

ALPINE NOTES.

'THE ALPINE GUIDE.'—Copies of Vol. I. of the new edition of this work, price 12s. net, and of 'Hints and Notes, Practical and Scientific, for Travellers in the Alps' (being a new edition of the General Introduction), price 3s., can be obtained from all book-sellers, or from Messrs. Stanford, Charing Cross.

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THE ALPINE CLUB OBITUARY, 1900.—Dr. W. Marcet (1871), W. Simpson (1872), H. C. S. Norris (1859), J. B. S. Williams (1858), Rev. J. Sanger Davies (1898), J. G. Cockin (1888), T. L. Murray Browne (1865).

ALPINE HONOURS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—We learn from the 'Bulletin' of the Club Alpin Français that the Club has received a Grand Prix for its display at the late Exhibition, and that a similar award has been made to H.R.H. the Duke of the Abruzzi, and that Gold Medals have been awarded to our members, Sir Martin Conway, Mr. Douglas Freshfield, and Signor Vittorio Sella, and also to Signor Mosso and Dr. Moreno.

CAUCASUS CLUB.—A new Club has been formed in Vienna, under the name of the 'Caucasus Club,' into which only such climbers will be admitted as have given sufficient proofs that they can dispense with assistance from guides or amateurs. The number of members is limited to one hundred, and candidates will be balloted for under similar conditions to those observed in the Alpine Club. The President for the first three years will be Dr. A. Hacker, and the Secretary Mr. W. R. Rickmers.

PRESERVATION OF THE ALPINE FLORA.—We read in a leading article in the 'Standard' of January 18, 1901: 'The French authorities have followed the example of the Swiss Government in seeking to protect the Alpine plants from the destructiveness of the tourist. The Prefect of the Isère has published a decree forbidding the uprooting or sale of a number of the more beautiful or interesting kinds.'

LA CIARDONNET (10,680 ft.).—'Alpine Journal,' vol. xx. pp. 263, 264. On p. 264 it is stated, 'This is believed to be a first ascent.' This belief is unfounded. The peak was ascended by Mr. Walter Leaf with Clemenz Zurbriggen on July 11, 1890.* The routes taken in the ascent by Mr. Leaf's party in 1890 and Mr. Downer's party in 1900 were different, but the descents were identical.

GRIVOLA (8,969 m.=13,022 ft.) BY THE N. FACE.—This very fine ascent appears to have been almost entirely neglected since the expedition of the Pendlebury-Spechtenhauser party, July 17, 1876.† The only other ascent I know of is that of Signor Guido Rey, with

* *Alpine Journal*, vol. xv. p. 298.

† Cf. *ibid.* vol. ix. p. 74.

Thérisod and a porter, who, in 1895, from a bivouac on the Col de Belleface, crossed the face and struck the N. arête half-way up, being so delayed, presumably by step-cutting, that they spent a second night on the mountain (see 'Rivista,' 1895, p. 278 *). Probably this neglect is due to the mention ('Climbers' Guide,' Mountains of Cogne, p. 138) of more than one thousand steps having been cut by the Pendlebury party, the inference being that the expedition was very long and laborious. The time which Mr. R. Pendlebury gives in the note in the travellers' book at Cogne, 'Reached the summit from thence [Nomenon huts] in 7½ hrs. altogether,' shows that the steps must have been partly in snow, and it will be seen that we, although later in the season, cut very few steps.

It should be remembered that the lower part of the N. face is a rock wall, the upper part being an ice slope, the E. edge of which forms the exquisitely delicate N. arête so remarkable in this view of the mountain. No doubt the slope itself, facing as it does due N., will be nearly always hard ice, as we found it. This, no doubt, delayed the Rey party. I do not think the arête itself will be often worse than we found it in the middle of August of a notoriously fine season, and hence that any similarly equipped party need fear, on account of laboriousness, to undertake the expedition. Of course the earlier in the season such an ascent is made the easier it usually is.

On August 11, 1898, Daniel Maquignaz, Hans Köderbacher, and I left a bivouac in the Nomenon valley (reached from Cogne *via* Col de Trajo in about 5 hrs.) about ½ hr. above the Nomenon huts, at 4.10 A.M. Over *Geröll* and snow slopes we struck the foot of the rock wall directly under the summit, well to the right or W. of the ice fringe of the Grivola Glacier (5 A.M.). This glacier is that contained between the N.E. ridge of the Grivola and the N. arête above alluded to. We mounted without any particular difficulty over slabs, up a chimney, and through a tunnel (5.30), always bearing to our left. Emerging from the tunnel, we had close on our left the séracs of the Grivola Glacier. Some screees and a steep snow slope brought us to the foot of the N. arête (7.5) just where it bends to the E. From this point one looks down into the bay formed by the Grivola Glacier on the left, whilst the N. arête loses much of its formidable aspect and appears far less steep.

Up to this point our route, which is direct, easy and absolutely safe, differs from the Pendleburys', who kept far more to the left under the icefall of the Grivola Glacier. Buckling on our crampons and tying up we took to the arête, which, on the right, barely emerges from the level of the ice slope of which it forms the E. edge, whilst its left slope to the glacier is very steep. A foot away from the arête or edge the slope was hard ice, but the edge itself, well defined and free of cornice, just allowed our irons (specially sharpened at Aosta, so great were my expectations) to bite, and

* Mr. Coolidge very kindly gave me full details of this ascent.

we mounted rapidly, the leader giving only an occasional slash with his axe to relieve the side-strain on the ankles at any particularly steep place. At 8.45 we were forced off the arête and had 20 min. cutting in hard ice, finally reaching at 9.20 the rocks of the W. arête a stone's throw from the summit. After 35 min. for breakfast we followed this W. arête for a few yards till forced off it on to the face on our left—an ice slope sown with rocks—careful moving. We finally struck the N.E. rock ridge just under the summit, which we reached at 10.25 (6 hrs. 15 min. in all, 5 hrs. 40 min. actual going). I hope this note will induce other climbers to try this fine route, which is, objectively, the safest route up the Grivola. The climb was repeated this summer (1900) by Dr. Julius Kugy, with Maquignaz. J. P. FARRAR.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY AND PROFESSOR TYNDALL.—We take the following from letters of Professor Huxley's which are published in his 'Life and Letters' (Macmillan, 1900). In 1898 Mr. Huxley wrote (vol. i. p. 144): 'By the Observations on Glaciers I imagine you refer to a short paper, published in the "Philosophical Magazine," that embodied results of a little bit of work of my own. The Glacier paper in the "Philosophical Transactions" is essentially and in all respects Professor Tyndall's. He took up glacier work in consequence of a conversation at my table, and we went out to Switzerland together, and of course talked over the matter a good deal. However, except for my friend's insistence, I should not have allowed my name to appear as joint author, and I doubt whether I ought to have yielded. But he is a masterful man and over-generous.'

The following is from a letter dated 'Chamounix, August 16, 1857' (vol. i. p. 146): 'It has been raining cats and dogs these two days, so that we have been unable to return to our headquarters at the Montanvert, which we left on Wednesday for the purpose of going up Mont Blanc. Tyndall (who has become one of the most active and daring mountaineers you ever saw—so that we have christened him "Cat;" and our guide said the other day, "Il va plus fort qu'un mouton. Il faut lui mettre une sonnette") had set his heart on the performance of this feat (of course with purely scientific objects), and had equally made up his mind not to pay 25*l.* for the gratification. So we had one guide, and took two porters in addition as far as the Grands Mulets. He is writing to you, and will tell you himself what happened to those who reached the top—to wit, himself, Hirst, and the guide. I found that three days in Switzerland had not given me my Swiss legs, and consequently I remained at the Grands Mulets, all alone in my glory, and for some eight hours in a great state of anxiety, for the three did not return for about that period after they were due.*

'I was there on a pinnacle, like St. Simeon Stylites, and nearly as dirty as that worthy saint must have been, but without any of his

* 'The guide had mistaken the route, and led the party into all sorts of superfluous difficulties.' Article in *Nineteenth Century*, 1894.

other claims to angelic assistance, so that I really did not see, if they had fallen into a crevasse, how I was to help either them or myself. They came back at last, just as it was growing dusk, to my inexpressible relief, and next day we came down here—such a set of dirty, sun-burnt, snow-blind wretches as you never saw.’

In the fuller account of this expedition given in an obituary notice of Professor Tyndall in ‘The Nineteenth Century’ for January, 1894, Professor Huxley adds: ‘We descended in glory, to the great disgust of the orthodox guides of Chamounix, to whom an ascent of Mont Blanc, up to that time, had meant the organisation of a large and profitable expedition.’

ACCIDENTS IN THE EASTERN ALPS.—The list of accidents in the Eastern Alps last summer is again a heavy one, though most of them occurred on mountains below 3,000 m. Excluding such as befell edelweiss seekers, and one or two others the cause of which is uncertain, the total for the five months, June to October, was thirteen, involving the loss of twenty lives. Of these disasters three took place before the melting of the winter snow on what is ordinarily safe and easy ground; seven, with ten victims, occurred during actual climbing on the lower peaks, some of them really difficult; and three only, in each of which two lives were sacrificed, on the higher mountains. These three deserve a fuller notice.

The first, the accident on the Kreilspitze on July 18, has already been referred to by Mr. Broke.* Although it seems clear from a second account,† which states that the two ice-axes were found a week afterwards on the ridge E. of the Königsjoch, that the climbers did fall from the ridge, there appears to be no doubt that the guide was leading down. The same custom prevails in the Stubai and Zillertal districts, and no doubt elsewhere in the Tyrol. For example, last August three parties of two, all close together were seen descending the névé slopes of the Schwarzenstein, and in every case the guide went first, though in this instance there was no shadow of excuse for it.

In the second disaster two Dutch gentlemen, quite inexperienced, left Trafoi with two guides on July 27 to ascend the Ortler by way of the Stickle Pleiss. As usual, they were roped two and two. Near the top of the gully, when there were only a few more steps to be cut, one tourist slipped and dragged his guide down with him. The other two, standing near by, were helpless spectators.

The third accident, that on the Olperer on August 23—the account‡ of which we owe to one of those who perished in it—is one of the most tragic recorded. Dr. Schäffer, of Bremen, left Steinach (on the Brenner Railway), where he had been celebrating his silver wedding, on August 22, and being joined at St. Jodok by the guide Johann Offerer walked up to the Gera Hut, where the night was spent. Starting at five the next morning, they reached the

* *Alpine Journal*, vol. xx. p. 293.

† *Mittheilungen des D. u. Oc. A.V.* for 1900, p. 180.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 218.

Wildlahner glacier in an hour and a half. The lower and somewhat crevassed portion of this can be avoided by following a ridge of easy rock on the W. But the guide neglected this safer way for a party of two, and after about twenty minutes on the glacier they came to a crevasse which showed an opening of about 20 ft. long and from 4 ft. to 10 ft. wide. The guide crossed safely by a snow-bridge; but Dr. Schäffer, who followed, broke through and pulled the guide, who was a man of sixty and of much lighter build, into the crevasse with him. They fell to 'a depth of 80 ft. to 120 ft.' The guide had an arm and thigh broken, but Dr. Schäffer escaped with a sprained knee. He wrapped the guide in his cloak, and placed wine and food beside him, and then, following the crevasse some 20 ft. to the unbridged part, addressed himself to the task of trying to escape. 'I climbed up,' he wrote, 'with unspeakable labour and pain, but I fell back, owing to my injured knee, twice—fortunately upon my back. From 7.30 to 3 I attempted to save myself; at last my knee gave out completely.' By this time he had reached a shelf of ice about 16 ft. below the surface, and here he sat down to die. But 'before it became too dark in the crevasse' he wrote a farewell to his wife and children, with a full description of the accident, and did not forget to leave to the widow of his companion a sum of 1,000 kronen. It was not until September 5 that after long search the bodies were discovered.

It will be noticed that these three accidents have one common feature. In each case the party consisted of two, and in each case the tourist fell and dragged the guide with him. In the Stickle Pleiss no doubt the slip was due to inexperience, but one cannot help feeling that, with a second guide behind, the consequences might have been averted. It is hardly too much to say that all the accidents in the high Alps of the Tyrol were due ultimately to the pernicious system there prevailing of making glacier expeditions with only two on a rope, with its still more fatal corollary of the guide going down first. There are and always will be many disasters due to sheer recklessness; but it should surely be possible to reduce the number of those which are caused by breach of the recognised rules of mountaineering. The German and Austrian Alpine Club, with its enormous membership and the authority it exercises over the guides, has every opportunity for inculcating sound principles, and it would be a great boon to the many ignorant and inexperienced climbers—who are the sufferers most to be pitied—if it would make use of them. As things are at present, all who have travelled among the snowy ranges of the Tyrol will endorse Mr. Broke's words, viz., 'the surprising thing is not that there are so many, but that there are so few accidents in the Eastern Alps.'—A. V. V. R.

Mr. H. W. Fowler writes, 'There is no question of the correctness of the rule that in a party of two 'the weaker man *must* lead down;' but it is only fair to the Tiroler guides to say that Mr. Broke's account in your last issue, by which it would appear that they all take the opposite course, is at least exaggerated. In

several years at Suldén (and at Cortina, where also two on the rope is the custom) I have never, though employing different guides, known one even to suggest that he should lead down. This experience must, from Mr. Broke's letter, be exceptional; but I give it for what it is worth.

BLÜMLIS ALP, ROTHORN (3,800 m. = 10,827 ft.).—As no account of this little peak has appeared in English, the only recorded ascent being one made in 1875 by Herr Löhnert, of Bern ('Studer,' 1896, i. 448), it may be worth while giving the details of an ascent made by H. V. Reade and L. W. Rolleston, without guides, on July 28, 1900. Herr Löhnert and his guides, 'failing to see a way up the E. face, climbed, with considerable difficulty, the N. arête of the higher peak, diverging, towards the top, to the glacier between the two peaks, and having visited both descended by the W. face. The 1900 party, who did not at the time know of the previous ascent, reversed the route then taken. From the chalets of Unter Oeschinen they bore off to the right, up a broad grassy gully, which is well shown on the Siegfried map, to the W. face of the peak. Débris and easy rocks led to a snow-slope, above which a steep and narrow snow couloir, followed by more easy rocks and a second snow-slope, brought the party to the W. arête of the peak at a gap between two rock-towers. The arête proved too broken to follow, so they traversed rocks under it on the left (N.), crossing the tops of several small ice couloirs and of the big one which is so conspicuous on the face of the peak as seen from the Oeschinen-Thal. The 1875 party seems to have descended the rocks at the side of the couloir. Finally they took to the arête again, which gave some good scrambling before the top was reached. This proved to be the summit of what the S. map shows as an isolated rock triangle just E. of the figures 3,800. Descending a short gully of loose rocks they reached the saddle between the two peaks, whence a snow arête brought them to the cairn on the true Rothhorn, a few feet higher than the first peak. The only way down, except the steep ice-slope below the saddle, appeared to be the rocks of the N. face or arête, which proved extremely unpleasant—rotten, covered with loose stuff, and seldom affording any satisfactory hold. The descent of about 900 ft. occupied just three hours. Finally it was possible to take to the snow. Twenty minutes brought the party to the glacier basin, and finding the tracks from the Blümlis Alp Horn they reached the hut at five.

Their times were: Oeschinen-See Hôtel to foot of W. face, 1 hr. 40 min.; to W. arête ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. lost), 2 hrs. 50 min.; to first peak, 1 hr. 10 min.; to Rothhorn, 35 min.: total, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Down to hut, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

WEISSMIES (4,081 m. = 13,225 ft.).—What is called, in the 'Climbers' Guide,' p. 137, the W. arête of this peak is really, as the new 'Ball' has it on p. 566, the S.W. arête, *i.e.* the arête which joins the peak to the Trifhorn. It does not seem to have been noticed that members who start (as is now usual) from the

Hôtel Weissmies, on the Trift Alp, take the true W. arête, *i.e.* the ridge on the other side (N.) of the S. branch of the Trift glacier, which merges in snow-slopes higher up. The S.W. arête, which gives a little more climbing, can, of course, also be reached from the Hôtel Weissmies.—H. V. READE.

THE SUDLENZSPITZE BY THE S.W. FACE.—On August 4, 1900, Mr. G. L. Stewart, with Johann and Ferdinand Summermatter as guides, left the Dom Hut at 12.30 A.M. for the Nadelgrat. They turned off to the left from the Nadeljoch route when they came abreast of the Sudlenzspitze, and arrived at the foot of its S.W. face at 4.30 A.M. On their left, *i.e.* towards the Lenzjoch side of the mountain, they found a good bridge across the bergschrund, and, crossing it by this, commenced the ascent of the face, bearing to their left for about 15 min. They then traversed back to their right, taking a diagonal direction to the summit, and making as straight for it as difficult places would allow. They gained the top at 5.45 A.M. Their route lay up a steep rock slope much broken up by sheets of ice. The rocks were for the most part sound, but often slabby and, as was to be expected at that hour of the morning, glazed with ice. An ascent by this route does not appear to have been recorded, and may be new. On their return the party followed the Nadelgrat to the Hohenberghorn, and were back at the Dom Hut by 11.30 A.M. The morning was cloudy and very cold, with a strong wind from the N.W., rendering halts of more than a few minutes impossible, until they regained the friendly shelter of the rocks on the Festijoch.

The party were trying 'Steigeisen' last season, and used them on this expedition. On the S.W. face of the Sudlenzspitze they were not an unmixed advantage, but on the snow arêtes of the Nadelgrat and descent of the Hohenberghorn, the snow being particularly good, they were useful, and probably saved time.

ASCENT OF ARARAT.—We take the following from the 'Bulletin of the Society of Geography, Marseilles,' No. 1, 1900:—'Russian papers report a recent ascent of Ararat by a forester named Mlokossevitich, his daughter, aged seventeen, and his son, aged fourteen, with three Kurd guides. When a height of 14,000 ft. was reached the boy gave in, but his father reached 16,750 ft., while the daughter and the three Kurds reached the summit. The intense cold was such that she nearly lost consciousness, and was able to descend only with the assistance of the guides.'

THE AIGUILLE DU GÉANT (4,014 m., 13,170 ft.) FROM N. TO S.W.*—This peak presents to us a gigantic point of rock overhanging towards the S.E.; it rises out of the south-eastern boundary ridge of the Mont Blanc range at the point where this range, after the broad and gentle pass of the Col du Géant, rises to a considerable height, and, crowned by rocks of proudest form, passes over to the Grandes Jorasses. The rock formation which bears the Aiguille

* From 'Touren in der Montblanc Gruppe,' by Dr. Heinrich Pfannl, of Vienna, *Oesterreichische Alpen-Zeitung*, vol. xxii. No. 567.

du Géant sends out to the N.W. a rocky ridge, which, approaching the inner branches of the north-western range, the Dent du Requin only a few kilometres distant from the Aiguille Noire (3,427 m.), forms the great threshold over which the ice of the Géant glacier streams away to the N., and which gives to the southern basin its smooth, plateau-like character.

The Aiguille du Géant itself exhibits a slender form, which in strongly marked buttresses develops greater massiveness towards the S.W. and N. only. Between these buttresses descends towards the N.W. that tremendously steep gorge which has caused the cleft in the rocks between the two points: over the S.W. ridge goes the well defined and safe route hitherto in use.

The northern ridge, almost perpendicular, has two marked shoulders, and lower down another projecting formation connected with the rocks of the main mountain by a snow saddle; from the lower shoulder an ice couloir leads down to this snow saddle, and then, in greater width, to the snow region which is embedded, N.W. of the Aiguille du Géant, between the before-mentioned lowest branch of the N. ridge and the rock arête leading to La Noire.

Starting at 8 h. 30 m. from the Rifugio Torino we first ascended the last-mentioned arête, and crossed over it close to the foot of the mountain, where an easy descent to the snow field was feasible.

Then we traversed below the Aiguille du Géant to the lower end of the ice-slope which runs from the snow saddle and the first shoulder of the N. ridge; over this, and over some easy rocks to the left of it, we reached the first shoulder (8 h. 30 m.—9 h. 30 m.). Owing to a threatened thunder storm we decided to content ourselves for the day with a minute reconnaissance, and to put off the real ascent to the following day. We did not, therefore, climb, as we had first planned, through the ice couloir on the right to the second shoulder, but descended from the first shoulder eastward, with the intention of gaining the crest of the chief ridge between the Géant and Mont Mallet by way of the overhanging walls. We were soon convinced that this would be possible, and that we could thereby avoid our intended tedious climb to the first* shoulder. We now came to an immense gorge, leading down from the N. arête, which tempted us, in spite of the threatening storm, to scale its rocks, and, passing through a rocky couloir to the right, thus attain the second higher shoulder of the N. arête (11 h.—12 h.). There we found two sticks and a bottle with the cards of the guides who had previously reached this point.

The next buttress on the ridge is nearly perpendicular, and about half way up absolutely requires for its passage the assistance of climbing-irons, which means, however, we had wished to avoid, as the ordinary ascent had attracted us to attempt this splendid peak for the very reason that artificial aids were non-existent. At 12 o'clock the first thunder storm cleared off; quickly we crossed by a narrow ledge 20 metres to the right, whence a shallow gully ascends, and

* Qy. 'second.'

allows one, though with difficulty, to reach the notch above the first buttress. Here, for about a rope's length forward, progress is easy, but thereafter always very difficult; partly over overhanging rocks, shallow gullies, smooth ledges, straight up to the edge of the ridge. The critical point is a high, smooth rock-face with little hand or foot hold. After that comes a short chimney glazed with ice; then a traverse 20 metres long on a narrow band towards the right to the lower end of a cleft which leads from the highest part of the gap down between the two points. In this cleft the ascent becomes easier for a rope's length; then a narrow ledge to the right leads into the chief gorge just above its end. The fixed ropes on the nearer point are visible on the right, above. We now ascended in the bottom of the gorge, and on the rocks to the left of it, for about 30 metres, up to the highest ledge of the gap directly to the foot of the chief pinnacle, only a few metres higher, which we reached at 2 h. 30 m.

The approach of a second storm drove us away. In the higher regions the rocks were completely coated with ice, which made the ascent considerably more difficult. The cleft and the last gorge must especially be incomparably easier in a dry condition. The steepness of the rocks, and the exposure, as far as the last cleft and gorge, are very great, yet it is generally possible to ensure the security of those climbing behind.

ALPINE CLUB LIBRARY.—The following additions have been made since November :—

Recent Guide-Books. (Presented by the Publishers.)

Bosazza, F. *Le Alpi occidentali dalle Valli di Cuneo e Nizza ad Aosta. Breve guida topografica con esposizione di viaggio e particolare illustrazione storica e descrittiva dei monti Viso, Rocciamelone e Gran Paradiso.* 8vo, pp. 207; map. Genova, Borzone, 1900

Busset, E., et de la Harpe, E. *La Vallée des Ormonts. . . Climatologie. Histoire, Promenades et Ascensions.* 8vo, pp. 152; map, ill.

Lausanne, Bridel, 1900

Chap. III: *Les Diablerets; les noms; première ascension; les accidents.* (Presented by Prof. Busset.)

*Hare, Augustus J. C. *South-Western France.* 8vo, pp. 664; map, ill.

London, Allen, 1890

*—— *South-Eastern France.* 8vo, pp. 508; map, ill.

London, Allen, 1890

Hess, Hch. *Special-Führer durch das Gesäuse und durch die Ennsthaler Gebirge.* 8vo, pp. xvi, 211; map, ill.

Wien, Artaria, 1895

*Lechner, Ernst. *Das Oberengadin in der Vergangenheit und Gegenwart. 3te, völlig umgearbeitete Auflage von 'Piz Languard und die Bernina-gruppe' (1858 and 1865).* 8vo, pp. vii, 188; ill.

Leipzig, Engelmann, 1900

Meyer's *Reisebücher. Deutsche Alpen, II.* 6te Aufl. 8vo.

Leipzig u. Wien, Bibliog. Instit., 1900

Schwaiger, H. *Führer durch das Kaiser-Gebirge mit . . Beschreibung sämtliche . . . Hochtouren.* 8vo, xii, 212; map, ill.

München, Lindauer, 1898. M. 3.50

—— *Führer durch das Karwendel-Gebirge.* 8vo, pp. xvi, 248; map (1/50,000).

München, Lindauer, 1896. M. 3.50

* See 'Reviews and Notices' in the present Number.

New Books and New Editions. (Presented by the Publishers.)

- †Clark, W. A. *Alpine Plants. A practical method for growing the rarer and more difficult Alpine flowers.* 8vo, pp. vi, 108; ill.

For the author; London, Upcott Gill; etc., 1901

(Presented by the Author.)

- Donaldson, Florence. *Lepcha Land: or six weeks in the Sikkim Himalayas.* 8vo, pp. xii, 213; map, ill. London, Sampson Low, 1900

- †Jones, O. G. *Rock-climbing in the English Lake District. Second edition. With a Memoir and Portrait of the Author . . . and an appendix by G. and A. Abraham.* 8vo, pp. lxiv, 322; ill. Keswick, Abraham and Sons, 1900

- Schneller, C. *Südtirolische Landschaften. Nons- und Sulzberg; Cevezano und Piné; Pergine; Valsugana.* 8vo, pp. 342.

Innsbruck, Wagner, 1900. M. 4

- *Das Lagerthal.* 8vo, pp. 448.

Innsbruck, Wagner, 1900. M. 4

A pleasant account of travel through a sub-alpine region, and of an ascent of the highest peak of Monte Baldo.

- Wilcox, W. D. *The Rockies of Canada. A revised and enlarged edition of 'Camping in the Canadian Rockies.'* Roy. 8vo, pp. viii, 309; map, plates.

New York and London, Putnam, 1900

Older Books.

- Ball, John. 'Western Alps,' and 'Central Alps.' 1873

- Berlepsch, H. A. *Die Alpen, in Natur und Lebensbildern . . . 5te, . . . verbesserte Auflage, . . . umgearbeitet . . . von H. E. v. Berlepsch.* 8vo, pp. x, 570; ill. Jena, Costenoble, 1885

(Presented by the Publisher.)

- *Bignami-Sormani, E. e Scolari, C. *Dizionario alpino italiano. Vette e valichi italiani. Valli Lombarde.* C. A. I. sezione di Milano. 8vo, pp. xxi, 309.

Milano, Hoepli, 1892

- Bletzacher, J., herausgegeben von. *Lieder-Buch des D. u. Oe. Alpen-Vereines.* 8vo, pp. 259. Hannover, Nagel (1887)

A collection of songs, with music, suitable for social meetings of the Club. Most of the songs have an Alpine character, being expressive of various sentiments towards the life and scenery of Alpine lands.

(Presented by Herr R. Bletzacher.)

- Coghlan, Francis. *Guide through Switzerland and Chamounix, or tourist's companion to the most interesting objects in the Cities, Towns, Villages, Vallies, and Mountains . . . from personal observation.* 18mo, pp. xxxvi, 360; map, plans. London, Baily [1838]

- Ebel, J. G. *Manuel du voyageur en Suisse. . . Nouvelle édition, entièrement revue. . . Mis en ordre par Richard [i.e. J. M. V. Audin].* 12mo, pp. 692; maps, plates.

Paris, Audin; en Suisse, chez tous des libraires, 1834

- (Heidegger, H.) *Manuel de l'étranger qui voyage en Suisse. [? 4me] Edition corrigée.* 8vo, pp. lxiv, 200; map, plates. Zurich, Orell Fussli, 1799

- Lanoye, F. de. *Les grandes scènes de la nature. . . Nouvelle édition.* 8vo, pp. 376; ill. Paris, Hachette, 1864

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CORRIGENDA IN 'ALPINE JOURNAL,' No. 150.—P. 255, line 2, for
'Ortler' read 'Olperer.' P. 263, line 32, the first climber should
be Herr H. Pfannl.

† See p. 336 of the present Number.

* See 'Reviews and Notices' in the present Number.