highest point that, being unnoticed on the map, I took them for the Merzenbachschien, the next mountain marked down the Gries Glacier. Afterwards discovering that they were intermediate summits, I ascended both on August 31, 1882, accompanied by Pierre Zertanna, going by the Siedel Rothhorn Glacier and returning by the Gries Glacier. On neither was there trace of a cairn.*

IN MEMORIAM.

CAPTAIN MARSHALL-HALL, 1831–1896.

CAPTAIN MARSHALL-HALL, born in London, February 6, 1831, was the only child of Dr. Marshall-Hall, the eminent physician and physiologist; he was educated at Eton, and at Caius College, Cambridge.

From his youth he was a passionate Alpinist, inheriting this ennobling taste from his mother, who was an enthusiastic mountaineer until she was over eighty years of age. He accompanied his parents on their annual visits to Switzerland, and in 1849, when only eighteen years old, he was the first to make the passage of the New Weissthor from Zermatt.† In 1867, with Mr. W. Leighton Jordan, and with Jean Couttet as chief guide, he made the second traverse of the Aiguille de l'Eboulement.‡ Later on, from 1878 to 1884, he resided with his family six years in Switzerland, passing the winters at Montreux, the summers in high stations of the Valais—always interested in every aspect of Nature, and specially in glacier observations. He then often contributed original notes to the reports on glacier variations issued by the writer of these lines; and later, in 1891, when living at Parkstone, Dorset, he continued to follow up this subject with great eagerness, and obtained from the Alpine Club the formation of a committee (Sir Martin Conway, Professor T. G. Bonney, Captain Marshall-Hall) charged with the care of studying the oscillations of the glaciers in different parts of the British Empire. He wrote many reports on the subject, § and obtained the official co-operation of the Colonial Administration for the study of this important phenomenon. At last, in 1895, at the sixth International Geological Congress, at Zürich, he initiated the formation of a committee for studying the variations of glaciers in the whole world (Commission Internationale des Glaciers). He was himself elected as representative

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* They are shown on the 1889 map with height 3,334 m. for the southern and slightly higher of the two. The short ridge, rocky except at its north-east end, of which they form the ends, presents a separate appearance on the Gries Glacier side, the upper snow of which extends to the uneven brim of the depression parting it from the highest point (3,384 m.), the more so from their not being in line with the latter, but really forms part of the precipitous frontage of the mountain over the Blinden Valley (see Imfeld's panorama from the Eggishorn).

† *Alpine Journal*, February 1879, p. 175.

‡ *Ibid.* 1894, p. 65.

§ *Ibid.* 1891, 'On Glacier Observations,' &c.

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of Great Britain and the Colonies in the Commission, and worked with youthful enthusiasm and activity.* He was, it may be added, a member of the English, Swiss, French, and New Zealand Alpine Clubs.

The activity of Marshall-Hall was not by any means exclusively devoted to Alpine studies, but showed itself in many different directions. He had studied law, and was called to the Bar, but an always discouraging deafness prevented his practising as a barrister; hence the greater part of his life may be said to have been spent in the ardent pursuit of scientific studies. A Fellow of the Chemical Society, and of the Geological Society; a member of the Geologists' Association, of the Royal Microscopical Society, of the Agricultural Society, of the British Association, and of the United Service Institution, also of the Dorset Natural History and Field Club, he maintained a life-long interest in the aims and work of all. Possessed of great mental elasticity, he was no mere dilettante in the various branches of science to which he was attracted, their number, indeed, being rather the index to the keenness and thoroughness with which he entered into all matters of scientific interest.

He was moreover an enthusiastic yachtsman; in 1870, shortly after the fruitful expedition of H.M.Ss. 'Lightning' and 'Porcupine,' he undertook a dredging cruise in his yacht 'Norna' to the coasts of Spain and Portugal, accompanied by Mr. Edward Fielding, and by Mr. Savile Kent, of the British Museum. The Royal Society contributed 50*l.* towards the costs of this expedition, the most important results of which were made public by the last-named gentleman.†

Marshall-Hall was a magistrate for Wilts, in which county he had property; in his youth he took great interest in the militia, and joined the Royal East Middlesex, from which he retired with the rank of captain in 1872, owing to his increasing deafness.

The numerous friends of the deceased will long remember his uniform kindness and cordiality, the ardour and activity with which he threw himself into all the old and new questions which excite the intellectual curiosity of man. A Christian by conviction, often has he said how the more he knew of science and its marvels the stronger grew his faith in God and His revelation. His death took place suddenly at his home at Parkstone, April 14, 1896.

F. A. Forel, A.C., S.A.C.

Morges, Switzerland: June 1896.

We regret to have to record the recent deaths of Mr. Charles Packe, formerly Hon. Secretary of the Club, an enthusiastic botanist, and author of the 'Guide Book to the Pyrenees,' and of Mr. C. D. Cunningham, who was connected with Captain Abney in bringing out 'The Pioneers of the Alps,' and with the late Sir F. O. Adams in preparing 'A History of the Swiss Confederation.'

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* 'The Study of Existing Glaciers,' *Natural Science*, January 1895.

† *Nature*, iv. 456, 1871.

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