

quarries, but the footing was so rough and unstable, the heat so oppressive, and the glow so blinding, that we were thankful, when barely half-way down, to get behind a miner's hut and pant for a few minutes in the shade. In no human toil above-ground that I have ever seen have I been so struck by the mere brute pitting of muscle against gravity. Science—except so far as it is represented by the lever—seems ignored, and the poor quarrymen, streaming with perspiration, strain and bend until veins swell and tendons seem ready to crack. There are no tramways, cranes, windlasses, or capstans—nothing but sheer force of muscle, aided by crowbars and huge cables, which are passed over the big blocks and then round thick wooden posts buried deep in the ground, so as to check the impetus when the equilibrium of the unwieldy and ponderous mass is disturbed, and it turns over down the slope.

It was pleasant indeed to escape from the noise, dust, heat, and glare into the verdure of the lower valley and the rich basin of Carrara, and, still more so, on reaching the town, to get a most refreshing bath and a general scrub and brush, followed by a luxurious little dinner in the cool, shady restaurant of the excellent *Hôtel de la Poste*. In the evening I reached Leghorn, to join my friend, Mr. E. T. Compton, for a fortnight in Corsica, delighted with my five days in the 'Alpi Apuane,' and resolved to revisit them if an opportunity should occur.

ALONG THE FRONTIER FROM THE TUNNEL TO THE
LEVANNA. By the EDITOR.

IN my wanderings of late years I have often been much puzzled by the nomenclature of the line of peaks and passes on the frontier ridge between the Tunnel of the Alps and the Col du Carro, i.e. the district of the Mont Ambin, and that called from its best known, though not its highest peak, the Levanna district. With regard to the orography of this ridge the traveller is well armed, for on the French side he has the French Government map and that of Mr. Nichols, which appeared in vol. iii. of this Journal, and on the Italian side he has the *New Survey*, the publication of which has taken away a great reproach from Italian science. But when he comes to look into the nomenclature, this multitude of counsellors results in hopeless confusion, which is not much cleared up if he happens to be acquainted with the articles and notes which have appeared in the various Alpine periodi-

icals, and the books published relating to these regions, of which a large number are specially devoted to the Lanzo valleys.* This has been my own experience, and, to introduce some order into the chaos in my mind, I drew up for myself a rough draft, which, by aid of personal knowledge gained chiefly last summer, I have been able to expand into the following table. This table I now offer to those interested in the South-Western Alps, though I fear its very uninviting aspect and numerous references will not appeal to the general Alpine public. Of course among so many figures and names errors can hardly be avoided, and I shall be very thankful to have any such pointed out to me. As my object was to identify peaks which bear different names on different maps, I have omitted many of the altitudes (without name attached) in which the new Italian map is so rich; and, for the sake of convenience, when an important peak has a name by which it is usually referred to in Alpine literature I have had it printed in bold type. The figures standing alone or following names are the heights expressed in mètres.†

I need hardly say that I am deeply indebted to the labours of my predecessors in these districts, without which my table must have been very much more imperfect than it actually is; I may refer specially to the writings of Count Francesetti, Signori Baretti, Gastaldi, Martelli, and Vaccarone, of M. Rabot, and, among members of our own club, of Messrs. Bonney, Cowell, Nichols, and Yeld.

	French Map	Piedmontese Map	New Italian Map	Various Sources
1	Pointe de Fréjus 2,944	Pointe sur Fréjus	Punta del Fréjus 2,906	
2	3,061	Côte Traversière	3,017, 3,020	
3	Cime du Grand Vallon 3,134	Cime du Grand Vallon 3,027	Punta Bagna 3,128	

* *Alpine Journal*, vol. xi. p. 237.

† The following are the maps I have used in compiling the table:

1. French $\frac{1}{80000}$ Government Map, Sheets. S. Jean de Maurienne. Bonneval.
2. French Carte de la Frontière ($\frac{1}{80000}$), Sheets. Modane. Suse. Bonneval.
3. Piedmontese $\frac{1}{80000}$ Map, Sheets. Bardonnecchia. Susa. M. Iseran.
4. New Italian Survey ($\frac{1}{80000}$), Sheets. Bardonnecchia. Oulx. Moncenisio. Novalesa. La Levanna.
5. Mr. Nichols' Map of the Southern Graians (*Alpine Journal*, vol. iii.).
6. Signor Baretti's Map of the Ambin group (*Bollettino del C. A. I.* No. 18).
7. Signor Martelli's Map of the Ciamarella group (*Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1876, p. 337).
8. M. Rabot's Map of the same group (*Annuaire du C. A. F.* vi. 158).

	French Map	Piedmontese Map	New Italian Map	Various Sources
4	3,158	—	Cima del Gran Vallone 3,191	
5	—	Cime Gardiora	Cima Gardiora 3,091	Cima della Cardiora ¹
6	Col de Pelouse 2,802	Col de la Pelouse	Colle della Pelouse 2,796	Colle di Pelouse
7	Aiguille de Scolette 3,500	Pierre Minieu, Roche de Cain, Roche de Courrouset ou Combarousse	Pierre Menue ² 3,505	
8	Signal de Pierre Minieu 3,253	} Rochers de Courrouset }	3,243	
9	—		Punta S. Michele 3,209	
10	Col d'Etache 2,814	Col d'Etache	Colle d'Etache 2,787	Colle di Etiache
11	3,050	—	Gros Peyron 3,048	
12	—	—	3,127	Rochers Cornus
13	3,389	—	Rocche della Rognosa 3,385	Rognosa d'Etische or Punta Lussart, ³
14	Col d'Ambin ? 3,145	Col d'Ambin	Colle d'Ambin 2,962	Colle Sommeiller ⁴
15	3,334	—	M. Baline 3,321	Punta Sommeiller ⁵

¹ All the names included in the fourth column, from No. 5 to No. 25 inclusive (ex. No. 18), are taken from the excellent sketch map illustrating Signor Martino Baretto's classical paper on the Ambin District in No. 18 of the *Bollettino del Club Alpino Italiano* (pp. 491-501). For more recent information on this district see the same author's *Per Rupi e Ghiacci* (Candeletti, Turin, 1876), (fragments of which were published in the *Bollettino* for 1875, 357-392), pp. 25-46.

² According to Signor Baretto (who made the first ascent on August 3, 1875), the height as ascertained by his barometrical observations is 3,572.64 mètres (*Per Rupi*, 30; see *Per Rupi*, 25-33, *Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1881, 462-63, *Alpine Journal*, xi, 111).

³ The former name was given to the peak to distinguish it from the Rognosa proper, near the Col de Sestrières (rognosa = howling of the wind on high ridges—*Per Rupi*, 13 n.); the latter is that by which it is known to the Bardonnèche hunters (cf. *Per Rupi*, 18 n.; *Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1876, p. 22 n.). See also *Alpine Journal*, xi, 350; *Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1876, 20 seq., 1877, 198-211, 1881, 463.

⁴ This name was given by Signor Baretto in honour of the Italian engineer (a native of Bardonnèche), who was a joint inventor of the machine by which the great tunnel was pierced, and to do away with the confusion of three Cols d'Ambin leading in different directions, but all in the same neighbourhood (*Bollettino del C. A. I.* No 18, 494 n.; cf. *Alpine Journal*, xi, 351).

⁵ This peak was originally called Rognosa di Galambra, but for the reasons mentioned above its name was altered by Signor Baretto when he went up it in 1871. (*Per Rupi*, 13 n., 33; *Bollettino del C. A. I.* No. 18, 491 n., 496, 1876, 22.) It is accessible from the Col of the same name, and also from the E. or S. (Martelliaud Vaccarone's *Guida alle Alpi Occidentali*, 339). South of this peak, and therefore of the frontier, there is a pass from the Lago di Galambra to the head of the Rochemolles valley, just about where the figures 3,160 stand in the new Italian map; its former name of Colle d'Ambin has been altered to that of Colle di Galambra (Martelli and Vaccarone, 338).

	French Map	Piedmontese Map	New Italian Map	Various Sources
16	3,251	Punta d'Ambin	M. Ambin 3,270, 3,245	Punta d'Ambin ⁶
17	Col d'Ambin 3,129	Col d'Ambin	Colle d'Ambin 2,854	Col d'Ambin ⁷
18	Pointe de Ferrand 3,374-3,353	Punta di Ferrand	M. Nibl�e 3,364	P. Ferrant ⁸
19	Col de Rochemolle	Coscia Ferrand	Costa dell' Agnello	Col de l'Agnel
20	Mont d'Ambin 3,381	M. d'Ambin o Punta dell' Agnel. 3,375	Rocca d'Ambin 3,377	Roche d'Ambin⁸
21	—	—	3,295	
22	Aiguille de Savine 3,382	—	Punta del Gran Vallone 3,343	Tre Denti¹⁰
23	—	Rocher P�nible	3,134	
24	Col de Clapier 2,491	Colle Clapier	Colle Clapier 2,472	Colle Clapier
25	Signal de Cl�ry (called also Cime Ciusalet in Carte de la Fronti�re) 3,320	Cima Ciusalet	M. Giusalet 3,313, 3,372	Cima del Ciusalet
26	Col des Lacs Giaset	Colle dei Laghi di Giaset	Colle Giaset 2,701	
27	Cime Droset 2,942	Punta Molamot	M. Malamot 2,913	
28	Col du Petit Mont Cenis 2,201	Col du Petit Mont Cenis	Colle Piccolo Mon- cenisio 2,184	
29	Pointe de Belle- combe 2,760	P. de Bellcombe 2,752	Punta di Belle- combe 2,756	
30	—	Col Soli�res	Colle des Archettes and Colle Soli�res	
31	2,647	—	2,635	
32	Signal du Petit Mont Cenis 3,170	—	Punta Clairry 3,165	
33	Pas de la Beccia	Pas de la Beccia	Colle della Beccia 2,716	
34	Cime de l'Haroz 2,893	M. Froid—Cima de l'Haroz	M. Froid 2,852	

⁶ Ascended by Signor Baretta in 1871 (*Per Rupi*, 33).

⁷ This is the pass called by Ball Col de Galambre (*Western Alps*, p. 58, 1863 edition), and described by me under that name in *Alpine Journal*, vi. 292.

⁸ Cf. *Alpine Journal*, vi. 292 (I there confused 18 and 20), viii. 70; *Per Rupi*, 33-37. The singular name on the new Italian map was given to me in 1873 at the huts in the Galambra valley.

⁹ Cf. *Bollettino del C. A. I.* No. 20, 244-250; *Alpine Journal*, xi. 350.

¹⁰ Cf. *Per Rupi*, 37-46; *Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1876, 393-99, 1877, 174, 1881, 463-64; *Alpine Journal*, xi. 349. The E. tooth is on the frontier, and is slightly lower than the W. tooth, which is wholly in France, the central tooth being a mere pinnacle of the ridge. The height on the new Italian map is probably meant to apply to the E. tooth.

	French Map	Piedmontese Map	New Italian Map	Various Sources
35	Col du Mont Cenis 2,091	Colle del Monte Cenisio	Colle del Mon- cenisio 2,084	
36	La Tomba 2,873	La Nunda	Punta della Nunda 2,668	
37	—	—	M. la Tomba 3,050	
38	Signal du Grand Mont Cenis 3,375	Cime Paré	Cima Paré 3,367, 3,352	Mont Cenis— signal ¹¹
39	Pointe de Ronce 3,618	Pointe la Ronche ¹² 3,473	Punta Roncia 3,620	Pointe de Ronce
40	3,425	—	3,415	
41	Pas du Chapeau 3,298	Pas du Chapeau Rouge	Colle Chapeau 3,230	Col du Chapeau 3,301 = 10,831'
42	3,452	—	3,440	Tête Ronde
43	—	Pas Fonillay	—	
44	Pointe de Lamet ¹³	Pt. de Lamet 3,414	M. Lamet 3,478, 3,432	
45	3,444	Roche Michel	Roche Michel 3,413	
46	3,244	Roche du Grand Pareis	3,260	
47	—	—	Colle Tre Denti	Les Grandes Pareisses
48	—	La Tour	M. Tour 3,260	
49	3,365	(?) Cima Mandel	3,355	3,362 = 11,040' ¹⁴

¹¹ All the names given in this column, from No. 38 to end of the table (unless specially excepted), are taken from the admirably clear and accurate map of part of the Southern Graians, compiled by Mr. R. C. Nichols and published by him (with a valuable paper) in the third volume of the *Alpine Journal*. I have omitted those of the heights he gives, which are identical with those of the French map, and have relucd the rest to mètres.

¹² Cf. *Per Rupi*, 21. 47. Signor Baretti was struck by the difference in the heights attributed to this peak by the French and Piedmontese engineers, and on occasion of his ascent (August 12, 1875) obtained barometrical observations, which give a height of 3,620 mètres.

¹³ For the true relations between 43 and 44, see *Per Rupi*, 23. Signor Baretti ascended both peaks May 26, 1875, and states that the true Lamet is not the point whence starts the ridge between the Mont Cenis and the Combe de Ribon, and is inferior in height to a peak to the east which is the true starting-point of the ridge. This latter, the Roche Michel, was first ascended by De Saussure, who gives it a height of 3,492, which is identical with the result obtained by Signor Baretti. The new Italian map is not quite easy to understand just here, but seems to acknowledge that Signor Baretti is right in the first point, and to oppose him in the matter of the relative heights which it reverses. The same map makes the frontier line curve round to the W., so as to pass through the Lamet, whereas both the French map and Mr. Nichols mark the Lamet as some way west of the frontier, and wholly in Italy.

¹⁴ This is the point at which the physical frontier line is for a short distance different from the political frontier line, the former dipping to the south and passing over the Roccia Melone, while the latter carefully avoids that peak and runs N.E. across the nearly level glacier to a point marked 3,275 in the new Italian map (just to south of No. 51), where both lines unite. A similar divergence, it is well known, exists in the case of Mont Blanc, where the political line is drawn S. of the summit through the Mont blanc de Cormayeur, thus leaving the whole of the summit in French territory (see Durier's *Mont Blanc*, 2nd edition, 24-6). Another case is that of the Colle di Tenda, where the Italian frontier extends far beyond the watershed, so as to take in the village of Tenda.

	French Map	Piedmontese Map	New Italian Map	Various Sources
50	Roche Melon 3,548	Roccia Melone 3,536	Roccia Melone 3,537	Roche Melon 3,536 = 11,600'
51	Pointe Gripin ¹⁵	Pointe Gripin	(?) 3,369	
52	—	Passo del Oulion Muta	—	
53	Pointe del Fort	Pointe del Fort	Punta del Fort 3,389 ¹⁶	
54	Pointe d'Avril 3,220	Punta d'Avril	Punta Avril 3,214	
55	— ¹⁷	Cima dell'Autaret	Punta Costanz 3,300	
56	Col de l'Autaret 3,083	Col de l'Autaret 3,070	Colle Autaret 3,070	Col de Lautaret
57	3,350	La Favre de la Lombarda	Punta Autaret 3,338	
58	3,385 ¹⁸	Pointe Vallette	Punta Valletta 3,378	3,406 = 11,175'
59	3,241, 3,221	—	3,245	Colle della Val- lette ¹⁹
60	3,564 ²⁰	Punta l'Onei	Croce Rossa 3,567	
61	Ouille d'Arbéron 3,587	Roches de la Roussa	Roccie Rosse 3,540	Ouille d'Arbéron ²¹
62	3,229	—	—	
63	Col d'Arnès 3,035	Pas d'Arné ou d'Arnas	Colle Arnas 3,014	Col d'Arnès
64	3,310	Punta d'Arné	3,273	
65	3,239	Roccia Pareis	3,283, 3,282	
66	Les Grandes Pareis 3,617	Roccia del Collerin	Uja Bessans 3,632 ²²	Bec de Collarin

¹⁵ The names of Nos. 51, 52, 54 in the first column are given only by the Carte de la Frontière, not by the great Survey.

¹⁶ From this point a lofty ridge is thrown out to N.W., which divides the Combe de Ribon and the Combe d'Avérole. It culminates above the village of Avérole in the magnificent peak of the **Pointe de Charbonel**, or Le Chardonnet (3,760), the monarch of the Southern Graians (cf. *Alpine Journal*, viii. 103; *Annuaire du C. A. F.* v. 256-8).

¹⁷ On the Carte de la Frontière the name of Cime de l'Autaret is given, but no height.

¹⁸ On the Carte de la Frontière the name of la Croce Russa is added, this name being also applied to the peak which stands on the Piedmontese map in the same relation to No. 57, but is there marked as some way E. of the frontier line.

¹⁹ The name is taken from Martelli and Vaccarone's *Guida alle Alpi Occidentali*, p. 415; *Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1874, p. 276.

²⁰ The French map (which is followed by M. Rabot, *Annuaire du C. A. F.* vi. 157) is strangely wrong about the relative heights of Nos. 60 and 61: if the figures were reversed, it would be nearer the truth, as I can testify, as I made the ascent of both in the same day last summer (cf. *Alpine Journal*, xi. 353-4). I have not been able to find any explanation of the extraordinary name given to No. 60 on the Piedmontese map.

²¹ This peak seems to rejoice in a great variety of names. Besides those given in the text we have *Pointe de Lumet* (the name on the French side according to M. Rabot, *Annuaire du C. A. F.* vi. 158), *Punta della Roussa* (Signor Baretti in *Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1874, 201), and *Punta del Collarin d'Arnas* (Signor Gastaldi, *Bollett.* 1874, 199). The last is the name by which it is most commonly called (Martelli and Vaccarone, p. 416), and is taken from the name of the pass near its E. base (2,851), by which it is possible to pass from the Val d'Ala to the Valle di Viù by the Crot del Ciaussinè and the Lago della Roussa (cf. *Alpine Journal*, xi. 357).

²² This is the peak which towers up so magnificently when seen from Balme, in the Val d'Ala, and the look of which on the French side from Avérole fully justifies the

	French Map	Piedmontese Map	New Italian Map	Various Sources
67	3,332	—	3,290	Roccia del Colle- rin ²³
68	Passage du Colle- rin 3,238	Passo del Collierin	Passo Collierin 3,202	Col du Collarin
69	3,484	Becca del Collierin	M. Collierin 3,462	Punta Collierin
70	3,491	Punta dell' Ou- liarse	3,327	Punta dell' Ou- liarse ²⁴ 3,491 = 11,453' (Nichols)

name given to it on the French map. It is most commonly known as the **Bessanese** (see Martelli and Vaccarone, 436-440, *Alpine Journal*, xi. 354; Signor Gastaldi in *Bollett. del C. A. I.* 1867, 286, 298; Signor Baretto, *ibid.* 1874, 207, 214). The identification of the peak with the names on the Piedmontese map has given rise to much confusion. Signor Gastaldi identifies it with the Becca and Signor Baretto with the Roccia del Collierin of that map. I have here adopted the latter view, but I must point out that a careful comparison of the old and new maps seems to show that the Roccia del Collierin of the former occupies the place where we find the figures 3,290 on the latter; and this appears to be the view taken by Signori Martelli and Vaccarone. See note 23.

²³ The names in the fourth column to Nos. 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76 are taken from Martelli and Vaccarone (xx.-xxi. and panoramas opposite, 436, 440, and illustration between 428-29), and as a whole may be accepted, though their name for No. 67 properly belongs to No. 66 (Signor Baretto, *Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1874, 207, 214). The nomenclature and topography of the ridge between the Bessanese and the Col de Séa is most confused and intricate. (Consult Signor Martelli's article and map, *Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1876, 337, and M. Rabot's paper and map, *Ann. du C. A. F.* vi. 157-8.) The new Italian map is a very great improvement on the old one in the latter respect, though in the former its solitary attempt (No. 69) introduces fresh confusion. 'Collierin' means 'couloir'; cf. the Couloret on the Col de Galèse, and Coulaon in the Viso district (*Bollett.* 1867, 288, n. 1).

²⁴ It is perhaps worth while to point out that the name Ouillarse is applied by the French map to a minor peak of 3,341, N. of Avérole. The height, 3,491, is far too great, as it is much lower than 71, so that probably the figures on the new Italian map are very near the truth. M. Rabot on his map gives the name of Mont Collierin to No. 70 (cf. too *Ann. du C. A. F.* v. 250). From this point a long ridge runs to N.W., crowned by two prominent peaks which, as will be seen from the annexed scheme, have received various names:—

FRENCH MAP	PIEDMONTESE MAP	MR. NICHOLS
a. Pointe de Chalanson, 3,662	Pointe d'Albaron	Pio d'Albaron 3,661 = 12,014'
β. Pointe d'Albaron, 3,422	Crête d'Albaron	Crête d'Albaron

The name Albaron (derived either from *albus*, or from its being the first touched by the rising sun when seen from just outside Bessans) properly belongs to peak α, though it is applied by the French map to β, by the Piedmontese and new Italian map also to the ridge E. of the Ciamarella, and has also been given in the Val Grande to the Ciamarella itself (see *Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1867, 293, 295-96; *Ann. du C. A. F.* vi. 157), while the name Ciamarella has been given to the true Albaron (*Alpine Journal*, iii. 114). This peak was first ascended (from the Avérole side) on September 2, 1866, by Mr. R. C. Nichols (*Alpine Journal*, iii. 112), and from the Glacier des Evettes on July 8, 1878, by Mr. Yeld (*Alpine Journal*, ix. 100, 474). (For the Col du Greffier, 3,112, see *Annuaire du C. A. F.* vi. 97-100.) I went up it by the former route on August 7, 1883, and found it very easy, the rope not being required, and the expedition taking only 7h. 35m. walking up and down from Bessans (5 up, 2.35 down).

Peak β is locally known as the **Pointe, or Ouille du Grand Fond** (*Ann. du*

	French Map	Piedmontese Map	New Italian Map	Various Sources
71	Mont Collerin	Monte Collerin	—	Monte Collerin ²⁵
72	—	—	? 3,397	Colle della Ciama- rella ²⁶
73	3,505	Uja di Ciamarella ²⁷	3,420	Piccola Ciama- rella ²⁸
74	—	—	Uja di Ciamarella	Pointe de Séa ²⁹
75	—	—	3,676	3,657 = 12,000'
76	3,343	—	3,311	Colle Tonini ³⁰ Monte Tonini ³¹

C. A. F. v. 250), and was ascended on August 11, 1879, from the Avérole side by M. Edouard Rochat (*Annuaire du C. A. F.* vi. 92-95).

²⁵ It is unfortunate that this name (the application of which seems fairly well settled) should have been given to No. 69 by the new Italian map. No. 71 really stands a little west of the figures 3,397 on the new Italian map, which, however, may possibly be meant to apply to it and not to No. 72. It is the peak ascended on September 2, 1878, by M. Charles Rabot from the Glacier des Evettes (*Annuaire du C. A. F.* v. 248), and called by him the Chalanson (from *talancia*, a steep snow slope; see *Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1867, 283), a name which the French map wrongly attributes to the true Albaron (see note 24, and *Alpine Journal*, iii. 112 n.). M. Rabot makes the height 3,575 mètres, which, however, is probably too high, if we compare the peak itself with the Bessanese or Ciamarella. In his map (*Ann. du C. A. F.* vi. 158) he gives 3,580, which is much nearer the truth.

²⁶ As noted above, the 3,397 of the new Italian map may apply to No. 71; but they are just where No. 72 is in reality. This pass was first crossed by Signor A. E. Martelli in July 1875 (see *Bollettino*, 1876, 321; Martelli and Vaccarone, 429-438; *Alpine Journal*, vii. 317, xi. 356). The name is wrongly applied on Mr. Nichols' map to a pass from Forno to Balme, which is properly called Ghicet di Séa, 'ghicet' being used in this district (like Hourquette in the Pyrenees) to mark a pass across a lateral ridge, colle (like Port) one across the main ridge.

²⁷ This is a gross mistake on the part of the Piedmontese map. The true Ciamarella is not on the frontier, but half a mile (800 mètres) away on the Italian side (*Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1867, 289).

²⁸ Just where the ridge of the true Ciamarella joins the main chain there is a small rocky tooth (lower than 71), which has been aptly named Piccola Ciamarella by Signor Martelli (*Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1876, 332; see Martelli and Vaccarone, panorama opposite 440, No. 8).

²⁹ Though this peak is strictly not on the frontier, yet as it is so very near it, and as it is the second in height of the Southern Graians, I have thought it most convenient to include it in my list. It was first ascended (probably by the S.W. face, the usual route nowadays) by Signor A. Tonini, July 31, 1857 (*Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1867, 246, 289, n. 1), but it was not till after M. de S. Robert's ascent, August 17, 1866 (*ibid.*), that it became a favourite expedition. On August 5, 1878, Mr. Yeld reached the summit by way of the Glacier des Evettes, the Colle Tonini, and the slopes on the Forno side of the Col (*Alpine Journal*, ix. 99, 474, and xi. 355); and on August 20, 1879, MM. Rabot and Carbonnier, starting from the Forno side of the Col de Séa, mounted to a point on the W. ridge, and so gained the summit (*Annuaire du C. A. F.* vi. 149-153). I am much inclined to think that both these parties climbed from the Forno Glacier de Séa to the arête by the same route, and Mr. Yeld informs me that this was probably the case. The ascent from No. 72 was first made by the Signori Sella on August 13, 1881, (*Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1881, 653). The name is derived from Casa Marella, an 'alp' at the S.E. foot (*Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1867, 244 n., 296). The peak is said to be known in the Val Grande by the name of Albaron (*Bollett. del C. A. I.* 1867, 251, 293, 295; *Ann. du C. A. F.* vi. 157; Francesetti's *Lettres sur les Vallées de Lanzo*, 124), and at Mussa, in Val d'Ala, as Le Lancie (a most appropriate name for its aspect from that point, *Bollettino*, 1867, 251, 295), while by Messrs. Bonney and Nichols the use of Bonneval is followed, and it is dubbed Pointe de Séa (*Alpine Journal*, ii. 80, iii. 112; *Ann. du C. A. F.* vi. 147).—Séa = a heap of snow blown up by the wind (*Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1867, 250).

³⁰ This pass (which may serve as a variation of the Col de Séa) was named by Signor Martelli from the neighbouring peak (*Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1876, 326).

³¹ This peak was so named by Signor Gastaldi (*Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1867, 285, 301),

	French Map	Piedmontese Map	New Italian Map	Various Sources
77	Col de Séa 3,095	Colle di Séa	Colle di Sea 3,083	Col de Séa
78	3,228	—	3,298	
79	Pointe de Bessan 3,858, 3329	Punta di Bessan	Punta Bonneval ²² 3,373, 3,385, 3,451	Monte N. Sea ²³
80	—		Cima Monfret 3,373	? Punta Francesetti o Mezenile
81	3,247	} Roccie del Mulinet {	3,244	? Punta Bonneval
82	3,458		3,446, ²⁴ 3,383	
83	—		—	
84	3,460		Cima Martellot 3,437	Roc du Mulinet ²⁵
85	—	} L. Gran Tor- saïlles {	3,151	Colle del Mar- tello ²⁶
86	3,250		3,260 ²⁷	
87	Col de Girard 3,084	Colle Girard	Colle Girard 3,044	Col de Girard 3,095 = 10,154'

in honour of the first ascender of the Ciamarella, a Piedmontese engineer, who surveyed great part of the district which forms the subject of the present paper, and perished on June 25, 1860, on the Glacier d'Agnel, at the foot of the Roche d'Ambin, by a fall into a concealed crevasse. (Martelli and Vaccarone, 385, *Bollett. del C. A. I.* No. 20, 247.)

²² From this point we begin to derive most valuable detailed information from a paper by Signor Gastaldi in the *Bollettino del C. A. I.* for 1867, from which I have already given many interesting facts. The names in the fourth column, for Nos. 79, 80, and 82, are taken from this source (pp. 299-300).

²³ In the paper just cited, Signor Gastaldi points out that the name Pointe de Bessans has been applied to three peaks, viz. Nos. 79, 80, and 82 of my list, and he consequently proposes new names (298-300), which unluckily have not been selected by the makers of the new Italian map, though we may hope that for clearness' sake Bessans will be connected with No. 66 only. The name given by Signor Gastaldi to No. 80 (which he, however, states—233—is not on the watershed, but on the ridge stretching E. to the Malaret) is in honour of Louis Francesetti, Count of Mezenile, near Lanzo, who in 1821 published his *Iattres sur les Vallées de Lanzo*, a valuable book whence much information may be gleaned. In 1820 he entered the chapel hollowed out of the rock on the summit of Roccia Melone, which since 1821 has been lost under the snow (pp. 111, 118). It is as well to put on record the fact that the height 3,858 of the French map is a misprint for 3,358, and that no peak overtopping all others in this district exists there. (A similar misprint of 3 for 8 caused considerable interest in Dauphiné, in the case of the Aiguille d'Olan, 3,883 for 3,883. Till 1873 it was always stated on books and maps that this very lofty peak was to be found there, and as the district was very rarely visited by strangers, the error long passed uncorrected.) According to M. Rabot (*Ann. du C. A. F.* v. 249, vi. 158) No. 79 is called Pointe de Bonneval at Bonneval.

²⁴ The new Italian map is certainly wrong in making this peak (or any other between the Col de Séa and the Col de Girard) higher than No. 84, the difference being perhaps even greater than that given by the French map.

²⁵ The name given to the whole ridge (from No. 81-84) by the Piedmontese map is now commonly restricted to its highest point, which was first ascended by Signori L. Barale and C. Lazzarino on July 18, 1878, by way of the Glacier du Mulinet and S. arête (and reached twice later in the same summer: see *Alpine Journal*, ix. 100, 476; *Ann. du C. A. F.* v. 252-54). I made the fourth ascent on August 9, 1883 (finding in the cairn the cards of the three previous parties): 8.55 to foot, 40 min. up, 20 min. to below bergschrund, 2½ to Bonneval—in all, 4.35 up, 3.05 down (quick walking). Mulinet is said to be derived from the resemblance of débris fallen from a glacier which rises above a precipice to corn ground in a mill (*Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1867, 284).

²⁶ This pass was first ascended in 1877 from the Italian side by Signor L. Nigra, who thence made an unsuccessful attempt on No. 84 (*Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1878, 49-53; Martelli and Vaccarone, 456).

²⁷ Either this or No. 88 is often called Pointe Girard.

	French Map	Piedmontese Map	New Italian Map	Various Sources
88	—	—	3,265	
89	3,564	La Levanna	M. Levanna Orientale ³⁸ 3,555	
90	—	—	Col Perduto 3,242	
91	3,556	—	Levannetta, ³⁹ 3,438	
92	Les Trois Becs 3,640	Punta dei tre Becchi	M. Levanna 3,619	La Levanna ⁴⁰
93	3,607 Signal	} Punta de la Scott	M. Levanna Occidentale ⁴¹ 3,593	3,222 = 10,571
94	3,453		3,447	
95	3,394		Punta della Uja 3,336	
96	Col du Carro 3,202	Colle del Carro	Colle del Carro 3,140	Col del Carro 3,106 = 10,292'

³⁸ On the group of the Levanna the great authority is a paper by Signor L. Vaccarone in the *Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1876, 427-447 (cf. also *Alpine Journal*, ix, 168-69). Count Francesetti applies the name Iseran to this chain (*Lettres*, 123), which reminds us that the Levanna shared with the Aiguille de la Sassièrè and the Grand Paradis the honour of forming a face of that mythical giant of the Alps. It is hardly necessary to say that the name applies to the well-known pass from Bonneval to Tignes (passes are often called Monta, as Mont Cenis, Mont Genève, Mont S. Bernard), and also to a small peak above it to which the French map attributes the height of 3,241 mètres, and which was ascended September 12, 1860, by Mr. J. J. Cowell (see *Vacation Tourists* for 1860, 261-62; *Alpine Journal*, ii, 81, iii, 110; *Alpinista*, i, 154). On the eastern peak of the Levanna see Signor Vaccarone's paper, 432-37; *Alpine Journal*, x, 856, xi, 855. It has been called Ferro a Cavallo (see S. Vaccarone's paper, p. 429), and is, *par excellence*, the Levanna on the Italian side.

³⁹ This peak was first ascended on August 7, 1882, by Mr. Yeld and Rev. G. Trundle with Blanchetti of Ceresole. The party started from Ceresole and climbed mainly by the E. arête (*Alpine Journal*, xi, 115).

⁴⁰ Cf. Signor Vaccarone's paper, 443, *Bollettino*, 1877, 169, 1881, 658, 1882, 199-203; *Rivista Alpina Italiana*, 1882, 58; *Alpine Journal*, ix, 169, 477, xi, 856. The name Tre Becchi is due to the fact that there are three prongs on the highest ridge, of which the E. and central are equal in height, the W. being lower. The name La Levanna on the French map applies to Nos. 91, 92, 93.

⁴¹ On the French side this is the Levanna, and it was this peak which was climbed on September 10, 1860, by Mr. J. J. Cowell (*Vacation Tourists* for 1860, 253 sqq.). To this peak refer *Alpinista*, i, 154; *Bollettino del C. A. I.* 1875, 477 sqq.; *Annuaire du C. A. F.* iv, 180 (= *S. A. C. Jahrbuch*, xiii, 155). I went up it on August 15, 1883, and found the ascent of the easiest description, 4.40 up from Bonneval (by Duis and the Lac Blanc), and little more than an hour down to the Col du Carro.

The odd-looking name of the Piedmontese map is taken from the châlets of Ecot, above Bonneval; on that map the peak is made to occupy its own place as well as that of 95, from which it is really separated by a considerable distance.

ALPINE ACCIDENTS.

THE fatal accidents this year on the high Alps have been, fortunately, very few in number. In fact, with the exception of a rumoured accident near Santa Catarina to a Florentine professor and his guide, of which the Editor has been unable to obtain either a confirmation or a