

THE TURTMANN RIDGE.

BY W. M. CONWAY.

THE long-expected Sheet 500 (Sankt Niklaus) of the 'Siegfried Atlas' has recently been issued. It now, therefore, becomes possible to discover what verily were the recorded ascents which have at various times been made in the Turtmann Ridge—a problem the solution of which was actually impeded by the numerous inaccuracies of the Dufour and S. A. C. maps of this region. An examination of the published descriptions of the expeditions made by Mr. Anderson, the Misses Green, and others in the light of the new map proves them to be for the most part clear and straightforward, though necessarily inaccurate in nomenclature. Mr. Coolidge has kindly placed at my disposal some interesting letters from Dr. W. Gröbli, describing ascents made by him among these mountains in the months of October 1890 and 1891. One of these letters was accompanied by a portion of the new map, with Dr. Gröbli's routes clearly marked upon it. The following list of peaks and passes, taken in order from south to north, replaces the corresponding bit of section ix. of the 'Central Penine Guide' (cited below as 'C. P. G.'). I have submitted it to Mr. Coolidge, who agrees with me as to the identification of all the points mentioned:—

1. Brunegghorn. As in 'C. P. G.,' p. 119.
2. Bruneggjoch. As in 'C. P. G.,' p. 119, only for 'Abberg gl.' read 'S. branch of the Abberg gl.'
3. Schöllhörner, 3,508 m. and 3,437 m. Mentioned by Engelhardt (see below).
4. Inner Barrhorn, 3,587 m. (3,597 m. Dufour). Not named in the new map. No information as to any ascent.
5. Auser Barrhorn, 3,621 m. (3,633 m. Dufour). Marked simply 'Barrhorn' on the new map. It was ascended by Dr. W. Gröbli (October 10, 1891), who, from the Barrjoch, traversed the N.W. face and then climbed the N.W. ridge to the top.
6. Barrjoch (not measured). Between the Barrhorn and the Gässispitz. It was reached by Dr. W. Gröbli (October 10, 1891) from the S. branch of the Stelli gl.
7. Gässispitz, 3,414 m. First ascended by Dr. W. Gröbli (October 10, 1891). From the Barrjoch he climbed northwards in 8 min. to the top of a minor point (c. 3,385 m.); thence he descended in 12 min. to a notch beyond it (c. 3,350 m.). He turned a rock tower and mounted a rock ridge to the top in 15 min. more. The N. and E. faces of the peak are precipitous. The above mentioned notch was on another occasion reached by Dr. Gröbli direct from the south branch of the Stelli gl.
8. Pipijoch (unmeasured). This is the Stellijoch of 'Alpine Journal,' xii. 121, and of 'C. P. G.,' p. 120. In the account of the first passage of the pass by the Misses Green (August 25, 1884), printed in the 'Alpine Journal,' read 'Inner Stellihorn' for 'Inner Barrhorn,'

'Güssispitz' for 'small rocky peak,' 'Ausser Stellihorn' for 'Ausser Barrhorn,' and 'Pipi gl.' for 'Barr gl.'

9. Inner Stellihorn, 3,415 m. (Rothhorn of Dufour). Marked simply Stellihorn on the new map. This is the Inner Lockerspitz of 'Alpine Journal,' xv. 265, 308. It was first ascended by the Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge and me (August 23, 1890). Herr Friedmann climbed it by its N. ridge (August 15, 1891). Dr. W. Gröbli made the third ascent (October 1, 1891), mounting by our route and descending by Herr Friedmann's.

10. Stellijoch (unmeasured). Between the two Stellihörner, from the N. branch of the Stelli gl. to the Pipi gl. This is Mrs. Burnaby's Barrjoch (see Mrs. Burnaby's 'High Life,' pp. 112, 113, and 'C. P. G.,' p. 121).

11. Ausser Stellihorn, 3,404 m. Unnamed on the new map. This may be the Ausser Barrhorn of 'Alpine Journal,' xi. 118, and 'C. P. G.,' p. 121. It was ascended by Dr. W. Gröbli (October 11, 1890). Herr Friedmann reached it (August 15, 1891) and descended by its S. ridge to the Stellijoch.

12. Brändijoch (unmeasured). Between the Ausser Stellihorn and a nameless and unmeasured point (No. 13). The pass leads from the N. branch of the Stelli gl. to the Brändi gl. It may be the Güssijoch of 'Alpine Journal,' x. 96, xi. 118, and 'C. P. G.,' p. 121; if so, it was first crossed by Messrs. J. S. Anderson and F. M. Govett (August 5, 1882).

13. The nameless and unmeasured point, whence the main range sends out towards the N.E. the branching ridge which forms the S. boundary of the Jungthal and Jungen gl., and rises first into the Wasenhorn (3,340 m.), next into the Festihorn (3,249 m.), and finally into the Sparrhorn (2,990 m.). Dr. W. Gröbli (October 11, 1890) traversed the whole length of the easy arête from the Ausser Stellihorn to the Wasenhorn, and also traversed the névé of the Jungen gl. between the Jungthaljoch and the top of the Wasenhorn.

14. Point 3,288 m. on the ridge between the Brändi gl. and the Jungen gl.

15. Jungthaljoch (unmeasured). Between the points 3,288 m. and 3,255 m., leading from the Jungen gl. to the Brändi gl. It was first crossed by Mr. J. S. Anderson (August 9, 1880). See 'Alpine Journal,' x. 96; 'C. P. G.,' p. 122.

16. Point 3,255 m. No information.

17. Col (unmeasured and unnamed).

18. Rothhorn, 3,262 m. This is the point 3,206 m. of Dufour's map. It is easily accessible from the Jung Pass. See 'C. P. G.,' p. 123.

19. Jung Pass, 2,994 m. 'C. P. G.,' p. 122.

20. Furggwanhorn, 3,168 m. (3,182 m. Dufour). No information.

21. Weisse Egg, 3,168 m. No information.

22. Steinthalhorrt, 3,113 m. (3,189 m. Dufour). 'C. P. G.,' p. 123.

23. Augstbord Pass, 2,893 m. (2,900 m. Dufour). 'C. P. G.,' p. 123.

24. Schwarzhorn, 3,204 m. (3,207 m. Dufour). 'C. P. G.,' p. 123.

25. Dreizehnenhorn, 3,056 m. (3,164 m. Dufour). No information.

There still remains considerable uncertainty as to which was the peak ascended by Mr. J. S. Anderson on August 5, 1882.* The position of Mr. Anderson's Gässjoch † is likewise doubtful. On September 1, 1883, Mrs. E. P. Jackson ascended by way of the Jungen glacier, a steep aiguille, and a peak which was believed to be the Barrhorn; the identity of these peaks is not yet satisfactorily accounted for.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the centrists of Zermatt still have a few trifling novelties at their disposal for the season of 1892. The confusion produced by reading the previously published accounts was mainly due to the Stellihörner having been almost invariably mistaken for the very similar Barrhörner. It was the discovery of this fact in 1890 that made me give, to what must henceforward be called the Stellihörner, the provisional name of Lockerspitzen.

There are some curious passages about the Barrhorn group in Engelhardt's 'Monte Rosa,' pp. 190, 191, and 'Natureschilderungen,' p. 159.

Published views of the Turtmann range are as follows:—

W. side: 'Alpine Portfolio,' No. 84.

E. side: Studer's 'Panorama from the Mattwaldhorn,' issued in 1864 with vol. i. of the 'S. A. C. Jahrbuch.'

N. side: Studer's 'Panorama from the Schwarzhorn' (3,204 m.), in 'S. A. C. J.,' vii.

THE EARLY ATTEMPTS ON MONTE ROSA FROM THE ZERMATT SIDE.

BY F. T. WETHERED.

ON August 14, 1891, I had an opportunity of studying the highest ridge of Monte Rosa from the rocks of the Zumstein Spitze, and from that side the *three* points which form the subject of Mr. Coolidge's very interesting note, published in the 'Alpine Journal' (for August 1891), are very clear and distinct (see Sig. Sella's photo, No. 172, from the Signal Kuppe; and, better still, his photogravure 'M. Rosa dal Pianoro Superiore del Lysjoch,' in 'Monte Rosa and Gressoney,' G. Amosso, Biella, 1890).

The earliest authentically recorded attempt on the highest ridge of Monte Rosa was by Messrs. Ordinaire and Puiseux, with four guides, on August 13, 1847. They reached, however, the Silber Sattel and no further.

I agree with Mr. Coolidge that the ascents of Professor Ulrich's guides in 1848, and of the Schlagintweits in 1851, from the Silber Sattel, were to the Grenzgipfel ('peak X'), ‡ and *not* to the Ost Spitze; and I am quite convinced that the first ascent of the Ost Spitze was made by the three brothers Smyth on September 1, 1854.

* See *Alpine Journal*, vol. xi. p. 118.

† *Ibid.* vol. x. p. 96.

‡ *Ibid.* vol. xv. p. 494.