

Burjula.

No. 1.

No. 2.

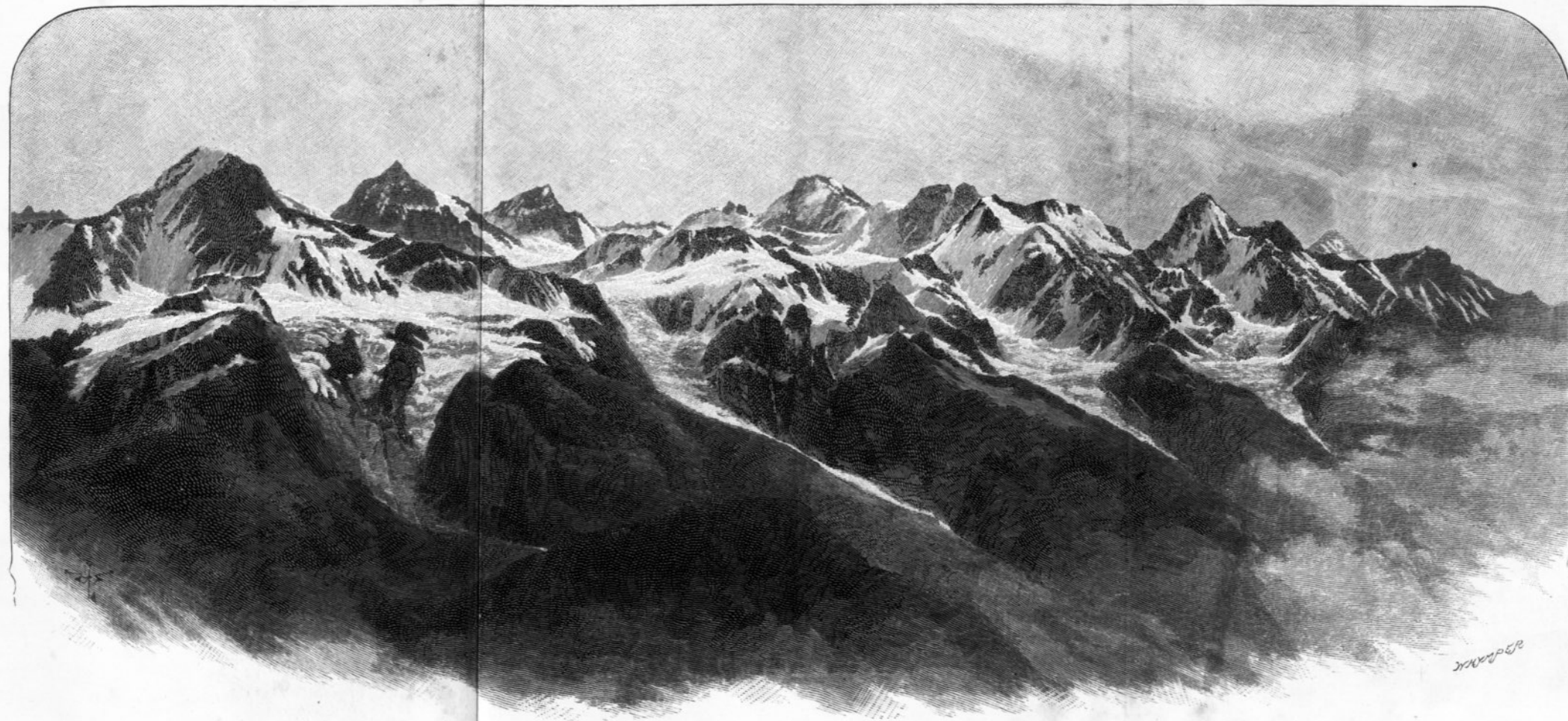
Adai Khokh.

No. 4.

No. 5.

No. 6.

Kaltber.



THE ADAI KHOKH GROUP FROM SHODA (11,120 feet).

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY V. SELLA.

A NOTE ON THE MAP OF THE ADAI KHOKH GROUP.

BY DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, HON. SEC. R.G.S.

WHATEVER credit is due to the accompanying map, to which this note is an appendage, belongs in the first place to the Russian Staff. What I have done is to methodise the photographs, notes, and observations taken by mountaineers, and to add from them the ground south-west of Burjula and the details of the upper Karagom basin. The map has thus been rendered a tolerably exact and complete physical representation of the group.

I will not encumber these pages with a laboriously detailed statement of the topographical facts accumulated. To decompose a map is a short way of making an article appear solid, much favoured by some writers, who apparently flatter themselves that whatever is clumsy and unreadable must needs be scientific. There are some points, however, in which a map may be aided by description.

There are marked on the new Russian maps in this group one peak over 15,000 feet, nine over 14,000, and five over 13,000. The lowest pass falls just under 11,000 feet. About 65 square miles are covered with snow and ice. The Karagom Glacier is 10 miles, the Ceja Glacier 6 miles, and the Songuta Glacier $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length.

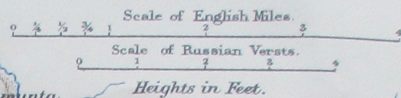
The relations and individual features of the cluster of summits collectively known as Adai Khokh, standing east of the Karagom névé and west of the Ceja and Songuta névés, have at last, thanks to the Russian maps and Signor Sella's and Mr. Holder's photographs, been made clear. The range may be compared to a χ , of which the lower arms meet just above Peak 4, and the upper separate at a minor rock-tooth between Peaks 2 and 3. No. 6 (14,063 feet) stands at the bottom of the eastern lower arm, and the watershed is formed by the lower arms, Adai Khokh itself lying well north of it.

I begin at the top western arm. The figures refer to the panorama of the chain from Shoda engraved by Mr. E. Whymper from a photograph by Signor V. Sella. My No. 1 (14,133 feet) is a double-headed rock-peak; its north face has been compared to the Meije in Dauphiné by S. Sella, its south face to the Breil aspect of the Matterhorn by myself. Its perpendicular cliffs, draped in hanging glaciers, form the most striking feature of the lower Karagom. This peak is well seen in the distance from the Stule-vsek.

Peak
Glacier
Pass
Glen
Stream
Hamlet

THE ADAI KHOKH GROUP IN THE CENTRAL CAUCASUS

from the new Russian Surveys
and
Signor V. Sella's and Mr. H. W. Holder's
photographs and notes.



Compiled by D.W. Freshfield, J.D. See, R.G.S., and drawn by W. Shawe, F.R.G.S.

Published for the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, 1892.

Ossete.

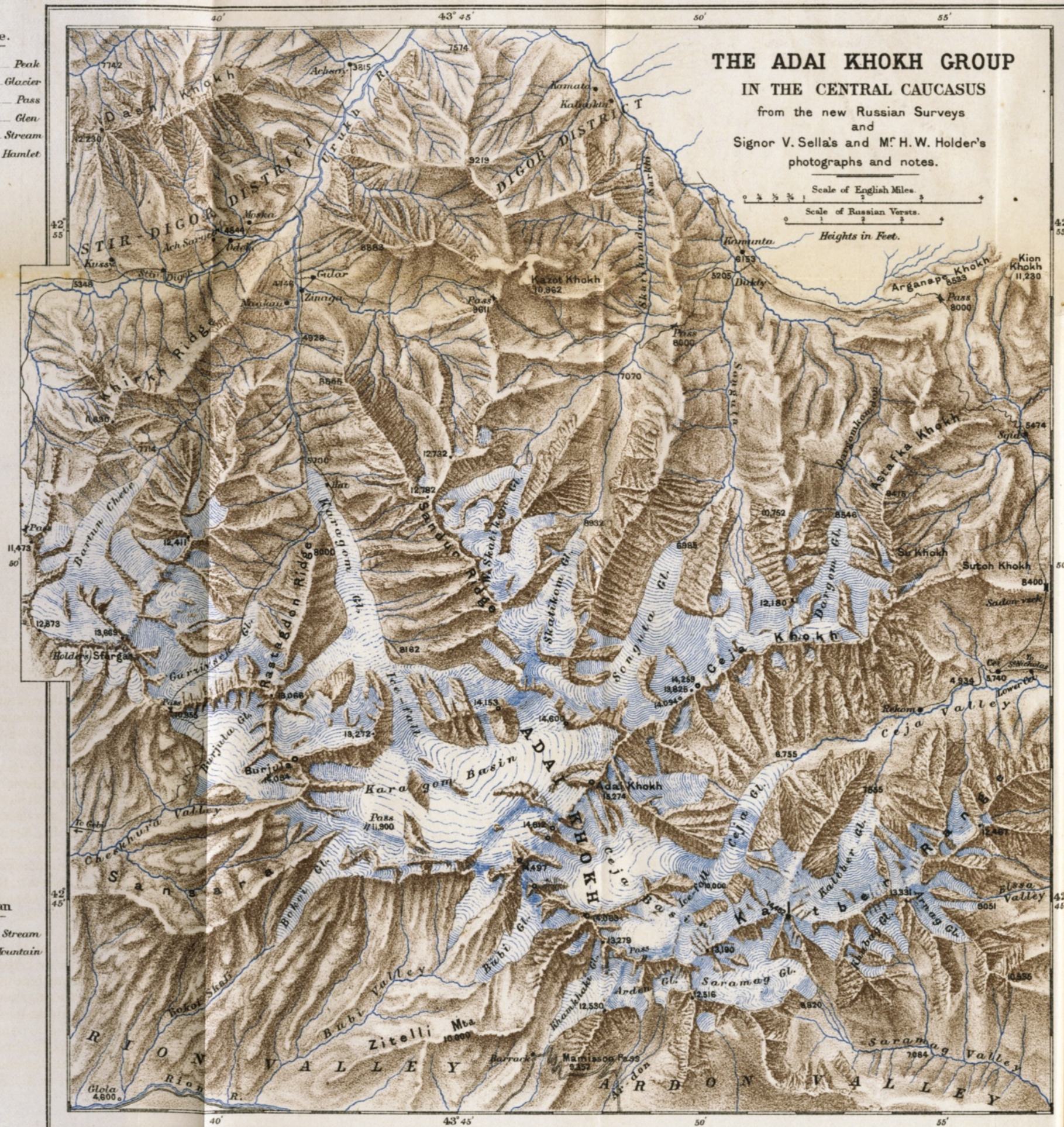
Khokh Peak
Chete Glacier
Vsele Pass
Kom Glen
Don Stream
Kau Hamlet

THE ADAI KHOKH GROUP

IN THE CENTRAL CAUCASUS

from the new Russian Surveys
and
Signor V. Sella's and M^r. H. W. Holder's
photographs and notes.

Scale of English Miles.
Scale of Russian Versts.
Heights in Feet.



Georgian

Skali Stream
Mta Mountain

No. 2 (14,600 feet), the next peak of any size on the crest, is generally of a retiring character. It may, however, be the peak noticed through a break in the mists by M. de Déchy from Kamunta.

No. 3, Adai Khokh (15,274 feet), shows from the south-west as a broad face of snow and rock. From a distance it resembles the final peak of the *Pointe des Écrins*, but is much less formidable and less uplifted above the adjacent ridges.

No. 4 (14,874 feet). Next comes this bold double-fanged rock-peak. Its distinctive feature is the long white gully running up between its rock-ribs. From Shoda it suggests an expurgated Ushba.* It is probably easy of access from the north.

No. 5 (14,497 feet). A beautiful, broad, twin-crested snow-mountain, in the style of Piz Palu (in the Engadin). Its highest crest lies north of the point which from the Rion valley looks the highest. Separated by a deep narrow gap from No. 5 rises the rock-peak No. 6 (14,063 feet), overlooking the Mamisson, the Eiger of the group, the Adai Khokh of my 'Central Caucasus' and M. de Déchy. It has a very fine, bold outline, and rising on the edge of the comparatively low pastures, imposed more than it ought to have on us early explorers.

Outside the χ , to the east, a grand peak of 14,462 feet dominates the Kaltler ridge south of the Ceja Glacier, while the crest that divides that basin from the slopes draining towards the Urukh is a row of splintered needles, such as those that separate Chamonix from the Mer de Glace—attaining in two of its pinnacles 14,239 feet and 14,084 feet.

Of the gaps between these peaks, that between 1 and 2 connects Karagom-Songuta, that between 3 and 4 Ceja-Karagom, and those between 4 and 5 and 5 and 6 the Ceja Glacier and the two southern glaciers descending towards Glola.

This range of summits standing in line is as difficult to disentangle in many points of view as are the peaks above the Gorner Glacier. As with the Alpine group so with the Caucasian, one name was at first sufficient for the whole. Nos. 5 and 6 might, perhaps, be called Tuilsas Mta and Khamkhaki Khokh respectively. Tuilsas Mta (Mta = moun-

* None of these summits are seen from the paths in the Rion valley. The two following, on the contrary, are frequent features in the landscape.

tain in Georgian) was the name given to Dr. Radde for the range on this side at Glola.

The following is, I believe, a fairly complete bibliography—at least as far as the languages of Western Europe are concerned—of the Adai Khokh district:—

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SNOWDON AT CHRISTMAS 1878.

BY H. G. WILLINK.

WHEN the following paper was written, the practice of winter mountaineering had scarcely arisen, and climbers went into winter quarters as regularly as did the Middle Age armies. Even now there may still be some members of the Alpine Club who have not yet treated themselves to a Christmas campaign. In the fear that this may be so, and in the hope that, if so, such members may be interested in an account of a visit to Snowdonia at that time of year, I have ventured to send the story to the Journal. It has the merit of having been composed while the scenes described were still fresh in my memory, and perhaps even those to whom such scenes are familiar may find a superior kind of pleasure in reading it.

The floridity of the original narrative has been left unshorn. It will at any rate add to the amusement of the latter class of readers, if it does not tend to the edification of the former. It was written before my style had had much opportunity of being chastened by the study of austere Alpine literature.

I had often wished to see whether Wales at Christmas could combine the beauties of an Alpine summer with those of an English lowland winter.

I had never forgotten a certain walk in the Pyrenees, from Eaux Bonnes, over the little Col de Tortes, to Argelès, on January 20, 1875; but for some reason or other all plans of such an excursion nearer home had year by year come to nothing, the only consolation