

IN MEMORIAM.

GEORGE HENRY MORSE.

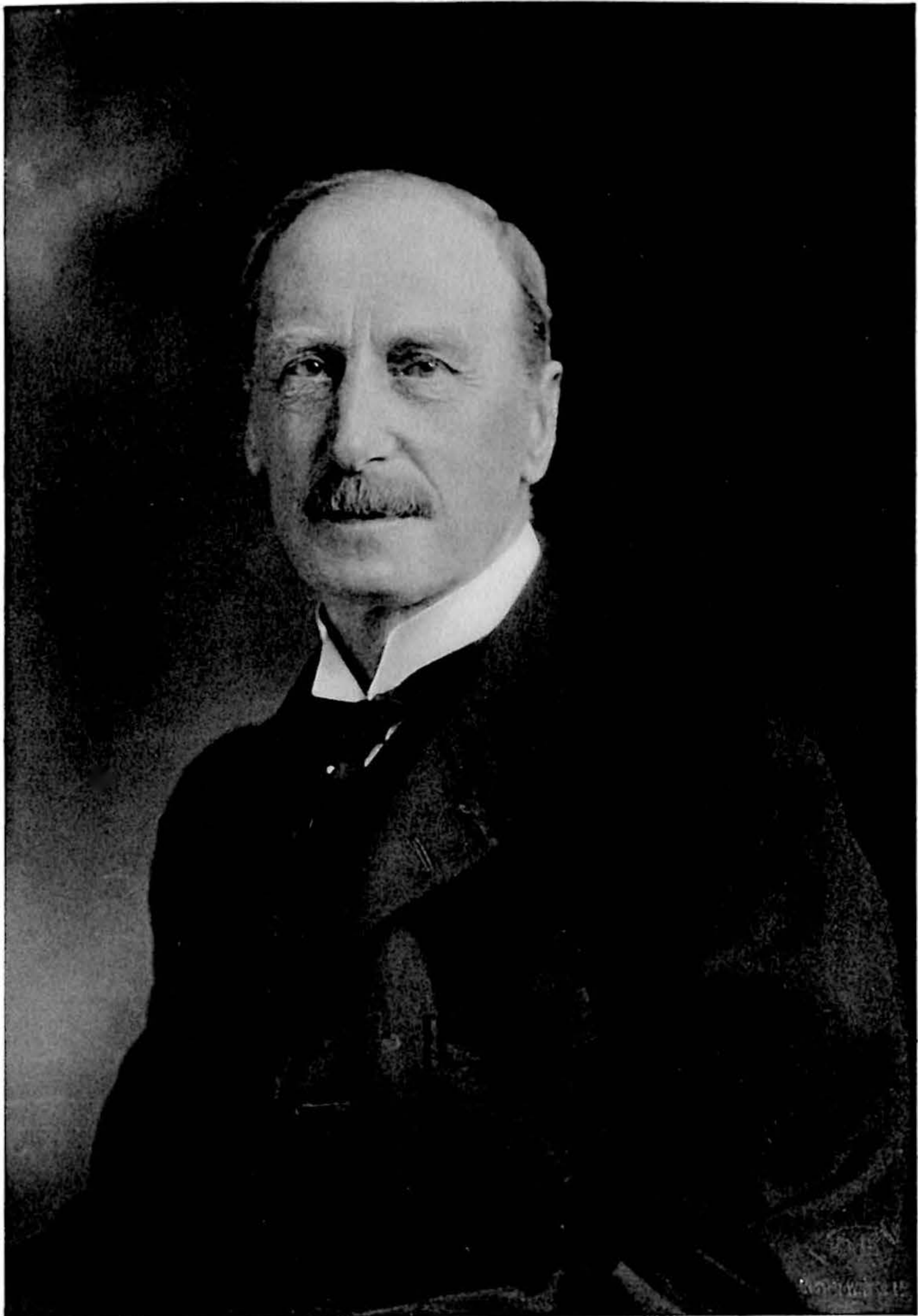
(1857-1931.)

By the death of George Morse the Club has lost an old and very distinguished member. The son of Charles Morse of Aylsham, Norfolk, himself a member of the Alpine Club from 1863 to his death in 1883, George was born on May 27, 1857, and was educated at Wellington College where he became a member of the Rugby football XV. From there he entered the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, becoming the second man of his year. He did not, however, proceed with his intended career as about this time his eldest brother retired from Messrs. Steward & Patteson's Brewery at Norwich, in which his family had considerable interests, and at their request he entered the Brewery in the year 1878. He soon took a very active part in the management and was Chairman for the last fifteen years of his life.

Apart from his work in the brewery his activities at Norwich were very great. He served as Councillor and Alderman of the Norwich City Council for thirty-five years, being Mayor in the year 1898-99. He again served as Lord Mayor in 1922-23 and was knighted on his retirement for political and public services. He was Leader and Chairman of the Conservative Party in Norwich for sixteen years. Morse was also a Director of the Norwich Union Fire and Life Offices for many years, becoming President in 1929. He was interested and took a large part in the affairs of a great number of local organisations in the City and also in the village of Thorpe St. Andrew where he lived. How these activities were appreciated is shown by the warm tributes paid to his services by the local press at the time of his death, even by his political opponents.

As a mountaineer Morse must be classed in the very first rank, not only was he a very fine rock climber but very few men had his knowledge of ice work. Anyone who had the good fortune to be with him and see him lead down a difficult icefall in thick weather can testify to his skill. With the quiet assurance which only the best guides possess in such circumstances, he commanded the complete confidence of the party of which he was leader. Perhaps the best testimony to his climbing powers was given in a remark made to his wife by Ulrich Almer. On her asking if he considered it safe for her husband to undertake guideless climbing, Ulrich replied: 'Oh bien! Il en sait autant que nous.'

In addition to this he was the most delightful and unselfish climbing companion, always ready and anxious to fall in with the



George W. Moore

(1857-1931)

wishes of others as to the ascent in prospect, even when it entailed a climb he had accomplished already more than once.

He was a very fast goer, as is shown by the records of many of his expeditions. He was best known, perhaps, as an exponent of guideless climbing at a time when but very little of such work was undertaken. The fine work accomplished by him, mostly with Ellis Carr, Wicks and Wilson, will be remembered by many of the older members of the Club. Among many such expeditions may be mentioned his first ascent of the Pic Sans Nom (Aiguille Verte), with Carr and Wicks, after trying it unsuccessfully on three previous occasions with Ulrich and Hans Almer.

His climbs are far too numerous for individual mention. Between the years 1884 and 1923 he climbed 74 great peaks, repeating 36 ascents of some of these and crossing 57 Passes.

The following are some of his principal ascents:—

- 1884 Balmhorn, Beichgrat, Allalinhorn, and Breithorn.
- 1885 Eiger, Wetterhorn, Mönch, Finsteraarhorn, Stralhorn and Adler Pass, Monte Rosa, and Rothhorn.
- 1886 Wetterhorn (Rosenlauri to Grindelwald), Schreckhorn, Gspaltenhorn, Jungfrauoch, Matterhorn, Trift and Moming Passes.
- 1887 Aiguille Verte, Blaitière, Grand Dru, Gabelhorn, Weisshorn, Matterhorn (Breuil to Zermatt), Rimpfischhorn, Dent Blanche, and Finsteraarhorn (S.-N. traverse).
- 1888 Brèche de la Meije, Fifre, Les Écrins, La Meije, and Mont Blanc from Aiguilles Grises hut.
- 1889 Strahlegg Pass, Silberhorn and Jungfrau (from the Guggi to the Bergli hut), Lauterbrunnen-Breithorn, Bietschhorn, Col des Hirondelles, Aiguille du Géant, Petit Dru, Charmoz, and Grépon (this was the occasion when the ascent was made by the very difficult slabs¹ to the left of the 'Mummery' chimney). He also again climbed the Grands Charmoz with Wicks and Henderson.
- 1890 Aiguille des Grands Montets, Moine (by W. face), Les Périades, Pic Sans Nom, and Charmoz (N.-S. traverse).
- 1891 Grande Aiguille, Col de la Temple, Col de la Coste Rouge, Le Plaret, La Meije, Les Écrins, Aiguille du Triolet, and Petit Dru.
- 1892 Col du Chardonnet-Fenêtre de Saleinaz, Southern Aiguille du Tour and back by Col du Tour to Argentière, Aiguille de Talèfre, and Grépon.
- 1893 Tresenta, Eastern Levanna, Punta del Broglio, Grand Paradis (descent by Col de l'Abeille), Aiguille Noire de Péteret, Grivola, Aiguille d'Argentière (first ascent by the arête leading from the Col du Tour Noir), Grépon (S.-N. traverse), and Charmoz (S.-N. traverse).

¹ These slabs are now known as the 'Plaques Morse,' see *Vallot*, i.

- 1894 Grépon (from 'C.P.'), Grépon (S.-N. traverse), and Mont Mallet.
- 1895 Tour Noir, Chardonnet, and Mont Blanc (from Grands Mulets and down to Montenvers *via* Mont Maudit and Mont Blanc du Tacul).
- 1897 Wetterhorn, Oberaarhorn, and Engelhoerner.
- 1898 Aiguille du Midi, Aiguille du Plan, Les Courtes, and La Nonne.
- 1899 Rothhorn, Monte Rosa, New Weissthor, and Matterhorn.
- 1904 Ortler.
- 1905 Aiguille Verte and Dent du Requin.
- 1910 Gabelhorn and Col d'Hérens.
- 1914 Charmoz and Aiguille de l'Évêque.
- 1920 Trifhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Rothhorn, Furggenrat, and Matterhorn.
- 1921 Cima di Jazzi, Wellenkuppe, Rimpfischhorn, Rothhorn, Dent Blanche, Ober Gabelhorn, and Matterhorn (traverse, Belvedere to Col du Lion and back to Zermatt over Furggenjoch in one day).
- 1922 Grépon, Trifhorn, Weisshorn, and Col Durand.
- 1923 La Nonne and Requin.

The records for the year 1921 are very remarkable for a man who was then in his sixty-fifth year, especially the traverse of the Matterhorn. Morse left the Belvedere Inn at 2 A.M., arriving at the summit at 6.30. Leaving there at 6.45, he arrived at the hut above the Col du Lion at 10.50. He left there at 11.55 and traversing round the peak reached the Furggenjoch at 3.45 and Zermatt at 7.30 P.M.

Fine climber though he was, Morse's principal characteristic was love of the Alps. He considered the only form of holiday was a visit to the mountains. Even when no longer able to undertake big expeditions he would still view his old haunts, feeling himself quite happy to be among them again. He never tried to break records, while his modesty as to his achievements was well known to his friends. At the Meeting of the Club shortly after his death, General Bruce mentioned that, on going recently to Norwich to speak at a political meeting, he found that Morse's fellow-townsmen were ignorant of his mountaineering distinctions. Morse was elected a member of the Club in 1887, serving on the Committee from 1892 to 1894. He was elected Vice-President in 1913 and President in 1926. No man was more devoted to the interests of the Club and, notwithstanding the distance from London at which he lived and his multifarious engagements at Norwich, I believe that he attended every Committee and General Meeting at the Club during his term of office.

He married, in 1893, the daughter of our former Vice-President, Henry Pasteur, and had three sons and one daughter. His youngest son was killed in the European war. The eldest has followed his



MONTENVERS, AUGUST 9, 1893.

Standing : DE FONBLANQUE, STUTFIELD, LADY MORSE, BRIGG, BERNEY, MR. BEAUCLERK, KESTEVEN, WICKS, KLUCKER, MORSE, D. MAQUIGNAZ.

Seated : MARSHALL, LADY TWIGG, LEITH, ALFRED SIMOND, MRS. BEAUCLERK, MISS MARY PASTEUR, WILSON.

[To face p. 336.]



G. H. MORSE AND EMILE REY ON COL DU GÉANT, 1894.

father in the Brewery. His second son, Francis John, is a member of the Club, thus completing three generations in the family. His daughter, now married, was his companion on many of the expeditions accomplished from 1920 onwards. He died on April 1, 1931, after a prolonged illness, during which he endeavoured to carry on all his interests until close to the end. For those who, like myself, have enjoyed the privilege of his friendship for 40 years, it is difficult to adequately express our loss, since no one who knew him well could fail to appreciate his charm. A great gentleman in the best sense of the word, kind and charitable in all his thoughts, I never remember anyone being criticised in his presence without Morse being able to find some redeeming feature worthy of mention.

His death will leave a gap in many lives.

T. L. KESTEVEN.

I am asked to add something to Mr. Kesteven's memoir and appreciation of our mutual friend, Sir George Morse. There is not much that I can add. Yet, could I succeed in conveying even the sketchiest view of his personality, I should be glad; for, while he inspired the highest degree of affection and admiration among those who knew him well, to many he remained an enigma. So little was he generally known in the Club that when he was made President there were many members who must have seen him often at the meetings and to whom his reputation and record were well known, but who never identified him, and did not even know him by sight. This was his fault—if fault it can be called. He was modest and he was shy, and he had no idea that he was universally regarded as one of the shining lights of mountaineering. Yet, had he known this, it would have made him shyer than ever. He was, I have been told, as surprised as he was pleased when the Committee nominated and the Club enthusiastically endorsed his call to the Presidency. As President he was always approachable and always genial. Yet it is doubtful if he made many new friends. Farrar made life-long friends at a dinner party, or in the course of a day or two's acquaintance in an Alpine Valley, or at a hut, and his friends were legion. In his Alpine circle Morse's friends were comparatively few. It took a long time to know him well and *vice versa*.

I first met him in the Alps round about 1890, when he was climbing with Ulrich and Hans Almer. He learned in a good school. Morse and Wicks were already fast friends, and I made a few guideless expeditions with them before, in 1893, they invited me to be the third in a five weeks guideless campaign. We made, I think, fifteen expeditions in the Graians and in the Mt. Blanc group.

In addition to the Alps, Morse and I were together many times in Scotland, Cumberland, and Wales, and once we spent a week alone together in an otherwise deserted Wastdale. I got to know him very well, and to appreciate his sound judgment on men and manners

and on literary style and achievement, and to love his engaging lisp and his quaint humour.

On the mountains I had ample opportunity for observing his methods and his qualities. He was a born guide. His judgment and ability, both in selecting and in following a route, were almost faultless. As a rock climber he was hardly to be excelled; his knowledge of snow and ice was profound, and, while his daring is attested by his achievements, perhaps caution was his most individual characteristic. He took no risks that could be provided against: he never assumed that someone might not slip; that the snow held no surprises; or that, on an innocent-looking slope of *névé*, there would be no hidden crevasses. Like Klucker, I do not think he ever had both feet in the same crevasse at the same time.

Morse had learned largely from Ulrich Almer, with whom I have also climbed a good deal. Both of them were very fast climbers, and they both, like Wicks, *started* fast. I had begun with the older, the first, school of Oberland guides with whom the slow start was a canon, and I have always rather liked the system. I was amazed at the pace that Wicks and Morse set in 1893, but I managed to keep up, and on my day for leading (we took turns), I tried to go one better. But they were always on my heels. I learned as much from them as I had learned from any guide, and I had climbed with some of the best. Though it is a heresy to suggest it, George Morse was, in my opinion, one of the very best guides of his day. And he was one of the best companions.

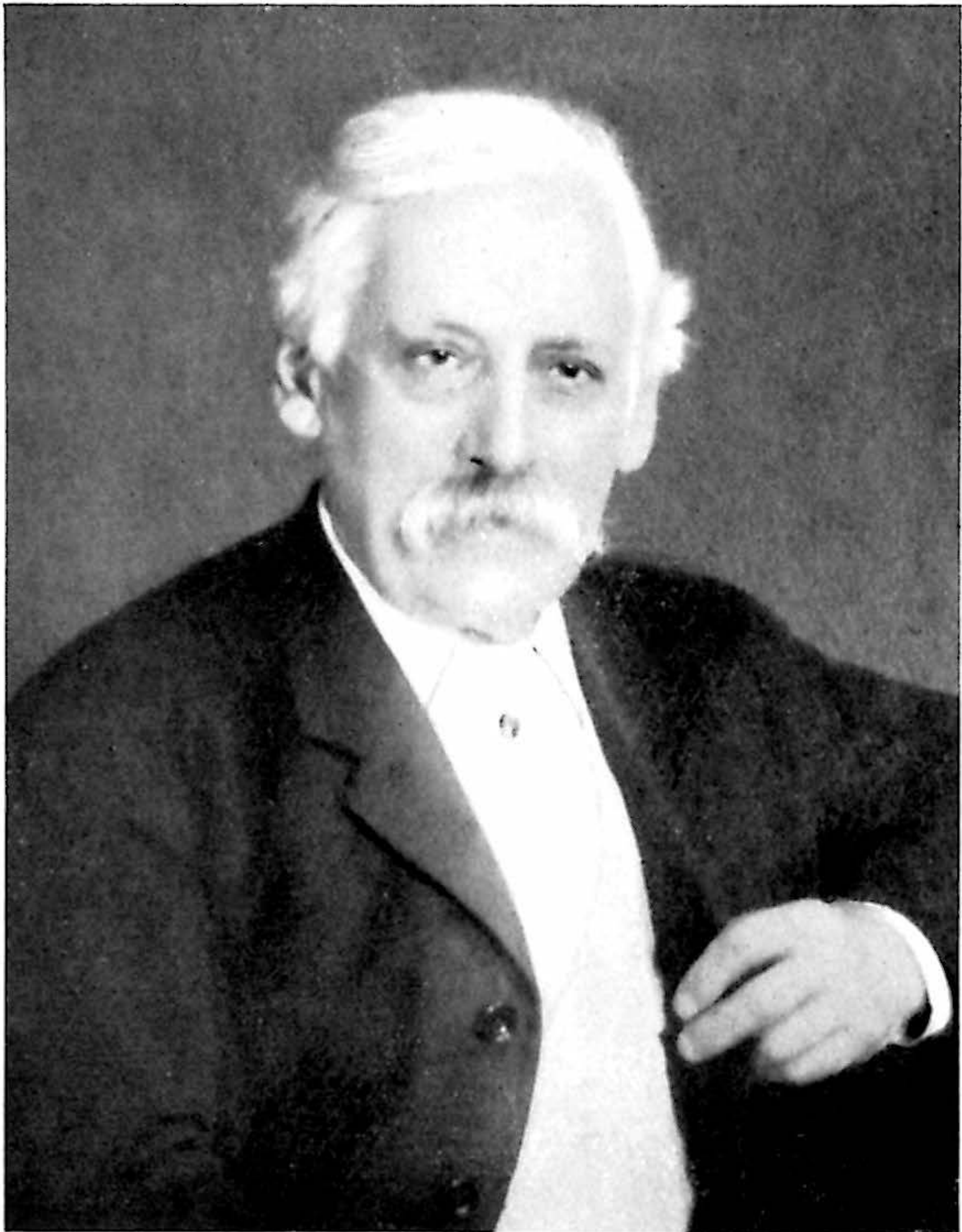
Those days on the mountains, those nights in little inns and huts, were forty years ago. They seem but yesterday. Many of the incidents are indelible memories, and they are irrevocably linked with reminiscences of two of my life-long friends. Among these memories, besides Morse's sterling qualities, there remain his kindly ways, his lisp and rather droning voice, his subtle humour, engaging smile, and accompanying twinkle. These last are perhaps the characteristics that linger longest, and which bring a happy reflection to the faces of those who think or talk about George Morse.

C. W.

DENISON WILLIAM ALLPORT.

(1844-1931.)

By the passing of Denison William Allport on April 16 last, within a week of his eighty-seventh birthday, the Club has lost one of its very oldest members. Though elected as long ago as February 2, 1875, Allport had been prevented by circumstances from taking any active part in the affairs of the Club for a good many years, and he was in consequence almost unknown to the present generation of members. His interest in Alpine achievement and his pride in his membership remained unabated.



DENISON WILLIAM ALLPORT. 1844-1931.

Though born and brought up in London, he early discovered the fascination of the mountains—a fascination which seems to have been induced by a visit to Wales, when little more than a boy. On this occasion he climbed Snowdon in exceedingly bad weather, losing his way and spending the night on the mountain and only reaching safety with great difficulty and some measure of that ‘luck’ which stood him in good stead on many later adventures. Shortly afterwards he made his first trip to Switzerland, and for the next twenty years of his life lost few opportunities of measuring his skill and endurance against the mountains. Though defeated by bad weather in the case of the Matterhorn, he climbed Mont Blanc and a good many of the lesser peaks. (In the *JOURNAL*, Vol. 34, 251–7, is to be found an account which he contributed of an ascent of the Finsteraarhorn some fifty years earlier.)

Always delighting in foreign travel, Allport varied his Swiss holidays with visits to Norway at a time when that country was still little known to the bulk of English people, to Spain and to Italy, while in later life he made several voyages to Northern Europe and to the Mediterranean.

Intensely active and vigorous in mind and body, he took an immense joy in all the varied interests of life, though his predilections were for the realms of literature and history, and for over fifty years he devoted much time and energy to the delivery of lectures to schools and colleges and literary institutions. Being possessed in a marked degree of the command of language, a voice of singular flexibility and charm, and of a remarkable memory, Allport succeeded in impressing his personality and the ideals which informed and underlay all his utterances upon all who heard him.

His ready sympathy, unaffected good-nature and simple kindness endeared him to a very large circle of friends—among whom of course he was proud to have numbered at one time or another many mountaineers, such as Edward Whymper, and among his cherished books on Alpine subjects are several inscribed to him by that stalwart of an earlier generation.

In early manhood, Allport was no mean athlete and excelled as a runner, swimmer and long distance walker, while quite late in life he took up with eagerness both golf and cycling. To the end of his long life he retained unimpaired his health and vigour, and when at last the summons came, his passing was a fitting close to a simple and beautiful life, which seemed in its very essence to reflect something of the wonder of the ‘everlasting hills.’

D. H. A.

JOHN BRISE COLGROVE.

(1840–1931.)

THE name of John Brise Colgrove, who was born on June 1, 1840, and died on June 11, 1931, at the age of 91, will be honoured for all time in the Alpine Club.

The last survivor of the famous three 'C's,' Cawood and Cust being the other two, he will be associated always with the earliest guideless climbs. Moreover, these guideless climbs, accomplished by three steady amateurs, who had learnt their craft under first-class guides, will remain models of good and safe mountaineering.

Colgrove, so Mr. Mumm's invaluable *Alpine Club Register*, Vol. II, informs us, was educated privately and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he was captain of the Boat Club in 1868. He was Assistant-Master at Rossall 1869–1875, and Head Master of Loughborough, 1875–1893. He joined the Alpine Club in 1876, and was a member at the time of his death.

Among his principal ascents, confining ourselves mostly to guideless climbs, we may cite:—

1874. Pigne d'Arolla, an attempt on the Aiguille de la Tsa, the first passage of the Col des Douves Blanches, Cols de Bertol, de Chermontane, d'Hérens, Adler, de l'Évêque, etc., generally with A. H. Cawood and A. Cust.

1875. Galenstock.

1876. Jungfrau, Grosse Windgälle, Dössistock, Oberalpstock, first guideless ascent of the Matterhorn with Cawood and Cust,¹ July 22 ('A.J.' 8, 242–56).

1877. Col du Glacier Blanc, Mont Pelvoux, first ascent of Pic sans Nom² (with R. Pendlebury and guides). Col de la Pilatte, Les Écrins, a new descent of Pic de Belledone and the first crossing of the Col de Leschaux with Pendlebury and C. Taylor.

1878. Mont Blanc with Cawood (guideless).

1881. Watzmann, Gross Glockner, Gross Venediger, Marmolata, with P. Watson, all guideless.

Colgrove wrote the obituary notices of Cawood and Cust in 'A.J.' 29, 339–42 and 343–4, and contributed other notes.

It is much to be regretted that not one of his old friends appears to be available to add his tribute and personal impressions of a very able and much respected mountaineer.

¹ Colgrove was leader in the ascent and last man in the descent.

² An attempt to revive an absurd and rejected personal name for this peak has been made, recently, in French mountaineering circles.



J. B. Colgrove.

J. B. COLGROVE (ABOUT 1876). 1844-1931.

CHARLES CHURCHILL BRANCH.

(1866-1931.)

CHARLES CHURCHILL BRANCH, who died on February 2, 1931, at the age of 64, was the son of Charles Branch, a partner in the firm of Foster Braithwaite, Stockbrokers. His mother was a daughter of Lt.-Col. John Craigie, of the Bengal Army. He was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1891. In 1910 he married Mary Bernadette, daughter of Ralph Nicholson Rawstron, of Weymouth.

Branch early developed a love of travel, and was climbing in Switzerland between 1882 and 1886, whilst still an undergraduate. He was elected to the Club in 1887. Later he transferred his interest to big-game shooting in British South Africa and India, and resigned his membership of the Club in 1914. During his climbing days he made several new ascents and new routes. In 1886, with A. Lorria, he made the first ascent of the Adlerhorn, a shoulder on the S.W. arête of the Strahlhorn. For some years he spent his summer climbing seasons in the Engadine, and in 1888 made the first ascent of the Piz Morteratsch from the Boval hut by the S. arête with Martin Schocher. This route had never been repeated in its entirety until this year, and then only in the reverse or easier direction. In 1891, with E. J. Garwood, Ernest Kingscote and the guides Martin Schocher and Anton Rauch, he made the first ascent of the Pizzo Torrone Occidentale by the N.W. arête, and in 1892 the first ascent of Piz Roseg from the Porta Roseg by the E. arête with Garwood, Schocher and Christian Zippert.

Branch was closely connected with the Boy Scout Association from its earliest days, and gave his time and his conspicuous organizing capacity to forwarding the movement.

In 1909 he became a member of the Executive Committee, and was one of the original members of the Council. He was for many years Chairman of the General Purposes Committee; during the war he acted as Deputy Chief Commissioner at Imperial Headquarters, and was in control of the Coastguard and other public services rendered by the Boy Scouts. In 1920 he received the O.B.E.

Branch was a thorough sportsman, and in his younger days he was an enthusiastic entomologist, and when his boys began to grow up he returned to this pursuit with renewed zest. He was also an excellent amateur photographer. He possessed a keen intellect, and brought a cautious and somewhat analytical mind to bear on all problems in which he interested himself. He leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter, and many friends whom he had attracted to himself by his interesting personality and his kind and generous nature.

E. J. G.

ALFRED HOLMES.

(1848-1931.)

ALFRED HOLMES, who died May 30, 1931, had been a member of the Club since 1894. He was in business in Bradford (Yorkshire) for many years, and on his retirement from active work was accustomed to spend long holidays in the Alps. Beyond a brief list of his 'first ascents,' I have not come across any notes of these, but I believe he first climbed abroad about 1884. Most of his early journeys were to Dauphiné, where he climbed for several years with a guide and porter. He climbed also at Zermatt and Chamonix, where he had accomplished most of the principal peaks, his last ascent of the Matterhorn being made when he was over sixty.

Eric Greenwood had climbed with him at Montenvers in 1889, but it was in 1891 that my brother, W. A. Brigg, and myself were introduced by him to rock-climbing at Wastdale Head. For several years we were often there together.

In 1894, 1895 and 1897 the four of us made three good guideless trips in the Pennine Alps, including the traverse of Mont Blanc from Courmayeur by the Bionnassay arête, and the traverse of Monte Rosa from the Gnifetti hut by the rock rib running to the Dufourspitze from the Grenz Glacier.

In 1899 my brother and I were with Holmes and Mazzuchi in the Graians and climbed, besides other peaks, the Bessanese and the Levanna.

Holmes continued to climb down to 1914. He was a remarkably neat and agile mover both on rock and snow, and very careful. In his forty years of climbing he never had an accident.

But he is best remembered by the Club for his photographic work. In his expeditions with guides he always took a half-plate camera with glass plates, and he has left a large collection of fine negatives. These he has bequeathed to the Club, and he gave fine enlargements of his works to the Library of Keighley, his native town. His collection of photographs was frequently drawn upon for the illustration of 'climbing' articles in the Press; some of them appear in a mountaineering book by the present Pope. I need not remind members how frequently he exhibited at our annual Photographic Exhibition.

The following are among his 'first ascents':—

PIC D'OLAN. N. Summit, 'Coolidge's Peak,' 3578 m. July 22, 1891. From the south. Up to 1891 this notch had only been reached after passing over the S. and Central Summits, but in that year a new and direct route was twice taken which is certainly the best discovered up the peak and the route of the future. With Maximin Gaspard and Joseph Turc.

PIC DE CLOUZIS. 3467 m. July 27, 1891. This is the highest



ALFRED HOLMES. 1848-1931.

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of three summits, the two others rising to its E. With Maximin Gaspard and Joseph Turc.

CRÊTE DES BŒUFS ROUGES. W. Central Summit, 3358 m. July 9, 1892. This is the fine rocky point marked 3367 m. on the French Government map. [From the Sélé Glacier.] With J. B. and H. Rodier.

PIC DES SOUFFLES. E. Summit, *ca.* 3079 m. July 28, 1890. With M. Édouard Mieg, Basil Andenmatten, Maximin Gaspard, J. B. and H. Rodier.

VAXIVIER. E. Summit, 3295 m. July 22, 1890. With Maximin Gaspard and Basil Andenmatten.

PETIT PIC SANS NOM. 3588 m. July 12, 1892. With J. B. and H. Rodier.

PIC DU GLACIER CARRÉ. 3860 m. July 24, 1890. With Maximin Gaspard and Basil Andenmatten.

PIC DE TURBAT. 3031 m. July 17, 1891. With Maximin Gaspard and Joseph Turc.

AIGUILLE FORBES. 3549 m. In 1894.

The above are from notes left by Holmes himself.

J. J. B.

HENRY JAMES HEARD.

(1857–1931.)

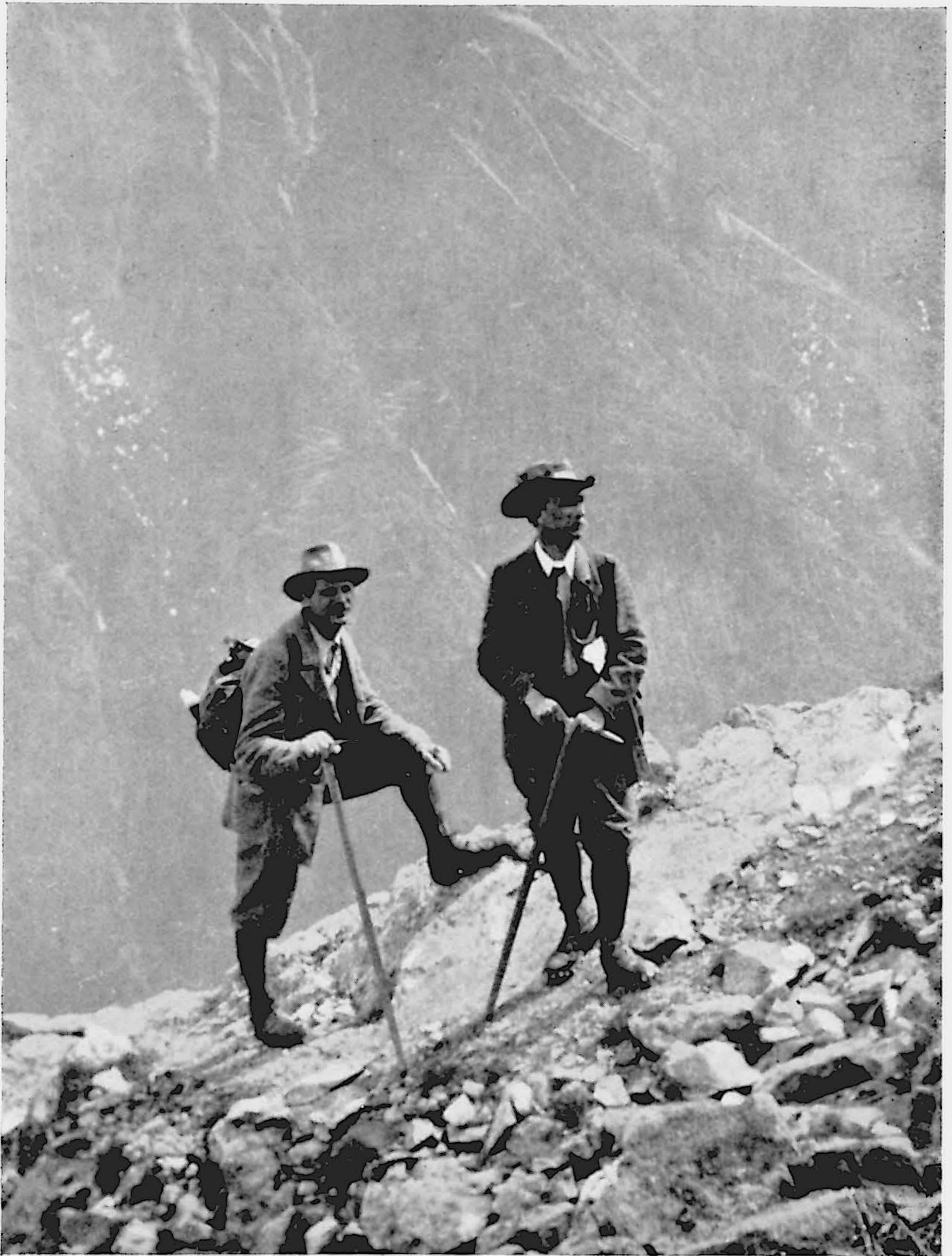
By the death of Henry James Heard, at Bath on February 14, the Club has lost a loyal and devoted member and a true lover of the mountains, and some of us have said 'good-bye' to one of the best of friends and comrades.

As the sole survivor of a party of five, who for many succeeding seasons climbed together in the Alps, I am grateful for this opportunity of paying a tribute to the memory of a great-hearted friend and leader.

When elected to the Club in 1894, Heard had already had many years of climbing experience, and as regularly, every succeeding year until the Great War, he added to his ever-widening experience and knowledge of mountain craft, he attained in due time to a notable position, both in the art of climbing and in his knowledge of the mountains.

In early days Dr. Andreas Fischer, then schoolmaster at Grindelwald, was of our party—a most interesting addition—and Peter Brawand of Grindelwald was second guide. E. B. Rodway and I completed the usual party, though on occasion Walter Larden would be with us. When Fischer became Professor, Brawand became leading guide, and continued for years a valued friend and guide.

Of the next generation of the same family, Sammy Brawand is



Photo, H. S. Brooke.]

H. J. HEARD AND PETER BRAWAND ABOVE ROSENLAUI.

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now a worthy successor to both the scholastic and climbing traditions of our party.

Most of Heard's climbing was done along that glorious range between Chamonix and Monte Rosa, though we visited, too, the Tödi district and other less well-known climbing centres. In later years he went more and more to the Oberland, and when failing health set a limit to feats demanding great endurance, he spent happy weeks among his beloved Eiger-Hörnli, above Grindelwald, and the Engelhörner at Rosenlauri. So long as health permitted he always paid his annual visit to the mountains.

He was a delightful comrade to climb with, always cool and sure, not easily thwarted, unselfish, and of wonderful powers of endurance. Climbing was a never-failing joy to him. As I write, I have before me the *JOURNAL* of May 1923, in which he records a climb which gave him great pleasure: 'The North-West Buttress and Traverse of the Mönch.'

He and Andreas Fischer between them had several variations of their own on well-known mountains—I well remember a good example on the occasion of a traverse of Mt. Collon.

He was always the life of our expeditions; and the mountains, and what they stand for, had a great place in his life.

Andreas Fischer died on the Aletschhorn in 1912 after a gallant fight against the fury of a snowstorm. Rodway was the next to go. Peter Brawand and Heard have now joined them, with no very great interval between.

We shall mourn our friend's bodily absence, but his spirit will still be with us whenever we re-visit the scenes of earlier strenuous days and places which remind us of some of the best hours that life has ever bestowed.

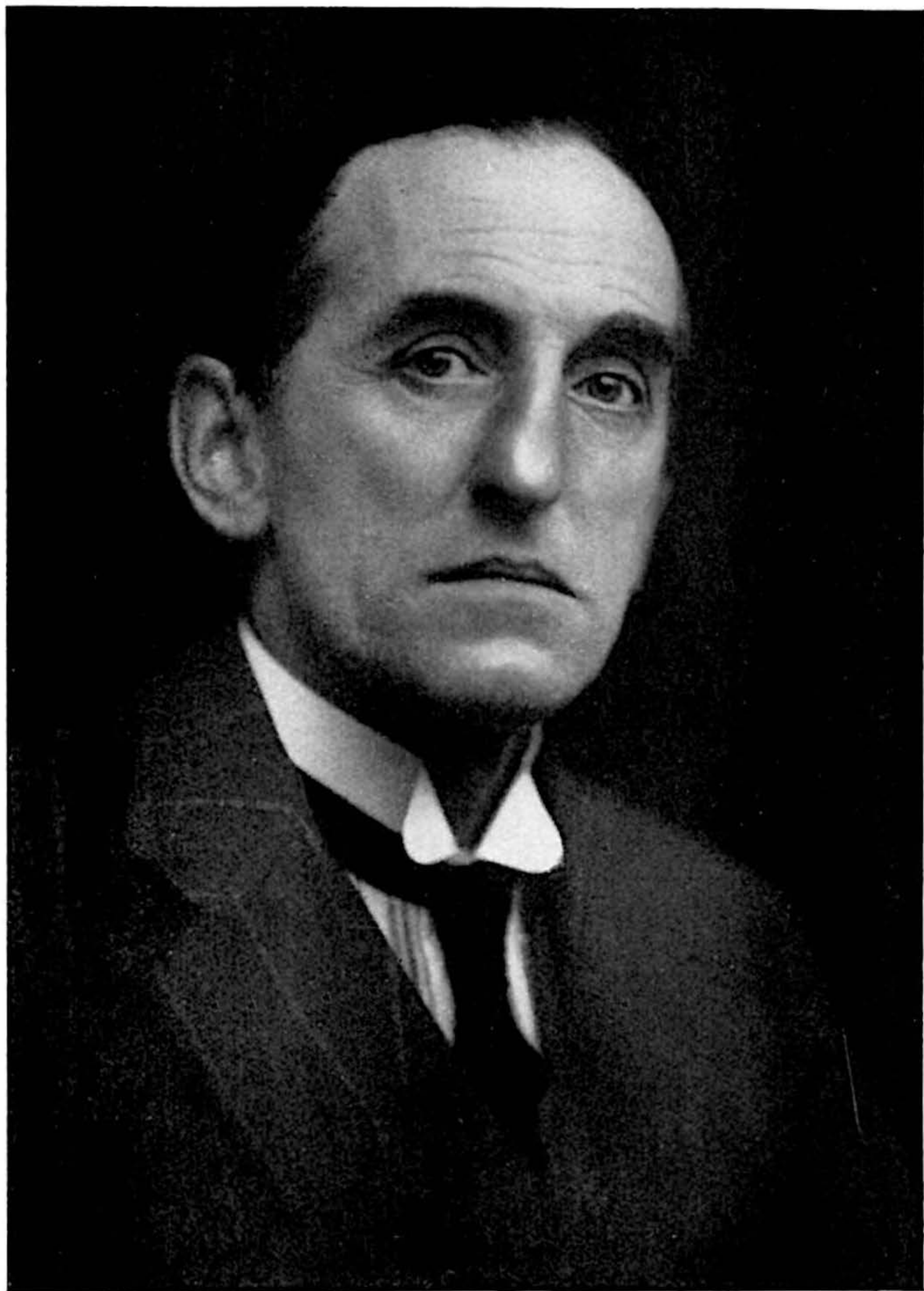
S. B.

GEORGE FRANCIS BERNEY.

(1860-1931.)

GEORGE FRANCIS BERNEY, who died after an operation on March 3, aged 71, was elected a member of the Club in 1894.

He began mountaineering late in life and his career was a short one, but he had all the makings of a first-class climber. In 1890 (his first year) he made the first ascent of the Portjengrat by the W. face, and, in the same year, the first recorded (and I believe the only) descent of the E. face of the Täschhorn, the latter performance being unpremeditated and undertaken only as a choice between three evils. In 1893 and 1894 he made a large number of the more difficult climbs at the Montenvers and Zermatt, but, after the latter year, climbed no more, other activities absorbing all his energies. His interest in mountaineering and in the Club continued unabated until the end. He never willingly missed a Meeting or a Winter dinner, and he took a very practical interest in the recent Emergency



G. F. BERNEY. 1860-1931.

Fund. His election to the Committee in December last gave him immense pleasure, but he lived to attend only two meetings of that body.

The other activities referred to above were numerous, and he became expert in many directions. But his first and last love was Rugby football, in the Councils of which he held a distinguished position. He was for many years a member of the Rugby Union Committee, and was mainly responsible for drafting the Professional Laws; he was enthusiastic for amateurism, and was one of a small group who organized the clubs at the time of the Northern secession. He was at the time of his last illness at work on the recoding of the Laws of the Game, and he had held high office in various bodies governing it.

Berney had for many years been the sole surviving member of a firm of solicitors in large practice, and in this connection held several important public appointments. In addition to his professional work and his football activities, he had many other interests, and in all he did displayed a devastating energy.

Berney was married in 1891 and leaves a widow and two daughters; his only son, a magnificent young giant who played full-back for the Harlequins and was officers' heavyweight boxing champion of his Division, was intended to be his partner and successor; but just when he became qualified the War came and he was killed in action in Palestine, after going through the Gallipoli Campaign with great distinction. Berney was broken by this tragedy, which, with overwork, combined to undermine his health.

Berney made friends everywhere, and many members of the Club will remember him with affection. To his more intimate friends his death is a very grievous loss.

A. F.

C. E. SHEA.

(1842-1931.)

By the death of C. E. Shea within a few weeks of his 89th birthday, the Club, which he joined in 1896, has lost one of its members of the older school. A lawyer by profession, he retired from his London practice quite early in life, and his leisure enabled him to pursue with enthusiasm his hobbies of horticulture, mountaineering, photography, and fishing.

As a mountaineer he was, like many of the older school, not so much a daring gymnast as an enthusiastic lover of the hills. He was perhaps more a centrist, confining his climbing to Tyrol and the Dolomites, where he sometimes climbed with another late member of our Club, Harold Spender, and Sir Llewellyn Smith.

No memoir of Charles Shea would be complete without reference to his wife, who died two years ago. She accompanied him in most of his climbs, and always gave her own account of his exploits,



C. E. SHEA. 1842-1931.

which materially differed from his and were always much less romantic and picturesque! Shea was a fisherman as well as a mountaineer, and carried his fisherman's imagination up his mountains. However severe Mrs. Shea's 'editing' may have been of Shea as a mountaineer, as a photographer, expert with the camera, he will be remembered always not only for his contributions to our Photographic Exhibition in the 'nineties, but as an exponent of the telephotographic lens as applied to pure landscape work. His article on the subject in 'A.J.' 20, 393 *et seq.* is highly technical and scientific and shows how completely he had mastered its working. The pictures accompanying the article are most interesting, showing that the telephotography of a village church clock, at a distance of two miles, has clearly portrayed the dial with sufficient definition to permit the time being seen. Another view, the Croda da Lago, Tyrol, taken from a distance of 4 miles, and yet another picture, the Monte Cristallo, taken from Cortina at a range of 5 miles, bring both masses within perhaps a quarter of a mile of the camera.

In the world of horticulture, Charles Shea had a wonderful and distinguished record, especially so with the culture of chrysanthemums and roses. He was one of the earliest raisers of chrysanthemums from his own crosses and from seeds saved in his own garden; a prominent member of the Chrysanthemum Society, he eventually became its President.

Later in life he devoted more attention to roses, and by his able management of the affairs of the National Rose Society, on the death of Dean Hole, he was elected as his successor to the Presidency of that flourishing floral society: in 1914 he was awarded the Dean Hole Memorial Medal, and again elected President as before. He served on the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society, and for many years was on one of the Floral Committees.

The overwhelming effect of his wife's death, with the infirmities of old age, confined him very much to his own beautiful home at the Elms, Foots Cray. Absorbed in gardening, his latest hobby was the cult of the Iris. When last I visited him early this year I found him in bed, feeble in body but clear in intellect. He asked me many searching questions as to the life and habits of the Iris family, but I could read in his thoughts that he would never live to see the results of his labour of love.

G. P. B.

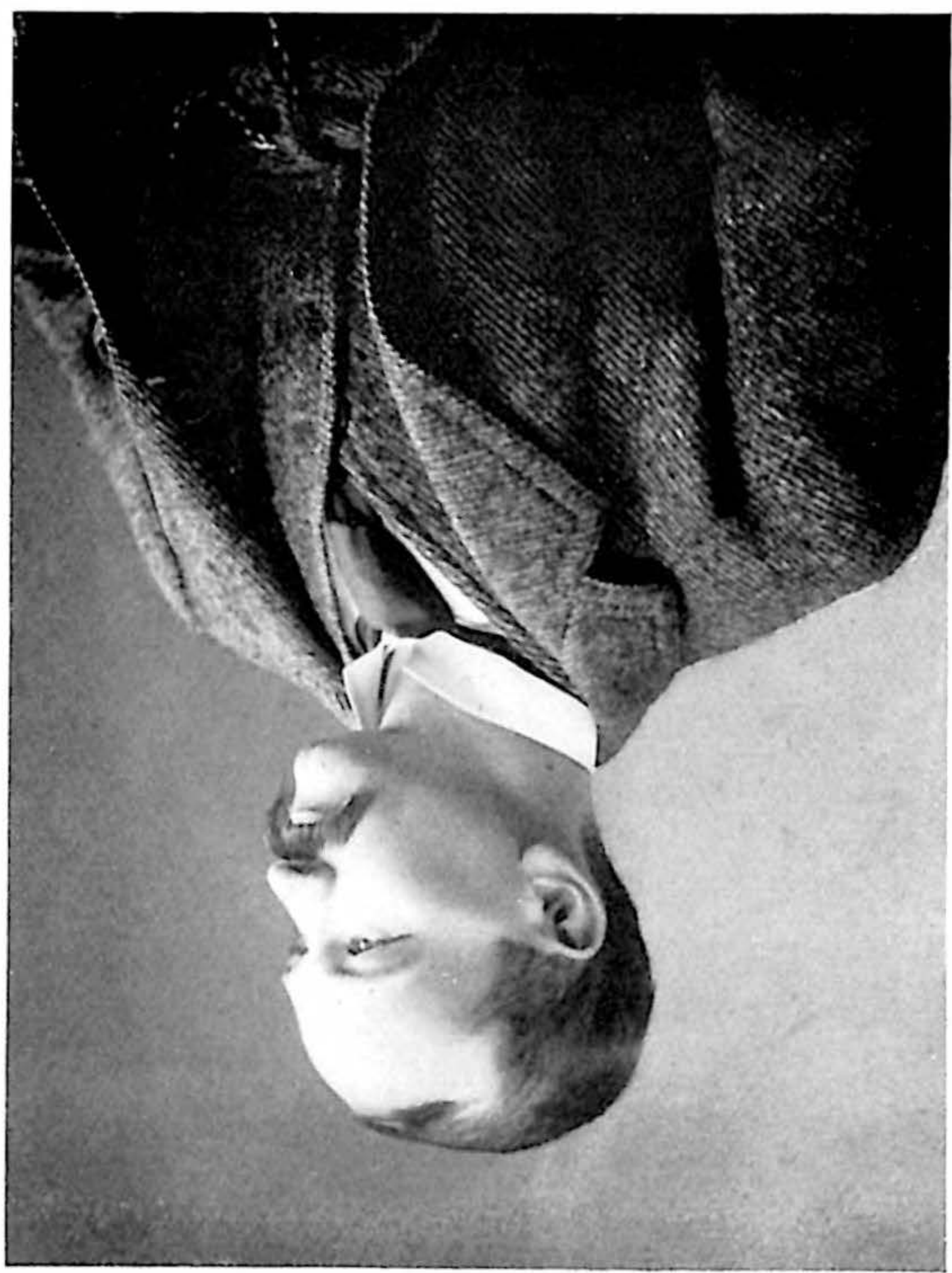
CHARLES CANDLER.

(1862-1931.)

CHARLES CANDLER, who died on June 4 after a long illness, was the second son of John Candler of Harleston, Norfolk, medical practitioner. He was educated at Heversham School and articled to

CHARLES CANDLER. 1862-1931.

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an uncle at Harleston, where, after admission as a solicitor in 1885, he worked with the firm of Hazard and Pratt until 1903, when he started a practice in London, which he continued until obliged by failing health to retire in 1929. He was from childhood severely handicapped by a defect of vision necessitating long periods of abstention from work. In 1883 he went a voyage to Australia in a sailing ship for the sake of his health, and published some interesting accounts of his experiences in various journals. He and I first visited the Alps in 1892, and we climbed together for many years.

Candler was elected a member of the Alpine Club in 1905. Defective sight precluded his attempting ascents involving prolonged spells of ice-work and difficult rocks, but in his earlier years he was able to do a good many climbs, including the Zinal-Rothhorn, Breithorn, Allalinhorn (traverse), Eiger, Wetterhorn, Jungfrau, Finsteraarhorn, Aiguilles Rouges d'Arolla, Pigne d'Arolla, Balmhorn, Diablerets, Wildhorn, Wildstrubel, Sustenhorn, and several peaks in the Eastern Alps. His last glacier expedition was the Pic de Neige Cordier in 1921. His climbing career was not exempt from occasional mishaps. On June 1, 1893, when crossing the Rossbodenjoch, our leader, the ill-fated Clemens Zurbriggen (who perished with O. G. Jones on the Dent Blanche in 1899), fell into a crevasse and we had much difficulty in extricating him. When descending from a traverse of the Aiguilles Rouges d'Arolla in 1896, under Zurbriggen's leadership, we were caught by an avalanche of stones and our whole party narrowly escaped destruction, one man being hit and terribly injured.

Candler was a keen and skilful rock climber (in his youth he was a good gymnast), but it was in mountain travel rather than in the technique of climbing that he was most deeply interested. He had a thorough knowledge of Alpine topography, having visited almost every section of the chain, from the Maritime and Cottian Alps to the Dolomites and Hohe Tauern. He delighted in planning and carrying out cross-country routes. Such, for instance, was a walk we had together in 1898 when, starting from Steinach on the Brenner road, we traversed by glacier passes and peaks the Stubai, Oetzthal and Ortler groups to Bormio, and thence over the Cima Viola and Passo di Dosdè to the Bernina road. In June 1902 Candler went to the Tatra, and contributed a post-war reminiscence of this visit to the *JOURNAL* (Vol. 32, pp. 200-6). In 1903 and 1910 he was in Norway, climbing Galdhøpig and other peaks in the Jotunheim and visiting the Jostedalbrae.

Charles Candler was a devout lover of the mountains in all their varied aspects. He was familiar with the geology, flora and bird-life of the Alps. He took a deep interest in the doings of the Club, amongst whose members he numbered many friends, including the late Judge Wills—whose hospitality he enjoyed at 'The Eagle's Nest.' Until immobilized by illness he was unfailing in his

attendance at the Club's meetings. He was a man of wide reading, and interested specially in archæology, natural history and geology. In 1896 he published a history of his native parish, Redenhall with Harleston, and was joint author of a work on the flowering plants and birds of the district (1888). He was an expert change-ringer, and as a member of the Redenhall company rang in many famous peals. Candler was enthusiastic in the cause of child-welfare, and did much good work in an unobtrusive way in the East End of London as a Scoutmaster and member of Care Committees, and as Chairman of School Managers in the parish of Ashtead, where since 1903 he resided. His was a most lovable and unselfish disposition. He had a shrewd sense of humour and was an excellent *raconteur*, possessing a rich store of reminiscences of East Anglian life and character, gleaned from his long residence in Norfolk. He was a faithful friend and staunch comrade, loved and respected by all who knew him.

H. C.

HENRY TREISE MORSHEAD.

(1882-1931.)

HENRY MORSHEAD, born November 23, 1882, perished at the hands of an unknown assailant at Maymyo, in Burma, on May 17, 1931.³ He was the son of Mr. Reginald Morshead, a Devon squire and Wrangler in his day—hence, perhaps, Henry's proficiency in mathematics. His uncle, Frederick Morshead (1836-1914), was the famous mountaineer and the nephew, no doubt, inherited the same aptitude. Educated at Winchester and the R.M.A., Woolwich, he obtained his Commission in the Royal Engineers in December, 1901.

The following account of his services is taken from the *Survey of India* notes, June 1931, by courtesy of the Surveyor General:—

. . . After about three years' service in the Military Works in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Lieut. Morshead joined the Survey of India on December 3, 1906.

For nearly the whole of the first six years of his survey service, he was closely associated with Dehra Dūn, the headquarters of the scientific and exploratory pursuits of the department, and it was here that his inherited love of adventure was stimulated by the study of Himalayan exploration during the past century. During this period, though his official duties ranged from latitude to magnetic operations, and though he held successively charge of the Forest Map Office, the Computing Office and the Triangulation

³ The stories published in the London press as to the supposed authors of the crime are unsupported by any evidence whatever.



H. T. MORSHEAD, 1882-1931.

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Party, he became an expert in the history of Himalayan, and in particular of Tibetan, exploration.

In the winter of 1911-12, Lieut. Morshead accompanied the Survey Detachment under Captain C. P. Gunter, R.E., on the Mishmi Mission. The country surveyed was most inhospitable and mountainous, but Lieut. Morshead impressed everyone with his extraordinary powers of endurance under most adverse climatic and difficult circumstances.

The following winter he was attached to the Mishmi Exploration Survey, again under Captain Gunter, and he was given charge of the triangulation of the Dibang valley and tributaries of that river. In spite of most unfavourable weather, he completed a very large area of triangulation of previously unexplored country. Towards the end of the regular work of this expedition in March, 1913, the plan was formed by Morshead and Bailey, the political officer, to unravel the mystery of the 'Tsangpo Falls,' and of the actual course of the Tsangpo river, but the appalling weather rendered a dash over the Andra or Yonggyap pass into the Pemakoi-chen valley (Dihang river) quite impossible until May 26, when it was still under 20 ft. of snow. The work carried out by Morshead on this expedition was extremely arduous, yet he not only triangulated the whole area, but also completed the computation of almost every triangulated point within a few hours of observation so that the plane-tablers never lacked points by which to control their work.

The adventurous exploration in 1913 of the great bend of the Tsangpo, N.E. of Namcha Barwa, the great peak of the Eastern Himalaya, 25,445 ft.—itself discovered by Morshead and Oakes the year before—brought Morshead's name to international prominence. The identity of the Tsangpo of Tibet with the Dihang tributary of the Brahmaputra was proved beyond doubt and the falls of Pemakochung correctly located.

For his valuable contribution to our knowledge of this frontier Morshead received the thanks of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State and was awarded the Macgregor Medal by the United Service Institution of India.

Lieut. Morshead was promoted Captain on December 21, 1912. He was on leave in England when the Great War broke out. He was recalled to India at once, only to leave again for England in October to train the sappers of the new armies. He went to France in 1915 and later commanded the Royal Engineers of the 46th Division. He was wounded on September 25, 1917, was mentioned twice in Sir Douglas Haig's despatches and received the D.S.O. He was promoted Major on December 21, 1916.

On reverting to the Survey of India, Major Morshead found himself almost at once on active service again, in command of the Survey Party with the Waziristan Field Force, in the early part of 1920. Later in the same year, he joined the late Dr. A. M. Kellas

on an attempt to climb Kamet, the great peak of Northern Garhwal, 25,447 ft. above the sea. Morshead and Kellas failed to reach the summit of Kamet mainly owing to the fact that the Bhotia porters could not be induced to place a camp at Meade's Col at 23,500 ft., but the physiological results of this expedition were to prove most valuable when organising the Everest Expedition, a year later. On return from the expedition, he held charge of a topographical (No. 1) party for a little over five months.

Major Morshead was then placed in charge of the Survey of India detachment which was attached to the Reconnaissance of Everest in 1921 and completed the mapping of 12,000 square miles of totally unexplored country on the scale of 4 miles to an inch. During this expedition he climbed Kama Changri (21,300 ft.) and crossed the Lakhpa La (22,350 ft.) without feeling any inconvenience from the higher altitudes. On return from the expedition, he held charge of the Triangulation party for four months.

On the second expedition to Everest in 1922 Morshead took leave to join the climbing members of the party, and with Mallory, Somervell and Norton took part in the first assault. He was with the first party to reach and camp at 25,000 ft., but the exertion of getting there [and the fact that he was not feeling well, perhaps owing to his habit of wearing insufficient clothing—*E.L.S.*], prevented him from continuing the climb when an altitude of 26,985 ft. was attained. On his return from leave in October 1923, Major Morshead was placed in charge of a topographical (No. 7) party in the Southern Circle and he held the charge for a little over three years. Owing to severe frostbite on the second expedition, as a result of which he lost several fingers on the right hand, Morshead could not join the third expedition in 1924, but his knowledge of the Tibetan language and his sympathy with the Tibetan people and porters, which had been of such service on the first two attempts, would again have been invaluable. He offered to go taking leave without pay, but this department could not spare his services.

While on leave in England in 1927, he joined the Cambridge University Expedition to Spitzbergen, and on the conclusion of leave returned to India *via* Constantinople and Baghdad towards the end of the year. In January 1928, he joined the Senior Officers' School, Belgaum. On completion of the Senior Officers' Course, he was placed in charge of No. 2 Drawing Office, Dehra Dūn, in April 1928. He was promoted Lieut.-Colonel from June 21 of that year.

He was appointed to officiate as Director, Burma Circle, from May 14, 1929, and held charge of the Circle until his death.

He leaves a widow and five children to mourn his loss; his memory will be cherished by his numerous friends in all ranks of the Department in which he served with distinction for nearly twenty-five years.

The trials and hardships of the Mt. Everest expedition of 1922 brought out nothing but the most sterling qualities in Morshead,

who was, I think, the most universally popular member of that expedition. Equable and easy to get on with, modest and unselfish to a fault, intelligent and versatile in his interests, he was a charming companion; his great heart constantly urged him to volunteer for every enterprise, yet he 'played for his side' first and foremost. But his two outstanding qualities were physical hardness and courage: I never met a harder man.

I have two companion pictures of him: first, climbing on a stifling afternoon of damp heat the 4000 ft. from the Teesta Valley to Kalimpong without a halt; secondly, leading the party throughout a 25-mile day over three 18,000 ft. passes in that bleak upland that separates the Tuna plain from Kampa Dzong, with his shirt open at the chest to the dreadful Tibetan wind—a heartbreaking man to live with. He seemed completely oblivious to heat, cold or discomfort, and it was probably his neglect of almost elementary precautions against cold which led to his breakdown on the mountain.

This occurred at the 25,000 ft. Camp V. and meant that Mallory, Somervell and I had to get him down to Camp IV (23,000 ft.) late on the evening of our first high climb; I believe that it was Morshead's courage alone which enabled us to reach this camp by 11 P.M. and to descend next morning to Camp III through a foot of new snow, for he was barely able to walk; yet he kept going doggedly without complaint and in spite of a bad fall on an ice slope, knowing that the safety of the whole party depended on his determination to 'stay the course.'

But it was the after effects of the frost bite that he contracted on this occasion which gave us the opportunity of appreciating fully his indomitable courage. My tent was pitched beside his and I fancy that I was the only member of the party, barring the doctors, who realized what he suffered and how he hardly slept for many successive nights, for I could hear him tossing and groaning through the night; the moment he emerged from his tent he was his normal cheery self. I remember a day when he had eaten lunch with us at the Base Camp and had borne at least his share of the conversation, apparently in the best of form; after lunch I strolled, chatting, with him to our respective tents, but I had occasion immediately to look into his in order to borrow a theodolite: to my astonishment I found Morshead stretched on his back with his bandaged hands clenched above his head, groaning and with his face distorted with pain.

All those that were lucky enough to know him on that expedition will think of him as the ideal companion for such times—ideal in a tight place, ideal in the mess tent when the day's troubles were over.

E. F. NORTON.

Longstaff, Finch and I brought Henry Morshead back to Darjeeling from the Rongbuk Base Camp in 1922. The long trek

of some 400 miles—going our hardest we took 19 days without a rest⁴—must have been an agony to Morshead. He was laid back on a Tibetan saddle on a rough pony, his frostbitten feet stretched out before him in improvised stirrups and his mutilated hands strapped to his shoulders—to keep the blood out of his finger tips. So great was the pain he suffered that Longstaff was obliged, in the early stages of the march, to dope him at night so that Morshead could obtain a few minutes' rest at a time. What was worse was the fact that we were short of animals and porters; Morshead was obliged to walk over several of the 18,000 ft. passes inaccessible to a heavily laden pony. Yet not one of us ever heard a word of complaint from him. He was not even a 'passenger,' he assisted in every way in the arrangements made with the Tibetan authorities; in fact, speaking personally as the only moderately fit member of the party, he did, with his knowledge of Tibetan, at least double my share of the organization and general work. Thanks to Longstaff's unremitting care, Morshead arrived at Darjeeling in a condition of improvement that none could have dared to expect. Cheery as ever, his one idea was to be fit enough, fingers or no fingers, toes or no toes, to act as transport officer to the 1924 Expedition! I know what a blow it was to him when the Mt. Everest Committee reluctantly but wisely refused his once invaluable, proffered services.

Morshead was elected to the Alpine Club in 1922, on a purely Himalayan but almost unrivalled qualification. For, if as a *climber*, he may not have been in the highest rank, yet, as what is far more, a great mountain-explorer, his name undoubtedly 'will occupy a niche in the temple of such fame as attaches to the exploration of one of the great mountain ranges of the world.'

Conscious of our own loss, the Alpine Club expresses to his widow and relatives its profound sympathy.

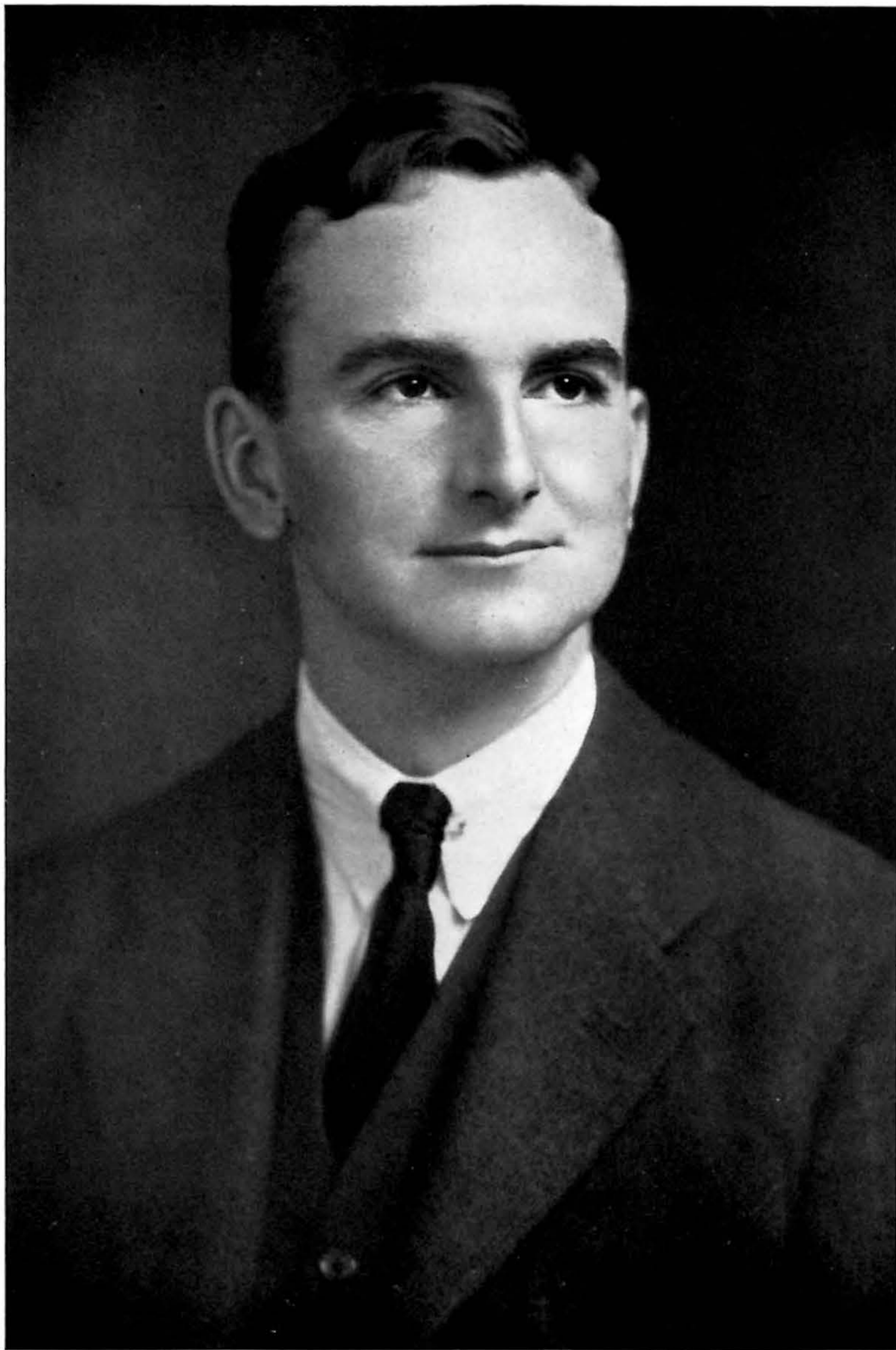
E. L. S.

RAYMOND HAROLD KELSALL PETO.

(1897-1931.)

THROUGH the death of Raymond Peto at the early age of 33 the Club loses one of its youngest and most enthusiastic supporters. His active climbing career began in 1920, during which and the following season he walked and climbed in the Glarnese, Gotthard and Bernese Alps with sleeping-bag, tent, and sketchbook as sole companions. His reason for preferring solitary climbing whilst a beginner were characteristic of his generous, unselfish nature: "Mountaineering seems to me," he said, "to be a skilled affair; and as a beginner I am not going to risk making myself a nuisance to others." In 1923 Peto joined Smith Barry and myself, and in the

⁴ We returned from Kampa Dzong over the Serpo La.



Photo, Haines.]

R. H. K. PETO.
1897-1931.

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ensuing years he carried out an astonishing number of climbs, many of which must rank as veritable *tours de force*, considering the circumstances under which they were accomplished. The following climbs are particularly noteworthy: Dent Blanche with descent over Kennedy's route in bad conditions, the first ascent of the Dent d'Hérens N. face, Gletschhorn S. ridge, Nordend N. ridge, Castor N. face, Mont Blanc traverse and the Bianco-Bernina ridge. On the Gletschhorn, Nordend and Castor climbs Peto made himself responsible throughout for the care of the inexperienced member of the party. He performed prodigies of strength and endurance during the cinematographing of the Mont Blanc and Piz Bernina traverses.

Peto's unselfishness, his patience and even temper, his frank and happy nature were all traits that endeared him to those who were privileged to come into contact with him. He was the life and soul of the happy party of undergraduates with whom he was climbing until the end. Gifted with a keen sense of humour, he invariably discovered the funny side of even the blackest situation; he, in fact, succeeded in making life endurable in a crowded and dirty hut in the Mont Blanc group.

Peto was the second son of Mrs. and the late Mr. Morton K. Peto, and grandson of the late Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., and of the late Captain the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N. On leaving Winchester (G. Mottram Hewett's House) in 1915, he took up munition work, and later entered the Censor's Office. Owing to the effects of a severe riding accident he was unable, in spite of repeated attempts, to qualify for active service. In October 1916 Peto entered the Imperial College of Science, where he successfully graduated in 1919 with A.R.C.S. and B.Sc. Hons. in chemistry. A year later he entered my laboratory with a D.I.S.R. award for advanced research. After a distinguished research career, during which he published several valuable papers, he was finally awarded the D.I.C., and soon afterwards entered the Sudan Civil Service in 1927, where he was engaged in research in connection with cotton agriculture. His work in the Sudan was such that a distinguished career was assured to him.

Those of us who knew Peto and enjoyed his friendship have suffered an irreparable loss. In him we remember a promising scientist, an artist and lover of nature, a loyal and steadfast friend; one who was without fear, without reproach.

G. I. F.

CHRISTIAN ALMER III.

(1882-1931.)

A MEMBER of the well-known guiding family has died at Grindelwald in the person of Christian Almer, the third of the name.

He commenced his climbing career very young and, when only 12 years old, climbed the Wetterhorn with his grandfather, the great

Christian Almer, a feat of which he was very proud. Later he climbed extensively with his uncle, Hans Almer, and he had visited most of the regular Swiss centres and done many first-class climbs. Christian III was the son of Christian Almer II, for many years the companion and guide of the late Mr. Coolidge.

He was a good guide and a good fellow, and worthily carried on the family tradition. To keep abreast of the times he learned to ski some years ago, and his great strength and intimate knowledge of his mountains made his services much sought after for winter ascents in the Oberland. His thick-set, active figure and cheery presence will be much missed at Grindelwald.

He died suddenly from a heart seizure on May 25 last at the age of 49, leaving a widow and three sons, the eldest of whom, Hans, gained his guide's certificate last year.

J. O. W.

EMIL LOCHMATTER.

(1904-1931.)

EMIL LOCHMATTER, one of the most brilliant of the young generation of guides, passed away on September 10, 1931, with tragic suddenness within the space of a week at the age of 27, after an operation for acute appendicitis followed by peritonitis.

Emil had an intense affection for the mountains, and often remarked to me that mountaineering was in his blood. He was certainly never happier than when he was climbing his beloved peaks. Full of ambition and enterprise, he combined these with a thoroughly healthy respect for the dangers to be encountered on a mountain.

In build he was slim and lithe, and he climbed with all the well-known grace of his lamented father, Rudolf. Undoubtedly, he would have become one of the greatest experts of his time. In short, it is not too much to say that a great guide has been cut off in the flower of youth.

Before Emil received his guide's certificate in 1928 he had already to his credit a considerable number of first-class expeditions, including amongst others, two traverses of the Grépon, the Requin, the Peigne, the *Vieresel* ridge and *Teufelsgrat*. In the four subsequent seasons, he climbed practically all the Zermatt peaks by various routes, such as the Z'mutt ridge, the *Schalligrat*, *Rothhorngrat* of the Zinal-Rothhorn, and the Täschhorn-Dom traverse from the Mischabeljoch. The Saas climbs included the N. ridge of the Weissmies and the *Jägigrat*. At Chamonix he added to his record most of the Aiguilles, the traverse of the Petit to the Grand Dru, the Aiguille Verte, the Aiguille qui remue and several of the Argentièrè peaks. In Dauphiné, La Meije and Les Écrins were traversed and, amongst climbs in the Bernese Oberland, the



EMIL LOCHMATTER (1904-1931).

Mittellegirai of the Eiger. He also paid one visit to the Dolomites where the Becca di Mezzodi, the Croda da Lago by one of the more difficult routes, and the Punta Fiammes by the 'Spigolo,' were climbed. He was naturally quite at home with ski, on which he made several winter and spring ascents in the Bernese Oberland.

The entries in his book testify to the esteem in which he was held, and is more than emphasised by the personal statements of his various employers, with most of whom I am acquainted.

He was an expert carpenter, and a woodcarver of more than ordinary accomplishment, displaying a marked talent for original design.

Emil was unusually intelligent and refined. His enthusiasm, modest charm of manner and neatness of appearance always made a most favourable impression on everyone with whom he came in contact. His invariable good humour and willing disposition made him a most lovable companion, who will long be mourned by a grief-stricken family, by a host of sorrowing friends and, not least of all, by one who had watched his progress with an affectionate and fatherly interest. I refer to myself.

S. S.

NEW EXPEDITIONS.

Cottians.

MONTE VISO, 3841 m. = 12,603 ft. By the W.N.W. (Vallante) face. July 27, 1931. Signori V. Bramani, L. Binaghi, and Count A. Bonacossa.

From Castelponte, 1597 m. (new motor-car road as far as that hamlet) in the Varaita glen, by the Col di Vallante path, then some boulders, to the N. moraine of the Vallante Glacier, between the Visolotto and Viso, $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. Bivouac, with tent, at *ca.* 2650 m. Over a glacial slope and boulders to the rocky face (50 mins.), which was ascended by a couloir followed by a rib of sound rocks. At its end, bearing to the left over glazed rocks, they came to a vertical wall which was forced by a kind of chimney and subsequent traverse to the left. Easy rocks to the (original) place of the 'Triangle' Glacier,¹ then zigzagging a little over pleasant rocks to the S.W.

¹ See *Ball*, I, p. 62. This year the 'Triangle' Glacier, which gave so much trouble to the 1877 and 1881 parties and was far from easy last year, had partially disappeared! The party did not touch on snow, and the rocks below were much less glazed than in 1922 and 1925, when Count Bonacossa's party was defeated by thick *verglas*. Countess Esther Bonacossa took part in the 1922 and 1925 attempts.