30), while staying at Pontresina, in Ober Engadin, I was invited by two friends to join in an expedition up the Piz Morteratsch. This I willingly did, for I wished to look at the configuration of the Alps from some commanding point