

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward	639	13	6	Brought forward	670	2	6
Bode, J. E.	1	1	0	Royal Gardens, Kew	1	1	0
Cosser, W. W.	1	1	0	Warrington, Howard	1	1	0
Whalley, Mrs. F. J.	1	1	0	Monahan, James, Q.C.	5	0	0
Thorney, I. I.	1	1	0	Caddick, A.	1	1	0
French Alpine Club	1	1	0	Maedonald, A. C.	1	1	0
Durier, C.	1	1	0	Blanford, Thos.	2	2	0
Bowlker, Rev. C. A. C.	1	1	0	Gordon, Rev. J. M.	1	1	0
Brunskill, W.	1	1	0	Schintz, Max	3	3	0
Wood, H. J. T.	1	1	0	Schultze, Dr. Walther	1	1	0
Club Alpin Français, Section Lyonnaise	1	1	0	Mumm, A. L.	1	1	0
Hutchison, J. A.	1	1	0	Reed, John W.	1	1	0
Starr, Russell	1	1	0	Allen, Edward G.	1	1	0
Hopkinson, E.	1	1	0	Brant, R. W.	1	1	0
Prickard, A. O.	1	1	0	Longman, C. J.	20	0	0
Yeld, G.	1	1	0	Donne, B. J. M.	2	2	0
Buxton, E. N.	2	2	0	Hayward, Ven. Archdeacon	1	1	0
Lucena, Ch.	1	1	0	Clayton, Lieut.-Col.	1	1	0
Bell, Rev. F. C.	1	1	0	Watson, Rev. C. E. B.	2	0	0
Bird, Alfred	1	1	0	Spencer, Sydney	1	1	0
FitzGerald, E. A.	2	2	0	Main, Mrs. E.	2	2	0
Heathcote, Thornhill B.	1	1	0	Carrington, J. B.	1	1	0
Pritchard, C. Fleetwood	1	1	0	Stable, D. W.	1	1	0
Wills, W. A., M.D.	3	3	0	Reade, H. V.	1	10	0
Foster, Dr. M.	1	1	0	Latham, F. L.	1	1	0
Dyer, W. T. Thiselton	1	1	0	Smith, Hubert	1	1	0
Carried forward	670	2	6		£725	18	6

NEW EXPEDITIONS IN 1897.

*Graian Alps.*

CIMA DI CIARFORON (11,999 ft.). *July 10, 1897.*—Messrs. E. H. F. Bradby and C. Wilson, with Henri Rey, ascended this peak by the E. arête. Leaving the *Colle della Torre* (10,457 ft.) at 10.20 A.M., the first pitch in the arête was climbed, and the second skirted on its northern side, by which means the snow below the rocks of the N.E. face was reached. Traversing just under the rock wall, the second couloir was selected, and, climbing by this and by the rocks on its true right (left going up), the arête was regained at the top of a well-marked perpendicular pitch, which is probably unclimbable. Hence the arête was followed roughly, first by the rocks on its N., and later by those on its S., until a point was reached about 200 ft. below the summit. Here the party was forced to retrace its steps for some fifty or sixty feet, and to climb out on to the S.E. face, where the grey rocks, which from below looked so very unpromising, were attacked at a point vertically below the summit. These did not prove to be so difficult as had been anticipated, and the ridge was regained at a cleanly-cut notch some 80 or 40 ft. below the cairn, which was finally reached at 12.45 by a short

climb on the N. side of the ridge. The climb is an interesting one, and can easily be taken *en route* from Ceresole to Val Savaranche.

*Valtournanche District.*

LES JUMEAUX DE VALTOURNANCHE. PUNTA SELLA (about 12,680 ft.). July 31, 1897.—Messrs. E. H. F. Bradby, J. H. Wicks, and C. Wilson climbed this peak by its eastern face. The route followed differs altogether from that taken by Lord Wentworth, with Rey and Bich, in 1877,\* or from any other of which record exists, and its general trend may be said to lie directly up the cliff from a point vertically below the summit.

Leaving Giomein at 2.30 A.M., the snow patch which skirts the final cliff, and which, on a reconnoitring expedition, had taken seven hours to reach, was gained in five. Here steps previously cut were utilised, and the foot of the rocks followed northwards to a point where a well-marked ledge leads upwards and to the S. This ledge terminates in a shallow couloir, by means of which, and by the rock ridge which forms its southern boundary, a point was reached at noon where the couloir was recrossed and a halt made on its northern buttress, where this ridge terminates in a steep rock-face. At 1 P.M. this cliff was attacked, the party working directly upwards till on a level with the gap between the Twins, when a ledge leading northwards was made use of, at the end of which, by means of a short but difficult climb, the arête separating the Valpelline from the Valtournanche was gained at 4 P.M., to the S. of and about 40 ft. above the gap, the summit being reached at 4.40. The first part of this climb (up to noon) proved somewhat dangerous from falling stones, though the reconnoitring expedition had conveyed an impression that it would be comparatively free from this danger. The upper part of the couloir, which leads on to the summit ridge a little S. of the top, is certainly dangerous from this cause, or it would doubtless have been followed, as it was by Lord Wentworth's party, who, having ascended diagonally upwards and northwards from the foot of the Becca de Guin, first struck the couloir at the point where the present party left it. The latter part of the climb here described was, though difficult, quite free from danger, the rocks being firm and the climbing fairly comparable to that afforded on the more difficult of the Chamoni aiguilles.

*Arolla District.*

L'ÈVÈQUE (3,738 m. = 12,264 ft.). July 14, 1897.—Messrs. F. G. Leatham and G. Lipscomb, with Jean Maitre and Pierre Maurys (of Evolena), made the first ascent of the S.E. face of L'Èvêque. The usual route from Arolla to the Col de Collon was followed till they reached, at 8 A.M., the snow couloir which runs up between the Mitre and L'Èvêque. After climbing up this for 10 min., they turned on to the rocks on the left. Maitre's

\* *Alpine Journal*, vol. ix. p. 3.

plan was to make as straight a course as possible for the chimney immediately below the col or first depression on the N.E. arête of L'Evêque. Bearing slightly to their left they kept far below the N.E. arête, and after crossing, at 12.10, a small patch of ice, where a few steps were necessary,  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. climbing, partly on the face and partly in the chimney, or narrow couloir, brought them to a narrow ledge, and then round a very awkward corner to the col at 12.55. Resting here about  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr., during which time Maurys built 'stone men' on the two points E. of the col, another 45 min. brought them to the summit of L'Evêque (time,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  hrs., exclusive of halts). The climbing from glacier to col was hard work all the way, the rocks, though sound, being difficult, owing to their downward inclination and the consequent absence of good hand and foot hold. Loose stones were, of course, very numerous. They returned to Arolla by the Glacier de Vuibez, Maître avoiding the séracs by guiding down the steep face of the rock in the centre of the icefall.

MÎTRE DE L'EVÊQUE, LOWER PEAK (about 11,950 ft.). *August 3.*—Messrs. T. G. and C. L. Longstaff, with Jean Maître and Pierre Maurys, left Arolla at 4.15. Crossing the Col de Pièce (or de Vignette) and the snow fields of the glaciers de Vuibez and du Mont Collon, they reached the col between the Evêque and the S. peak of the Mître at 10.50. The rocks of the S.W. ridge afforded an interesting half-hour's climb to the summit, above the great cliffs which overlook the Col de Collon.

The two peaks of the Mître are separated by a formidable-looking gap, and the last bit of the N. peak looks very steep. No signs of any previous ascent were found on the S. peak.

The party returned by the same route, reaching Arolla at 6 P.M.

#### *Hautemma Ridge.*

BEC D'EPICOUN (11,572 ft.), by La Rajette and the S.W. arête. *August 27.*—The same party left Bionaz soon after four, and walked up to the Berrie Alp. Leaving Mont Cervo on the right, they took to the glacier between this peak and the Bec de Ciardonnet. A steep snow slope led up to the Rajette, which was reached at 9.40. There were no signs of previous visitors to be found. The S.W. arête of the Bec d'Épicoun was followed over snow and rock to the summit in 40 min. from the Rajette. The descent to the Hautemma Glacier by the steep snow arête on the N. occupied 1 hr. 20 min. Fionnay was reached at 6.40.

#### *Grand Combin District.*

POINTE DE LA PETITE LYRE (8,509 m. = 11,512 ft.). SIEGFRIED MAP, GRAND COMBIN SHEET.—Messrs. Louis Molly, Philip Coquillot, and W. J. Burford ascended this peak on July 27, 1897. Leaving the hut at Chanrion, they walked up the Glacier de Breney to near the *y* in Breney, when they turned E. and climbed the loose rocks to the left of a narrow snow gully. On reaching

the undulating plateau above (2 hrs. from the hut), they continued E. towards the peak aimed at, and climbed up the rocks to the left of the first gully, crossed it near the top, turned E. again, and followed the ridge to the third and highest point (1½ hr.) No traces of previous visits. The descent was effected by the Glacier de la Petite Lyre and the Otemma Glacier. A pleasant and varied walk with a very fine view. This peak might be called the *Pointe de la Petite Lyre*.

*Valpelline.*

FAUDERY-CLAPIER RIDGE,\* M. BERIO (called Berlo, but not to be mistaken for the Berlon of the Swiss map), 3,086 m. By the N.E. arête. August 25.—Messrs. T. G. Longstaff and T. Ashby, with Jean Maître, Pierre Maurys, and Joseph Georges, left Bionaz at 4.30; traversing the slopes above Chantres and St. Oyace, they reached the foot of the couloir leading up to the col between the Berio and the Clapier at 9.20. The couloir was ascended in an hour, and the party then turned to the left and followed the N.E. ridge to the summit. This arête is very narrow and much broken up; it is distinctly difficult in places, and a reserve rope was once used. The weather was bad, and the summit was not reached till 2.20. The party were surprised to find a stone man there, as they had previously been assured that the peak was unclimbed. Signori Mondini, Vigna, and Canzio made the ascent from the S.W., starting from By on August 21, 1895. The descent on this side to the small snow slopes on the W. took 1½ hr. The walk to Bionaz round the Faga Bella is very long, and the curé's house was not reached till 8 P.M. The maps of this district are curiously incorrect: the ridge marked directly to the E. of the Faudery Morion and Clapier chain does not exist.

*Vélan District.*

MONT VÉLAN BY THE N. ARÊTE. August 18.—Messrs. C. L. and T. G. Longstaff, T. Ashby, and W. B. Anderson, with Jean Maître, Pierre Maurys, and Joseph Georges (two parties), left Bourg St. Pierre at 2.25. They followed the St. Bernard road for 10 min., and then turned left over the slopes of the Balerona Alp, reaching the glacier du Petit Vélan at 4.35. The ridge running S.E. to the Aiguilles du Vélan was reached by a small snow col near the point marked 3,163 on the Swiss map. The aiguilles were reached at 7.15, and climbed.

The ridge here turns due S.; it is well seen from the Valsorey, and appears to be accessible from that side. This N. arête of the Vélan may be divided into three distinct parts. The first is called 'le Pourri' by the natives: the rock is red, and much disintegrated; a way was found up it slightly on the W. side of the true arête. The second portion of the arête was much more interesting,

\* *Alpine Journal*, vol. xv. p. 260.

but great care was required when passing some large loose blocks. On this summit a stone man was found. 'Old' Balley, of St. Pierre, stated afterwards that this had been made by a hunter who reached the spot from the E. (Glacier de Tzeudet).

After crossing the second summit a rather awkward cleft has to be passed, where much time was lost in scraping away fresh snow and dislodging loose stones. Interesting and sometimes difficult rocks led up to the third and principal summit of the arête; it is formed by a great grey rock, having some resemblance to a human face. No signs of previous visitors were found, and a small cairn was erected. A descent of a few feet led to a narrow snow arête, which terminated in a short but very steep snow slope. The snow cap of the Vélan was reached at the signal marked 3,680 on the Swiss map, from which point the summit was gained after a walk of 10 min. (1.12, 8½ hrs. actual going from St. Pierre).

The usual route on the W. brought the party to the Glacier de Proz in ¾ hr. St. Pierre was reached about 7 by the Cantine de Proz.

#### *Kandersteg District.*

GROSSES RINDERHORN (3,457 m. = 11,342 ft.). FIRST DESCENT TO THE ZAGENGRAT.—Mr. Harry Runge, with Abraham Müller, of Kandersteg, left the Schwarenbach Inn at 2.45 A.M., August 5, 1897, and, somewhat delayed by prolonged step-cutting (ice), reached the summit of the Rinderhorn by the ordinary route at 8.10 A.M. (20 min. halt *en route*). Starting again at 8.55 A.M., they followed the short S.E. snow-ridge from the summit down to the rocks. The main E. ridge (I.) appeared very difficult; down the S.E. face a number of rock arêtes descend, enclosing couloirs filled with snow and ice. Of these arêtes the one (II.) next to the main E. ridge (I.) appeared likewise uninviting; so, choosing the next one again to this (III.), they climbed down its crest for a short distance only, and then traversed the couloir between No. III. and No. II. on to the latter arête. Finding this arête unpromising, they re-crossed the couloir in the same steps, and continued down arête No. III. They soon quitted the crest of this arête, and climbed down its N. face to a point where the couloir narrows down to a few mètres wide, shortly afterwards practically ceasing. The couloir itself could not be used, owing to falling stones and ice. Traversing from the right to the left, they gained arête No. II. The main E. ridge (arête No. I.) breaks off higher up on a steep wall or buttress facing E., in which is a rock couloir likewise facing E., and visible from the Zagenrat—say, from point 3,042, Siegfried map. Below the buttress the main E. ridge (No. I.) reappears, and it was this continuation they had to gain.

From the point reached on arête No. II. they descended its N. face for a very short distance, and then traversed the rocks below the buttress till they gained the main E. ridge in its continuation. Time 1.40 P.M. (halt till 2.30 P.M.) They descended the main E. ridge to the S. edge of the upper glacier (about point 3,241

Siegfried). Here two snow couloirs seam the S. face of the E. ridge, and after a halt of 20 min. they followed the rock arête dividing these two couloirs till the rocks run out, the two couloirs uniting at this point. Then keeping to the rocks on the right of the couloir, they descended to where the couloir ends, and then turning sharp to the left traversed along the S.E. face to point 3,042 Siegfried map, on the Zagengrat. Time 5.35 P.M. After a halt they followed the usual route down the Schwarz Glacier to Schwärenbach (6.30 P.M. to 7.20 P.M.) and Kandersteg (9 P.M.). Rocks rotten.

In A.J. ix. 493, appears a note without any details of the first ascent of the Rinderhorn by the E. arête—made by Mr. E. M. Lionel Dècle and a porter—described as very easy when the snow is in good order. The route followed must have been different to the above, there is no snow on the E. arête proper.

#### *Bernese Oberland.*

HOCKENHORN (3,297 m. = 10,817 ft.).—On August 25, 1897, Mr. H. V. Reade and the Rev. P. M. Barnard, with Josef Rubin, ascended the Hockenhorn, or Schilthorn, by a new route. From Ried, in the Lötschenthal, the usual route was followed nearly up to the S.E. rocky spur of the mountain; then the party bore to the right, went up a moderately steep snow-slope, and struck a sort of rock couloir at the junction of the E. and S.E. faces of the mountain. This afforded an hour of good climbing, and joined the ordinary route on the S.W. arête about 5 min. from the summit. By bearing to the right soon after entering the couloir, one could reach the summit directly from the S.E.; but if this were contemplated it would be necessary to ascertain that no other party was on the mountain, as stones dislodged from the top would be dangerous. This new route is somewhat longer than the very easy one usually taken, but it gives an interesting climb up a mountain which commands a magnificent view. Times: Ried to glacier, 3 hrs. 10 min.; to foot of couloir, 1 hr. 20 min.; to top of it, 1 hr.; to summit, 5 min.

#### *Lepontine Alps.*

GALMIHÖRNER, N. PEAK (3,000 m. = 9,842 ft.). August 27.—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. C. Bowlker left Oberwald at 8 A.M., and, after an hour's climb through the fine forest above Unterwasser, ascended gradually along the slopes above the Gönerli Thal, and in about 3 hrs. reached the foot of the snow on the N. side of the Galmihörner. There was a good deal of fresh snow, and it took about 1½ hr. to reach the foot of the N.W. arête, by which they gained the N. peak (3,000 m.), after an interesting scramble of rather over an hour. Here they found that they were cut off from the S. and higher peak by a ridge which, as Mr. Broke describes on p. 590 of the last number of the 'Journal,' is 'desperately jagged.' Not finding any traces of a previous ascent, they built a very small cairn, and descended by almost the same route to Oberwald.

## NORTHERN NORWAY.

*Lyngenfiord District.*

YÆKKEVARRE.—*August 26.*—Messrs. H. Woolley and G. Hastings examined the southern face of Yækkevarre (Lappish Yække = glacier, varre = mountain) (6,220 ft.), the highest hill in Northern Norway, and hitherto unclimbed. Two large glaciers flow east into Lyngdalen from this face. The lower end of the valley, near the fiord, has a succession of raised beaches, five or six in number.

*August 29.*—Started at 4.50 A.M. from a bivouac in Kvalvikdal (1,950 ft.) above the Lyngenfiord, ascended the eastern ridge of Ruksisvaggegaissa overlooking Lyngdalen. Reached the first summit at 9.10, built a cairn. This peak has a considerable overhang towards the east. The second peak was reached at 10 A.M. After crossing a flat snowfield towards the west, a long line of steep crags led down to the Lille Yækkevarre Glacier, which is fed from the overhanging glaciers and snow-gullies of Yækkevarre.

This glacier may be said to sit astride of the col. It has at this point but one feeder from the wide-spreading snow-cap of Yækkevarre. This feeder is very steep, and possesses much the character of a glacier, being too much broken and crevassed to be called a snow-gully.

The ice or névé from it spreads out fanwise across the saddle abutting on to Ruksisvaggegaissa opposite, with one leg over the col to the north, where it falls down steeply into the head of Kvalvikdal, and floats off across a lake in icebergs. The other leg on the south receives many feeders from the upper snows of Yækkevarre, then bends to the east, and falls away into Lyngdalen. The glacier was free from crevasses on the col, but lower down, on either hand, long narrow crevasses stretched across all fully exposed, owing to the continuous heat of the Arctic summer. The cliffs leading up to Yækkevarre were cut off from the glacier by a long line of bergschrund.

The glacier col was left at 2.15. The lake outlet (2,800 ft. O.S.) reached at 3.25, and the valley followed down past two other lakes, neither of them marked on the map. The bivouac was reached at 4.55, after an hour and a half's hard going over a wilderness of broken rock.

*August 30.*—Left bivouac at 6.23 A.M., reached the Iceberg Lake at 7.45, crossed along the northern shore, opposite to that rounded the day before. Ascended over scree, aiming for a rake or traverse, which led through a line of crags up on to the second glacier, which comes down in fine séracs into the Iceberg Lake.

Followed glacier to its head, and then on to the col above (4,050 ft.), on the far side of which the glaciers and wide-spreading snow-fields of Fornæsdal lay. Left at 10.35 for the northern ridge of Yækkevarre, which rises from the col. Halfway up, the ridge becoming steep made it necessary to cross from the western to the eastern face. The snow-cap, which extends all over the upper part of this mountain, was reached at 12.10. The mountain,

as seen from two or three sides, shows a high mound of snow capping a long flat top. High walls of ice and névé frown over the steep cliffs which extend round the eastern, northern, and western faces, and break off in séracs over the crags, and down the gullies on to the glaciers below. The first or northern summit was reached after fifteen minutes' walking up hard snow. Twenty-five minutes' more steady going brought one to the highest point (6,220 ft.) at 1.10 P.M. An extensive view of large glaciers and snow-fields was obtained. The ice-falls of the Fugledal Glacier on the west were very fine. On the north the mountain ranges across the Kjosen Fiord were a maze of sharp-pointed peaks. Left the top at 2.30, reached Fornæsdaal col at 5.35, being delayed by hard and steep ice in a gully close to the top of the ridge. Arrived at the lake outlet at 6.45, and got back to the bivouac at 8.10 P.M. The Norwegian Amt maps are very confusing, as they fail to distinguish the glaciers from the hills, and the upper valleys below the glaciers are in many cases quite wrongly laid down.

#### SPITSBERGEN.

**NORDENSKIÖLD GLACIER.** *July 13, 1897.*—Sir Martin Conway and Mr. E. J. Garwood, with two Norwegian sailors having landed near the head of Klaas Billen Bay, commenced the ascent of this glacier, which proved to be very crevassed. Camped at 700 ft. *14th.* Passed through remainder of crevasses and camped in dense fog at about 1,500 ft. at the N.E. foot of Mt. De Geer. *15th.* Howling storm all day. *16th.* Advanced inland towards Mt. Chydenius in dense fog. Camped at about 2,300 ft. *17th.* Fog continuing; advanced to near Mt. Chydenius; compelled by snow storm and gale to camp at about 3,000 ft. One of the men incapacitated by cold and illness. *18th.* Leaving sledges made ski expedition to an eminence above the fog, and obtained extensive views. Forced by man's illness to commence retreat. *19th.* Retreat continued. *20th.* Reached base camp at foot of glacier.

**MT. NIELSEN (3,120 ft.).** *July 26.*—Mr. E. J. Garwood and the seaman Nielsen ascended this peak by its N.W. arête from a camp at the head of King's Bay.

**KING'S HIGHWAY.**—Sir Martin Conway and Mr. Garwood, with the two seamen, left camp at the head of King's Bay on July 26, and started S.E. up the King's Glacier, and later up its S.E. branch, the King's Highway. After marching for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  days they reached the pass (2,500 ft.) at the head of the glacier (July 30), and ascended a small peak, Highway Dome (3,000 ft.), on the north. July 31: They started south and crossed a range of mountains into another glacier basin which drains S. into St. Jan's Bay. Returning N.W. they crossed another pass and re-joined their previous tracks. August 1: Ascended to Pretender Pass in the midst of the group of hills in the angle between the King's Highway and the Crowns Glacier.

**THE THREE CROWNS GROUP.**—The same party on August 2 camped at the foot of Pretender Peak (3,480 ft.) and sent the men

back to the coast for stores. August 3 : Climbed about Pretender Peak. August 4 : Moved camp up the left side of the Three Crowns Glacier to the foot of the middle peak of the Three Crowns. Climbed the Middle Crown (4,000 ft.). August 5 : Leaving the sledges and camp behind, went an 18½-mile ski expedition, climbed the Diadem (4,150 ft.), and returned to camp. August 6 : Climbed the Middle Crown again. August 7 : Returned towards the coast. August 8 : Reached base again on the shore of King's Bay.

MOUNT HEDGEHOG.—This mountain is part of the range of the Horn Sunds Tinder, and is the peak partially ascended in 1896 by Messrs. Garwood and Trevor-Battye.\* On August 17, 1897, at 8.30 P.M., Mr. Garwood, and Sir Martin Conway left their camp on the E. shore of Goose Haven, Horn Sound, and went up the right bank of Goose Glacier, following the route of the previous year. At 12.30 A.M. on the 18th they left the last year's bivouac place, and after passing over a low craggy point gained the foot of the peak's W. rock arête. The ascent was made up an ice couloir just S. of these rocks, and the final narrow S. snow arête was gained at its head. By this the ascent was completed in about 4 hrs. from the bergschlund. The view was clear in all directions above a wide-spreading floor of cloud. The highest point of the Horn Sunds Tinder was found to be an excessively sharp peak, two or three miles further north, which surpassed Mt. Hedgehog by about 40 ft. Camp was reached again at 10.30 A.M.

## REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

*Mountaineering.* By Sir W. Martin Conway. 'The Encyclopædia of Sport.' Part XI. January, 1898. Pp. 23-48, 53, 54. London: Lawrence & Bullen.

Sir W. Martin Conway's article on mountaineering in this new encyclopædia is an able summary of matters connected with the craft. It begins with a short history of mountain travel. A translation of the account of a passage of the Great St. Bernard by John de Bremble, a monk of Christ Church, Canterbury, in February 1188, given by Bishop Stubbs in his lectures on 'The Study of Mediæval and Modern History' (it, as well as the narrative of another passage in 1128, will be found in Coolidge's 'Swiss Travel,' pp. 5-9) is quoted on p. 24. We reproduce two sentences:—'I have been on the Mount of Jove: on the one hand looking up to the heavens of the mountains, on the other shuddering at the hell of the valleys, feeling myself so much nearer heaven that I was more sure that my prayer would be heard, "Lord," I said, "restore me to my brethren, that I may tell them that they come not into this place of torment."' The story, told in brief, is brought down to the latest achievements of climbers in the Caucasus, Ecuador, the Himalayas, New Zealand, Africa,

\* *Alpine Journal*, xviii. pp. 373-82.