

while the map is spread out, and the map is folded and bound in book form. The area lies between Geneva and Graz, Munich and Milan.

Maps. Canada, Department of the Interior. Topographical map of the Rocky Mountains; Banff Sheet and Lake Louise Sheet. 2 miles to 1 inch.

— Kurfisten-Säntisgruppe, von Prof. F. Becker. Herausgegeben vom S.A.C. 1902

Photographs. Verzeichnis der Ansichten aus dem österreichischen und deutschen Alpengebiet. 8vo, pp. 123; ill. 1903

— Von Würthle u. Sohn, Salzburg, 1902
Post-cards. 20 views of the Reichenspitz-Gruppe. Gratis im Interesse des Touristenverkehrs. A. Richter, Neidergrund, 1903

— Six coloured views of Mount Cook and other mountains in New Zealand, issued by the N.Z. Government and presented by the Agent-General. Poorly printed.

NEW EXPEDITIONS IN 1903—*continued.*

NORWAY.

Söndmøre District.

SÆTERTIND (about 4,200 ft.). *July 22.*—Messrs. Wm. Ling, H. Priestman, and Harold Raeburn, after a defeat on the great S. buttress the previous day, started from Kolaas at 7.30 A.M., passed over Standalseidet, and traversed round the S. end of the mountain, ascending the right bank of the Fladdalselv to Fladdalsvand. From there they got upon the glacier which lies upon the E. face, from which the N. peak was easily reached by a short rock scramble. They then traversed the N. and central peaks without difficulty. The N. arête of the S. peak appearing to be too steep to afford much chance of a successful ascent, the party again got upon the ice and descended the glacier for about 500 ft. Crossing the bergschrund by some wedged snow masses, leading to some steep slabs, they attacked the E. face of the peak by a snow-filled chimney. The lower edge of the snow overhung, but a lodgment was effected above by hoisting the leader on the shoulders of the others. Some rather slippery scrambling then led to the arête, which was followed to the top on steep but good rock. The descent to the glacier was made by the same route, and Kolaas regained at 10.10.

This fine triple-peaked mountain is shown in the outline panorama of Rander's 'Söndmøre' as the Standalshorn, but in Rander's map is called Sætretinder. This is the local name.

GRÖTDALSTINDER (about 4,200 ft.). *July 24.*—Messrs. Ling and Raeburn left Rise at 8 A.M., walked up into the 'Botn' of the Lilledal by a good 'kuraak,' and attacked the S. peak by a long narrow rock rib projecting down the glacier from its east face. This gave an interesting rock climb to the summit, which was gained at 1.30 P.M. The ridge was then followed over the central and N. peaks, and gave good climbing. The descent was made at first by the N.E. arête, then by the glacier, where the great quantity of snow this season allowed of nearly 2,000 ft. of standing glissades and running, so

that Rise was gained in 65 min. from the ridge. The S. peak is easy on the west and has a surveyor's cairn upon it, but no trace of previous visitors was seen on either the central or N. peak.

BREKKETIND-GJEITHORN RIDGE (about 5,000 ft.). *July 27.*—This, one of the most extraordinary pinnacled arêtes in Söndmøre, was traversed by Messrs. Ling and Ræburn. Messrs. Corder, Priestman, Ling, and Ræburn left Oie at 6.15 A.M., and ascended up into the Skylstadsbrekke, between Slogen and the Smörskredtinder. Traversing below the glaciers of Brekketind and Gjeithorn, they gained Brunstadskar. From here the whole party ascended the first peak of the Brekketind ridge by an easy rock arête of about 1,200 ft. Corder and Priestman then made the pass into Lange-sæterdal and Urke, between Brekketind and Vellesæterhorn, called Brunstadhorn by Randers. Ling and Ræburn climbed along the Brekketind ridge, traversed the Brekketind, the intervening ridge, and the Gjeithorn, descended the pinnacled S. ridge of the latter some few hundred feet, and then got on to the glacier, which was descended into Habostaddal. They reached Oie at 8 P.M.

SLOGEN BY THE S.W. FACE. *July 28.*—Messrs. Ling and Ræburn left Oie at 7 A.M., and walked down the road to the steamer landing-place. From there they went straight uphill to the foot of the huge slabs, 900 ft. above the road, where the rope was put on. At the height of 1,200 ft. it was thought inadvisable to persevere further, and a descent was effected again. Traversing below the slabs and the waterfall that issues from the great gully cutting off the Klokseggen ridge from the face, the ascent was begun at 9.10 up the face on the N.W. side of the falls. Traversing to the right (S.) again when possible, just above the falls, at about 2,000 ft., a descent was effected into the gully. After half an hour's halt (11 to 11.30) a steep chimney was climbed and access gained to the great ridge that bounds the gully on the E. for about 2,000 ft. From 11.30 A.M. to 4.50 P.M. was spent in climbing this ridge, the party being on two occasions forced off it into a gully or chimney on the E. At 5.0 (height 4,150 ft.) the ridge merged into the face of the final peak and the angle became excessively steep.

At 8.30 the summit was gained about 50 ft. lower and 100 yds. to the S. of the cairn (about 5,200 ft.) by a steep crack, partly overhanging. Great care and labour were required on the last 1,200 ft., as the rocks, besides being extremely steep, were somewhat rotten.

'Kletterschuhe' were used by the leader and proved of great service.

Leaving the top at 9.0 P.M., the road was gained at 10.20, and the hotel at 10.35, standing glissades and running on the glacier helping greatly on the descent.

Lofoten.

KITIND (2,543 ft.), **MOSKENESÖ.**—This hill has been given an undeserved prominence by most of the map-makers for the district, to the exclusion of its more worthy neighbours. On July 31 Messrs. G. T. Glover, H. S. Mundahl, H. Scott-Jones, and T. G. Ouston

proved the above statement by walking up it; they were, however, rewarded in the absence of climbing sport by a panoramic view of the extremely sharp Moskenes aiguilles, which of its kind would be hard to beat anywhere. The ascent was made from a camp at Marken, on the Selfjord.

BRASRAASTIND (2,870 ft.), MOSKENESÖ. FIRST ASCENT.—On August 2 Messrs. Mundahl and Ouston reached the more easterly and higher summit of this characteristically shaped twin-headed peak from the E.

Making for a gully 1,000 ft. above sea-level, which was found to contain ice, a way was forced up this, between impossible rocks of the 'boiler-plate' variety. At this time the party was strengthened by the presence of Mr. G. T. Glover, but weakened by the absence of any ice axe. A 'mauvais pas' was overcome by cutting steps in the ice with a 'tolle kniv,' and an awkward cave pitch by somewhat elaborate engineering procedures with two ropes. Steep snow and scree, followed by fairly easy rocks along the S.E. arête, led to the summit.

In the absence of an ice axe caution suggested a descent on another face of the mountain, if possible, although it entailed moving away from the direction of their camp. Good luck led them along a narrow terrace on the W. face, formed by a fault between two huge 'boiler plates,' the key to an easy descent to Horseid, at which isolated and romantic spot the night was spent after an abortive attempt to turn the mountain and reach their camp.

The following day the W. precipice of the mountain was viewed from a boat on the sea. It was one colossal smooth slate from ocean to summit, a few degrees only out of the vertical; this cliff, with an adjacent enormous cavern into which the breakers roared, surpassed in wildest grandeur of coast scenery anything before seen by the party in Norway or elsewhere. Time: left camp at Marken 12.20 P.M., foot of gully 3 P.M., summit 8.15 P.M., Horseid 10.20 P.M.

STJERNHODET (3,123 ft.), FLAKSTADÖ.—This, the highest summit on the island, is crowned by three rock towers. The N.W. one possesses a surveyor's cairn and is obligingly easy of access. The S.E. one is a little the highest. On August 4 Messrs. Mundahl, Scott-Jones, and Ouston ascended the median tower from Kvalvik, on the Skjelfjord, mistaking it for the S.E. one, owing to mist. The last 200 ft. only afforded real climbing, but the actual finish was sensational.

The mountain affords fine rock and snow scenery and commands an extensive and interesting view.

HAMKORNA, OST VAAGÖ (about 2,700 ft.). FIRST ASCENT.—This, the most shapely of the four main peaks forming the Madmoren group, was ascended on August 12 from the N.E. by Messrs. Glover and Scott-Jones. They encountered no serious difficulty, but great care had to be exercised in places, owing to vegetation covering rocks set at a steep angle. The ascent and descent occupied 7½ hrs.,

from and back to a point on the N.W. shore of the Higraffung, reached by boat from Higraf.

In a previous attempt from the S.E. directly from Higraf a party had reached a subordinate summit with difficulty, and found the S. and E. faces to be impossible precipices.

BLAASKAVEL (about 3,800 ft.—aneroid), OST VAAGÖ.—This peak is the principal summit of a mountain range running roughly E. and W., situated N.N.E. of Ostpollen, a branch of the Higraffung, and which should, from its central situation, afford an excellent view-point for both the Lofoten and Vesteraalen groups.

On August 12 Messrs. Mundahl and Ouston made the ascent from the S.W. Little view was obtained, owing to clouds, and a surveyor's cairn was found on the summit. The ascent was very easy and aided by a snow glissade; 2,400 ft. of the descent was accomplished in 48 min.

KVANDALSTIND (2,773 ft.), OST VAAGÖ. FIRST ASCENT.—On August 17 (after an attempt some days previously from the S.W.) Messrs. Mundahl and Ouston reached the summit without much difficulty by way of a gully 1,000 ft. high in the E. face. This mountain is overshadowed by its finer and more famous N.E. neighbour, Vaage Kallen, which latter has appropriated the former's rightful name, as the petrified gnome is distinctly to be seen from a certain point on the sea, silhouetted against the sky on the eastern ridge of Kvandalstind, like a gigantic scarecrow, with arms (or oars) extended horizontally.*

THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.

MOUNT FAY (10,075 ft.). *August 7.*—Mr. S. C. Thompson, A.C., with Hans Kaufmann, made the first ascent of this peak from a camp at the head of Desolation Valley. We hope in a future number to give a longer account of this climb.

MOUNT HUNGABEE (11,600 ft.). *July 21.*—Professor Herschel C. Parker, of the American Alpine Club, with the guides Christian and Hans Kaufmann, effected the first ascent of this mountain, starting from a camp (c. 7,500 ft.) near the head of Prospector's Valley. About half-way up they encountered a very long and icy chimney, and then followed an exceedingly steep snow slope to the difficult summit arête.

MOUNT DELTAFORM (11,200 ft.). *September 1.*—The same party, with the addition of Dr. August Eggers, ascended this, the highest of the 'Ten Peaks.' From the camp in Prospector's Valley, near the base of the mountain, the climb up and down took 21 hrs. It was a very difficult ascent.

MOUNT BIDDLE (10,700 ft.). *September 3.*—The same party made the first ascent of this peak by crossing the long eastern arête, descending nearly to the next valley, and attacking the mountain from the southern side. Just under the summit they encountered some rather difficult rock work and a very narrow chimney.

* See *Alpine Journal*, vol. xxi. p. 401.