

The old prints exhibited included some large engravings of the eighteenth century, taken from a work on the dominions of the House of Savoy. Among them a panorama of Aosta and a view of Sallanches, in which the glaciers—not yet become, in Gibbon's phrase, 'famous and fashionable'—are entirely omitted, were the most interesting to mountaineers. Mr. F. Gardiner sent a large selection of the coloured views of Switzerland which filled the shop windows of Bern and Basle in the days before photography, and have still a modest charm of drawing and colour, which has won Mr. Ruskin's praise. But our members obtained, perhaps, more amusement out of some Baxter prints of about 1845, lent by the Rev. A. C. Downer. One of these, entitled 'Crossing the Crevasse du Dôme,' depicts a party strolling along the overhanging lip of a Bergschrund; the last man has put both legs through the rotten edge, but neither he nor his companions appear to be in the least perturbed by the fact. In another a party are represented as searching for a passage at the same spot with a tallow dip and a battle axe. A third view exhibited an array of pointed séracs, among which we counted no fewer than forty enthusiastic mountaineers, unroped, running hither and thither, like so many ants hunting for a practicable route over rough ground.

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## NEW EXPEDITIONS IN 1896 (*continued*).

### *Mont Blanc District.*

AIGUILLE DE TRICOT (3,681 m.). *Sept.* 18.—We learn from the 'Revue Alpine,' January 1897, p. 16, that on September 18, 1896, M. Bosviel, with the guides J. Petigax, of Courmayeur, and A. Estivin, of Saint Gervais, made the first ascent of this peak from the 'Pavillon des Deux Frères,' on the Col de Tricot.

### *Dolomite District.*

PIZ POPENA (8,148 m. = 10,812 ft.) FROM THE N.E. *August* 18.—Mr. Gerald Arbuthnot, with Pietro Siorpaes and Angelo Zangiacomì, made this new route. Leaving Schluderbach at 4 A.M., the party followed the usual route for the Cristallo Pass until they were at the foot of an ice couloir leading up from the Cristallo Glacier to a noticeable fork situated at the point where the north-east ridge of the Piz Popena merges into the north-east face (3 hrs.). They arrived at the fork by means of this couloir and of the rocks on its northern side (2 hrs.). From this point the ascent of the face presented no difficulty, and after 40 min. of easy traverses and chimney work the foot of a chimney some 30 or 40 ft. high was reached. From the top of this chimney (10 m.), which is slightly to the E. of the fork, a rib of rock led in a westerly direction to the main ridge of the mountain (15 m.), which was followed in 25 min. to the summit.

Total time (slow), including halts, 7 hrs. 40 min.

This route is an easy and interesting way of getting from Schluderbach to Misurina or Tre Croci.

*Tödi District.*

DÜSSISTOCK.—On July 21 E. Burchell Rodway, Esq., and Rev. H. J. Heard, and the guides Peter Brawand (Grindelwald) and Joseph Maria Trösch (Maderaner Thal) left Hôtel Alpenklub, Maderaner Thal, at 4.30 A.M. for the Düssistock, and made the ascent by the usual route, viz. south-west face and arête, reaching the top about eleven A.M. They left the summit at 12 noon by the *eastern rock arête*, crossing ten gendarmes and then descending by the N. ridge of a much larger gendarme about half-way between the Düssistock and the P. Cambriales. Most of the gendarmes were traversed not quite on the crest of the arête but slightly on the north face. They reached the Hüfi Glacier in 3 hrs. from the summit and the hut in  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. more. The route is very interesting, the rock being good; but, as the ledges were loaded with loose stones, the time was slower than it otherwise would have been.

## NORWAY.

*Jotun Fjelde District.*

SOUTHERN ARÊTE OF URANAASTIND.\*—On August 12 Mrs. and Dr. T. K. Rose and C. C. B. Moss left Eidsbod at 9 A.M., without guides, to make this ascent. The south ridge is reached either by crossing the Uranaasbræ at its extreme southern end, or by walking up Koldedal to Uradalsmulen and then going up to the right by the side of the main stream coming from the Uranaasbræ. Taking the latter way, the party reached the foot of the ridge below the hanging glacier (Uranaasbræ), at a height of 4,900 ft., at 2.20 P.M., and the south peak, 6,850 ft., at 4.15 P.M., keeping on the ridge all the way.

The rocks are easy until the final climb of 400 ft. is reached, and this occupied exactly an hour. The route taken was to the W. of the ridge for the first 100 ft., and on the ridge for the rest of the way, except for a short traverse on the western face about 100 ft. below the summit. Most of the climbing is on slabs dipping to the E. at from 60° to 70°, and jointed occasionally at right angles to this. The summit was reached at 6 o'clock, and the descent made by the same way.

The rocks below the hanging glacier were finally quitted at 9 o'clock. No great difficulty at any point on the way up or down was encountered, but on the western face care is necessary, owing to the rottenness of the rocks.

SOLEITINDER AND STORE RIIENSTIND.—Mrs. Rose and Messrs. C. C. B. Moss, F. W. Jackson, and T. K. Rose, with Knut Fortun (guide), started at 6 o'clock from Turtegrø and went over Løvnaasi to the east peak of the Soleitind, and thence by the ridge to Store Soleitind. † Thence the party climbed down over rotten rocks to

\* *N. T. F. Aarboeg* for 1876, p. 84, and *A. J.* vol. xiv. p. 508.

† This was done by C. W. Patchell and party in 1895. See *A. J.* vol. xvii. p. 349.

the ridge running S.E. towards the Store Riienstind and walked along the ridge, crossing three small peaks. The ridge is narrow but not difficult, and affords some capital though easy rock-work. There were no signs of any previous visits until the last peak before the Store Riienstind, where there is a cairn said to have been built by Carl Hall. The views of the Austabottind and of Store Riienstind are very fine from this ridge. The precipice of the latter towards the N.W. and W. appears to be quite unassailable. After walking round them near the upper edge of the Berdalsbræ the party traversed the rocks just above the Gravdalsbræ, and ascended by a small cascade to the east ridge of Store Riienstind, and thence to the summit by the north-east face, the usual route. The summit was reached at 6 P.M.

SKAGASTØLSTIND was also climbed by the same party on August 22 in 9 inches of new snow.

## ALPINE NOTES.

NEW EXPEDITIONS IN SPITZBERGEN IN 1896.—The notices of these in the preceding number of the 'Alpine Journal,' p. 258, were written before the map was drawn or the altitudes computed. It is now certain that the peak climbed from Flower Pass (p. 260) is the Mount Lusitania of 'A. J.' xvii. p. 310. The following are the corrected altitudes:—Mount Starashchin, *c.* 3,000 ft.; Fox Peak, 3,176 ft.; Bunting Bluff, 2,477 ft.; Fox Pass, 2,552 ft.; Bolter Pass, 1,397 ft.; Sticky Keep, 2,185 ft.; Grit Ridge, 2,180 ft.; Trident, W. prong, 2,172 ft.; Trident, central prong, 1,990 ft.; Prospect Ridge, *c.* 2,000 ft.; Ivory Gate, 762 ft.; Flower Pass, 2,667 ft.; Mount Lusitania, 3,120 ft.; Booming Peak, 2,868 ft.

W. MARTIN CONWAY.

THE GLACIERS OF MONTANA.—The following note is founded on an article in an American newspaper, dated from Blackfeet Reservation, Kipp, P.O. Montana, July 28, 1896. It gives an account of a region just purchased by the U.S.A. Government from the Blackfeet Indians. We extract the part most interesting to mountaineers:—'A few sportsmen and travellers of large experience, fortunate in obtaining permits from the India Office, have been passing the summer in these mountains for several years. They maintain that the scenery, especially about the St. Mary's Lakes, is equal to and in some respects finer than that of the Swiss Alps. The mountains, it is true, are not so high as the Alps, nor are the glaciers so extensive, but they are more rugged, some of them having sheer walls which rise from the water's edge straight up for thousands of feet. . . . The shooting and fishing in the St. Mary's country is splendid.' The account, which is signed by J. W. Schultz, relates *inter alia* how, in company with Dr. Grinnell, who has done much exploration in the district, he discovered the Blackfoot Glacier, 'by far the largest in this part of the country.'