

The Naming of Cima Bicknell and other Summits

In the Maritime and Ligurian Alps in Italy several summits are named after Clarence Bicknell and his associates. When, why, and how were they named?

Introduction

The names of most summits in the region have prefixes in Italian or French, such as Cima (Cime), Monte (Mont), or Punta (Pointe). It was in the ‘Golden Age’ of alpinism in the mid-19th century that many peaks in the Central Alps were climbed and named, but the process began later in the Maritime Alps. In 1918 the pioneer alpinist Victor de Cessole of Nice published an article¹ about peaks in the Italian Maritime Alps which deserved to be known on maps by a name rather than simply by their altitude. He reported that he had already named twelve peaks after persons known for their services to mountaineering, and he proposed to name seven more. The first group included Giovanni Bobba (1866-1935) of Torino, author of alpine guide-books; the alpinist Felice Mondini (1867-1953) of Genova, and the guide Jean Plent (1845-1916) of Saint-Martin-Vésubie. The second group included the natural historian Antonio Rizzo (1777-1845) of Nice, who climbed many peaks, the historian Pietro Gioffredo (1629-1692) of Nice, author of *Storia delle Alpi Marittime*, who himself named many peaks; and the botanist Giustino Montolivo (1808-1881) of Nice.

In this note I explain how the following summits were named in the period 1896-1918:

Cima Bicknell. Named by Fritz Mader for Clarence Bicknell (1842-1918) of Bordighera, the first to publish a comprehensive scientific account of the prehistoric rock engravings of Val Fontanalba and the Vallée de Merveilles.

Cima Pollini. Named by Clarence Bicknell for Luigi Pollini, his assistant.

Laghi Celesia. Named by Clarence Bicknell for the historian Emanuele Celesia (1821-89) of Genova, who published a report on the rock engravings in 1886.

Torrione Mader & Dente Mader. Named by a member of the *Club Alpino Italiano* for the natural historian Fritz Mader (1872-1921) of Tenda, who informed Bicknell in 1897 of the existence of the rock engravings in Val Fontanalba.

Cime Burnat. Named by Victor de Cessole (1859-1941) for the Swiss botanist Emile Burnat (1828-1920), author of *Flore des Alpes Maritimes* and a friend of Bicknell.

Cima Issel. Named by members of the *Club Alpino Italiano* for Arturo Issel (1842-1922), professor of geology at Genova, a friend of Bicknell.

Cima Viglino. Named by Fritz Mader for the geologist and speleologist Alberto Viglino, a friend with whom he explored the Maritime and Ligurian Alps.

Guglia Manzone. Named by Fritz Mader for the entomologist Faustino Manzone, with whom he and Viglino made a glacier expedition in the Maritime Alps in 1897.

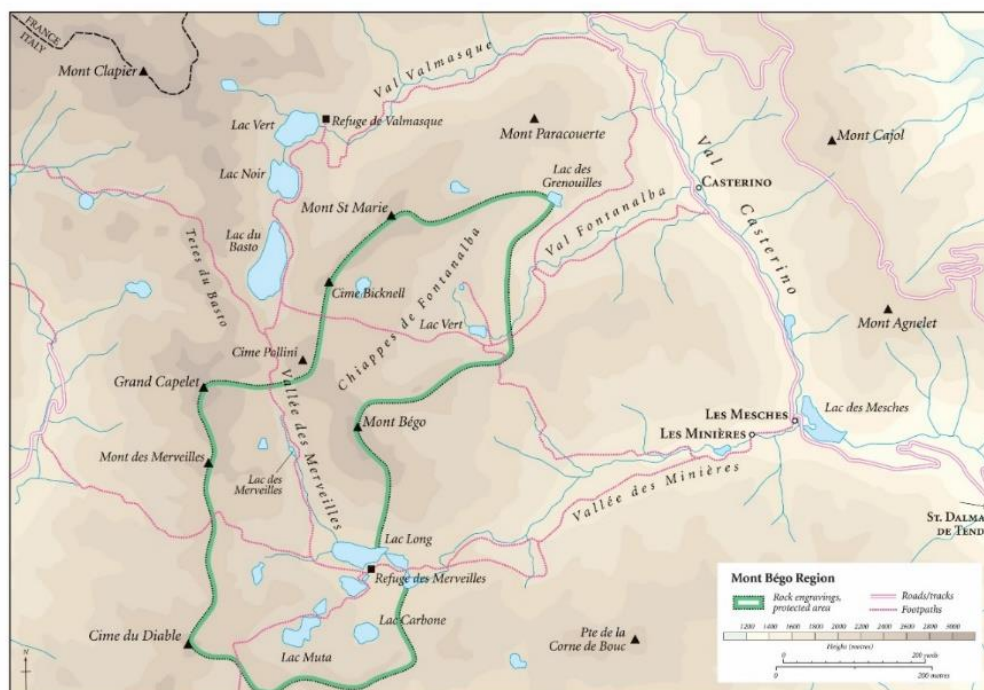
¹ Victor de Cessole, *Nuovi Toponimi nelle Alpi Marittime* in *Rivista del Club Alpino Italiano* Vol XXXVII, pp 121-5. For more on the persons mentioned by de Cessole, and others, see Jean-Felix Gandioli, *Botanistes et Alpinistes dans les Alpes Maritimes* in *Botanistes aux Sommets*, Nice Historique 124 no. 3-4, Acadèmia Nissarda, Nice, 2021

Cima Bicknell

Cima Bicknell (2641 m.), named by Fritz Mader in 1908, can be seen at the right of the photograph below:



On the map below, it is shown above the Chiappes de Fontanalba, the sloping rocks on which Bicknell discovered thousands of prehistoric rock engravings:



The Mont Bego region (from 'Marvels' by Valerie Lester, 2018)

In the *Rivista del Club Alpino Italiano* in 1908, Mader wrote:

“On 25 September 1907, starting from Miniera, I went up Val Fontanalba to the ridge that lies between the Baissa di Fontanalba and Monte Santa Maria. Here, delimited by two depressions, is a long summit with several tops of almost equal height, which descend gently towards the eastern pastures, and with curious schistose rocks that overhang the crag that drops down to Valmasca. Since I think a name should be given to this summit, one could not do better than think of our esteemed colleague Mr. Clarence Bicknell, founder of the Museum at Bordighera, who for many summers has patiently explored, copied, and illustrated the many prehistoric rock-engravings in the area. There is a good, though somewhat limited, view over the valley of Lago di Valmasca, the head of Val Fontanalba and the majestic ring of mountains from Monte Bego to Monte Clapier”²

In a letter to his friend Burnat dated 5 May 1908, Bicknell wrote:

“Mr. Mader has given the name Cima Bicknell to a (minor!) summit between Monte Sta. Maria and Monte Bego. Between you and me, I don’t believe that it’s worth a name, and it won’t make me famous, but at least I’m glad that you’re not the only one in the Maritime Alps to have a summit³. So now I must publish my summit’s ascent, flora, geology, and prehistoric figures (which you don’t have!)”

In the *Rivista* in June 1918 Bicknell wrote:

“In the April 1908 issue Dr Fritz Mader published an account of some of his climbs in the Maritime Alps, and proposed that the name Cima Bicknell be given to a rocky point on the ridge of Monte Santa Maria, north of Val Fontanalba. The excellent *Guida delle Alpi Marittime* published by G. Bobba in 1908 gives the following description of it: ‘Cima Bicknell (about 2,800 m) is a noticeable prominence crowned by rocks of schist, overlooking a sheer drop towards Valmasca, between two depressions in the ridge running from Baissa di Fontanalba to Monte Santa Maria. It was named in honour of our member C. Bicknell, the indefatigable explorer of the prehistoric inscriptions of the district’.

The map of the *Istituto Geografico Militare* of 1901 gives its height as 2686 m.

Although I am not keen on the proliferation of names for inconspicuous places, and do not consider that such an undistinguished prominence deserves one, I suppose that it was observed by Dr Mader on a day when the clouds were low and, being seen through mist, appeared higher than it really is. So, I accepted gratefully the honour that he wished to bestow.

All that I can say of my Cima is that, compared with its higher neighbour⁴ as seen from Valmasca below, it has the advantage of a view of Monte Rosa, and that for me it has the botanical interest of being the only location where I have seen *Gentiana*

² Fritz Mader, *Ascensioni Varie nelle Alpi Marittime, Rivista del Club Alpino Italiano* Vol 2, 1908, p. 100. The Italian text is in Annex. This and other translations are my own

³ Victor de Cessole had named Cime Burnat after Emile Burnat in 1903

⁴ Monte Santa Maria

acaulis, a variety of *Gentianella* with flowers of a perfectly spotless white. Nevertheless, for me it would have been rather better if Dr Mader had given my name to a higher place nearby”⁵

The summit Cima Pollini (2706 m.) and the lakes Laghi Celesia (2150 m.) were baptised by Clarence Bicknell in the same article. He wrote:

“After spending sixteen summers almost entirely in Val Casterino, between 1887 and 1917, exploring in detail the rock figures in Val Fontanalba and at Laghi delle Meraviglie, I believe that names should be given to two places there in honour of two Italians who merit it more than me.”

Cima Pollini

“On the north ridge of Monte Bego overlooking the Baissa di Fontanalba and the Baissa di Valmasca, separated from the summit of Monte Bego by a noticeable depression, there is a conspicuous point of triangular shape, at a height of 2784 m. It was used in the summer of 1901 by the military cartographer whose tent I saw pitched there for many days. I would like to name this summit Cima Pollini, in honour of Sig. Luigi Pollini, who for all these years has been my assistant and faithful companion. Looking at my notes, I see that it was almost always he who found new and interesting figures, and it was he who took the photographs which form my large collection. Without him, I would not have been able to complete satisfactorily my explorations and publications on the area”

Lagheti Celesia

"On the spur that goes down from the ridge of Monte Santa Maria towards Lago Verde, from north to south across Val Fontanalba, are two beautiful little lakes which have splendid views of the Ciappe del Fontanalba, Monte Bego, the slopes of Cima Cianvraireo and the distant mountains towards Ormea. Near them is an expanse of red rock, which I have called the Via Sacra, covered by prehistoric figures which are of particular interest because they were the first to be visited, and many of them copied, by the late Professor E. Celesia of Genoa, for publication in his report to the Minister of Education. The work of Prof. Celesia should be commemorated, for he overcame great difficulty in making the excursion, and died soon afterwards. So, I propose to give the name Lagheti Celesia to these two lakes”

Torrione Mader & Dente Mader

Torrione Mader (2200 m.) and Dente Mader (2200 m.) are minor peaks in the Ligurian Alps ('torrione' means 'tower', and 'dente' means 'tooth' or 'peak'). We do not know who named them, but it may have been Federico Federici of the *Club Alpino Italiano*, who recorded his ascent of them in 1906 in the *Rivista* of 1907⁶.

⁵ Clarence. Bicknell, *Per alcuni nuovi toponimi nelle Alpi Marittime, Rivista del Club Alpino Italiano* Vol 37, 1918, pp 76-77. The Italian text is in Annex

⁶ Federico Federici, *Cronaca Alpina* in *Rivista* Vol XXVI, p 214

In her memoirs, Mader's sister Frida wrote of her brother "He was so modest and unworldly that he never wanted the glory of a discovery to be attributed to him. It was only from the newspapers that we learned that a Peak and a Tower had been named after him"⁷.



Torrione Mader & Dente Mader

Mader, who had explored the Ligurian Alps for many years, was the first to describe them in detail. In an article in the *Rivista* in November 1896⁸ he related how he had climbed the highest mountain in the region, Cima Marguareis (2651 m.) in 1891, and again in 1896. On the way to the summit in 1896 he named two places. Of a peak whose height was quoted on the map as 2506 m. he wrote: "Although surrounded by frightening abysses, it is a good 10 m. wide, and offers a comfortable place to sit on. I think I have the right to baptise this peak, which deserves a name, so I propose to call it *Castello delle Aquile* (Eagles' Castle) since many birds of that name nest on its northern cliffs. It is one of the most striking and characteristic peaks the Ligurian Alps, with a view not inferior to that from the summit of Marguareis"



Castello delle Aquile

⁷ Frida Maurin, *Pensieri e ricordi*, Marsano, Genova, 1938, p 40

⁸ Fritz Mader. *Il Gruppo della Cima Marguareis* in *Rivista* Vol. XV, pp 471-83

Of the northern face of Marguareis he wrote: “My excursion gave me a fair idea of that gigantic wall, whose height varies between 200 and 500 m. It extends for 4½ km. in the form of an arch from Cima Palù to Passo del Duca, ending with a distinctly shaped rock (2050 m.) which I propose to call *Castello del Duca* (the Duke’s Castle)”.

Mader was involved in a celebrated dispute. In an article in 1899 on ‘Unclimbed peaks of the Maritime Alps’⁹, he stated that two peaks in the region could be considered inaccessible: *Les Aiguilles de Pelens* and a peak overlooking the Lourousa valley which he proposed to name *Rocca Inaccessibile*. In 1900 the distinguished alpinist Victor de Cessole of Nice argued that the peak should not be called *Rocca Inaccessibile* but *Corno Stella*, the name by which it was known to people living in the valley below¹⁰.



Rocca Inaccessibile

Mader’s response to de Cessole was diplomatic. In an article in the *Rivista* in 1903¹¹ he argued that the mountain had not been mentioned in print before the publication of his article of 1899, and that although the name *Rocca Inaccessibile* could be proved wrong, it was not easy to find a more appropriate name. In choosing it, he had been motivated partly by the wish to bring a fine summit out of obscurity. “If, contrary to what I have argued, the last peak of our old Europe considered to be inaccessible were to be conquered, I would be among the first to applaud it as a victory of energy and perseverance, characteristic of the spirit of alpinism”. Soon afterwards, de Cessole made the first ascent, and described the exploit in an article in 1903¹² in which he admitted that initially even he thought the peak to be invincible. Today *Corno Stella* is classified as a Grade IV (Very Difficult) climb, and is still referred to in guide-books as *La Rocca Inaccessibile*.

⁹ Fritz Mader, *Cimes vierges des Alpes Maritimes* in *Bulletin de la Section des Alpes Maritimes du Club Alpin Français* Vol. XIX, 1899, pp 18-29

¹⁰ Victor de Cessole, *Souvenirs d’ascensions à la Pointe de l’Argentera* in *Bulletin de la Section Alpes Maritimes du Club Alpin Française* Vol. XXI, 1900

¹¹ Fritz Mader, *Il Corno Stella m. 3053 (inaccessibile) nelle Alpi Marittime* in *Rivista Mensile del C.A.I.* Vol. XXI, 1903, pp 162-164

¹² Victor de Cessole, *Le Corno Stella (Alpes Maritimes), Première Ascension* in *Annuaire du Club Alpin Français* Vol. XXX, 1904, pp 3-46. In 1905 he also made the first ascent of *Aiguilles de Pelens*

Cime Burnat

Cime Burnat (2981 m.) is a peak on the Franco-Italian frontier, above Saint-Étienne-de-Tinée. It was named by Victor de Cessole, who made the first ascent in 1903. On 24 July 1905 a second ascent was made by the botanists François Cavillier (Curator of Burnat's Herbarium) and John Briquet (Director of the Conservatoire Botanique, Geneva).



Cime Burnat

A fascinating account of the event was published by Cavillier¹³. Burnat (then aged 77) and his associates Briquet, Cavillier, Saint Yves, and Abrezol, stayed at the newly inaugurated Refuge de Rabuons. They rose at 5.00 in the morning, and while Burnat, Abrezol and Saint Yves climbed to the Pas de Rabuons (2879 m.) to view the ascent, Briquet, Cavillier, and a guide reached the summit of Cime Burnat with the aid of ropes. There they drank a bottle of champagne in honour of Burnat, and sang the Swiss national hymn 'Sur nos monts', the French national anthem 'La Marseillaise', and a verse from 'Les Alpes' by the Swiss poet Rambert. Finally, they placed in the summit cairn a note written by Briquet in botanical Latin:

Mons pulcherrimus in honorem botanici helvetici eminentissimi Aemilii Burnati a D. equite Victore de Cessulis dicatus. Quisquis adscensum fecerit facile videbit rupem esse optimam etsi arduam. Culmen nullum inter tot culmina in pulchris Alpibus Maritimis sita melius nomen amici nostri ferre potuisset. Altitudo modesta et quamvis nullo modo spernabilis: ad modestiam viri venerabilis refert. Difficultates et labor in adscensu labores operum suorum indicant. Soliditas rupium refert ad animum solidum egregiumque suum. Panorama mirabile signum est visionis amplissimae viri oculatissimi. Summa descriptionis: mons bonus nomine viri optimi salutatus

¹³ François Cavillier, La Cime Burnat, in *Bulletin de la Section Alpes Maritimes du Club Alpin Français*. Nice, 1906, pp 117-125. Also mentioned in *Emile Burnat, Autobiographie*, Conservatoire Botanique, Geneva, 1922, pp 28-9 (Burnat) & 92-3 (Briquet and Cavillier)

My translation: ‘This fine mountain was named by Cav. Victor de Cessole in honour of the eminent Swiss botanist Emile Burnat. If one makes the ascent, one can easily see that, though steep, it is a first-rate peak. No summit among the many in the fine Maritime Alps could better bear our friend’s name. Its height, modest but honourable, denotes the modesty of the venerable man. The difficulty and toil of the ascent signify the labour of his work. The solidity of the rocks refers to his outstandingly sturdy spirit. The wonderful panorama is a sign of his wide vision. In brief: a good mountain, commended by the name of a good man’

After descending, they met Burnat and others at 11.00 at the Pas de Rabuons, where the group had lunch, made speeches, and drank toasts to Switzerland, France, and Italy.

Cima Issel

Cima Issel (2139 m.), a summit in the Ligurian Alps, was named by members of the *Club Alpino Italiano* who made the first ascent on 19 May 1909, and described their exploit in the *Rivista* of 1909: “With such speed as our heavy bags, the oppressive heat, and two sleepless nights allowed, we reached a massive peak (2095 m.), named it after Giovanni delle Piane¹⁴, and then reached the summit (2139 m.), where we built a colossal cairn and named it after the eminent geologist Prof. Arturo Issel of Genova”¹⁵.



Cima Issel

Cima Viglino & Guglia Manzone

Cima Viglino (2910 m.) and Guglia Manzone (2718 m.), peaks in the Maritime Alps, were named by Fritz Mader in 1908. The geologist and speleologist Alberto Viglino had accompanied Mader on many excursions. One of their notable exploits, together with Faustino Manzone, was a pioneering expedition in September 1897 to measure the rate of movement of glaciers in the Maritime Alps. After three days of exploration, sleeping in a tent

¹⁴ Giovanni delle Piane (1660-1745), a court painter in Genova and Parma

¹⁵ Frisoni A., Olcese S., Marchini M. in *Cronaca Alpina* in *Rivista* Vol XXVIII, pp 321-22

above 2500 m., they were enveloped in a snowstorm for 22 hours, and the temperature in the tent fell to minus 4.8 degrees. So they retreated from the mountains¹⁶.

Ten years later, Mader wrote in the *Rivista* in 1908: “I think of Alberto Viglino, who was obliged to abandon his exploration and study of this region... I propose to give the name Cima Viglino to a peak (2955m.) of which he made the first tourist ascent in 1896, and which has a remarkable view”.



View from Cima Viglino

Mader continued: “I cannot forget poor Faustino Manzone, a talented zoologist from Rome, who took part in our glacier expedition in September 1897, but died a few months later. Between the Clapier and Peirabroc glaciers is a ridge ending in a rock pinnacle (2718m.), which could be called Guglia Manzone”. (Guglia means ‘spire’).



Guglia Manzone

¹⁶ Alberto Viglino. *Introduzione allo studio sui ghiacciai delle Alpi Marittimi* in *Bollettino del Club Alpino Italiano*, 1898, pp 105-138

Conclusion

In naming these places, Bicknell and his circle combined a passion for exploring the Maritime Alps with a wish to commemorate those who had contributed to the discovery of the region. Several of the persons mentioned in this article were active also in botany, which has a similar tradition of naming species in honour of persons. For example, in 1898 Briquet named *Pimpinella bicknellii* after Bicknell, and in 1916 Briquet and Cavillier named *Leucanthemum burnatii* after Burnat.

Botany and mountains have much in common. It was Bicknell's interest in botany that took him up into the mountains, and it was his discipline as a botanist – his meticulous drawing, listing, and classifying – that helped him to bring the prehistoric rock art that he found there out of the obscurity of speculation into the light of scientific investigation.

Graham Avery, Vice-President of the Clarence Bicknell Association
August 2024



Graham Avery with Cima Bicknell in the background, 2012

Extracts from *Rivista Mensile del Club Alpino Italiano*

F. Mader: *Ascensioni Varie nelle Alpi Marittime* in *Rivista* Vol 2, 1908, p. 100

“Il 25 settembre 1907, partito dalla Miniera, rimontai la Val Fontanalba fin sulla cresta che intercede fra la Baissa omonima ed il Monte Santa Maria. Quivi v'è, ben delimitata da due depressioni, una lunga cima con parecchie punte pressochè uguali, scendenti con dolce pendio verso i pascoli orientali, ma con curiosi denti di roccia schistosa, strapiombanti sopra il precipizio verso Valmasca. Credo opportuno di dare un nome a questa cima, e certo non si può far meglio che di pensare all'egregio consocio signor Clarence Bicknell, fondatore del Museo di Bordighera, il quale con tanta pazienza, da parecchie estati, esplora, copia e illustra le numerose incisioni preistoriche delle rocce in quei dintorni. Il panorama è un po' limitato, ma quanto mai favorevole sul circo lacustre di Valmasca, sulla testata di Val Fontanalba e la maestosa cerchia di monti, dal Bego al Clapier.

Dacchè sono a battezzare località senza nome, proporrei di pensare anche all'ingegnere Alberto Viglino, che, ben contro la sua volontà, fu costretto ad abbandonare gli studi e le esplorazioni, così utilmente iniziati in quel distretto. Nel 1° volume della “Guida dei Monti d'Italia”, che sta per veder la luce, si parla, nel capitolo della Val Gesso, della quota 2955 sulla tavoletta 1:50.000 - Madonna delle Finestre - della Carta I.G.M. (2910 m secondo Maubert, o soli 2855 m secondo Viglino e me), che si trova al punto ove si dirama lo spartiacque fra Roja e Vesubia, ad oriente del Monte Clapier. Tale cima, sia per l'inconveniente della quota incerta (la nuova Carta all' 1:100.000 non ne segna alcuna), sia perché costituisce un nodo importante, sebbene dominato da altre cime vicine, sia infine pel panorama rimarchevole, ben meriterebbe un nome, e così proporrei di chiamarla Cima Viglino, tanto più che il Viglino ne fece nel 1896 la prima ascensione turistica nota : è probabile che vi fossero già saliti dei cacciatori.

Infine. non vorrei dimenticare il povero dott. Faustino Manzone, valente zoologo di Roma, il quale, unitosi a noi nella nostra piccola spedizione più paziente che fortunata (settembre 1897), morì pochi mesi dopo. Fra i ghiacciai del Clapier e di Peirabroc, che allora cominciammo ad esplorare, esiste una cresta sottile che termina con un caratteristico ago di roccia, non certo molto estolto verso monte, ma vistosissimo verso valle e segnato sulla Carta 1:50.000 colla quota 2718; mi pare che ben lo si potrebbe chiamare Guglia Manzone”

C. Bicknell: *Per alcuni nuovi toponimi nelle Alpi Marittime* in *Rivista* Vol 37, 1918, pp 76-77

“Nel numero di aprile 1908 della Rivista il nostro ex-socio dott. Fritz Mader pubblicò una relazione di alcune sue ascensioni nelle Alpi Marittime proponendo di dare il nome di Cima Bicknell a una punta rocciosa della cresta del Monte Santa Maria, al nord di Val Fontanalba.

Questo nome figura con la seguente descrizione, in una pagina dell'eccellente a Guida delle Alpi Marittime pubblicata dal sig. cav. avv. G. Bobba nel 1908: ‘Cima Bicknell (2600 m circa). È un notevole rialzo coronato da rocce schistose strapiombante sui precipizi verso Valmasca, a tra due depressioni sulla cresta che corre dalla Baissa di Fontanalba al M. S. Maria. Venne a chiamato in onore del Socio C. Bicknell, infaticabile esploratore delle incisioni preistoriche di quel distretto’.

La quota indicata nella carta dell'Istituto Geografico Militare del 1901 è 2686 m.

Sebbene io sia poco propenso al moltiplicare i nomi dandone a punte poco cospicue e ritenga quindi che non ne meritasse una questa prominente di poco rilievo, che suppongo sia stata notata dal dott. Mader in un giorno in cui le nubi erano basse quando, vista attraverso la nebbia, qualunque altura appare più grande del vero, pure accettai con grato animo l'onore che mi si volle fare.

La sola cosa che io posso dire della mia Cima è che, guardata dalla sottostante Valmasca, essa è una punta la quale ha il vantaggio sulla sua vicina più elevata di avere la vista sul Monte Rosa, e che per me, essa ha un interesse botanico, perché è la sola località dove io ebbi occasione di vedere una varietà di Genzianella dai fiori di un bianco perfettamente immacolato, la *Genziana acaulis*. Però mi sarebbe stato assai più caro se il dott. Mader avesse dato il mio nome ad un'altra punta vicina, di molto maggior rilievo.

Dopo aver passati sedici estati, fra il 1897 e il 1917, quasi intieramente in Val Casterino per esplorare minutamente le figure delle roccie nella Val Fontanalba e presso i Laghi delle Meraviglie ritengo che vi si dovrebbero dare due nomi per onorare due Italiani :

1) Sullo sperone che da nord a sud attraverso V. Fontanalba digrada dalla cresta del che io ho sempre chiamata Via Sacra, coperta di figure preistoriche, le quali sono d'interesse classico, poiché furono le prime visitate e molte di esse copiate alla meglio dal compianto professor E. Celesia di Genova per la sua relazione a S. E. il Ministro dell'Istruzione. Il lavoro del prof. Celesia dovrebbe venire commemorato anche perché egli ebbe a superare grandi difficoltà per compiere quell'escursione e perché egli è morto poco dopo. Io propongo dunque di dare ai due laghetti il nome di Laghetti Celesia.

2) Sulla cresta del M. Bego, a nord, dominante la Baissa di Fontanalba e la Baissa di Valmasca, separata dalla sommità di M. Bego da una notevole depressione, esiste una cima molto cospicua, alta m. 2748, di forma triangolare, utilizzata nel 1901 dal cartografo militare, la cui tenda vi vidi piantata per molti giorni consecutivi nell'estate di quell'anno. Io vorrei dare a questa punta il nome di Cima Pollini, per onorare il sig. Luigi Pollini, durante tutti questi anni mio assistente e fedele compagno. Ripassando i miei appunti trovo che fu quasi sempre lui a scoprire nuove e interessanti figure, e fu lui che ne prese le fotografie formanti ora la mia numerosa collezione. Senza di lui io non avrei potuto finire le mie esplorazioni in modo soddisfacente, né pubblicare quanto stampai intorno alla intiera regione.

Questi due nomi Laghetti Celesia e Cima Pollini ricorderebbero perciò i nomi dei due Italiani hanno il maggior merito”