

connected with them. He was a keen observer, and took a delight in the beauty of the Alpine flowers as well as in the grandeur of the peaks and glaciers. He was an ardent and sound mountaineer, sure-footed on ice and safe and strong on rocks. He had great perseverance and staying power, and was never happier than when overcoming some technical difficulty. He was a faithful friend and the best of companions on the mountain-side and in the hotels and huts. He was always cheerful, optimistic, and unselfish, making light of difficulties, disappointments, and discomforts; with a cheery word for everyone, visitors, guides, and peasants. Although inclined to be hard on himself, he was wonderfully sympathetic with the ills of others. He was always ready to put his medical skill at the service of those who needed it, even though, on several occasions, to do so meant the upsetting of his plans for climbing. I have known him do many quiet acts of kindness for the servants in the Swiss hotels who suffered from some passing ailments.

Waugh took a great interest in the Club, and never missed a meeting or a dinner unless prevented by his work, and I remember his pleasure when, in 1911, he heard that he had been elected to the Committee.

F. C. B.-B.

NEW EXPEDITIONS.

Le Dauphiné.

PIC SANS NOM (or Salvador-Guillemain) (3915 m. = 12,845 ft.) from the N. or Glacier Noir side. July 10 and 11, 1925. MM. P. Dalloz, J. Lagarde, and H. de Ségogne; MM. J. and G. Vernet.

The first party left the Ailefroide hotel at 10.20 P.M., and at 5 A.M. reached the foot of the couloir which reaches up to the arête on the W. side of the spur descending from the Pic S.-G. Turning an ice-fall on the W. they crossed the first rimaye by the rocks of the left bank of the couloir and bore towards the second rimaye up an extremely steep snow-slope close to the left bank. After crossing this rimaye they climbed the long rocky island-spur which splits the couloir in its centre part into two parts. They made a difficult horizontal traverse across a steep ice-slope and then ascended near the right bank, making occasional use of iced rocks. Top of couloir 1.30 (slow time) whence the peak was gained easily (3 P.M.).

The second party crossed the first rimaye by the rocks of the right bank and then bore obliquely towards the E. end of the second rimaye, which they crossed and took to the rocks forming the right bank of the couloir. They kept to these until level with the top of the rocky dividing spur used by the first party. Here they resumed the snow and followed the same route as the first party.

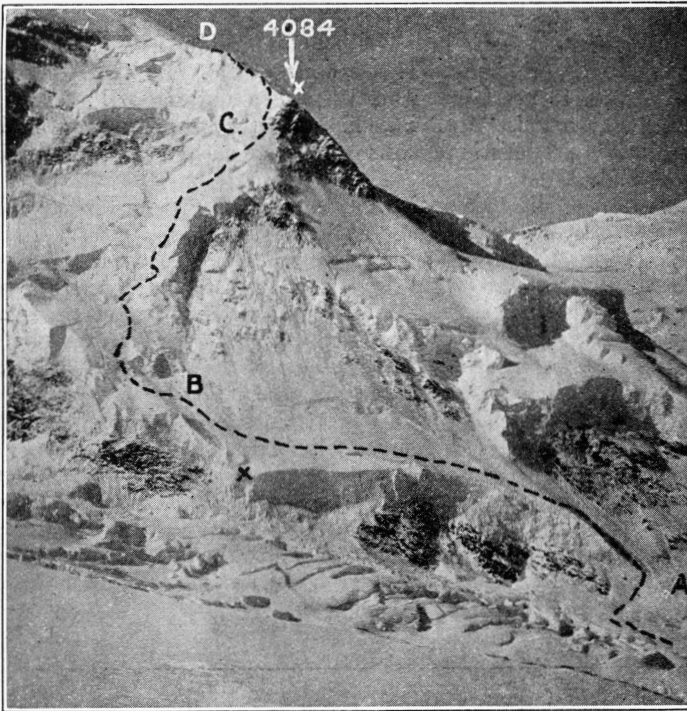
MM. Vernet gained 2 hours and their route is recommended by M. Lagarde as shorter and easier.

From *La Revue Alpine*, 1926, pp. 37-39, where M. Lagarde gives rather fuller details and a marked illustration. M. de Ségogne's very valuable monograph with several illustrations in *La Montagne*, No. 187 (Dec. 1925), should also be consulted.

Pennines.

LYSKAMM W. SUMMIT¹ (4478 m. = 14,688 ft.). August 13, 1925.
MM. B. Lendorff and M. C. Teves, both A.A.C.Z.

'We left the Bétemps hut at 2.45 A.M. and reached the ice-slope A



below the séracs at 4.30 A.M. With crampons at topmost speed in 5 minutes we ascended this ice-slope and reached the ice-band that, 100 m. above the Grenz glacier, leads to Point 3402 (marked X). Following this band, we reached the steep and broken glacier at B

¹ Cf. *A.J.* xxxiii. 429, with illustration.

that descends from the ridge between the Lyskamm W. summit and Point 4084. Over this glacier, first bearing to the E., afterwards more to the W., with much step-cutting, we reached the ice-slope leading to the ridge above Point 4084. As the rocks at C below Point 4084 were very loose and rotten, we preferred cutting about 400 steps on this ice-slope, which was covered with a thin layer of very bad snow. An ever-increasing storm also made progress very slow and forced us, as soon as we reached the easy snow-slopes at 4300 m. (D) at 10 A.M. to cross to the W. ridge leading to the Felikjoch.

'The average incline between Point 4084 and the Grenz glacier surpasses 50°. Bad weather and bad snow. We had to cross some very nasty *Schneebretter*, which cost us much time.'

Bernina (West Wing) Group.

PIZ CENGALO (3374 m. = 11,070 ft., *S. map*). By the S. ARÊTE. October 18, 1925. Count Aldo Bonacossa and Signor P. Orio.

[See in general, 'A.J.' xxxvii. 150-4 (*upper* photograph facing 143), where pessimistic remarks on S. arête should now be amended accordingly.]

From the Badile (Gianetti) Club Hut, skirt the base of Piz Cengalo's S. arête over debris and snow, as far as the great slab, S.W. of that peak (in *up* to the small teeth which are taken direct. A broad and flowery ledge now appears on the W.; follow it for some 160 ft. and then mount up a slab about 90 ft. high. Next, by a slanting and *descending* traverse to the right, S., of some 10 ft. over a smooth slab—the most difficult place of the whole expedition—attain some cracks by means of which the crest of the arête is nearly attained. Another great ledge now leads N. to a gully; follow it, climb the gully by the very steep rocks of its N. bank and so arrive at a spot close to Point 3214 m. (*Lurani map*). The comparatively easy (S.)² arête is then followed to the summit (7 hrs.).

Rocks firm but generally difficult throughout. A very complicated route, the 'times' of which could now be reduced by some 3 hrs.

A. B.

VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS.

Le Dauphiné.

AILEFROIDE, CENTRAL SUMMIT (3925 m. = 12,878 ft.), BY THE N. ARÊTE. July 17, 1925. MM. J. Lagarde, H. de Ségogne, G. and J. Vernet.

² *A.J.* xxxvii. 151. Under route 2.