

Schlager made the first ascent of both the north and south summits of Tuyalatau. During this time Krobath and Spannrast had been busy climbing Koshtantau by a new route up the S. W. face, and descending the south ridge, bivouacking once on the ascent and once on the descent, the summit being reached on August 1st. After a reunion in Naltshik, the party split up once more. Marin, Schlager and Thaler climbed Elbruz; Peringer with a Viennese mountaineer resident in Russia traversed Bshedykhtau, ascending the north ridge from the Kashcha Glacier, bivouacking near the summit and descending the southwest ridge; Krobath and Peterka attempted the traverse of Shchelditau but were beaten back by storm; Spannrast and Schwarzgruber effected on August 18th the second descent of the southwest ridge of Dykhtau; while Fraisl skied to the summit of Elbruz, descending from the top to hut 11, in 25 minutes.

Bauer and Oberstein who were delayed a month finally arrived and spent from July 27th to August 14th in the Chevsurian Caucasus and around Kasbek. On July 29th they made the first ascent of the middle peak of Shantau, and on August 1st they attained the highest peak of Shantau (14,660 ft.), a first ascent by way of the west face and north ridge. August 3rd-5th they climbed Kasbek and returned to Ordshonikidse (Vladikavkaz). On August 11th they made the first ascent of Sacharis Magali (12,910 ft.) from the Sacharis-gele Pass and the north ridge. The next day they traversed the turreted south ridge of Kidenais Magali to the southern summit of this mountain (13,970 ft.) a first ascent. On the 16th they ascended the west ridge of Selis-mta (12,700 ft.) and found the remains of a cairn on the summit. Before returning they made the ascent of Elbruz.



*The Expedition of the Sektion München of the D. Ö. A. V.* The group composed of Adolf Göttner, Gottlieb Rosenschon, Ludwig Schmaderer and Ludwig Vörg set out at the same time as the Austrian expedition just mentioned, but confined their activities to the Tepli and Adai Khokh groups. On July 7th they ascended the most northerly peak of the range as a reconnaissance. On July 14th they effected the first ascent of Kolotatau by way of the west face, and thence traversed to Teplitau the summit of the range hitherto unclimbed, by way of its east peak climbed in 1886 by Vittorio Sella and E. Gallo from the south. On the 15th they reascended Kolotatau by a new route from the east, and while Göttner and Vörg descended with the bivouac material the others spent the night shortly below the summit and the next day traversed to Arkhontau making the first ascent of this mountain as well. After this success the base camp was moved to the Adai Khokh group on the other side of the Ossetian military road, and on July 19th Göttner and Vörg made the second ascent of Tur Khokh by a new route from the south, and then traversed to Ullurag Khokh,

making its second ascent. On the 2nd of August Göttner and Rosenschon ascended the Col between the Ifilisis-mta and Double Peak from the Zea Glacier, and climbed both Tfilisis-mta, probable first ascent, and the south summit of Double Peak, and then to the higher north summit, in probability also a first ascent. During this time the other two succeeded in making the second ascent of the high summit of Songuta Khokh and the probable first ascent of the lower north summit. The entire party, then on July 24th effected the first ascent of Uilpata, the highest peak of the group.

During an ascent of Elbruz Rosenschon was taken ill and sent to the military hospital of Terskol where he quickly recovered. The other three with a Russian climber, Georgi Charlamhiev, set out, however, for an attempt on Ushba, and spent from the 10th to the 13th traversing Ushba from south to north, the second time the mountain has been traversed, and in the reverse direction from the original traverse by Pfannl in 1903. This is one of the outstanding climbs in the Caucasus for many years. Following this success Schmaderer and Rosenschon returned home while the other two joined the Austrian scientific expedition in the Benzingi group for a few more days climbing.



*The Austrian Scientific Expedition.* This group under the leadership of Prof. Hermann Mark, and comprising Peter and Josef Schintlmeister and Eugen Baroni went out primarily to make observations on the "heavy water" content of the glacial regions of the Caucasus. Such observations had already been made on the Aletsch Glacier and at the Jungfrauoch, but it was desirable to confirm them in the heavily glaciated regions around Elbruz and in the Bezingi Valley. In the course of these investigations both summits of Elbruz were climbed and also three rock peaks southeast of Elbruz, one of which did not appear to have been climbed before. In Krugasor they were joined by Göttner and Vörg of the Munich party, and together journeyed to Misses Kosh in the Bezingi Valley. From here these two with the brothers Schmitlmeister made the ascent of Dykhtau by a new route over the northwest ridge. Descending by the north ridge the party met the Russian mountaineer Semenovskiy who reached the summit the same day; while the previous day during the ascent the Polish party had been on the summit. An attempt on Koshtantau was given up because of approaching storm, and operations moved to the eastern Caucasus where Kasbek was climbed.



*Polish Caucasus Expedition.* This party composed of Prof. Marjan Sokolowsky, Jacob Bujak, Stefan and Tadeus Bernadzikiewicz, Roman Wojsznis, Boleslaw Chwascinsky, Victor Ostrowski and Tadeusz Wisniewski effected a number of climbs, among