

Britons who lost their lives in the last assault of Mount Everest, by naming two peaks near Mount Whitney, in the High Sierra, Mount Mallory and Mount Irvine.

‘ MOUNT MALLORY AND MOUNT IRVINE.’

Two peaks near Mount Whitney, unnamed on the U.S. Geological Survey Map, were climbed by Norman Clyde in June 1925. No records were found on the summits, and in each case Clyde's ascent appears to be the first. He has expressed a desire to name these two peaks Mount Mallory and Mount Irvine, in honour of the two British climbers who lost their lives on Mount Everest in 1924.

‘ Mount Mallory (13,870 ft.) is on the main crest of the Sierra, north-west of Mount Le Conte.

‘ Mount Irvine (13,700 ft.) is east of Whitney Pass, and stands apart from the main crest.’³

The writer made the second recorded ascent of Mount Mallory and Mount Irvine on June 3, 1928, with Mr. Norman Clyde, High School Master of Independence, Owens Valley, California.

Mount Mallory affords an interesting rock scramble from the saddle which separates it from an unnamed peak (13,800 ft.) on the W. The summit of Mount Mallory is gained by a traverse of the E. side of the smaller peak which stands in line with the main range N. of the real summit. From the base of this smaller peak an irregular knife-edge leads to the summit cairn of Mount Mallory.

Mount Irvine is most easily climbed from the saddle separating it from Mount Mallory, an ascent of little difficulty; but the N. face, shown in the photograph, taken from the summit of Mount Muir, presents difficulties of sufficient interest to tempt even the most particular mountaineer.

A. E. GUNTHER.

ACCIDENTS IN 1928.

THE season of 1928 was the finest that we can remember, surpassing even that of 1911. From the end of June up to the middle of August we cannot call to mind a single day when an expedition could not have been made. The vast majority of days were cloudless, marred only by occasional strong and cold north winds. Thunderstorms—except at Grindelwald and in the Northern Oberland—were conspicuous by their absence.

³ From ‘ Mountaineering Notes,’ edited by Francis P. Farquhar. *Sierra Club Bulletin*, vol. xii, no. 3 (San Francisco, 1926), p. 306.

Such being the weather conditions, the Alps were visited by record numbers of persons, mountaineers and others. But 'mountain' conditions were different, too, from anything previously known. Rocks were uncovered that for centuries have lain under their pall of snow and ice. Rock faces, such as the N.E. slope of the Matterhorn¹ and the S.E. faces of the Weisshorn and Dent Blanche, became bleak dark walls, unrelieved, in the case of the Matterhorn, by a single flake of snow—not even on the shoulder. Similar faces on all mountains rapidly disintegrated and were raining stones. Great snow and rock arêtes were never so easy, the snowy parts degenerating almost into shaly paths. A sad example of this is found in the '1928' degradation of the splendid S.E. arête of Mont Blanc. Snow slopes, exceeding 25°, were mostly ice by the end of July; glaciers melting rapidly under the intense heat became labyrinths of crevasses, such bridges that remained being little else than unstable masses of rotten snow. We know of one highly expert guided party that required more than 5 hours of dangerous work to descend from the Schwarzthor to the surface of the Gorner Glacier.

Conditions being such, so different, save in weather, from 1911, can we wonder that in some ways the season of 1928 has proved a disastrous one?

It is impossible to make even a précis of the various accidents. Neither would it be advantageous to do so; a brief account of some of the worst is all that is needed. The same sad stories recur year after year. But one word of sympathy is required for our friends of the C.A.F. They have indeed been terribly hit. We can assure them that as we have rejoiced in their post-war Alpine triumphs, so do we now grieve with them in their losses. Since 1874, and particularly since 1914, the C.A.F. and the Alpine Club have been tied by particular bonds of friendship; the disasters of 1928 will only tighten those bonds.

To comment on these catastrophes is perhaps presumptuous; only a surviving eye-witness can do that. But it seems to us that the young French mountaineers of the 1919-28 school have gone ahead too fast.

'On ne passe pas impunément sans transition des courses de troisième ordre aux courses extraordinaires'—as the last *Annuaire* of the G.H.M. so well puts it.

¹ The bodies of two victims of different July accidents were still lying near the foot of this face in late August. They could not be approached owing to the danger of falling stones.

How many of these too enterprising young climbers have learnt their craft under good guides? How many of them are fit to go without guides at all? It should be remembered by them that 'in guideless parties *every* member should be able to lead.'²

As is perhaps natural and as happened to the Alpine Club after July 14, 1865, a kind of shout of indignation has burst forth from French mountaineering and other circles against guideless climbing in general and the G.H.M. of the C.A.F. in particular. We would implore these circles not to lose their heads. The G.H.M. has done great work in the past; it will do greater still in the future. It realizes better than its critics what is justifiable and what is mere excess. It alone can curb the impetuosity, the follies perhaps, of some of its younger members and *aspirants*, all striving to live up to the C.A.F.'s proud motto: 'Pour la Patrie par la Montagne.'

Of serious accidents to our own members we have heard of none, happily. An Englishman has disappeared in the Andes. He was attempting in July—midwinter—the ascent of Aconcagua, alone and on ski. This is not a mountain accident, it is an act of sheer insanity meeting its inevitable reward.

Many narrow escapes were chronicled. Of these, one in particular has come to our knowledge.

A party, composed of one of the best of young mountaineers and two novices, having successfully attempted and carried through a most difficult and dangerous expedition—only once previously accomplished—were descending by a couloir to the flat surface of a glacier, all 'difficulty' being at an end, or so they thought. They were wearing crampons and were unroped. We do not know whether they were cutting steps or not. Knowing the couloir as we do, they ought to have been. Nearing the foot of the said long and steep couloir, the two novices slipped, and, unable to stop themselves, fell to the bottom. One was uninjured, but the horrified expert, who had been powerless to check the slip, on arriving at the base found the other apparently dead. He proceeded to the valley and returned quickly with a rescue party. To the general relief the victim was recovering and no permanent injury has been suffered, apparently.

We know that the lesson will not be wasted. A similar story may be found in 'A.J.' 39.

Besides those to be described, there were accidents, among

² See Mr. Bradby's paper in the present number.

others, on the Belledone, Grépon, Matterhorn (3), Dent Blanche (2), Lo Besso, Aermighorn (in which a promising young guide lost his life), Diablerets, Finsteraarhorn, Jungfrau, Rhône Glacier, Piz Cambrena, Piz Kesch and the usual number in the Dolomites and Eastern Alps. In all cases there was grievous loss of life.

Turning for a moment to the accidents on the Petit Dru, we are indeed fortunate not to have to chronicle a loss of life, possibly without precedent in the entire history of mountaineering.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE BARRE DES ÉCRINS.

ON July 22 a young French party composed of MM. Debray, de Villeroi, and Tordo left the Vallon Club hut with the intention of climbing Les Écrins by the usual S. face route. Having attained the uppermost slopes of the Vallon de la Pilatte Glacier about 09.30, they took to the left (ascending) branch of the rocky couloir by mistake for the right and usual route. [This left branch, also feasible, is known as the *Couloir Champeaux*.] Some 160 ft. up, a hand-hold broke off in the leader's (Debray) grip, and his feet being on a smooth slab, he came off at once, dragging down the remainder of the party in his fall.

The three fell together and were not brought up till some 150 ft. above the Col des Avalanches. Villeroi, the last on the rope, although injured, was able to bandage his companions before hurrying down for help. A large party of amateurs and professionals, under the leadership of Maximin Rodier, with much difficulty carried down the dangerously wounded Debray and the less seriously injured Tordo.

Debray unfortunately expired in the hospital at La Tronche two days later. He was a promising young climber, well known and respected at Nice.

Tordo and de Villeroi are reported as progressing favourably. (Communication from M. de Ségogne.)

THE ACCIDENT ON THE AIGUILLE VERTE.

ON July 9 last, a party, consisting of Monsieur J. P. Loustalot and his wife, made the ascent of the mountain. Their bodies were found, subsequently, at the foot of the 'Whymper' couloir. Another party discovered later the broken axe of Loustalot. It had snapped high up in that portion of the handle covered with a leather band. The wood had *completely perished* owing to damp and the presence of a large number of nails. It is surmised that Loustalot, to secure his wife, had passed the rope behind his deeply driven axe, that she had slipped, that the axe had

broken from the jerk, and that Loustalot himself was pulled down in his wife's fall.³

M. Loustalot, although aged only 27 years, was one of the most finished of French mountaineers and had led on many difficult expeditions. His wife, *née* Mademoiselle Yvonne Millière, was also well known for her skill in French Alpine circles.

They leave two very young children, and many circumstances combine to make this one of the most tragic of accidents.

THE ACCIDENTS ON THE PETIT DRU.

ON August 14 a young French party consisting of MM. Georges Clot, Pierre Daurenson, Jean Choisy, and Jean Charignon left the Charpoua Club hut at a somewhat late hour and in doubtful weather, for the ascent of the Petit Dru. None of the party, except perhaps Daurenson, appear to have possessed much experience. Climbing in pairs, with Choisy leading the first rope and Daurenson the second, they had attained a spot some 300 ft. below the summit, when Daurenson, suddenly exclaiming 'Je lâche,' opened his hands and fell backwards. He landed on his back and head on a narrow ledge close to his companion. As it was evident that Daurenson was gravely injured, the leading party returned and joined Clot.

An effort was made to lower Daurenson down the vertical slabs, but he was suffering such pain that the attempt had to be abandoned. After consultation it was determined that Choisy and Charignon should return to the Montenvers for help, while Clot remained with the injured man. This was accordingly done. MM. Choisy and Charignon safely reached the Charpoua hut, finding there a Swiss guideless party, and descended towards Chamonix. Meanwhile, Clot and the injured man remained on the mountain; it proved to be a fine and fairly warm night. Early next morning, August 15, a rescue party of guides left Chamonix and arrived at a late hour at the hut. The Swiss party, also a very young one, which appears to have gone to the Charpoua hut with the intention of making the ascent of Le Cardinal, began to fear for the safety of the stranded party on the Petit Dru. Accordingly, they determined on the morning of August 15 to go up and render any assistance in their power. An Italian party, also in the hut, volunteered to accompany them.

The names of the Swiss party were MM. Joseph Paillard, Charles and Henri Fiaroli, of Geneva: those of the Italian were Signori Giuseppe Gandi and Nigra, both of the Turin section, C.A.I.

At 16.00 hours on the same day, August 15, the two parties reached the scene of the accident, finding both the injured Daurenson and his companion still alive. As Daurenson was plainly dangerously wounded—his skull appears to have been fractured and

³ The account in *La Montagne*, 1928, pp. 324-6, states that the broken axe belonged to *Madame* Loustalot.

the spinal cord injured—the Swiss and Italian parties left practically all their food as well as all their underclothing with Clot, and, having warmly wrapped up Daurenson, turned to the descent. Soon after leaving the weather turned very bad, a thunderstorm⁴ came on, followed by torrents of hail, turning eventually into heavy snow. The Italian party bivouacked—wisely—on a ledge affording some shelter, but the Swiss pushed on during the night and contrived to descend the ‘grand couloir,’ attaining the great ledge leading to the Charpoua Glacier, where, hideously exposed, clad only in their outer clothing and with no food they awaited the dawn. With the growing light they were seen by the guides in the Charpoua hut who came to their assistance. All the Swiss were completely worn out, and Joseph Paillard, aged 20, expired while being carried. The others, frost-bitten and in the last stages of exhaustion, owe their lives to the devotion and care of a British doctor who, although not a mountaineer, had accompanied the guided search party. We are informed that the doctor’s name was Shelford. The Italians regained the hut in fairly good form.

Meanwhile the party on the Petit Dru had spent a terrible night, and with the dawn of August 16, Clot perceived that Daurenson was sinking fast. He died at 13.00. Previous to his death, and through a break in the clouds, Clot had seen a party on the Charpoua Glacier. The hope of rescue had kept the wounded man alive, but when no help appeared (the party seen was that of the guides proceeding to the disabled Swiss), Clot, in his own words, at last almost despaired.

It is time to turn to Clot’s original companions, Choisy and Charignon. They had arrived exhausted at Chamonix, but set about to hunt for companions. They found one in M. Edmond Stofer, an experienced if young mountaineer. These three, together with several other volunteers, reached the Charpoua hut early on the 16th. They found the party of guides still unwilling to risk the terrors of the Petit Dru, especially clad as it now was in snow and ice, and a general attempt on the mountain was postponed till the 17th. Stofer and Choisy, equipped for a bivouac, nevertheless determined to proceed, and at 18.00, after great difficulties, reached the scene of the accident. Leaving the corpse where it lay, they covered it with stones and descended with Clot to another and more commodious ledge some distance lower down. Here the courageous party passed the night, Clot’s *third* on the mountain.

Meanwhile Armand Charlet, the well-known guide, returning from an expedition, had arrived at the Charpoua hut.⁵ Starting off

⁴ The storm was so violent that great trees were uprooted at Chamonix.

⁵ Other parties had also arrived; on the morning of August 17 eighteen persons in all were on the mountain, most of whom, including a brave lady doctor, Madame Maunoury, proceeded to the houlder.

at once with Camille Tournier, Georges Cachat, and Jean Ravanel—classical Chamonix names—Charlet set out for the Petit Dru. With the earliest dawn, Stofer perceived a solitary figure below his party, climbing with desperate speed up the glazed and snow-clad slabs. In 2 hrs. 40 mins. *from the hut* Charlet had reached the party. He was soon joined by the other guides, all exhausted by the speed of the ascent; but Charlet was determined not only to save the survivor and his unselfish companions, but also to bring down the body lying on the ledge above. Starting again with the same reckless and self-sacrificing speed, he proceeded with one (or two) guides towards the corpse. His haste proved his undoing. He slipped and fell heavily, fracturing his skull. His second on the rope, Cachat, succeeded in holding him after falling nearly 100 ft.—a remarkable feat.

The others had meanwhile begun the descent of the mountain. Returning to the scene of the third accident, they bound up the wounded Charlet, and, on his recovering consciousness, again went down. Charlet, with extraordinary courage, was able to lead downwards and even pass the other party. On reaching the glacier he collapsed altogether, and had to be carried, unconscious, on improvised stretchers—even now none seem to have been available at Montenvers or Chamonix—to the valley.

As a last scene in this long drawn-out tragedy, the body of M. Daurenson was brought down by a party of guides under the leadership of Vital-Charny to the Charpoua hut on August 20. He was buried at Chamonix on the 22nd.

It is impossible to comment fully on these lamentable events, but the disasters of August 14–17, 1928, will be remembered for all 'Alpine' time for the heroism of survivors and rescue parties alike.

We cannot praise too highly the gallantry of Clot, Choisy, and Stofer, or the devotion of Armand Charlet and the named guides. As to the conduct of Charles and Henri Fiaroli, of Paillard, of Gandi and Nigra, one of whom literally gave his life—as the others risked theirs—to save Clot and the dying Daurenson, this conduct, we repeat, is almost without parallel in the long roll of Alpine Brotherhood and peril.⁶

With regard to the justifiability of the behaviour of the guides in the Charpoua hut, mountaineers *on the spot* will have formed their own opinion. We are not qualified to.

MM. Clot, Charles and Henri Fiaroli, have completely recovered, we rejoice to say. As to Armand Charlet, there are conflicting reports, but he appears to be rapidly improving despite the grave fracture to his skull, and has been discharged from hospital. He had been fortunate indeed in landing on a small snow patch, thus

⁶ We recall the immortal performance by Somervell, Norton, and Mallory in rescuing the marooned porters on the Chang La (Mt. Everest), May 23, 1924.

breaking his fall. Whether he can continue his profession as a guide is perhaps doubtful. But, be that as it may, of his many splendid exploits, none can compare with this his latest and most chivalrous deed.

One significant fact may be added. The accidents on the Petit Dru involved the employment of *over fifty persons*: guides, porters, doctors, and amateur volunteers. All these had to be called away from their normal vocations.

[This account differs somewhat from that published in *La Montagne*, 1928, but is, we are assured, quite accurate.]

THE ACCIDENT ON THE BREITHORN (PENNINES).

[Several routes have been forced up the N. face of this mountain. Among others, the E. peak, 4148 m., has been attained by its own particular N. arête, July 17, 1897, by Messrs. H. J. Mothersill and C. S. Ascherson, with Ulrich Almer, Christian Kaufmann, and Christian Jossi, jun. This party having reached the point 3355 m. (*S. map*) kept slightly to the W. and then worked straight up, striking the main or summit ridge a little to the right, W., of a 'col,' or gap, W. of point 4148 m. ('A.J.' 18, 528).

On August 18, 1906, Messrs. G. W. Young, R. J. Mayor, and C. D. Robertson, with Josef Knubel and Moritz Ruppen, mounted the N. arête of point 4148 m. to where it splays out, or appears to from below, in the N. face close below point 4148 m.; here . . . 'a short ice traverse to the W. and a very awkward little corner, that only went at the third attempt, gave access to an open ice-glazed couloir, by which the corniced main E. ridge was reached, just W. of the peak [4148 m.] . . .' ('A.J.' 23, 491-2).

Both the British parties describe their routes as safe and 'legitimate.')

On July 13, 1928, a party consisting of four French gentlemen, MM. Pierre Le Bec,⁷ Édouard de Gigord, Pierre Langlois, and Édouard Yves Guibert, of whom the first two were well-known and experienced mountaineers, while the others, very young climbers, were rapidly winning their spurs, set out to climb the point 4148 m. by the so-called 'Young' route. The party, whose progress had been very slow, was observed on the N. arête, and, after a *delay of 5 hours*, was seen to reach the top of the great tower below the upper (snowy) ridge abutting close below the E. summit. This is not far from the spot whence 'the short ice-traverse to the W.' has to be made. The cause of the delay remains unexplained.

A cloud shut down on the face about 18.30 hrs., concealing the party from telescope observers on the Gornier Grat. On the view clearing about half an hour later, the climbers had disappeared, but one body and a rucksack were discovered by telescope lying just

⁷ Brother-in-law of the MM. de Lépiney.

above the bergschrund some 2000 ft. below. Tracks or grooves, three or four in number, were also remarked on the steep icy slopes above.

On the following day a search party, led by Adolf Aufdenblatten, proceeded with difficulty and danger to the spot. They discovered the other three bodies, two of them still roped together, lying in the schrund. All were, or had been, wearing crampons and were terribly mutilated. They were brought down the same evening to Zermatt.

What actually happened will never be known. Four finished and one partially cut ice steps were observed subsequently from the main ridge above. These steps were on or near 'the ice traverse'⁸ leading to the very awkward little corner'; on the other hand the guide Rafael Lochmatter, from above on the main summit-ridge, observed distinct foot-traces in a little gully, invisible from the Gorner Grat, in the final precipitous wall leading to point 4148 m., to the E. of the 'traverse,' while a slice of corniche was missing from the crest of the main ridge. This points to the fact that the traverse *may* have been given up owing to its difficulty and the accident caused by the fall of the corniche, or perhaps a stone, while the party were attempting to gain the main ridge direct. In any case the fall took place at some spot only about 150 ft. below the E. arête.

The funeral service, attended by all the principal relatives and friends of the deceased, took place at Zermatt, the bodies being subsequently conveyed to France for burial.

In this disaster—one of the saddest and most fatal that has occurred in the Alps—the only redeeming feature has been the admirable conduct and devotion of the professional search parties. M. de Ségogne, to whom we owe many of the above details, has requested us to convey in the ALPINE JOURNAL the warm thanks of the victims' relatives and of the G.H.M. to the guides and Herr Seiler, as also to our own members present at Zermatt and the Riffelalp at the time.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE ROTTALHORN.

THE present number of the JOURNAL publishes a photograph of the Schreckhorn-Lauteraarhorn arête, very kindly lent to us by Herr August Gysi of the Berne Section of the S.A.C. We much regret to hear that Herr Gysi, on June 4, 1928, met with a fatal accident between the Rottalsattel and the Rottalhorn.

With the well-known mountaineers, Herren Auguste Mottet and Liggerstorfer, Herr Gysi was mounting the broad snowfield leading to the summit of the Rottalhorn. The party was keeping well away, 'in grossen Abstand,' from the corniche overhanging the Jungfraufrirn. Suddenly, during the ascent, a great crust of névé,

⁸ Le Bec's axe was seen lying near but *well below* the beginning of the traverse; he was leading at the time of the accident.

some 6 m. broad, on which the party was standing, gave way and carried down two of the men. Herr Mottet, standing above the others, held firm, but the rope broke near the loop to which the middle-man was attached, and Herr Gysi, the last on the rope, was buried lower down under a great mass of detached snow.

Soon after, while the remainder of the party was searching for Gysi, another and still larger crust of névé broke off carrying Mottet with it, the latter having great difficulty in working himself clear. The body of Gysi was found two days later buried under a layer of snow 4 m. thick.

The party was a thoroughly competent one and it may be inferred, most certainly, that the dangerous condition of the névé field could in no way have been foreseen.

Herr Gysi, a rather small and slender but wiry man of about fifty, was a very enterprising mountaineer and also a first-rate ski-runner. With his friends, Herren Mottet, Hans Koenig, A. Flunser and others, he had accomplished in the course of years a great many first-class guideless expeditions. He was especially good on rocks and had a marked liking for difficult rock peaks such as the Engelhörner, Gelmerhörner, Gastlosen and Albigna-Bregaglia mountains, where indeed hardly a summit escaped him and where a certain number of first ascents and new routes rewarded him. The second ascent of the difficult Tschingelspitze and a very daring attempt to climb the Gspaltenhorn from the Tschingelfirn may also be mentioned. He was a very clever and artistic photographer, as the pages of S.A.C. periodicals clearly prove. It is understood that *Die Alpen* will reproduce a further selection.

PAUL MONTANDON.

THE ACCIDENT ON ACONCAGUA.

CAPTAIN B. J. N. MARDEN arrived in Puente del Inca on July 8, 1928, with the idea of climbing Mt. Aconcagua. Owing to the weather being most unsuitable for such an undertaking, the hotel manager and various people staying there tried to dissuade him from making the attempt, but did not succeed in doing so.

On July 14 he left the hotel with skis, a sledge and some provisions, returning the same evening. Next morning he left the hotel at 06.00 and has not been seen since then. Before his departure he signed a declaration to the effect that if he failed to return, nobody at Puente del Inca would be in any way responsible as they had fully explained the then prevailing conditions in the mountains.

When the search parties set out to look for him, they noticed from the footprints that for some unknown reason Captain Marden was walking and not ski-ing. His tracks were followed up the Horcones Valley to a height of 3300 m., where they found his tent, which was then buried up to 1 m. in snow. There were signs that Captain Marden had taken a meal there but no signs as to whether he had slept there or not. Following his tracks, as the skis were

not found, it is uncertain whether Captain Marden had lost them or whether he was still carrying them on his back. The party followed his footprints up to 3800 m., where they narrowly escaped being buried in an avalanche. The weather broke, a strong wind arose, accompanied by thick mist and snow. The party proceeded up to 4000 m., where they left a mark indicating the farthest point reached and in view of the obvious danger they would be running in continuing the ascent, the party then decided to return to the hotel.

It may be added that these guides were men of long experience in the Cordillera and in their opinion the first camp had been pitched at the point last indicated. The guides stated that as Captain Marden was walking and not skiing, it must have taken him at least 4 days to arrive at the camp.

M. F. RYAN.

REVIEWS.

Under the Italian Alps. By E. L. Broadbent. With a geographical essay by M. J. Newbiggin, D.Sc. Pp. 251. Illustrated and Map. London: Methuen, 1925. 8s. 6d.

Alpine Valleys of Italy. By E. L. Broadbent. Pp. 244. Illustrated and Map. London: Methuen, 1928. 7s. 6d.

THESE are two charmingly written accounts of unconventional wanderings, mostly on foot, through Tyrol and the Italian Alps. Miss Broadbent confined her footsteps to the lower slopes, and the two books do not contain any information which can assist the climber, but she has studied the natives and their characteristic traits and customs in a way which the average tourist seldom troubles to do. Both works are full of interesting local history of the various feudal families who held sway in those regions, and any visitors to those districts who are interested in that way would do well to include these two small volumes in their luggage.

Miss Broadbent makes a short but, we are afraid, unconvincing incursion into the much-debated subject of Hannibal's pass. There are a few errors of spelling. A translation of the nickname of the notorious Duchess of Tyrol plainly indicates that 'Maltausch' should be 'Maultasch.' Sensitive members of the Alpine Club will sustain a slight shock on seeing the name of the great pioneer of Alpine mountaineering spelt 'Balls'! Palma Giovanni should be Giovane and Livanallongo Livinallongo. In the photograph facing p. 142 (vol. ii), the mountain is the Grandes Jorasses, not Mont Blanc.

The Alpine Club Register. Compiled by Arnold L. Mumm. Vol. 1, 1857 to 1863. Pp. 391. Price 25s. Vol. 2, 1864 to 1876. Pp. 375. Price 25s. Vol. 3, 1876 to 1890. Pp. 352. Price 21s. Edward Arnold.

THESE three volumes contain records of the careers of the members of the Alpine Club in all walks of life up to the year 1890, which