

## IN MEMORIAM

LESLIE VICKERY BRYANT

1905-1957

IN December 1957, by the tragic death of L. V. (Dan) Bryant in a motoring accident, the Club lost one of its stout band of New Zealand members, and the N.Z. Alpine Club one of its best-known mountaineers. As a result of his two periods of study in England, with vacation climbing here and on the Continent, and particularly through his inclusion in the 1935 Everest Reconnaissance Expedition, he was known to many members of the Club; these, as well as many others with mountain interests who knew him, will feel that by his passing, at the age of 52, mountaineering has suffered a great loss.

Bryant chose secondary school teaching as a career and, after graduating Master of Arts at the Auckland University College, he took his first appointment at the New Plymouth Boys' High School in 1927. Here his proximity to Mount Egmont enlivened an interest in climbing. He introduced many boys from his school to the sport through his organised trips on the mountain and took more than 150 of them to the summit of this fine peak. Then from 1930 his teaching appointments were mainly in the South Island—first at Waitaki Boys' High, then at Southland Boys' High, back to Waitaki as senior house master and then as first assistant at the Timaru Technical College. In 1946 he became principal of the Pukekohe High School, near Auckland, and filled that position, with credit to himself and great benefit to the school, until his passing on the eve of the annual prize-giving ceremony, for which he had prepared one of his typically thoughtful addresses.

It was during the period from 1930 to 1946 that he took full advantage of his sojourn within easy reach of the Southern Alps to indulge his enthusiasm for climbing. Even from Pukekohe he returned to the Alps at regular intervals for further first-class expeditions. He also took many school parties to Mt. Ruapehu, for climbing and skiing, as well as to the Hermitage region as an introduction to alpine conditions and grandeur. In December 1956 he undertook something much more ambitious by leading a party of boys and girls to the world festival of sport at the Melbourne Olympics, where their exemplary behaviour won high praise for the Pukekohe High School and its principal.

Bryant's first serious climbing in the Southern Alps was in the 1930-1 season when he accompanied W. G. Mace and R. Syme, who had done several seasons of guideless climbing in the Hermitage region.

With them he made the third ascent and the first by a N.Z. party, of Mt. Haidinger, a good effort for his first ten-thousand-footer, and, with Syme, the fifth ascent of Mt. Tasman, making a new route up the Eastern arête of the greatest ice-peak of the Southern Alps. From this auspicious start, during the next twenty-five years he built up an impressive list of successful ascents, the most outstanding of which was his traverse of Mt. Cook, with C. L. Mahan, when their route to the Middle Peak was up the virgin North-east arête rising at a forbidding angle from the Anzac Peaks.<sup>1</sup>

The 1933 Everest Expedition made a deep impression on Bryant, and Everest no doubt was not entirely banished from his thoughts when, in 1934, he went to London for a year's study at the School of Economics and Political Science. Vacations were spent climbing in Britain and on the Continent. In the five weeks he spent in Switzerland his climbs, all guideless, included a double traverse of the Matterhorn from the Hörnli hut and back in 16¼ hours. As the climb was made with a chance companion, an American student Paul Petzoldt, and neither had previously been on the Matterhorn, the time taken was remarkable. A few months after his return to New Zealand he was invited to join the Everest Reconnaissance Expedition of 1935 and so became the first representative of this country to go to the Himalaya for serious climbing. For this reason and because of his association with Tenzing, who was a young porter on the 1935 expedition, he must have experienced a quiet feeling of satisfaction and personal interest in the news that was flashed round the world of the success of John Hunt's Everest Expedition. In the 1935 expedition, despite his difficulty in becoming acclimatised, Bryant took part in ten successful ascents of peaks over 20,000 ft. and climbed to 23,460 ft. His failure to acclimatise put an end to any hopes he had of gaining a place in the 1936 expedition, but his contribution towards ultimate success on Everest was an important one, for he established a reputation for icecraftsmanship and toughness that played its part in the inclusion of other New Zealand Climbers in later expeditions.

In 1938 Bryant went abroad again, having been granted a Carnegie Educational Fellowship which gave him a year at London University. Once again there were no lost opportunities of joining in climbing trips and it was during this period that he made the acquaintance of many members of the Alpine Club, to which he had been elected in 1934. He was also a member of both the New Zealand and Swiss Alpine Clubs, and a life member of the Himalayan Club.

Much more could be written of Bryant's work for mountaineering and skiing, including the part he played in the launching of local clubs, of his participation in other sports such as athletics, rugby and golf,

<sup>1</sup> *A.J.* 50. 212.

of his successes as a rugby coach, referee and administrator. To all these activities, no less than to his work, he brought that same infectious enthusiasm, the same relentless energy, the determination to succeed, the initiative to break with the orthodox and seek new ways, the cheerful good-humour and the competence that gave a sense of dependability when the going was tough, that marked his major mountain expeditions. It was these qualities that made him a good mountaineer, and more than that, a delightful companion under any circumstances.

R. SYME.

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## NARENDRA DHAR JAYAL

1926-1958

MAJOR N. D. JAYAL died of pneumonia on Cho Oyu, on April 28, when leader of an Indian expedition attempting the second ascent of the mountain.

I first saw Nandu in the summer of 1935, when he and his cousin Nalni Dhar were brought to me by the head of the family, his father, Pandit Chakra Dhar Jayal, Diwan of the hill state of Tehri Garhwal. The Doon School was due to open for the first time in September; the Pandit was anxious to get the boys installed as soon as possible, but as they were only 8 years old they could only be admitted in January 1936, when we took some younger boys.

Nandu was as scruffy a small boy as could be imagined; Nalni was a model of neatness and propriety. So they continued—with Nalni always signing the Honours Book and Nandu exhausting all the measures we could think of for extracting work or discipline.

He stayed nine years at school, ending as head of his House and captain of school boxing. He left in December 1944 and immediately appeared before a Selection Board for the Army. In those days a psychiatrist was an influential member of the Board. Nandu was given a higher rating by the board than any candidate that year, largely on the psychiatrist's report that he had an outstanding interest in training subordinates. This was correct, as he had an extraordinary capacity for getting the best at school out of junior boys training for House competitions. He was far from an assiduous scholar, though he had a good brain, nor did he ever inspire enthusiasm from the weaker disciplinarians on the school staff. But he had an intense loyalty to his friends and to the school, and unequalled physical courage and toughness.

In 1940 R. L. Holdsworth joined the staff and became Nandu's housemaster. Nandu absorbed all Holdsworth's interests in mountaineering and in skikar, and long before he left school was able to make a positive contribution to the many expeditions in which he accompanied Holdsworth.

Nandu had a keen appreciation of English literature and read widely, his taste being inclined towards Thomas Hardy and Housman. I will always remember him in the title part of *Richard of Bordeaux* in the school open-air theatre. It seemed to suit his school life exactly—an intense loyalty to certain people and principles, combined with a disregard of the tedious obligations of life in a community.

After he left I never saw him until he visited me at Ottershaw in 1957. This visit was a great delight. His outstanding virtues of courage and loyalty had made his career in the Army a real success, and his toughness and love of the mountains had brought him to a post which he fitted exactly. It was no light matter to be Nandu's Headmaster; and it was a considerable reward to see him having discarded completely the fatalistic outlook of the Shropshire Lad. The Himalayas had completed his education into a stature of enduring nobility.

Nandu had a considerable experience in the Himalayas. After visits to Kashmir and Garhwal in 1940 and 1942 he took part in Holdsworth's attempt on Bandar Punch in 1946 and made the second ascents of Abi Gamin (1952) and Kamet (1955). He had been Chief Instructor to 19 Div. Ski School at Gulmarg in the winter of 1948-9. Later, he was appointed Director of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling and wrote an article in *The Mountain World*, 1955, on the training given at the Institute. On February 26, 1957, he exhibited some films of their activities to the Alpine Club.

In 1954 he went to a Guide's Course of six weeks' duration at Champex and was awarded the Swiss Guide's badge and diploma. A sound leader, who had an excellent influence on the younger generation, his loss is a great blow to Indian mountaineering.

A. E. FOOT.

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## ROBERT WYLIE LLOYD

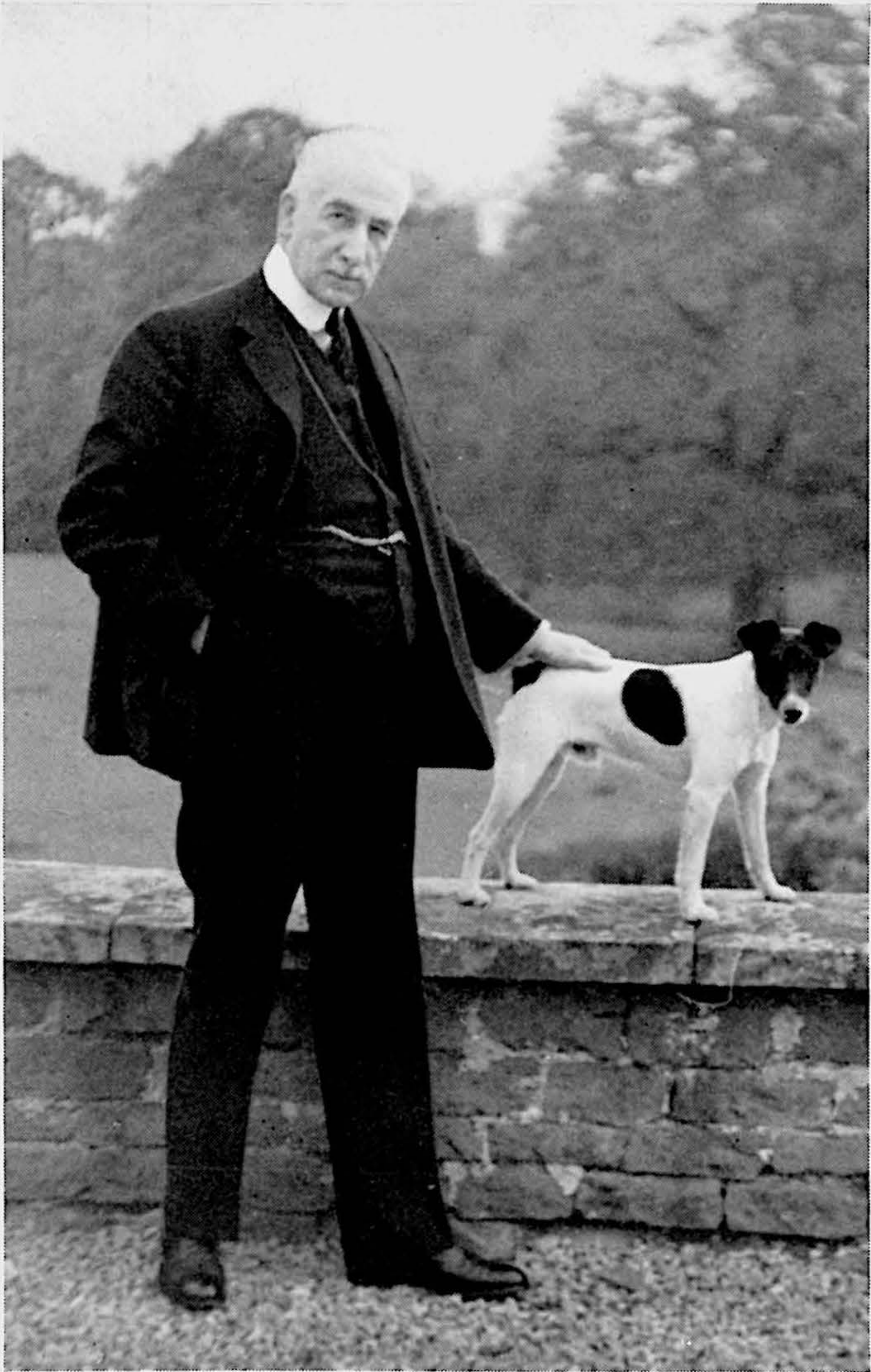
1868-1958

AT THE time of his death, on April 29 last, a few weeks after his ninetieth birthday, R. W. Lloyd was probably the oldest member of the Alpine Club in years, and only a few were his senior by length of membership. His interest in the Club and in mountaineering had continued active

almost to the end ; he had attended the Centenary Dinner in November 1957 and, until a renewed attack of thrombosis in January of this year, he retained his faculties remarkably for his years. The last few months of his life, however, were a heavy trial to him and few will have wished to see him continue an existence that had become too burdensome even for his fortitude. Lloyd in his lifetime aroused varied feelings among those brought into contact with him, but on one point there can be no difference of opinion—of the courage and determination with which, in advanced old age, he faced the pain and trials of his health, underwent an operation that might well have been fatal at his time of life, and resolutely drove himself to take an active part in all (and it was much) that interested him.

Lloyd was born on March 17, 1868, at Oswaldtwistle, Lancs., the grandson of Nathaniel Lloyd, a calico printer and bleacher. His family life was unhappy ; his parents separated, and Lloyd and his brother were brought up in somewhat reduced circumstances by his mother, to whom he was deeply attached. In a revealing moment, he once remarked that it had given him, as a boy, a shock to see his mother having to economise and he early determined to retrieve her fortunes and set her up in comfort. He had just succeeded in establishing himself satisfactorily, in his early twenties, when his mother died, and the blow was one he never forgot. From then on, instead of being able to work for another's welfare, he simply concentrated on extending his business activities and it was from this concentration that there arose that dour strain and vein of ruthlessness in his character that struck many who encountered him. That he tended to drive a hard bargain, that he liked his money's worth, will not be denied ; but there were other facets to his character not always seen by the world. He had helped one or two young men financially at the universities ; he assisted with funds several mountaineering expeditions of note ; and, provided his terms were acceded to, a number of institutions benefited from him, particularly the Royal Entomological Society of London, of which he had been a Fellow for over seventy years and of which he was Vice-President on several occasions. For many years he was Treasurer of the old Mount Everest Committee and its later transformations, and he was energetic in raising money for the Everest expedition of 1953. As Treasurer he could be difficult to manage and it was said (and it rather pleased him) that his assiduity in raising funds for Everest was only matched by his extreme reluctance to part with them.

Lloyd visited the Alps first in 1896 and he was elected to the Alpine Club in December 1901, after being refused in 1900 on the grounds of insufficient climbing qualification. In the service of the Club he acted as Auditor from 1909–12 ; member of Committee from 1913–15



*R. W. Lloyd*

[To face p. 232.]

and again in 1930 ; Vice-President in 1938-9 ; Hon. Treasurer from 1949-56. He was elected an Honorary Member of the Club in 1956.

In his climbing, he travelled in the old style, with one or more first-rate guides, amongst whom were numbered both Josef and Franz Lochmatter and, pre-eminently, Josef Pollinger. On the whole, Lloyd tended to be something of a 'centrist', with the Valais and the range of Mont Blanc as his principal climbing grounds. The Oberland figures rather little in his records, though it was unsafe ever to assume that he was not acquainted with a particular district, not excluding outlying regions in Austria and even Lapland. Lloyd himself, though leaving the active work on a climb to his guide, was an eminently safe and tireless performer himself, with a preference for snow routes such as is uncommon today. His association with Pollinger partakes of the character of the classic friendships made in the pioneers' days with the Andereggs and Almers ; he first employed Pollinger in 1904 and for the last time in 1939—thirty actual seasons spent together. In the later years they tended to go to the Dolomites and other regions not so much frequented by them in their heyday, whilst an operation on Lloyd in 1937 put an end to all serious climbing. That the collaboration was beneficial to Pollinger need not be doubted, as it secured him, annually, vigorous climbing when so much of his time was bespoken by Sir Edward Davidson, often on climbs well beneath Josef's powers.

In addition to the Alps, Lloyd had climbed at home, in the company of such good performers as H. V. Reade, to name but one, and he provided most of the funds for the Climbers' Club hut (the R. W. Lloyd hut) at Ynys Ettws, opened in 1950 (*C.C.ŷ.*, ix, no. 75, p. 78). But his prime interest lay in the Alps, though in later years he was heard to regret not having visited the Himalaya before the first World War.

The list of his climbs is a long one and needs no detailing here. As far back as 1904 he made a variation on the South face of the Ober Gabelhorn (*A.ŷ.* 25. 86) ; in 1910 he made variations on the East face of Pizzo Torrone Centrale (*A.ŷ.* 25. 458), climbed the East arête of the Dent Blanche, reached from the south (*A.ŷ.* 25. 452) and, with J. P. Farrar, climbed Pollux by the North face (*A.ŷ.* 25. 560). In 1911 he ascended Mont Blanc by the Brenva arête and traversed the Ober Gabelhorn from the Wellenkuppe, descending by a variant of his 1904 route (*A.ŷ.* 26. 87). The following year he made the first descent of the Brenva arête (*A.ŷ.* 26. 431).

But his biggest climbs were yet to come, after the first World War, by which time Lloyd was over fifty. In 1919 he made the first ascent of the North face of the Col de Bionnassay (*A.ŷ.* 33. 186) ; in 1920 the ascent of the Zinal face of the Ober Schallijoch (*A.ŷ.* 34. 104) ; in 1923

he descended to Courmayeur from the Col *dit* Infranchissable (the third recorded crossing and first by the descent—*A. J.* 36. 35) and, finally, in 1926, he made a more direct ascent of the North face of the Aiguille de Bionnassay (*A. J.* 39. 35).

Lloyd was well-known to anyone interested in Swiss prints and old Alpine books, of both of which he had unsurpassed collections, partly acquired from the late G. W. H. Ellis (*A. J.* 44. 288). During Strutt's editorship he allowed his colour-blocks of old prints to be used frequently for illustrations in the *Alpine Journal*, as also, in 1957, for the standard work on the first ascent of Mont Blanc brought out by Professor Graham Brown and Sir Gavin de Beer.

Apart from mountaineering, Lloyd had multifarious interests. The crude notion, derived perhaps from the cinema, that business magnates have no interests outside 'business' could not have been further from the truth than in Lloyd's case. Absorbed though he certainly was in his various commercial concerns, he yet found time for much else. On his qualities as a collector of works of Art we are indebted to his friend of many years, Sir Alec Martin, for an appreciation, and members of the Alpine Club who have visited Lloyd's rooms in Albany, or his houses in the country, will recall the variety of his collecting habits. Nor was it solely as a collector that he was noteworthy; he took a real interest in modern scientific discoveries, particularly in the realm of physics, so far as a layman could follow such recondite topics; he was well-read in several branches of history and the books on his shelves had not been collected merely for show. If Lloyd talked on a subject, it can be said with confidence that he had taken trouble to try and get a proper grip of it. He was particularly interested in the Napoleonic period; was fully prepared to defend 'Prinny' against adverse criticism; and even held the unusual view (outside of France) that it would have been better for Europe had Wellington been defeated at Waterloo.

He was genuinely interested in religion and (as in all matters that he took seriously) he endeavoured to ground himself in theology and Church History, and many will have noticed how in his declining years, when he was so much confined to his chair, he had ready to hand a set of commentaries on the New Testament. He was well-read in the Bible and his nurses were apt to be put through their paces (sometimes to their undoing!) by him, who held to an old-fashioned view of the cultural value of Bible reading.

Within the Alpine Club Lloyd often provoked controversy by his hard and unaccommodating outlook, but no one could doubt of his concern for the Club's interests as he saw them—and he was a shrewd observer. In spite of a strongly Victorian manner towards the young, he was often generous in his appreciation of much that must have



seemed highly unorthodox, if not irregular, to him. Reserved, self-reliant to the point of obstinacy, he never courted popularity ; but he did arouse admiration for his courage in adversity, and his passing removes a memorable figure from our midst.

T. S. BLAKENEY.

SIR ALEC MARTIN writes :

Lloyd's first interest was in beetles and butterflies, which he collected as a boy on the commons of Clapham and Wimbledon. As he prospered, he went further afield and to the mountains, and his collecting, particularly of beetles, continued despite his severe physical difficulties, to within a few months of his death at 90. He would go out from his country house at Bampton, sometimes accompanied by me, but more often by Dr. Hobby of Oxford, and on his return each day would set and label them all with his own hand.

When increasing wealth enabled him to pursue more expensive quarry he was at first, like many other successful young industrialists, less selective than accumulative, though he did seek advice from the well-known oriental experts, H. L. Joli, K. Tomita and others, on the vast array of Chinese and Japanese lacquer, Japanese ivories and sword-blades, which were crowded into a few glass cases in Albany and were more suggestive of a store than of an artistic display.

He had, however, been given a very fine Turner drawing which so interested him that, in the course of time, he acquired through Agnews some sixty of this artist's best water colours, together with some good examples by other English nineteenth-century painters. All these framed drawings were hung over the glass cabinets, close to the ceiling, covered with blinds to protect them from the sun and artificial light.

In recent years, knowing my intense love of oil paintings he got me to buy for him, giving me a free hand, a small collection of works by artists of the Flemish, Dutch and Italian Schools of the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries and by English artists of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Of more immediate relevance to the *Alpine Journal* is his very fine and comprehensive collection of Swiss Coloured Aquatints and Drawings and old and modern mountaineering books. The Swiss coloured aquatints and drawings and those books containing Swiss aquatints, were mainly acquired with the help of the famous dealer Kundig, of Geneva. They comprised upwards of five thousand prints and are of the finest quality of any private collection in the world and, even in the Swiss public institutions, it would be difficult to find a comparable ensemble. Lloyd himself became an expert of them ; he exhibited them at the Alpine Club in 1924 and had lectured on them.

This remarkable collection of Swiss coloured aquatints, drawings, and books containing Swiss aquatints, the beautiful drawings by Turner and other artists, the Pekin lacquer and the Japanese sword-blades, of immense commercial value, were bequeathed to, and have been accepted by, the British Museum. The Japanese lacquer, ivories and the Entomological Collection goes to the Museum of Manchester University. The Alpine books to the National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh.

PROFESSOR T. GRAHAM BROWN writes :

Lloyd was a man of many interests, and it was in the course of one of them that his passion for mountaineering was born. An ardent collector of beetles, he climbed hills in Norway for that purpose, and there discovered the fascination of mountain climbing. In the Alps, he was fortunate enough to engage Josef Pollinger, with whom he climbed year after year and made a fast friendship. They were an ideal combination in the older continuous relationship of Herr and guide : Pollinger, a leading St. Niklaus man of his time, with his superb technique ; Lloyd with his physical energy and acumen. On one occasion Lloyd, standing in ice-steps, managed to hold a falling guide with one hand<sup>2</sup>; he was the author of their new or unusual expeditions in the range of Mont Blanc ; and there is a rather pathetic picture of Lloyd and Josef touring the Alps together by motor car after Lloyd had lost his leg, but would not break the old alliance.

Apart from the Alps and his many manufacturing interests, Lloyd will be remembered as a great collector, and to some extent as a collector of collections. He had valuable collections of English coins, postage stamps, Chinese lacquer, Japanese swords, butterflies and so on, the beginnings of which I do not know ; but he certainly made his collections of beetles, pictures, books and Swiss prints piece by piece. His beetles he caught by hand, and hunted actively for them until he could no longer walk. His pictures, bought with a keen sense of capital appreciation in addition to artistic achievement, ranged from primitive Masters, through his well-known collection of Turner drawings, to such now neglected Victorians as Landseer, and then to more modern examples. His own taste was catholic, perhaps inclined most to fine landscapes ; but he owed more than a little to the advice and experience of his friend, Sir Alec Martin, in the making of the collection.

To mountaineers, his collections of Alpine books and Swiss prints are of the greatest interest. Lloyd began both of them by the purchase of the collections made by Godfrey Ellis and he continued to add to

<sup>2</sup> The occasion was on the ascent of the Breithorn by the Triftjigrat, on July 28, 1906. Needless to say, the guide was not Josef.—*T. S. B.*

them thereafter. On Swiss prints he was an admitted expert and was the leading spirit in the assembly and arrangement of the Alpine Club's exhibition in December 1924, for the catalogue of which he wrote the Introduction. To this he naturally contributed many of the rare examples from his own collection—one of the largest and best until now in private hands.

His collection of Alpine books is also remarkable and reflects his own tastes. It includes many very rare, and some unique, copies, such as those among the early narratives of the ascent of Mont Blanc, but the proportion of foreign publications is surprisingly small. (He, in fact, usually bought books to read, and one of his regrets was that he did not buy the foreign part of J. P. Farrar's collection of Napoleonic literature when it was sold after Farrar's death.) One of the features of Lloyd's collection is a large number of small collections of ephemeral Alpine articles—none of them approaching in size those made by Henry Cockburn or G. H. Morse, but making in all a considerable assembly.

Of Lloyd's business life I had only rare and brief glimpses. As the saying goes, he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and he became I think, a collector of variegated and self-owned manufacturing businesses. In each of these he was certainly the master, and it seemed to me that he did not have the knack of delegating his authority sufficiently. His constructive work on that side is said to have had some of the features of genius, and his advice was eagerly sought and valued. He was in many ways both a hard and a generous man. He would be economical about the electric light whilst offering his guests almost priceless wines—he drank little himself. Such contradictions and mixtures gave him a shell which was difficult to penetrate, but all his old friends know what a warm and loyal heart was found when the superficial barrier was broken.

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### ARTHUR GOUDIE MURRAY

1898-1957

ARTHUR MURRAY died in July last year as the result of overwork. He had only joined the Alpine Club in 1951, but had been active in climbing long before that. He joined the S.M.C. in 1931 and was a regular attender at Meets and climbed consistently in Scotland throughout the year. When Dr. Macphee was revising the Ben Nevis guide-book of the S.M.C., Murray took part in many of his expeditions to verify old routes and to explore new ones. He was a steady and reliable climber. I had the privilege of climbing with him in the Engadine, Pennines and

Mont Blanc area. In 1948, at Pontresina, we had three attempts on Bellavista, but failed owing to bad weather; we also climbed Piz Zupo, and the Cima di Rosso on the Forno glacier.

In 1949 we were at Arolla and did l'Evêque and went on over the Tête Blanche to Zermatt. It had always been one of Murray's ambitions to climb the Matterhorn, and this he achieved by ascending the Hörnli ridge, descending by the Italian side and recrossing to Zermatt the same day by the Furggloch. I well remember his boyish joy in having accomplished this on a perfect day. In addition, he got the Weisshorn, and the Wellenkuppe with another party.

He served on the Committee of the S.M.C. from 1945 to 1948 and as Vice-President from 1953-5. He was a very competent skier with a good eye for country, and a fast mover. He normally visited Switzerland about Christmas-time, often accompanied by some of his younger relatives.

His outside interests were many. Following the example of his father, he became a member of the Glasgow Town Council in 1945, becoming a bailie and in 1952 Senior Magistrate of the city. He was in business as a steel merchant and established himself as an authority on housing and planning, to which he devoted particular attention in his civic work.

He was devoted to art, music and literature and was a director (later Chairman) of the Scottish National Orchestra Society, an active member of the Glasgow Art Club and of the committee of the Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts. For a number of years he was on the committee of the Royal Scottish Automobile Club and was Chairman from 1953 to 1954. He was a keen golfer and a member of the Prestwick Golf Club.

To take part in an expedition with a man of such wide and varied interests, could not but be an exceptional pleasure, and we who had that privilege will always remember the days we spent together.

ALEXANDER HARRISON.

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## SIDNEY YOUNG

1869-1957

THE late Sidney Young had taken no active part in Club affairs for many years prior to his death on June 27, 1957, and, probably, knew but few of its present members. He had, however, always preserved an interest in mountaineering activities, never missed reading the ALPINE

JOURNAL, and, if referred to, was ever ready to correspond on Club matters, his memory for past events being very acute. In his will he kindly left the Club the sum of £200.

He was born on November 11, 1869, the youngest of a family of nine. His father, a silk merchant in London, died when he was quite young, leaving the family badly off, and Sidney Young had to leave school early, to go into business at the age of 15. He joined the newly-formed River Plate Fresh Meat Co., one of the pioneers of the Argentine Chilled Meat trade, and he eventually became Chairman of the British & Argentine Meat Co. and subsidiary companies. During the First World War he visited the Argentine and Brazil on behalf of the British Government to try to increase meat supplies, which he accomplished, and was later awarded the C.B.E. Afterwards, he went to the Ministry of Food as Director of Meat Supplies. He also did a great deal towards raising funds for the Red Cross and at the invitation of G.H.Q. he visited France about the time of the commencement of the battle of the Somme. On his retirement from business he interested himself in local affairs, on the District Council, the Wilderness Golf Club, Sevenoaks Hospital and much else besides.

He was very keen on all forms of sport; in his youth a good Rugger forward; played an excellent game of tennis, and represented Kent on several occasions; was a keen golfer and a good bridge player. But his ruling passion was undoubtedly mountaineering. For many years he would spend his summer holidays in the Alps and he had been elected to the Alpine Club in 1912. His favourite climbing district was the Valais and in 1921 he read a paper to the Club on the Schalligrat.<sup>3</sup> He wrote the obituary notice of M. F. Ryan in *A. J.* 59. 80, and to within a few weeks of his death he was writing of his hopes of being able to attend some of the Club's Centenary celebrations. He had celebrated his Diamond Wedding the year before. We are indebted to his son in the Argentine, Mr. J. P. Young, for information about his father.

T. S. BLAKENEY.

<sup>3</sup> *A. J.* 35. 225.