

during a descent, making a slip too irrevocable to be indulged in without serious consideration beforehand. From the foot of the final tower it was obviously possible, by turning down to the left, to reach the névé of the Monei glacier, and to return to Cogne by the Combe di Val Nontè. We had, however, left some of our effects in the Combe di Valeiglia, and were reluctant to divide our party. Besides, we should in all probability have ample opportunity of studying the Val Nontè in crossing the Grancrou. In a word, we decided to return by the way we came. We descended the snow-slopes rapidly, and soon reached the belt of *débris* and terminal moraine which it was necessary to cross to regain the pleasant path of the morning. Racing across this bit of rough ground, Freshfield, who was a little ahead, suddenly found himself face to face with a majestic bouquetin. Most fortunately for my friend's sporting reputation, he had no more deadly weapon in his hand than an ice-axe. On the other hand, confident as are the wild animals in these parts, a 'wild goat' may be excused for not wishing to be 'caught by the hair' by an excited man armed with an instrument bearing a strong family resemblance to a poleaxe. Before, therefore, my friend could perform the feat described in the Laureate's early ballad, the bouquetin turned and fled. It was still early when we reached Cogne, where our account of the happy dispatch of the Tour St. Pierre was received by our hostess with an air of pleased surprise, which she explained by saying that all the earlier explorers who had started with a similar object in view had been absent for several days at a time. How in a shorter time we could have achieved a more decided success was a problem too difficult for the good lady to solve. Our night beneath the stars, followed by the long day's walk, had produced the usual result, and when M. Chamoin arrived to congratulate us on our victory, he found but one of the party awake, and prepared to 'reciprocate his felicitations.'

(*To be continued.*)

## NEW EXPEDITIONS IN 1872.

### WESTERN ALPS.

MONT BLANC, July 1.—Mr. T. S. Kennedy, with Johann Fischer, of Meiringen, and J. A. Carrel, of Val Tournanche, bivouacked on the rocks on the right bank of the most southerly tributary of the Miage Glacier, which descends between the Aiguille Grise and the Mont Brouillard, at about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. from Courmayeur. Starting at 8.0 A.M.

on the 2nd, they reached the névé of the glacier, and thence climbing directly upwards, struck the ridge of Mont Blanc towards the Boisse du Dromadaire, a few minutes below the summit, which was attained at 1.30 P.M. The descent was made to Chamouni by the ordinary route.

**THE SAAS-GRAT, July 2.**—Lieut. E. Clayton and the Rev. J. W. Bell adopted the following very ingenious method of seeing something of the three principal passes over the Saas-grat:—Having bivouacked by the side of the Findelen Glacier, they ascended to the Adler Pass, skirted the base of the Rymfischhorn to the Allalin Pass, by which they regained the W. side of the chain; and descending the Mellichen Glacier so far as was necessary, finally turned up to the Alphubel-joch, and so reached Saas. Guides, Franz Andermatten and Bürgener.

**AIGUILLE DE LÉCHAUD, July 14.**—Messrs. J. A. G. Marshall and T. S. Kennedy, with Johann Fischer and Julien Grange, of Courmayeur, ascended the Aiguille de Léchaud from that place. The ascent was effected by the Glacier de Freboutzie and the ridge connecting the Aiguille with Mont Gruetta; but the descent was made by an easier route directly to the head of the glacier. The whole expedition from Courmayeur took about 14 hrs.

**MONTE ROSA FROM MACUGNAGA, July 22.**—Messrs. R. and W. M. Pendlebury and the Rev. C. Taylor, with Gabriel Spechtenhauser, of Fend, and Ferdinand Imseng and Giovanni Oberto, of Macugnaga, left their bivouac, 5 hrs. from that place, on a ridge of rocks locally known as the 'Jäger-Rücki,' which runs down a little to the right of the Höchste Spitze, at 2.30 A.M., and ascended by rocks lying directly under the summit, and visible from Macugnaga, which took them in comparative safety through the most dangerous part of the ice fall. From the point where these rocks sink into the snow they mounted as straight as possible towards the summit, though forced a little to the left, and finally reached the base of the rocks of the Höchste Spitze at 10.30. Thence they kept on, or near, the ridge to the summit, which was attained at 3.30, after passing over the E. tooth of the mountain, reached by Professor Ulrich's guides from Zermatt in 1848. The descent was made by the usual route to the Riff.

**STRAHLHORN, August 10.**—Mr. George E. Foster, with Hans Baumann, of Grindelwald, left Mattmark See at 3.30 A.M. Shortly after reaching the glacier they turned from the usual Adler-joch route towards the Fluchthorn, and struck the connecting ridge between it and the Strahlhorn, near the latter peak. After following the ridge for a short distance they crossed over to the southern face of the Strahlhorn by the rocks, and reached the summit at 10.10, descending from it to the Adler Pass by the usual route.

**GRAND PARADIS FROM COGNE, August 19.**—Messrs. F. Pratt Barlow and S. F. Still, with Jakob Anderegg, Laurent Lasnier, of Courmayeur, and Elysée Jeantet, of Cogne, left a bivouac about two hours from Cogne at 1.45 A.M., and ascending by the moraine, at 2.38 reached the

foot of the rocks dividing the ice-fall of the Glacier de la Tribulation. These were found easy; and bearing always to the left, they got on to the ice with some little difficulty at 5.15, and at 6.5 reached the foot of the final peak, the snow being in very good order. The last ascent was commenced by the third couloir to the right of the actual summit of the Paradis, as seen from the glacier; and climbing sometimes by couloirs, sometimes by the rocks between them, the party eventually struck a very sharp snow arête, which led them in about ten minutes to the top, at 8.45 A.M. They remained there one hour, and descending by the same route, reached Cogne very easily at 5.0 P.M. The first and only previous ascent of the Grand Paradis from the side of Cogne was made on September 15, 1869, by Signor P. J. Frassej, of the Italian Alpine Club, who left Cogne at midnight, reached the summit at 6.30 P.M., slept there, and descended on the following day to Val Savaranche.

VÉLAN, September 3.—Messrs. W. and H. J. Leaf, with Hans Baumann and Daniel Bich, of Val Tournanche, left St. Rémy, on the St. Bernard road, at 4.15 A.M., by a well-marked path which starts close behind the inn, and after winding round the buttresses of the hills above Étroubles, struck a 'Wasser-leite,' which led them, in 2¼ hrs. from St. Rémy, nearly to the head of the Val d'Étroubles, at a convenient spot for crossing its main stream. From this point they aimed straight at the highest point of the Vélan, which they proposed to reach by a well-marked and tempting couloir right in front. On reaching it, after a steep climb, it proved to be so infested with falling stones, that they took to the rocks on the right, which were steep, but nowhere really difficult, and finally reached the top of the mountain in about six hours' actual walking from St. Rémy. In descending to the Glacier de Valsorey the arête overlooking the Glacier de Tzeudet was followed, from want of local knowledge. The rocks being rotten and difficult, it became necessary to descend a very steep and well-swept couloir—where, however, the snow was good—succeeded by slopes of avalanche *débris* along the base of a line of cliffs to the left, where their second guide narrowly escaped being carried off by a great block from above. There was some slight difficulty in getting on to the glacier, but the party finally reached St. Pierre in less than four hours' actual walking from the top. This line of descent is, perhaps, shorter than the usual route by the arête overlooking the Val d'Ollomont, but the abundant falling stones are a serious drawback.

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#### CENTRAL ALPS.

CIMA TOSA (NEW ROUTE) AND BOCCA DI TOSA, June 22.—Mr. Tuckett, with C. Lauener and Santo Siorpæa, left Molveno, and proceeding up the Val delle Seghe, reached, after two hours' easy walking, the foot of a snow-filled couloir at the head of the NW. branch of the valley. The snow being in bad order and very treacherous, 1½ hr. was occupied in reaching the basin into which the couloir expands beneath

the NE. cliff of the Cima Tosa, and three-quarters of an hour more to the Col, or 'Bocca,' which is almost as well marked and striking as that of the Brenta, further to the W., whilst its height is probably about the same. Striking off to the left, up rather steep slopes of snow, where some step-cutting was necessary, and keeping close to the E. side of a small overhanging glacier of the second order, the summit of the Cima Tosa was gained in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. Returning to the Col in twenty minutes by the new route, and proceeding down the valley on the W. side of the pass, which it is proposed to call the Bocca di Tosa, the party reached the beautifully situated *malga* of Val Asinella in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr., mostly over snow, and Pinzolo in 3 hrs. more, taking it very leisurely. For those who may desire to ascend the Cima Tosa from Molveno, the route just described is probably the best and quickest; but that followed by Mr. D. W. Freshfield is undoubtedly to be preferred when Madonna di Campiglio or l'inzolo is the point of departure. For a traveller bound from Molveno to Pinzolo or Campiglio, and desirous of taking the Cima Tosa *en route*, it is almost immaterial whether the Bocca di Tosa route is adopted, both for the ascent and descent, or the descent effected by Mr. Freshfield's line of attack; but in the reverse case, the traveller starting from the W. side would gain much time if he adopted the latter course for the ascent, and then descended direct to the Bocca di Tosa, and thence to the Seghe ravine and Molveno.

STUDERHORN, *June 29.*—Messrs. Moore and H. Walker, with Melchior and Jakob Anderegg, left the Grimsel at 2.45 A.M., intending to cross the Studer-joch to the Eggischhorn. The glacier leading directly to the pass seemed to be so dangerously exposed to avalanches, that after following it for a short distance they turned up on to the ridge forming its left bank, and followed it to the top of the Studerhorn, which was reached at 11.55. They went straight down the snow-covered western face of the mountain to the head of the Studer-firn; and eventually striking the route of the Oberaarjoch, arrived at the Eggischhorn at 7.40 P.M. Actual walking,  $15\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.

GROSS NESTHORN AND GREDETSCH PASS, *July 1.*—The same party left the Bell Alp at 3.5 A.M., and reached the summit of the Gross Nesthorn by the usual route at 10.25. Having returned to very nearly the lowest point of the ridge above the Gredetsch glacier (height about 11,275), they found an easy way down on to that glacier, and by it descended to the head of the Gredetsch Thal in two hours from the col, leaving the glacier (which is not well laid down on the map) on the right bank. They followed the Gredetsch Thal to the village of Mund, and reached Visp by a very bad path at 5.40 P.M. Actual walking,  $12\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. Owing to the enormous quantity of snow the descent of the Gredetsch Glacier was quite easy, and at no time is any very serious difficulty likely to be encountered. This route is therefore recommended to travellers bound from the Bell Alp to Zermatt, combining the ascent of one of the finest panoramic points in the Alps with an interesting pass.

JUNGFRAU.—FAULBERG TO WENGERN ALP, *July 5.*—Messrs. E. R.

Whitwell and F. F. Tuckett, with Ulrich, Christian, and Peter Lauener, left the Faulberg hut at 2.10 A.M., halted at 5.17 for breakfast till 5.45, gained the Roththal-sattel at 6.30, and the summit of the Jungfrau at 7.40. Quitting it at 8, and dropping down upon the first and highest plateau on the N. side, they subsequently encountered considerable difficulties owing to the arête towards the Silber-lücke being almost completely buried in snow, so that  $3\frac{1}{4}$  hrs. cautious work were required to reach that point at 11.15. After a halt of half an hour on the second plateau below, the head of the Guggi glacier was gained at 2.10, the usual point for quitting the ice at 3.45 ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  hr. halt), and the Wengern Scheideck at 5.15.

PASSO D'AVIO, *July 11.*—Messrs. Taylor, Hudson, and W. M. and R. Pendlebury, with Spechtenhauser alone as guide, leaving the Bedole Alp at 3 A.M., ascended the Adamello by the E. arête, and thence descended from a point on the W. ridge, just under the summit, to the Lago d'Avio, and so on to the Val Camonica. The descent of the precipice took 3 hours, much time being lost by a hail-storm and other causes. The first part consisted of steep rocks and ice couloirs, and was succeeded by much crevassed glacier.

TRÜTZI PASS, *July 19.*—Mr. P. L. Sclater and the Rev. Dr. Millard, with Andreas Jaun, made a pass from Münster in the Rhone valley to the Grimsel by the Trützi-thal. The route is the same as for the ascent of the Löffelhorn, until about an hour's distance from its summit. Here it diverges to the right, and after crossing the ridge descends very rapidly to the Ober-aar glacier, and ends in the same way as the Ober-aarjoch. This pass is a short and easy day's work of about eight hours, and at the same time very beautiful and interesting.

MÖNCH FROM THE WENGERN ALP, *July 23.*—Mr. Moore, with Melchior and Jakob Anderegg, made the third ascent (first by English travellers) of the Mönch from the Wengern Alp. Leaving the Hôtel Bellevue at 1.5 A.M., they reached the summit at 10.0, and Grindelwald by the Mönchjoch at 6.10 P.M. Actual walking,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. The first ascent from this side was made in 1866 by Herr von Fellenberg, of Bern; and the second, last year, by Herr Bischoff, of Basel. The first-named gentleman passed three nights on the mountain between the Wengern Alp and Grindelwald; and Herr Bischoff, having bivouacked the first night at a considerable height, was compelled to pass the second night at the Mönchjoch hut. This year the snow was in such an exceptionally favourable state, that the ascent was free from serious difficulty, and was several times repeated.

TSCIHERVA PASS, *Sept. 13.*—Dr. Paul Güssfeldt, of Berlin, with Hans Grass, Peter Jenni, and a porter, left the Misuna Alp in the Roseg Thal on Sept. 12, to try and reach the very well-marked col at the head of the Tschierva glacier, between Piz Bernina and Piz Roseg. They crossed a very large bergschrund with difficulty, and proceeded to cut steps up the ice-wall above it, but found it impossible to reach the top in the day, and accordingly returned to the Alp for a

second night. Starting at day-break next morning, they resumed the work which had been left unfinished, and reached the col at 12.30 P.M. The descent on to the névé of the Scerscen glacier was found comparatively easy, and the party regained Pontresina, by the Sella Pass, the same evening.

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### EASTERN ALPS.

**MARMOLATA. NEW ROUTE, June 17.**—Mr. Tuckett, with Christian Lauener and Santo Siorpaes, after a reconnaissance of the S. and SW. sides of the Marmolata, whilst crossing the Passo d'Ombretta, quitted Campidello in Val Fassa, and effected an ascent of that peak by Canazei, Alba, the glen of Contrin, and a broad couloir leading up to a well-marked gap forming the lowest point in the ridge extending W. from the Marmolata to the Vernel of Herr Grobmann, the height of which last is very little inferior to that of the former peak. Owing to the great quantity of snow and its hard frozen condition, it was possible to scale the smooth but masked rocks to the right of the gap, and nearly follow the 'Kamm' to the summit, but even under ordinary circumstances a slight détour to the left would avoid the rocks altogether. Time—Campidello to foot of Ombretta pass,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., thence to the gap in the W. arête,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hr. and to the summit 1 hr. more. After remaining there  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs., Mr. Tuckett descended direct to the W. end of the Fedaya Plateau, in 1 hr. fast going, and in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. more returned to Campidello.

**LÖFFEL JOCH, June 20.**—The Rev. C. Taylor, Messrs. Hudson, and W. M. and R. Pendlebury, with Spechtenhauser, made a pass direct from the Floiten Grund (in the Zillertal) to the Ahren Thal by passing over the ridge a little west of the Löffel Spitze, which was ascended *en route*. This pass, spoken of by Ball as apparently hopeless, was found comparatively easy. Time—Left Franzens Hütte at 2.30 P.M., and reached summit of the Löffel Spitz in 7 hrs., halts included. Halted on summit  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., and reached first châteaux in the Trippach Thal at 1 P.M., having waited  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. more on the col to let the clouds clear up.

**THURNERKAMP, June 25.**—The same party, with the addition of a local guide (Joull), made the first ascent of the Thurnerkamp. Leaving the Waxegg Alp in the Schwarzenstein Thal at 3.30, the summit was attained by the sattel on the west (between it and the Rosaruck Spitze), and the SW. face, in just under 5 hrs. Later in the year the ascent would demand far longer time. After returning to the above-mentioned sattel, Mr. R. Pendlebury, with Joull, descended southwards into the Weissenbach Thal and Taufers, thus making a new pass which may be called the *Thurnerkamper Joch*. Height of the peak, 11,189 feet.

**BECCO DI MEZZO DI, July 5.**—Mr. Utterson Kelso, with Santo Siorpaes, made the first recognised ascent of this peak. 'Starting at 5 A.M. from Ghedina's Inn, at Cortina, we reached the foot of the "Croda" (local for bare rock) after about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. walking. The

eastern face of it appeared impracticable, so passing round by the northern to the southern side, we found a little gorge opening out opposite the Pelmo. Nearly at the top of this gorge Santo discovered that the rocks were thence practicable to the summit, which we attained at 9.45, after a short but steep climb, and there erected a "Steinmann." Height about 9,000 feet.'

LANG KOFEL, *July 11.*—The same party, with the addition of Antonio Kaslatler, of the Grödner-thal, made the second ascent of the highest peak of this mountain. 'We slept at the Solchner chalet, on the Seisser Alp, between Santa Maria and Ratzesbad. Owing to unfavourable weather we did not leave our night quarters before 5.30 A.M. In about four hours from the Solchner chalet we reached the foot of the glacier, seen from the Seisser Alp, and went up a snow couloir and rocks to the right of it, by which, after some stiff climbing, we gained a point upon the ridge, where we found Mr. Whitwell's card, left in 1870; but as the clouds broke we saw a higher point, crowned with a cairn and flagstaff, utterly impracticable from the ridge on which we stood. We had consequently to return; and when we again arrived at the top of the couloir we descended slightly on its N. side, and crossed a snow-slope and some steep rocks into a long, steep couloir leading in a NNE. direction, from the top of which we reached the summit of the mountain in about ten minutes, at 2.0 P.M., and found there Herr Grohmann's cairn, built in 1869. We left the summit at 2.30, reached the bottom of the rocks at 6.0, and Santa Maria about 8.30.'

MARMAROLE, *July 19.*—The same party, with the addition of Mr. C. J. Truman, a young German, son of the innkeeper at Landro, and the guide Luigi Orsolina the younger, of Auronzo, succeeded in making the ascent of the highest peak of the Marmarole, from the valley of Auronzo, having passed the previous night in one of the hay-barns of Stabiciani, on the road between the pass of the Tre Croci and the village of Auronzo. 'Mr. Ball says, in his guide-book to the Eastern Alps, that the Marmarole was ascended in 1867 by Cav. Somano, an Italian gentleman; but most probably not the highest peak, as we were unable to discover any trace whatever of a previous ascent. Upon a much lower point, however, stood a well-marked cairn, which probably records the ascent alluded to in Ball. Indeed, Santo told us of the ascent beforehand, while the people of Stabiciani denied that the highest peak of the Marmarole had been previously ascended. There could not be the slightest doubt that the point we had just attained was the highest of the group. I had no means of registering its real height; but judging from other summits around, of known height, I should not suppose it above, at least much above, 10,000 English feet. This ascent might be made in six or seven hours from Stabiciani, or in less time by quick walkers.'

KESSEL KOGEL, *August 31.*—Messrs. J. H. Carson and C. C. Tucker started from Campidello with Anton Bernard as porter, for the ascent of the Kessel Kogel (the N. peak of the Rosengarten range). Leaving Campidello at 4 A.M., they ascended the Duron Thal nearly to its head

before they crossed the ridge which divides that valley from the glen of the Antermoja See. Following that glen to its head, the party reached the base of the actual peak in 3 hrs. from Campidello. By a steep but short rock-climb a ledge was gained extending diagonally across the face of the peak from right to left. The inclination of this ledge was steep; and the snow lying but thinly over the rocks, caution was necessary throughout. The upper part of the peak once attained, the rest of the ascent presented no difficulty, and the top was reached in about 5 hrs. walking from Campidello. The party descended to Mazin, in the Fassa Thal, by the fine glen of Vajol, and returned to Campidello shortly after 3 o'clock. Owing to bad weather no view was gained from the top, and no opinion could therefore be formed whether this peak, or the Federer Kogel, farther to the S., is the highest of the Rosengarten summits. Young Bernard proved himself a fair cragman, but was obviously nervous on ice and snow. The inn of Al Mulino, at Campidello, is now both comfortable and reasonable, and offers the best head-quarters for the district of the Seisser Alp and the Rosengarten.

CIMA DI VEZZANA AND PASSO DI TRAVIGNOLO, Sept. 5.—Messrs. D. W. Freshfield and C. C. Tucker left Paneveggio at 5 A.M. for the ascent of the Cima di Vezzana, the second in height of the Primiero dolomitea. An hour's walk sufficed to reach the fine cirque at the head of Val Travignolo. A small but steep glacier descending from the deep gap between the cliffs of the Cimcn della Pala and those of the Vezzana offered the most obvious line for the attack of the latter peak. On reaching the glacier the guides engaged at Paneveggio declined to go farther, and Messrs. Freshfield and Tucker were compelled to continue the ascent alone. Having crossed a considerable bergschrund without serious difficulty, they attacked the steep and hard slope leading to the gap or col above-mentioned. Much step-cutting was necessary, and it took 2 hrs. of hard work to reach the col. Above easy rocks and snow-slopes led up to the highest point, which was attained at 11 o'clock. The peak seemed to be but little inferior in height to the Cimon della Pala, and commands a superb view. Among the nearer objects visible the town of Primiero and the Lake of Alleghe were well seen. Returning to the col, the party descended by easy snow slopes to the head of the ravine leading from the Primiero plateau to Gares, and crossed the Passo delle Cornelle. By a tedious traverse the high road was gained at a point considerably above San Martino di Castrozza, and by it Paneveggio was reached at 6.30 P.M.

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### ALPINE NOTES.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE JUNGFRAU.—On July 24 Herr Merz, school-master of Moos-Affoltern, in company with Von Allmen, of Trachsell-auenen, and the guide Johann Bischoff, left Trachsellauenen at 1.0 A.M. for an excursion to the Roth-thal, intending, if so disposed, to cross the Roththal-sattel to the Eggischhorn. Nothing was heard of the party