**Annotation Guideline for the Early Alphine Corpus 1969-2008**

The following Alphine terms are recorded for not being correctly labeled by the baseline model of Prodigy, but it is not under 100 percent certain that all the domain-specific terms are recorded, only limited within the 415 + 645 = 1060 sentences that have been manually checked.

**Annotation Scheme used here is as follows:**

**A close-up of a text

Description automatically generated**

**Be Careful :**

* **Do Not label a joint team as one GPE, for example, Irish-Cezch Expedition**
* **If a mountain is named after a person’s name, label the whole as MOUNTAIN**
* **Ignore collective label for more than one person, for example, Viennese climbers**

1. **Terms with a Specific Label**

**Val Bregaglia** (German: Bergell) is a **VALLEY** located on the Swiss-Italian border in the Alps.

**Piz Badile**is a**MOUNTAIN** peak in the Swiss/Italian Alps**.**

**Sciora di Fuori** and **Piz C' engalo** are both **MOUNTAIN** peaks near Val Bregaglia, reinforcing their mountain identity.

Based on standard mountaineering naming conventions, the **"C'orti-Battaglia route"** refers to a climbing route named after two individuals: **Claudio Corti** and **Felice Battaglia.**

**Cengalo,** short for Piz Cengalo, is a major **MOUTAIN** peak in the Swiss/Italian Alps**.**

**Passo di Bondo,** a mountain pass in the Swiss/Italian Alps. While technically a "pass," it connects valleys and is commonly labeled as**VALLEY**in NER systems for simplicity.

**Bagni del Masino,** a small spa town (frazione) in the Italian Alps, part of the Val Masino municipality. Classified as a populated place, hence**CITY.**

**Cassin,** refers to Riccardo Cassin (1909-2009), a **PERSON** who the legendary Italian mountaineer who established iconic climbs (e.g., Cassin Route on Denali).

**Cordillera Blanca**, a mountain range in Peru, part of the Andes. Labeled as **MOUNTAIN**despite being a range, similar to "Andes."

**Yerupaja**, the second-highest **MOUNTAIN** peak in Peru (6,617m), located in the Cordillera Huayhuash

**Lima**, capital of Peru, labeled as **CITY**

**Cordillera Huayhuash,** A compact **MOUNTAIN** range in the Peruvian Andes, spanning ~30km. Includes iconic summits like **Yerupajá** (6,617m) and **Siula Grande** (6,344m)

Rasac Col, a **col** (mountain pass) near **Rasac**, a peak in the Cordillera Huayhuash, Peru.

**Xinashhanca**, a **peak** in the **Cordillera Blanca** or **Cordillera Huayhuash** (Peruvian Andes), Similar spelling to *"Xinashhanca"* (possibly a typo for *"Xinashhanca"*, a known peak in the Cordillera Blanca), *"-hanca"* is a Quechua suffix meaning "peak" (e.g., *Yerupajá*, *Huascarán*).

Virgin North ridge, a named **ridge**, part of a mountain — treated as **MOUNTAIN** in this context.

**"Jahuacocha"**, a **glacial lake and valley** in the **Cordillera Huayhuash**, Peru.

**Yerupajá,** the second-highest **MOUNTAIN** peak in Peru (6,617m), part of the Cordillera Huayhuash. Corrected from "Verupaja" to standard spelling

**Chiquian,** a town in the Ancash region of Peru, often called the "Peruvian Chamonix" due to its role as a base for mountaineers.

**Jirishanca,** a 6,094m peak in the Cordillera Huayhuash, Peru.

**Huayhuash,** specifically the Cordillera Huayhuash, a compact, glacier-clad **MOUNTAIN** range in the Peruvian Andes.

**Rondoy** is a 5,870-metre-high (19,259 ft) **MOUNTAIN** in the north of the Huayhuash mountain range in the Andes of Peru.

**Huascarán** is the 4th highest **MOUNTAIN** in South America after Aconcagua, Ojos del Salado, and Monte Pissis. Huascarán is ranked 25th by topographic isolation.

**Corte Yerupaja**, sub-peak of Yerupaja, with mis-spelling variance of Xorte

**Anatoli Ovchinnikov** is a known Russian climber (e.g., summited Everest, Lhotse, and K2), labeled as PERSON.

The **MOUNTAIN** is named after Ismail Samani, a ruler of the Samanid dynasty of Russia. It is located in the Pamir Range with Ismoil Somoni Peak. Stalin Peak, Communism Peak.

**Peak Korzhenevskaya**, Tajikistan is a 7000m **MOUNTAIN** peak and is one of the Russian Snow Leopards.

The **Pamir Mountains** are a range of mountains between Central Asia and South Asia. They are located at a junction with other notable mountains.

The Caucasus, **MOUNTAIN** range between Europe/Asia

Moscow **Pravda Peak** (6046 m) in Tajikistan is a **MOUNTAIN**

**Korzhenevskaya,** 7,105m **MOUNTAIN** peak in Tajikistan's Pamirs

**The Dolomites** are a spectacular **mountain range** in the northeastern Italian Alps, renowned for their unique landscape of jagged peaks, steep cliffs, and diverse geological features.

The Northwest face of **Monte Civetta**, a prominent **MOUNTAIN** peak in the Dolomites, is a legendary and challenging climbing area, often referred to as "the wall of the walls" or "the reign of the sixth degree". It's known for its steep, 1,000-meter high cliff and has been a focal point for rock climbing pioneers since the early 20th century.

**Mont Blanc** is the highest **MOUNTAIN** in Europe outside the Caucasus Mountains, the second-most prominent mountain in Europe (after Mount Elbrus in Russia)

The **Grand Pilier d'Angle** (4,243 m) is a buttress on the southern side of Mont Blanc in the Mont Blanc massif in the Aosta Valley, Italy.

**Andreoletti-Zanutti-Jori route** → MOUNTAIN (historic 1921 route on Civetta's NW Face)

**MOUNTAIN Route named after Climbers**: PERSON Mario Andreoletti, PERSON Antonio Zanutti, PERSON Luigi Jori

**the Marmolata,** 3,343m, highest **MOUNTAIN** peak in the Dolomites

**Monte Agnèr** (2,872 m) is a **mountain** of the Dolomites located near the village of Taibon Agordino in Belluno, northeast Italy.

**Monte Civetta** (3,220 m) is a prominent and major **mountain** of the Dolomites, in the Province of Belluno in northern Italy.

**Nevado Ishinca** is a **MOUNTAIN** peak in the Cordillera Blanca mountain range in Peru, with an elevation of 5,530 meters. It is located in the Ancash region of Peru. Situated in the Ishinca Valley, it also serves as the starting point for ascents to other peaks such as Tocllaraju. Due to its relatively easy accessibility, it is suitable for beginners.

**Ranrapalca** is a mountain in the Cordillera Blanca range in the Andes of Peru. It has an elevation of 6,162 m (20,217 ft).

**Nevado Tocllaraju**, a **MOUNTAIN** range in Peru.

**Tschierva Valley,** glacier valley near Piz Bernina, Switzerland

*"Aulin Saleki"*, a Soviet-era climber, PERSON

**Guido Lammer,** Austrian alpinist, 1863–1945, pioneer of ice climbing

The **Eiger** is a 3,967-metre (13,015 ft) **mountain** of the Bernese Alps, overlooking Grindelwald and Lauterbrunnen in the Bernese Oberland of Switzerland

**Tyrol** is a historical region in the Alps, primarily in Austria and northern Italy. It includes North Tyrol and South Tyrol. Tyrol is also the name of an Austrian federal state, with Innsbruck as its capital CITY. It's a large area encompassing both mountainous terrain and various cities, including Innsbruck, Kufstein, and Bolzano/Bozen. Labeled as **GPE**

The Königspitze is a **mountain** of the Ortler Alps on the border between South Tyrol and the Province of Sondrio (Lombardy), Italy.

The Sentinel Range (also spells as Sentinelle Range) is a major mountain range situated northward of Minnesota Glacier and forming the northern half of the Ellsworth Mountains in Antarctica.

**Charmoz** refers to a specific mountain or range of **mountain**s, more precisely, "Les Grands Charmoz" and "Petits Charmoz," both located in the Mont Blanc massif in the French Alps. "Les Grands Charmoz" is a prominent peak, with an elevation of 3,445 meters (11,302 ft), and "Petits Charmoz" is a ridge or subpeak, according to High Mountain Guides. The area is known for its beautiful scenery and challenging climbing routes, including the famous Charmoz-Grépon traverse

**Eiger Nordwand** is a north-facing wall of the Eiger **mountain**, a mountain in the Bernese Alps of Switzerland. The term "Nordwand" translates to "north face" in German, referring to the specific side of the Eiger that faces north.

1. **Terms with No Labels**

**"Direttissima"** an Italian climbing term meaning "the most direct line" up a route, not a named entityprovided.

**"col" A mountain pass (from French, commonly used in mountaineering)**

**Rangitane**, name of a ship. Our NER system typically doesn’t label ship names unless a custom VEHICLE or VESSEL tag will be added.

**"Lake Jahuaeoeha"** is very likely a misread of **Lake Jahuacocha** located inHuayhuash, Peru. It is **not named after a person**, but derived from **Quechua**, the indigenous language of the region. *Jahua* — meaning "strong" or could relate to a local plant. *Cocha* — Quechua for "lake"

**Arête**, a narrow **ridge of rock or ice** between two peaks (e.g., the *Knife Edge* on Mount Katahdin).

**Sérac**, a **tower of ice** formed by crevasses on a glacier (e.g., hazards on the Khumbu Icefall).

**Laguna Carhuacocha** (correct spelling), a lake in Peru — **GPE** is most appropriate here, as lakes are often tagged under geographic entities.

**Llamac,** a village in the Peruvian Andes, Ancash Region. Acts as a gateway to the Cordillera Huayhuash.

**Chamonix-Mont-Blanc** Valley runs from northeast to southwest, with Mont Blanc dominating the southern side. The **Chamonix** town itself is situated within this valley, along with other villages like Argentière and Les Houches.

**Cenotaph Corner,** a famous rock climb in the UK’s Snowdonia National Park. While iconic, it’s a route name, not a geographic entity under standard NER labels.

**The Karakoram Range** is located in a remote mountainous region of Central Asia, spanning parts of Pakistan, China, India, Afghanistan, and Tajikistan. It's a major part of the broader Asian high-mountain system, known for its high peaks, glaciers, and rugged terrain.

Crevasse, a very [deep](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-chinese-simplified/deep) [crack](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-chinese-simplified/crack) in the [thick](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-chinese-simplified/thick) [ice](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-chinese-simplified/ice) of a [glacier](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-chinese-simplified/glacier) (= [moving](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-chinese-simplified/moving) [mass](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-chinese-simplified/mass) of [ice](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english-chinese-simplified/ice))

**"dihedral"**: a V-shaped rock formation (common climbing feature).

**"Schrund"** A **crevasse** formed where a glacier pulls away from a rock face (German: *Bergschrund*). A key obstacle in alpine climbing. A **glacial feature**, not a named geographic/political entity.

A **Georgian couloir** refers to a steep, narrow gully or chute in the mountains of Georgia, often associated with skiing or mountaineering. Specifically, in the Caucasus Mountains in Georgia, these couloirs are features of the terrain, sometimes attracting skiers or mountaineers.

**Belvedere Glacier**, in Italy, is the Alpine glacier with the highest elevation jump, starting from the East Massif of Monte Rosa over 4,000 m a.s.l., and with an ablation area ending at ca. 1,900 m a.s.l.

The **Kuzmin Route** is a historic route on Peak Communism's Northwest Face, first climbed by a Soviet team led by A. Kuzmin in 1956. It was one of the peak's standard routes during the Soviet era.

"Snow-névé" (or **névé**), granular, partially compacted snow that forms glacial ice. A key feature in alpine and glacial terrain.

*Frasné*, a village in the Dolomites' Belluno province, Italy

**"Tonalité"** (French for "tonality" or "sound"): Likely metaphorical, referring to: The **granitic rock quality** (Bregaglia's famed for its *tonalite* rock, ideal for climbing); The **acoustic resonance** in its valleys (e.g., wind through peaks like Piz Badile).

A cordillera refers to a large system of mountain ranges, often consisting of parallel chains, like those found in the Americas (Andes) and Eurasia (Rocky Mountains, Alps). The term originates from the Spanish word "cordilla," meaning "cord" or "little rope," highlighting the network-like structure of these mountain systems.

1. **Sentences Annotation**

**"Despite our ascent of a 400-ft Vialinglese on an outcrop below the hut, we were a bit demoralised that night..."**

“Vialinglese” here is not a person’s name, but a nickname for a climbing route — and likely an informal **or colloquial name for a route**, probably coined by or for English-speaking climbers — a shortened or anglicized version of *"Via degli Inglesi"*. The absence of spacing ("Vialinglese" vs. "Via degli Inglesi") may just be a typographical or stylistic variation.

**“When we reached the vally there wasn’t the battery of microphones and TV camera we had been led to expect, but the local correspondent of Giorno did us proud.”**

“Giorno” likely refers to Il Giorno, an Italian newspaper.

**“The southernmost peak markinu the end of the Cordillera Bianca is the flaciated R.i|utuna”**

Cordillera Blanca**,** a **mountain** range in Peru, part of the Andes. Standardized spelling.

Ritipuna,a **peak** in the Cordillera Blanca. Corrected from "R.i|utuna" and "flaciated" → "glaciated."

**“the second highest peak ot l' eru is the greatest height vet imscale.l in South America, and an attraction of the 5 Tin Sin y.itiliiiul party und imiUttirs Hack row (1 to r):”**

Corrected and Interpreted Sentence:  
“The second-highest peak of the Andes is the greatest height yet unscaled in South America, and an attraction for the 1957 Sino-Soviet party and mountaineers.”

**NER Annotations:**

1. **Andes** → MOUNTAIN  
   *(Mountain range spanning South America.)*
2. **South America** → GPE  
   *(Continent as a geopolitical entity.)*
3. **1957** → DATE  
   *(Year referenced for the expedition.)*
4. **Sino-Soviet** → GPE  
   *(Refers to the geopolitical alliance between China and USSR; "Sino" = China, "Soviet" = USSR.)*

**“Kven though it had started to cloud we decided to descend the Virgin North ridge, choosing the sätest path between the delicate cornices on our lett (one ot these vanished quite alarmingly when tested trom a safe position), and wmdslah on our right”**

Virgin North ridge, a named **ridge**, part of a mountain — treated as **MOUNTAIN** in this context.

**“The incredible faces in Patagonia, Alaska and the Karakoram, possibly represent the last new dimension in mountaineering.ill we confront these in the spirit of C' assin on the Grandes Jorasses, Joe Brown on his climbs, and C' houinard and Herbert on the Muir Wall?”**

1. **Patagonia → GPE** (Geopolitical region spanning Chile/Argentina.)
2. **Alaska → GPE** (U.S. state, geopolitical entity.)
3. **Karakoram → MOUNTAIN** (Mountain range spanning Pakistan/India/China.)
4. **Grandes Jorasses → MOUNTAIN** (Iconic peak in the Mont Blanc Massif, Alps.)
5. **Joe Brown → PERSON** (Legendary British climber, pioneer of trad climbing.)
6. **Cassin → PERSON** (Riccardo Cassin, Italian mountaineer who established classic routes.)
7. **Chouinard → PERSON** (Yvon Chouinard, founder of Patagonia Inc. and climbing innovator.)
8. **Herbert → PERSON** (Likely Tom Herbert, American climber known for big-wall ascents.)
9. **Muir Wall → *[Unannotated - climbing route]*** (Famous route on El Capitan, Yosemite. Requires custom ROUTE tag.)

**“Being of the Yosemite mould we had rather strangely brought sixty rock pitons and ten pickets”**

Yosemite refers to Yosemite National Park, California, USA. Labeled as GPE (Geo-Political Entity) due to its protected status and administrative boundaries.

**“Kasparck, l lunruh 1 larrtr Stösser lumsclt perished in 19^ on 1 ' ' 1 Morgenhorn m tlie liernese Oberland”**

1. **Kasparck → PERSON** (likely *Kasparck* or *Kasparek*, as in Heinrich Kasparek, 1910–1954, Eiger Nordwand pioneer)
2. **Stösser → PERSON**(possibly *Franz Stösser*, Austrian climber active 1930s)
3. **Morgenhorn → MOUNTAIN**(3,627m peak in Bernese Oberland, Switzerland)
4. **Bernese Oberland → MOUNTAIN** (subrange of Swiss Alps)
5. **19^ → DATE**(corrected to *1930s*, based on climbers' era)