

[In the *Rivista Mensile*, Li, p. 54, there is a note on the report in 'A.J.' 43, 325-9. In this it is considered that the tests prove conclusively that the 'Frost' rope is definitely superior to the 'Beale' rope; or, in other words, that twisted (*not* plaited) Italian hemp ropes are both stronger and far more suitable for mountaineers than manilla.—*Editor.*]

IN MEMORIAM.

JAMES WALKER HARTLEY.

(1852-1932.)

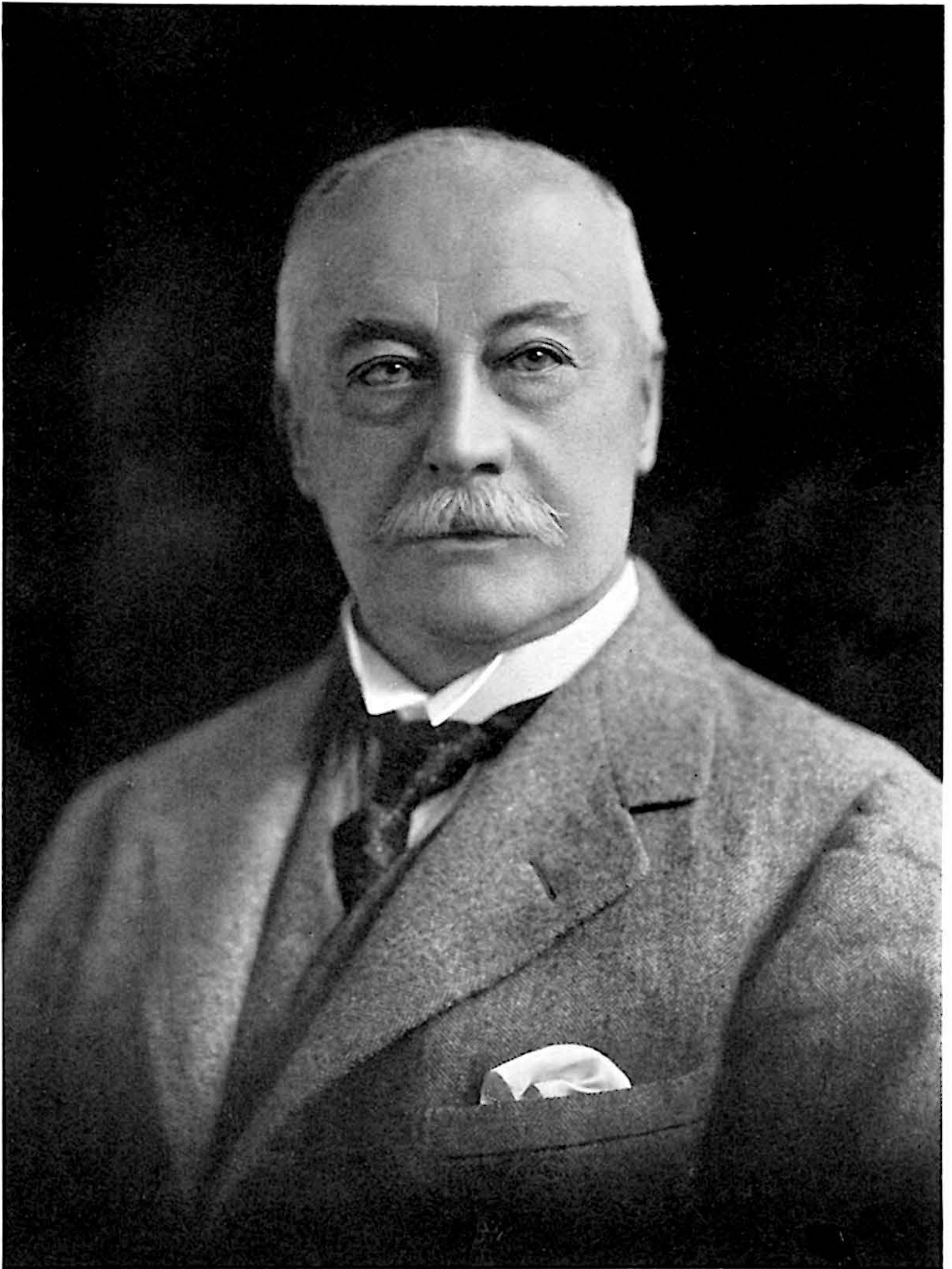
MOUNTAINEERS, professional and others, appear in complete agreement that this once-famous climber, who died very suddenly on January 17, in his eightieth year, was the best and most skilful amateur of his time. Allusions to his powers appear at frequent intervals in early Alpine periodicals, such as the *JOURNAL*, Dent's *Above the Snow Line*; *Pioneers of the Alps*, etc. But for many years Hartley had dropped out of Alpine circles and was practically unknown to modern mountaineers. In 'A.J.' 42, 299, will be found an extract from a letter written by him on the death of his friend Seymour Hoare. Hartley was elected to the Alpine Club in 1875, on the same date as his friend and frequent companion, the late Sir Edward Davidson. With Clinton Dent, Davidson, Seymour Hoare, and his own brother Francis,¹ most of Hartley's best-known expeditions were accomplished. He had also climbed extensively with Mr. Hugh and Sir James Stirling and with the foremost guides of his generation, Alexander Burgener, Hans Jaun, Hans von Bergen, Alois Pollinger, Laurent Lanier, Peter Rubi, Melchior Anderegg, Emile Rey, and others.

Hartley's feats were very numerous and included most of the difficult ascents effected by the second generation of climbers. His greatest was probably the first ascent of the Grand Dru with Dent in 1878, after many previous attempts on the mountain, all inimitably described by Dent. Other expeditions, some of them guideless, include:

1873.—Wetterhorn, Eiger, Mönch, etc.

1874.—First recorded attempt on Mittellegi (N.E.) arête of Eiger; (a nearly successful assault on the Wetterhorn from the Hühnergutz, possibly in 1875); Jungfrau from the Wengern Alp, including the first ascent of the Klein Silberhorn; Blümlisalp horn by a new route; first crossing of Mittellegi Pass, etc.

¹ 1843-1908. A.C.



JAMES WALKER HARTLEY. 1852-1931.

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1875.—First crossing of Nassijoch with Leslie Stephen; Klein Schreckhorn, Matterhorn, etc.

1877.—An attempt on Klein Fiescherhorn; Rosenhorn and Mittelhorn; Galenstock; Bietschhorn; Lyskamm traverse; Weiss-horn, first ascent from Schalliberg Glacier; Dent Blanche, etc.

1878.—Attempt on Aiguille de Grépon, with Davidson; second crossing of Col du Mont Dolent, with Davidson; first crossing of Col de Talèfre from the Triolet Glacier, with Davidson; first ascent of Grand Dru (September 11), with Dent, Alexander Burgener, and Kaspar Maurer.

1880, 1881.—A nearly successful assault on the Aiguille Verte from the Charpoua Glacier; Aiguille du Tacul; Mont Blanc *via* Rocher du Mont Blanc—an obscure route—etc.

1882.—Col des Hirondelles,² etc.

1883.—Second ascent of the Petit Dru (August 6), with Emile and Joseph Rey, when the peak was reached direct from the Montenvers without sleeping out, the party merely bivouacking on the moraine of the Charpoua Glacier for an hour on their return. No artificial aids or spare ropes were used. Hartley's brilliant, if somewhat sarcastic, paper in 'A.J.' 16, 293–300, should be read by all; Aiguille du Géant, etc., etc.

Mr. Mumm's *Alpine Club Register*, ii, is silent after 1883 and, with none of Hartley's Alpine friends still alive, it is impossible to give more detail than is contained in the above short summary. He was the last survivor of the 'Illustrious Nine' referred to in 'A.J.' 39, 146–7.

Hartley's contributions to Alpine literature include, besides those in the JOURNAL, the obituaries of Laurent Lanier and Peter Rubi in *Pioneers of the Alps*.

It is a matter for deep regret that no one more competent than the writer is available to render a personal tribute to our late 'jeune premier'—as Dent so aptly described him—the successor of Hudson, the contemporary of Charles Pilkington, the prototype of Mummery, of Farrar, of Valère Fynn, of Mallory, and of those still with us to carry on the torch of mountain exploration to lands beyond the Alps.

Hartley was born on November 16, 1852, and was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. A barrister of the Inner Temple by profession, and later of the Civil Service, he served on the committee of the Alpine Club, 1883–1886. He was a J.P. for the County of Durham.

In appearance he resembled his brother Frank (died 1898),³ of medium height, slim, light, and active—the ideal build for the best amateur cragsman of his time. For many years after giving up

² With Davidson: the first reconnaissance of the E. arête of the Grandes Jorasses.—*A.J.* 26, 233.

³ *A.J.* 19, 215.

serious climbing, Hartley devoted himself to chamois shooting in Tyrol and elsewhere. He was a good shot and a first-class fisherman. A relative of Hartley's, Mr. Frederick Stirling, to whom I am indebted for much of the above information, informs me that Hartley continued active and comparatively young in manner and appearance right up to the last.

E. L. S.

GEORGE SCRIVEN.

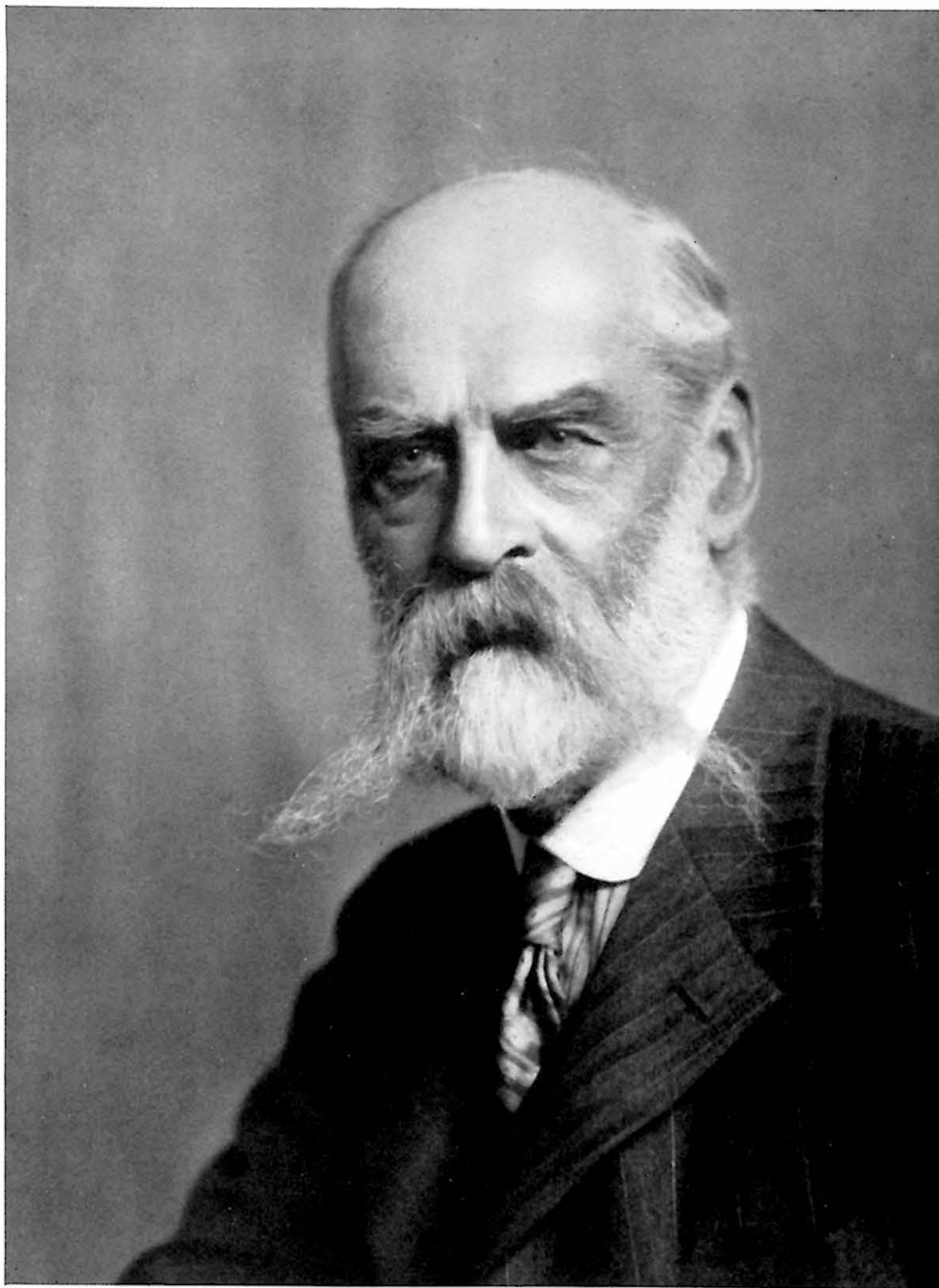
(1856-1931.)

GEORGE SCRIVEN was born on November 9, 1856, son of Dr. Scriven, a Dublin physician popular in his day. He was educated at Repton and Trinity College, Dublin, of which University he was an M.D. He was a first-rate Rugby football player and was Captain of the Irish team in the Rugby Internationals of 1882. His first visit to the Alps was in company with me in the year 1877 when we made the usual ascents around Zermatt. He joined Penhall and me in 1878, again at Zermatt. While I was incapacitated by a fall they climbed the Nordend and Höchsterspitz of Monte Rosa in one day. We also made the first ascents of the Dom from the Domjoch and the Rothhorn, up the middle of its west face, in the same season, but were prevented by hopelessly bad weather from attempting the first ascent of the Matterhorn by the Z'mutt arête, which Penhall accomplished in the following year on the same day as Mummery. Scriven and I made one or more later ascents together, but I forget the order in which they came. After 1880 I think he generally climbed with our common friend, H. H. West. The Dolomites and Brenta were their happy hunting-ground, beginning, I believe, with the Adamello in 1888 or 1889. The seasons of 1888 to 1895 were all spent either in East Switzerland or Tyrol. He climbed the Piz Bernina and other Engadine mountains, but I have no record of any details of his climbs in those parts. I think that he gave up mountaineering after 1895, about which time he married.

He read a paper on 'The Dolomites of San Martino di Castrozza'⁴ before the Club ('A.J.' 14, 291 *et seq.*).

Scriven was a really first-rate climber, one of the safest of companions on a mountain. Though he never devoted himself to the solution of complicated rock-problems on the Chamonix Aiguilles or elsewhere (except in the Dolomites), and made no attempt to advertise his achievements, he was quite capable of accomplishing far more difficult expeditions than those that came in his way. He was an unusually quick climber, but as safe as he was speedy. With a friend he climbed the Rothhorn from Zermatt and back, starting from the Monte Rosa Hôtel at midnight and being back

⁴ Where he and West accomplished many fine and unusual climbs—for those days—under the leadership of Michele Bettega.



GEORGE SCRIVEN. 1856-1931.

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there in time for lunch. With the same companion he climbed the Matterhorn, also in one day from Zermatt, starting from the Monte Rosa Hôtel at midnight and being back there in time for afternoon tea.

Scriven was elected to the Alpine Club in 1878, and became one of its loyalest members. Until the last year or two he never missed a winter dinner, and he maintained his Alpine friendships unimpaired till late in life. He was singularly adamant in the constancy of his affections. The friends of his school and college days were the friends of his old age. The proofs of his loyalty were continually accumulating. Moreover he was a link uniting others one to another. His friends tended to become friends of one another. The last quarter of his life was spent in the country, where the opportunities of contact with his old companions were few, but he saw to it that those few should not be neglected.

As a travelling companion he was ideal. He never demanded his own way, though I think he often got it. Whatever the nucleus of a party was he fitted in as soon as he became a member of it. On the mountain-side he seldom was tired and never despondent. He was an entirely comfortable companion. Though sorely tried by fate on more occasions than one, he emerged triumphant out of every proof and seemed not even to know that he was acting with more than mere common decency when, in fact, his behaviour was heroic, and that not on mere special occasions, but throughout the months and years of half a life. Every trial that he passed through merely manifested with cumulative proof the pure gold of which he was fashioned through and through.

C. OF A.

It may be of interest to recall that as a boy in the Eastern Alps during the late 'eighties and early 'nineties, I heard much of Scriven and West and their exploits. I also met them on several occasions. They were looked upon by the natives as the hereditary descendants of Tuckett and Freshfield, of Payer and of Butler. About 1890 began to be published a series of large lithographs of well-known Tyrolean peaks, rocks and snow. Conspicuous among these in Unterweger's shop at Innsbruck were striking pictures such as 'Serious work in the Sexten Dolomites' (Michael Innerkofler), 'Vajolet Towers,' 'Königsspitze from Eisse Pass,' 'Crevasse below the Königsjoch,' 'The difficult step on the Cimone della Pala.' In the two last mentioned the figures of Scriven and West were easy to recognize. Many of these lithographs are still extant in the inns of North and South Tyrol.

Later, with the advent of Robert Hans Schmitt, Louis Friedmann, von Krafft, Norman Neruda and other guideless parties, the fame of Scriven and West sank gradually into the inevitable Alpine oblivion.

E. L. S.

[Other portraits of Mr. Scriven as a young man appear in 'A.J.' 30, 183, and 31, 148.]

HOWARD PRIESTMAN.

(1865-1931.)

BORN at Bradford in 1865, the second son of Mr. Edward Priestman of Bradford, Howard Priestman was educated at Oliver's Mount School, Scarborough (a private Friends' School), and afterwards joined the business of John Priestman and Co., Ltd., worsted spinners and manufacturers, in which he rose to be manager of the Spinning Department.

Whilst there he became deeply interested in the investigation of scientific problems connected with the use of wool. From 1901 to 1908 he attended lectures and studied in the laboratories of Leeds University. In 1901 he received the Certificate of Honour for textile colourings, and in the following year he obtained honours in Class I in the City and Guilds of London Institute examination in 'Wool and Worsted Weaving,' the Institute's silver medal for Wool and Worsted Spinning, and the Cloth Workers' Company's first prize. He took a three years' course in economics, and, after publishing various treatises dealing with the principles of wool combing, worsted spinning and woollen spinning, and kindred subjects, he established the practice of textile consultant. In this he gained a position almost unique in the Bradford trade. He developed a large and successful practice, and his capacity won for him the highest esteem.

He was a lecturer at Leeds University in 1913, and was adviser to the War Office with regard to Army clothing in 1914, and in 1919 he became technical adviser to the British Research Association.

But from boyhood his heart was in the highlands, and during the few days' holiday he could take from business at Christmas and Easter he would get away to 'The Lakes' and stay in Wastdale Head, Dungeon Ghyll, Langdale or Borrowdale in the heart of the mountains, and, in association with other enthusiasts, walk and climb everywhere. I remember an Easter at Wastdale Head in the times when one's preference for either beef or mutton at dinner decided at which end of the table it was necessary to sit! His attachment to the English Lakes never grew less to the end of his life.

Perhaps Norway attracted him the most when he was able to get away from England. Besides two or three winter visits with Eric Greenwood, he spent his summer holidays there from about 1895 more frequently than in other mountain regions. Cecil Slingsby stimulated his interest in Norwegian mountaineering, and Priestman became so interested in the topography and so conscious of the lack of reliable maps that he spent some years in a photographic survey which culminated in the production of some very accurate and interesting contour and relief maps. The last of these was only just finished at the time of his death. For this work he was awarded the Gold Medal of the Norwegian Tourist Club—the only



HOWARD PRIESTMAN, 1865-1931.

Englishman to receive such an award. He had many friends in Norway ; amongst them was Dr. Nansen, for whom he had a great regard.

Priestman was very fond of Skye and had climbed most of the Coolin Hills. The first relief map he made was of the Coolins ; it is in Sligachan Hotel.

He was in the Dolomites with Walter Barrow in 1893. In Switzerland and the Chamonix district he spent many seasons, climbed many of the chief peaks, and crossed many passes. One of his best days was in 1891 when, with Walter Barrow, he climbed the Ober Gabelhorn direct from Zermatt, leaving the Monte Rosa Hôtel at 1.10 A.M. and returning there at 2.15 P.M.—thirteen hours there and back from Zermatt.

Priestman was elected to the Alpine Club in 1893. His death came very suddenly. He was apparently in his usual health on Saturday, December 5, 1931, but was taken seriously ill in the early hours of Sunday morning, and died on Monday morning. In 1909 he married Miss L. Dorothy Pearson, daughter of the late Mr. H. J. Pearson of Bramcote, Notts. She survives him, and has two daughters. The large congregation which assembled at the Memorial Service in Ilkley Parish Church on December 9, 1931, before the burial of the ashes, testified to the high regard in which Priestman was held.

F. N. E.

JOHN STORY MASTERMAN.

(1849–1931.)

EDUCATED at Rugby, Masterman became Head of the School under Dr. Temple, and took the first of Rugby Exhibitions on leaving. He gained a Scholarship at Corpus Christi College at Oxford in 1868, a 'first' in Moderations and the final Classical Schools, and a Fellowship at B.N.C., Oxford. Later, about 1880, he accepted an Assistant Mastership at University College School, London, and held this post until 1899, when he retired.

His first Alpine mountaineering expeditions were with his tutor at Rugby, Mr. Robertson, in 1869, and he climbed Monte Rosa with a party of College friends in 1873. His Alpine diaries are very fully kept, but Masterman is generally silent regarding his personal adventures and it is hard to pick out any particular ones. He visited the Alps every year from 1887 to 1902 and was elected to the Alpine Club in 1895.

The following are among the list of his higher ascents, all described in most interesting fashion in his diaries :

1888.—Aiguille de la Tsa ; Pointe de Bricolla.

1889.—Weissmies ; Nadelhorn.

1892.—Aiguille du Tacul ; Col du Chardonnet.

1893.—Diablons ; Zinal-Rothhorn traverse ; Matterhorn ; Weiss-horn.

1894.—Col du Géant, Mont Blanc attempt by Dôme route ; Wasenhorn.

1895.—Pizzi Julier, Corvatsch, Roseg, Muraigl, Bernina.

1896.—Grivola ; Col de l'Abeille-Gran Paradiso ; Col Bonney, Herbetet.

1897.—Aiguille d'Argentières ; Col du Midi-Aiguille du Midi ; Aiguille du Moine ; Grands Charmoz ; Mont Blanc *via* Tacul-Maudit ridge ; Col and Dent du Géant.

1898.—Schreckhorn ; Mönchjoch ; Jungfrau *via* Rottal ; Finsteraarhorn ; Tschingelhorn ; Blümlisalphorn.

1899.—Mont Blanc *via* Aiguille du Goûter ; Col de Trélatête.

1900.—Zinal-Rothhorn ; Lo Besso ; Grand Cornier ; Dufourspitze ; Mont Pleureur ; Pointe de Rosa Blanche ; Graffeneire-Aiguille du Croissant.

1901.—Dent du Midi ; Ruinette.

1902.—Monte Rosa, during the course of which ascent he was very badly frostbitten in both feet.

Masterman contributed a note on the traverse of Mont Blanc in 'A.J.' 19.

Tall and wiry in appearance, very retiring in manner, he was so modest in demeanour that he always minimized and often seemed anxious to deny his exploits.

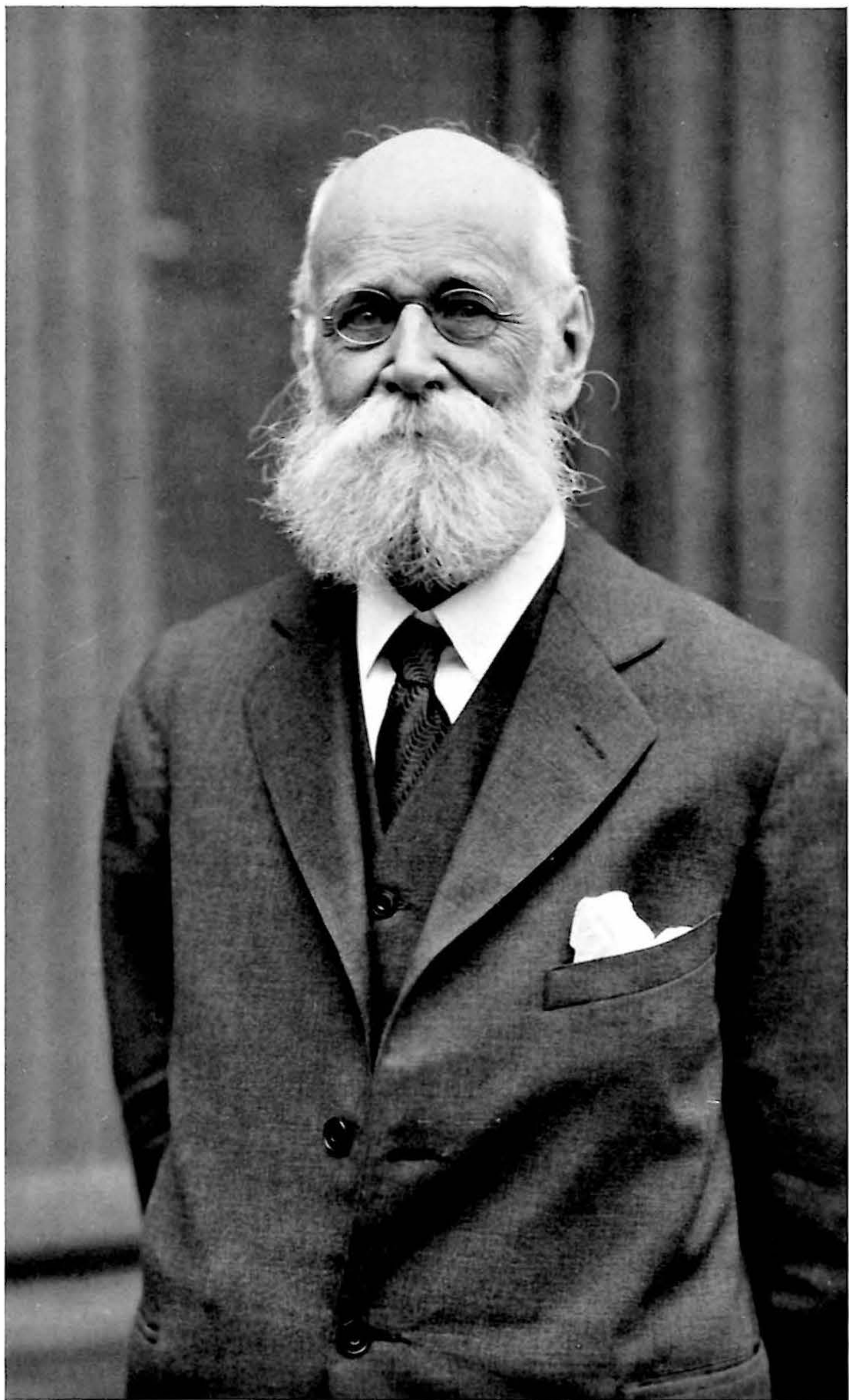
H. R. MILL.

CHARLES ERNEST FAY.

(1846-1931.)

THROUGH the death of Professor Charles Ernest Fay, the Club loses one of its oldest Honorary Members. Although he is not known as a great mountain climber, he has contributed greatly to the prestige of mountaineering in North America. It was in the Canadian Rocky Mountains that he began serious climbing in 1895, when he was fifty years old. He and his friends were the pioneers in that district, and he returned there year after year until his death. His last visit was in 1930, to the annual meeting of the Canadian Alpine Club, when he was in his eighty-fourth year. He then walked from Maligne Lake to Medicine Lake, a distance of twelve miles over rough forest country ; only those who have experienced it know the difficulty and hard work of twelve miles on a Canadian trail.

When Professor Fay first went to Western Canada hardly any mountains had been climbed, and the country north and south of the Canadian Pacific Railway along the Continental Divide was unknown and unexplored. Between 1895 and 1903 he made twelve first ascents—to mention some of them, Mts. Hector, Lefroy, Victoria, Gordon, Dawson, and Goodsir.



Photo, M. S. Munro.]

CHARLES ERNEST FAY.
1846-1931.

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Professor Fay's first ascents, however, give only a very small idea of what he has done for mountaineering. He it was who first persuaded some of the members of the Appalachian Club in 1895 to visit the Canadian Rocky Mountains. It was due to his initiative that the American Alpine Club was founded, and for the first six years of its existence he was its President. Also he was one of the founders of the Appalachian Club of Boston, and between 1878 and 1905 he was four times elected President, besides editing its journal for forty years. A considerable amount of the mountaineering carried out by members of that club owes its inception to Professor Fay.

He was an Honorary Member of the English, French, Italian, and Canadian Alpine Clubs. In 1907 he represented the American Alpine Club and the Appalachian Club at the fiftieth anniversary of the Alpine Club, and at the International Congress of Alpine Clubs at Monaco in 1920 he was a delegate.

In his enthusiasm for the mountains he was surpassed by none, his energy was extraordinary and his physique was superb. During the last thirty years no one in America has done more for mountaineering than Professor Fay.

This ardent admiration of the mountains, however, was only one side of his life. He was a man of the most diverse interests. He was a member of a large number of societies and clubs interested in Art, Literature, and Science. He was elected in 1871 Wade Professor of Modern Languages at Tufts College, Boston, and as an educator he held high rank.

By his death both mountaineering and education have lost an ardent counsellor and friend. For over half a century he has made his influence felt in the educational world, and for thirty-five years has helped and guided by example and advice the younger generation of mountaineers, and those who wander amongst the wild places of the earth.

He was a man full of life and charm, always cheerful and enthusiastic, and with a vitality and physique quite exceptional. Looking back on what he has done for mountain climbers in the United States, he might without any uncertainty be called 'The Father of American Mountaineers.'

J. N. C.

JOSEPH RAVANEL.

(1869-1931.)

A NATIVE of Argentière, Joseph Ravanel, 'le Rouge,' will be remembered as one of the best of French guides. The natural successor of Alfred Simond, he became, in the middle 'nineties, the conqueror of all the smaller Aiguilles left untouched by Mummery and Burgener, and their predecessors. With these final exploits,



Photo, Tairraz.]

JOSEPH RAVANEL, 1869–1931.

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his name and that of his companion and friend, M. Emile Fontaine, the foremost authority on the massif, will be associated in Alpine history. For nearly forty years Ravanel was the leading guide at Chamonix. He rendered many services to his valley: like the Payots and Alfred Simond at Chamonix, or Schocher at Pontresina, he welcomed the presence of foreign guides; he did his best and, to a large extent, succeeded in breaking the unpleasant tradition of boorishness, jealousy, and general obstruction displayed by so many of his *confrères*.

As a mountaineer Ravanel was first-rate. He was a tremendously strong if somewhat rough cragsman, possessed of all the Frenchman's *élan*; as a step-cutter and on ice he was equally competent. He resembled in many ways the late Martin Schocher. Both these professionals, owing to local conditions, found it remunerative to stay in their own districts. At their zenith they could there earn all they required, since for few serious expeditions was it possible at that time to find competent native guides. No great climb was undertaken at Pontresina or Chamonix—in the absence of foreign guides—save under Schocher's or Ravanel's lead. Owing to this want of travel and of much experience in other districts, neither of them can figure among the greatest guides of their generation. Yet both were pre-eminently of high class.

Ravanel met with many vicissitudes in the course of his career. He was seriously injured by a falling stone on the Petit Dru in 1899. He met with a very grave accident while descending to his chalet in the dark; he narrowly avoided death during some blasting operations in which he and his wife were injured. On July 27, 1900, having accomplished the second ascent of the Aiguille du Géant by the N. face, Ravanel saw his second guide, Joseph Simond, killed instantaneously by lightning during the *descent*, the rope between the latter and M. Fontaine being severed and set on fire. In 1904, during a descent of the S. face of the Aiguille sans Nom, Ravanel was terribly injured by the collapse of a great boulder to which he was clinging. Lastly he was handicapped, or should have been, by a phlebotic leg, the result of typhoid fever, which caused him to be rejected for military service when a young porter. Ravanel triumphed over all these misfortunes and to the day of his retirement was one of the fastest of movers. As an example of his speed, starting from the Couvercle alone with a Swiss amateur, Ravanel ascended the Aiguille Verte and was back at Montenvers by 8.30 A.M. on the same morning! The writer was at Montenvers at the time (July 1904).

Among his famous first ascents and new routes figure:—Aiguille Carrée; Aiguille de Blaitière by N.W. arête; Aiguille du Fou; Petit-Grand Dru, traverse by N. face; Aiguille de l'Amône; Grands Charmoz, traverse from the Nantillons Glacier to the Mer de Glace; Moine by N. ridge; Aiguille sans Nom, traverse to Aiguille Verte; Grand Gendarme and Aiguilles Rouges du Dolent; Aiguilles

Mummery and Ravanel⁵; L'Index; 'Z' traverse, Petit to Grand Dru; Aiguille Croulante; Tour des Courtes; Le Crocodile; pinnacle E. of Col du Mont Dolent⁶; Pointe de Pré de Bar; Mont Dolent by S.W. arête; Pointe du Domino; Doigt de Trélaporte; Aiguille des Pèlerins; Aiguille des Ciseaux, S. peak; Grosse Zinne by a new route; Aiguille du Peigne; Col du Fou, W. slope; Aiguille du Tour by W. arête, etc., etc. He had made no fewer than fifty-seven ascents of the Aiguille de Grépon and had christened his house after that matchless peak. It proved a good milch-cow to him!

The vast majority of these first ascents or new routes were accomplished with M. Fontaine. Ravanel had also led H.M. the King of the Belgians during several long and difficult climbs. Among our countrymen, he was guide to Messrs. O. G. Jones, W. M. Baker, A. E. Field,⁷ C. F. Meade, and others. Ravanel was one of the first guides to employ ski. He had, on retirement from active guiding, taken over the management of the Couvercle Club hut, where it is said that his tact and strong character had on numerous occasions saved the inmates from death by asphyxiation. Ravanel died after a very short illness on November 27, 1931. His funeral was very largely attended. His son, Arthur, it is pleasant to relate, is now one of the leading young guides of Chamonix. He has, I understand, succeeded his father at the Couvercle.

Although the writer had never actually climbed with Ravanel, he knew him well and had seen him at work with other parties on numerous occasions. In this slight tribute I am indebted to the *Revue Alpine*⁸ for much of the information. E. L. S.

LOBSANG.

LOBSANG BHOTIA (as we distinguished him on the Mt. Everest expeditions) died soon after his return from the Kangchenjunga expedition last autumn.

⁵ If personal names are ever justifiable, such could with reason be applied to these elegant twin pinnacles. It is well known that Ravanel christened his point with the name of *Aiguille Fontaine*, but that mountaineer, to whom we owe the last suitable names (e.g. Caïman and Crocodile among others) given in the range, with characteristic modesty, changed it to Aiguille Ravanel.

⁶ Point 3613 m., *Vallot*. This is one of the numerous pinnacles to which ridiculous personal names have been affixed lately.

⁷ With whom and the late Mr. R. W. Broadrick, Ravanel accomplished the magnificent traverse from the Aiguille sans Nom to the Aiguille Verte with descent of the latter by the 'Moine' ridge, all in one day, August 24, 1902.—*A.J.* 21, 509–517.

⁸ *Loc. cit.*, 1931, pp. 127–137.



Photo, Mt. Everest Expedition ; by courtesy of Messrs. Arnold.]

PORTERS WHO WENT HIGHEST ON EVEREST IN 1924.

Left to right : ' Bom,' Narboo Tishay, Semchum Bi, **Lobsang**, Llakpa Chedi, Angtenjin.

[To face p. 118.

Lobsang was not only a good porter, mountaineer and *sirdar*, he was a good man, with the accent on the 'good,' for in any walk in life, if a man be brave and straight, strong and true as steel, if he maintain through every trial and adversity his own self-imposed standard of achievement and his own high principles, then he is a good man indeed, no matter whether he be a product of the higher civilization or—like Lobsang—a fairly primitive, unlettered Tibetan.

Lobsang first made his mark in the Mt. Everest expedition of 1922, when he was one of the few porters who twice carried loads to Camp V at about 25,000 ft. In 1924 he again accompanied the expedition, and from the very first trip up the glacier from the base camp he began to stand out from his fellows. I have a mental picture of him on this occasion, plugging along under a big load when many of his comrades were beginning to shirk under the harsh conditions of that unfortunate year; his mouth set like a vice over the square jaw of his fine, pock-marked face. Later, when our difficulties imposed on us the necessity of selecting from our porters certain 'N.C.O.s' to lead the rest and to set a standard, Lobsang proved the best of these picked men. He shared with Geoffrey Bruce the honour of being instrumental in first establishing Camp V that year, as the two of them relayed into camp the loads of other porters who had given in somewhat short of the camp site.

Subsequently he was one of the six porters to reach Camp VI, thus establishing a record by carrying loads to about 27,000 ft. Throughout the return march to Darjeeling, when it was no easy matter to maintain discipline among the high-spirited lads who formed our porter corps, Lobsang's unimpeachable character and fine example continued to justify his promotion to N.C.O. On reaching Darjeeling he was granted the well-deserved honour of a medal presented by the Committee of the Eighth Olympiad.

Since 1924, Lobsang has accompanied almost every major expedition to the Sikkim Himalaya. He was with Mr. Farmer when he climbed to his death on Kangchenjunga in 1929; he accompanied the first Bavarian expedition later in the same year, as also the international expedition in 1930. In 1931 he was transport *sirdar* on the great Kangchenjunga attempt, his last adventure, in which he gave a characteristic display of leadership and reliability. Herr Bauer and his splendid party bear tribute to Lobsang's character and powers.

Now he has gone to join Phu, Chetin, and many another of his old comrades, and we are left with one right good man the less to set us an example of high courage and stern devotion to duty.

E. F. N.