

The account is highly personal and quite introspective. Party organization and the associated burdens of transport ran as might be expected although he was favored with good contacts in Pakistan. The approach to Trivor was quite simple, the chief difficulty being the unreliability and considerable thievery of the Balti porters, and even the Hunzas. The actual climb, which was described as simple, was by a long northwest ridge over a subsidiary summit, with five camps above the advanced base. Sickness plagued the party but the weather was kind for such a late season, the top being reached by Noyce and Jack Sadler in mid-August.

Noyce writes, "A man, therefore, perplexed by the many puzzles of these days surrounding him, can choose, conveniently from a map, the unknown mountain to which he will build his altar, offer the incense of his skill and the gold of his hard earned resources." And in the post-script, "The mountain remains unknown as before. But perhaps those who climb it know themselves a little better for the climbing."

STERLING HENDRICKS

*Mischief in Greenland* by H. W. Tilman. London: Hollis and Carter Ltd, 1964. 192 pages; 28 photos; 2 charts; 3 appendices. Price: 25 s.

This is the third book concerning voyages to remote mountain regions accessible by sea in the author's old pilot cutter, *Mischief* (built in 1906). The sole purpose of these voyages, as Tilman explains it, was "to combine sailing with climbing, the obvious solution for a man who liked both and was reluctant to give up either." Described here are two successive trips (both with a crew of 6), the first to the west coast of Greenland during May-September, 1961 and the second during the same period in 1962 to Exeter Sound of Baffin Island with secondary stops along the west coast of Greenland. It would appear that Tilman's preference is more for the spartan life of long distance sailing as nearly 80% of the voyages is rather directly involved with survival at sea; meeting such problems as: dead-reckoning on reef and iceberg infested waters in dense fog, avoiding entrapment in ice floes and treacherous anchorages, and generally keeping the small 45-foot craft afloat and on course. On the first voyage, visits to Godthaab (Good Hope), the capital of West Greenland and Igdlorssuit, a native village farther up the coast, precede the mountaineering adventures that take place at the head of a spectacular fjord near Uminak. The mountains rise directly from the ocean to elevations of from 5000 to 7000 feet and glaciers flow into the sea. On the second voyage visits are made to the ports of Godthaab and Holsteinborg and some climbing is done near Sondre Stromfjord before sailing across Davis Strait to Exeter Sound and the ascent of Mount Raleigh.

The account is interesting, informative and well fortified with quotations from historical works as well as terse, whimsical one-line sayings, in the Tilman spirit, as fits the description at hand. There is an 8-page description of the body and soul of *Mischief* that is lacking neither in detail nor interest and it is indeed a pity that this colorful instrument of exploration had to be retired from long voyages in 1963.\* The cause of science is served in a small way through botanical and zoological collections and the fact that two of the crew on the second voyage were enthusiastic "bird watchers" of some competence. The book is a pleasure to read.

ALLEN STECK

*The Alps*, by Wilfrid Noyce, with descriptive essays by Karl Lukan, translated from the German edition of 1959 by Margaret Shenfield. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1963. 4to, 312 pages, 222 photographs and 6 maps. Price \$15.00.

Although heavy and expensive, this is a fine picture-book, of great, perhaps too great scope, since it attempts to cover the Alps from Mont Ventoux in Provence to the Peilstein, rising above the Danube Valley near Vienna. There are sectional maps to orient the reader and at the end, a list of important dates in Alpine history, and an index. The name of Wilfred Noyce appears alone on the jacket, his contribution being limited to an introduction of eight pages and an adequate commentary on the illustrations. The descriptive essays, however, are by Karl Lukan, whose entertaining *Tausend Gipfel und noch mehr* we reviewed in the 1962 *Journal*, and who can always be counted on for writing that is both thoughtful and amusing. (Schwanda's rule: 'traverses should be taken as deeply as possible'.) The illustrations are excellent, although it is strange that the section on the Ortler, the sixth ascent, by Thurwieser in 1834, includes no picture of that important summit. The first ascent of the Rocciamelone (p. 305) was made in 1358, not 1388, and a number of proper names are misspelled.

J. MONROE THORINGTON

*Los Andes, 400 Años Después* by Antonio Aymat. Madrid: Doncel, 1963. 340 pages; illustrations.

In view of the Spanish conquests of the sixteenth century, it is paradoxical to note contemporary Spain's lack of involvement in mountaineering and exploration. Actually, Spanish mountaineering clubs have existed since 1876, but their field of activity has been limited to the Alps and mountain ranges in Spain. This changed in 1961 when a Spanish expedi-

\*She was withdrawn from retirement and crossed again to Greenland in 1964 — *Editor*.