

his honor that Mt. Mitchell (6,711 ft.) was named. He was state surveyor and was the first to announce that these peaks are the highest east of the Mississippi River, *not* of the Rockies, as is so often stated. Harney Peak (7,242 ft.) in the Black Hills of South Dakota possesses that distinction. Dr. Mitchell was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1793 and later became professor of chemistry and mathematics in the University of North Carolina. It is interesting to note that he was also a Doctor of Divinity.

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There has recently appeared in the *Revista Mensile* of the C. A. I. (Vol. XLVIII, Sept.-Oct., 1929, No. 9-10, pp. 213-223) a very interesting article by one of our members, M. Strumia on the northern Canadian Rockies, giving an account of the climbing done there in 1928 by the author in conjunction with Messrs. Thorington, Hainsworth, and Hillhouse.

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Those interested in the history of the exploration of the Eastern Alps will read with interest the article on "The Oetzthal Glaciers in History and Cartography before 1800" by Dr. J. M. Thorington in the *Geographical Journal* for March, 1930.

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There appears to be a renaissance of interest in the Himalaya. Last summer a German expedition from Munich attempted Kanchenjunga and was only prevented from reaching the top by the onset of bad weather, when they had overcome the greatest difficulties. A new and much larger expedition has just left under the leadership of Prof. Dyhrenfurth and composed of Austrians, Germans, and English to attempt the mountain again. The present plans are to attack from the east, by way of the Zemu Glacier which is the same route of approach as that used by the Bavarians last year. It is expected to place the base camp near the Green Lake on the left bank of the glacier and work up a series of high camps from there. Profiting by the experience of last year's party, some 4,000 feet of rope has been taken, in the expectation that it will be necessary to rope up a considerable portion of the northeast ridge to make it possible for loaded coolies.

The Bavarian expedition, led by Dr. Bauer, included young climbers from the Munich section of the German and Austrian

Alpine Club. After three weeks of herculean efforts, they attained an elevation of 24,600 feet on the long ice ridge which descends from the main north ridge of Kanchenjunga to the Zemu Glacier. From here to the summit, prospects appeared excellent, but they were forced to abandon the attempt by a snow storm which dropped no less than six feet of snow, and they considered themselves fortunate to be able to come out safely.

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The Volcano Purace (15,420 feet) in Colombia was climbed last summer by W. Jenks Woolston of Chestnut Hill, Pa., who was on a collecting trip in that region. The climb was made from Purace village, about twenty or twenty-five miles from Popayan in the Cauca Valley and is reported to have been very easy having been accomplished without the use of any particular mountaineering equipment.

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The complete reports of the climbing accomplished by the Andes Expedition of the D. u. O. A. V. has just appeared in its *Zeitschrift* for 1929. The purely mountaineering aspects of the trip were often subordinated to the necessity of assisting in the survey work. Illampu and a peak to the north, only slightly less high, were climbed as well as Casiri, Chearoco, and Vinohurara to the south, all in the Cordillera Real of Bolivia.

Shortly after the departure of the D. u. O. A. V. expedition a lone German from Sorata made the ascent of Illimani over the north ridge, a new route chosen merely because of its directness from La Paz.

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*International Kanchenjunga Expedition.* Dispatches in the *New York Times* of May 24th report the death of Chettan, a veteran porter of all three Everest expeditions, who was killed by an avalanche on the upper Kanchenjunga Glacier on the northwestern side of the mountain. By a miracle, the rest of the climbing party, Hoerlin, Schneider, Wieland, Duvanel and eleven porters escaped, although two of the latter were slightly hurt by blocks of ice. The avalanche which covered an area one mile square, stopped only three hundred yards from Camp No. 1. In consequence of this disaster, the party has abandoned its attack on the north ridge and will transfer its efforts