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## ASCENT OF GREAT ARARAT.

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### THE FEAT PERFORMED BY A PARTY OF RUSSIANS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—A member of the Geographical Society named Poggenpohl, accompanied by two officers and a number of soldiers, ascended the Great Ararat September 2.

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The Ararat Mountains, consisting of the Great Ararat and the Little Ararat, whose summits are about seven miles apart, are situated in Armenia and form the point of contact of Russia with Turkey and Persia, to each of which they partly belong. The summit of the Great Ararat is 17,260 feet above the level of the sea and 14,320 feet above the plain of Arras. The mountain is covered with perpetual snow and ice for about three miles from its summit. On the entire north half, from about 14,000 feet above the sea, it shoots up in one rigid crest to its summit and then stretches downward, on its south side, to a level not quite so low, forming what is called the Silver Crest of Ararat.

Little Ararat rises about 13,083 feet above the sea level and 10,140 feet above the plain of Arras. It is free from snow in September and October. The declivities of the Little Ararat are greater and steeper than those of the Great Ararat and its almost conical form is marked with furrows that radiate downward from its summit.

The top of the Great Ararat was first reached on October 9, 1829, by Professor Parrot.

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