

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.

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Date.	Name.	Height in feet.	Ascended by	District.
1914.	Gadil	13,514	C. Egger and Miescher	Adyl-su
1914.	Tiutiubash	14,475	"	Adyr-su
1914.	Jailik	14,875	"	"
1914.	Dombai Ulgen ⁵	13,256	Drs. Schuster and Fischer	Klukhor
1914.	Sufrudsho		"	"
1914.	Bubis Khokh	14,874	R. Martinson	Adai
1914.	Vologata, ca.	13,700	Harold Raeburn	"
1914.	Karagom East	14,805	R. C. Richards and	"
1914.	Laboda	14,169	H. Scott Tucker	Laboda
1915.	'Shourovski' Tau, ca.	14,100	M. S. Golubev	Ushba

With reference to the previous list ('A.J.' xxvi. 96) compiled by Mr. H. Woolley, the first ascent of Adai Khokh was actually six years later than the given date, and was effected by Messrs. Holder and Cockin with Ulrich Almer. In 1884 M. de Déchy with Alex. Burgener and P. J. Ruppen ascended Mamison Khokh or 'The Curtain,' ca. 14,250.⁶

In 1903 one of Mr. W. R. Rickmer's parties ascended the striking peak which they called Tschatuin Tau 4963 m. It is the northern neighbour of Ushba and is better described as Mestia Tau 14,311 ft. The peak climbed by Signori Sella and Gallo in 1896, and called by them Skatikom Khokh, ca. 14,000 ft., is not the peak now called Skatikom (14 602 ft.), but a much lower summit (about 13,300 ft. by eye measurement). Sella's peak is shown in the photograph, p. 148, 'A.J.' vol. xxix. to the right and due N. of Vologata (ca. 13,700 ft.). If personal names are inadmissible (M. Afanasieff⁷ proposed 'Sella Khokh' for the peak), it should be called Saudor Khokh, as it stands at the head of the great Saudor Ridge, bounding the Karagom Valley on the east.

Note on my map of the Adai Khokh Group (*A.J.* xxix. 155). I should like to correct two errors:

(1) Bubis S.W. Peak should be much closer to N.E. Peak.

⁵ Dr. von Meck's map in *A.J.* xxii. 507 gives the height as 15,256 ft., but I am convinced this is an error for the following reasons:

(a) Dombai as usual in the Caucasus is a double peak and its W. peak is marked 13,246 ft. in von Meck's map.

(b) I saw all these western mountains right away to the Black Sea from the top of Elbrus in 1913 and had Ushba (15,409 ft.) close at hand to look down on and compare. I feel certain none came within 2000 ft. of Ushba. All looked little, ice-streaked, rocky foothills from Elburz.

⁶ Cf. Mr. Woolley's footnote, *A.J.* xxvi. 96, and particularly *A.J.* xxix. 158 *seq.*, 'The Highest Peak of the Adai Khokh Group,' by Harold Raeburn, with two maps.

⁷ Afanasieff, 100 *Kaukasus Gipfel*, 1913.

(2) Lagau ought to be E. of Kaltber at head of Khabag Glacier. It is, I think, the peak which is called Skatzi Khokh in the Tsaya Valley. It was climbed by Dr. Schuster's party in 1912. The peak marked Lagau is a good deal higher, probably 14,800 ft., and, so far as I know, unascended. It is usually called Adai Khokh in the Tsaya Valley, and both Dr. Ronchetti and myself could only get this name for it. This name is now inadmissible as the Russian survey has transferred it to the highest peak, Uilpata.

IN MEMORIAM.

SIR THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, Bt., G.C.M.G.

THE country loses in the death of Sir Fowell Buxton a distinguished public servant; the Club one of its Doyens, almost the last of that enthusiastic band of young Englishmen whose Alpine journeys are recorded in those three faded brown volumes 'Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers,'—which are a never-failing source of delight to the mountaineer of to-day. Born in 1837, Sir Fowell was elected a member of the Club in 1860, his qualification being the Col du Géant and the Weisssthor, and his sponsors Mr. (subsequently the Rt. Hon.) W. E. Forster and Mr. Hinchliff. There is no record of his having made any ascents in 1860, but his journey in 1861 is well described in a paper, 'The Col de Chermontane,' in 'P.P. and G.' ii. 273 *seq.*, the passage of which formed a new link in the 'High Level Route.'

There is one striking feature in many of these papers—written though they were mainly by men of an Alpine experience which nowadays would be considered small—and that is the breadth of observation and generally correct estimate of difficulties and danger. There is no absolute and unquestioned dependence on a guide, but a tendency to a vigorous and independent judgment. Doubtless in those far-off days the scarcity of efficient guides, of maps, of huts, brought out the climber's intelligence and grasp of the position in a way we hardly realise. Moreover, the Alpine climbers, of that period in particular, appear to have been drawn from a highly educated, vigorous, and intelligent class, compelled by circumstances, as stated, to depend in a measure on themselves, thus fostering their mountain education to an exceptional degree.

One is much inclined to think that, at one period, these Hudsons, these Smyths, these Ramsays, these Parkers, these Youngs, these Buxtons and others were within measurable distance of diverting the stream of English mountaineering from the course it eventually took and of forming a great school of guideless English climbers.