

General Loris Melikoff, then Governor of Ciscaucasia, who afterwards played a conspicuous part in Russian history as a Liberal Prime Minister at Petrograd. He was the only official who rendered us practical assistance in our mountain wanderings. But I would not suggest that the failure elsewhere was due to any want of good will; it arose rather from the novelty of the demand made and the difficulty felt in appreciating the aims of a party of mountaineers.

To conclude: I went to the Caucasus because I lack the patience and perseverance that make the perfect mountaineer. In a phrase attributed to the sage of Grindelwald, I have habitually 'dissipated my energies and led a mis-spent life.' There is hardly a single Alpine group, unless perhaps the Bernina, of which I have a complete and exhaustive knowledge. There is no peak which I have climbed by every possible route. A desire for change, for fresh experiences and sensations, for new things, has carried me into many outlandish places. The first field for such adventure to offer itself to me was the Caucasus. I cannot too strongly recommend the rising generation to follow in my footsteps. After the war Englishmen will be welcome. The Suanetian princes and the chieftains of Urusbieh both expressed not long ago their hope to see more of my countrymen, with, in one case, the significant addition 'but we do not want any Germans!' They invited me to come back myself—if I was not too old.' But for the outbreak of the European War I should have accepted the invitation and been in the Western Caucasus in the second week of August in the summer of 1914. I hope still to return there.

THE SECOND EXPEDITION TO THE CAUCASUS.

AN itinerary of the expedition to the Caucasus in 1874 appears on pp. 100–103 of volume vii. of the *ALPINE JOURNAL*, and a detailed account of the whole tour is given in 'The Frosty Caucasus,' by Mr. F. C. Grove, so it will not be necessary for me to recapitulate them here. The party consisted of Mr. A. W. Moore, the originator and general manager of the expedition, who brought to its use his earlier experiences in 1868, Mr. Horace Walker, Mr. F. C. Grove, and myself. We took with us Peter Knubel of St. Niklaus, who still survives at a very advanced age, and we were joined at Poti by the invaluable



THE SECOND EXPEDITION TO THE CAUCASUS,
1874.

F. C. GROVE. H. WALKER. A. W. MOORE. F. GARDINER.

(From a contemporary photograph taken at Odessa.)

Bakwa Pipia, who had accompanied Mr. Freshfield's expedition in 1868, and acted as our interpreter and cook. Bakwa Pipia disappeared after the Russo-Turkish War of 1877 and my dear travelling companions have, alas! all joined the 'great majority.' I was much younger than the rest of the party, and I was immensely flattered when Moore (who was one of my A.C. godfathers) suggested that I should join them. Moore was one of the finest mountaineers, explorers, and organisers that ever lived; his observations and records are remarkable for their clearness and accuracy; he took most of the hard work and organisation of the expedition upon himself. Horace Walker, whom I have known all my life, was a worthy second to Moore in all matters connected with the expedition, and Grove, with his breezy good nature and great wit, kept us cheerful and hopeful, often under rather depressing circumstances. The literary qualities of his book, 'The Frosty Caucasus,' led to its being translated into French. I cannot speak too highly of the great courtesy we received from the Russian authorities, who everywhere did all in their power to help us on our way. The entire journey from Kutais to Sukhum Kaleh was made on foot.

Unfortunately the weather was abominable, except for a few days at Urusbieh, where we made the ascent of Tau Sultra, 12,800 feet, and the western peak of Elbruz, 18,526 feet. We crossed the main chain twice and crossed several lateral passes, mostly in bad weather, and finally reached Sukhum Kaleh by the valley of the Kodor, where unfortunately all the party contracted fever and ague, from the effects of which I believe Moore never completely recovered. When we were at Tifis Moore had arranged with two Russian officers, Messrs. Kwitka and Bernoff, to join us in an attempt on Elbruz, and they were to be at Urusbieh at a given date. They were behind the date appointed, and we were actually at our bivouac when a messenger arrived from them, and although they had not kept their appointment, Moore, with his usual self-denial, decided to wait for them. He, however, insisted that Walker, Grove, and myself should continue the expedition as arranged, which we accordingly did. We reached the western and presumably higher summit at 10.40, having left our bivouac, 11,800 feet, at 1 A.M.

Just before arriving at the summit Knubel asked who should go first, and both my companions said 'Oh, let the young one go first,' so I was allowed to be the first to stand on the highest summit of Elbruz.

On our return to our bivouac we found Messrs. Kwitka and Bernoff had arrived, and they started with Moore next day for the ascent, but the weather became so bad that at a height of 15,000 feet they had to abandon the expedition.

While in the mountains we had constant trouble with the porters, and difficulty in obtaining food, which consisted mainly of boiled mutton and unleavened bread, and what we should have done without Bakwa Pipia I do not know, for he was a fairly good cook and spoke many languages, including French of sorts, which was our medium of communication.

Bakwa Pipia left us at Sukhum Kaleh, and the rest of the party proceeded to Odessa; from there Moore and Grove returned to London *via* Berlin; H. Walker and I took steamer for Constantinople, and we returned home *via* Athens, the Ionian Islands, and Italy.

FREDERICK GARDINER.

A FURTHER LIST OF PEAKS ASCENDED IN THE CENTRAL CAUCASUS IN 1912, 1913, 1914, AND 1915.¹

Compiled by HAROLD RAEUBEN.

Date.	Name.	Height in feet.	Ascended by	District.
1912.	Nameless Peak, ca.	14,400	Max Winkler, W. Gruber, A. Lechner, A. Thal	Adyr-su
1912.	Kentshat	13,681	R. Wandel	"
1912.	Lagau	13,531	Oskar Schuster, W. Fischer	Adai
1912.	Nameless point	12,389	and H. Renner	Tepli
1912.	Kalper ²	12,467	"	Adai
1913.	Tur Khokh, ca.	13,500	W. G. Johns, W. N. Ling	"
1913.	Ullargh	14,085	Rembert Martinson	"
1913.	Saramag ³	13,790	Harold Raeburn & J. R. Young	"
1913.	Mamison Shoulder, ca.	13,800	"	"
1913.	Tshantshakhi, ca.	14,500	"	"
1913.	Nuamkuam, ca.	14,200	"	Shkara
1914.	Balik-su-bash	12,859	M. S. Golubev and party	Elbrus
1914.	Mokal-Tau	12,753	"	"
1914.	Kagem Bash	13,163	"	"
1914.	Klumkol Bash	13,625	"	Adyr-su
1914.	Gidao Tau	13,668	"	Ukiu
1914.	Kurmitshi ⁴	13,314	C. Egger and Miescher	Adyl-su
1914.	Andirtshi	12,838	"	"
1914.	Jantugan	13,139	"	"
1914.	Bashkara	13,543	"	"

¹ See *A.J.* xxvi. 96.

² Probably previously ascended by hunters.

³ Ascended by Russian surveyors.

⁴ Ascended by a Russian in 1908.