

- Yung, Emil.** Zermatt und das Visperthal. Folio, pp. 105; plates.
Lausanne u. Zermatt, Benda, 1896
- Zschokke, Hch.** Die klassischen Stellen der Schweiz . . . in Originalansichten dargestellt. 8vo, 2 parts, pp. 423; plates.
Karlsruhe u. Leipzig, Kunst-Verlag; etc., 1836, 1838
Many fine steel plates of mountains, especially in second part.

Club Publications.

- Geographischen Gesellschaft, Mittheilungen d. k.k., in Wien.** 8vo. Vols 13-33. 1870-1890
Contain the following articles of Alpine interest:—
- 15, pp. 252-257, 327-333; F. Simony, Gletscher u. Flussschutt als Object wissens. Detailforschung. 1872
 - 20, pp. 293-399; A. G. Supan, Studien ü. d. Thalbildungen in östl. Graubünden u. in d. Centralalpen Tirols. . . 3 plates. 1877
 - 21, *passim*; E. v. Hesse-Wartegg, Die Besteigung d. Long's Peak, die Geyser-Region, etc.: pp. 177-185, 410-428, map; P. Muromt-zoff, Eine botan. Excursion im 1871 a. d. Kasbek. 1878
 - 23, pp. 465-72, 529-33; M. Déchy, Reise im Sikkim Himalaya. 1880
 - 25, pp. 210-28, 343-55; J. Doblhoff, Der Lukmanierpass u. d. Kloster Disentis: pp. 411-29; J. Morstadt, Die Gebirgsbildung Südtirols. 1882
 - 27, *passim*; P. Muromt-zoff, Der Kaukasus; eine physiographische Studie. 1884
 - 29, pp. 65-77; Dr. Breitenlohner, Die meteor. Gipfelstation Sonnenblick. Plates: pp. 625-47; A. Böhm, Die Hochseen d. Ostalpen. 3 plates. 1886
 - 31, pp. 354-375, 441-471; S. Teleki, Expedition in d. Gebiet d. Kilimanscharo u. Kenia: Besteig. d. Kilimanscharo (mit Karte). Plate of Kenia. 1888
- Hungary.** Siebenbürgischer Karpathen-Verein, Hermannstadt. Jahrbücher 1-14. 1881-1895
- Saxon Switzerland.** Gebirgsverein f. d. sächsisch-böhmische Schweiz. Ueber Berg und Thal. Monthly. 4to, vols 2-5. Dresden, 1882-1897

ALPINE NOTES.

'THE ALPINE GUIDE.'—Copies of Vol. I. of the new edition of this work, price 12s. net, and of 'Hints and Notes, Practical and Scientific, for Travellers in the Alps' (being a new edition of the General Introduction), price 3s., can be obtained from all book-sellers, or from Messrs. Stanford, Charing Cross.

THE LIBRARY CATALOGUE is now printed and may be obtained, bound in cloth, on application to the Assistant Secretary, 23 Savile Row. Price 3s.; postage, 4d.

THE ALPINE CLUB OBITUARY, 1902.—A. Croft (1873).

PRESENTATIONS TO THE ALPINE CLUB.—Dr. and Mrs. Workman have presented a photograph of the Biafo Walhalla, and Mrs. William Mathews has presented a sketch by Elijah Walton of 'Part of the Chain of Mont Blanc,' a painting of 'Monte Viso' by Elijah Walton, and also three small pencil sketches of 'Mont Blanc,' 'Monte Cristallo,' and the 'Cascade de Surennne.'

THE REGINA MARGHERITA OBSERVATORY.—In 'Nature' for April 17, 1902, will be found an account of this observatory (with an illustration) by Sir Michael Foster, M.P., Sec. R.S.

THE MARITIME ALPS.—I desire to correct the lettering on the view of the Maritime Alps from the Île St. Honorat published in the fifty-seventh number of this Journal * as follows:—Erase 'Col di Cerieja.' For 'Rocca del Mat' read 'Rocca dell' Argentera,' and for 'Rocca dell' Argentera' read 'Cima del Gelas.'

DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD.

PEN-Y-GWRYD.—In the 'Climbers' Club Journal' for December 1901 will be found a most interesting, exhaustive, and genial article (with illustrations) entitled 'Reminiscences of Pen-y-Gwryd,' by Mr. C. E. Matthews.

FIRE AT FIERA DI PRIMIERO.—We much regret to learn that on the night of April 7-8 a fire destroyed part of Fiera di Primiero, and that sixty families are left homeless and destitute. A fund is being raised for the sufferers by the Società degli Alpinisti Tridentini. Contributions may be sent to A. L. Mumm, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Alpine Club, 28 Savile Row, London, W.

THE JONSONG LA.—The observations taken by Professor E. Garwood with a Watkin aneroid give for this pass, when compared with contemporaneous readings taken at Darjiling, a height of 20,207 ft., when compared with Calcutta readings 20,348 ft. An independent observation taken by Signor E. Sella with a mercurial barometer when compared with Calcutta gives the height as 20,340 ft. This remarkable correspondence with the result given by the Watkin aneroid should encourage mountaineers to make use of that very convenient instrument. The heights previously given for the pass in official maps and documents vary from 22,300 ft. to '19,000 to 20,000' ft.

DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD.

THE JOSTEDALSBRÆ FROM END TO END.—This immense glacier, the largest in Europe, was traversed in its entire length from S.W. to N.E. in July 1901 by Johannes Vigdal, of Solvorn, and Rev. H. A. Day, of London (the writer of this note). Vigdal was under the impression that this was the first complete traverse from end to end, but Kaptein Aanesen, the Secretary of the Norske Turistforening, points out that this was not the case, for Herr Kristian Bing, of Bergen, made the tour from N.E. to S.W. in August 1898.† Kaptein Aanesen says, however, 'From the S.W. you no doubt are the first tourist who finished the traverse.'

We were 45½ hrs. on the expedition—viz., from 9 A.M. Tuesday, July 9, at Mundal, in Fjærland, to 6.30 A.M. Thursday, July 11, at Øie Sæter, and we were on our feet for 39½ hrs. out of this time. Of these 45½ hrs. 29 were spent on the glacier itself—viz. from 4 P.M. Tuesday, July 9, to 9 P.M. Wednesday, July 10. It was during these 29 hrs. that we made all our halts, which were five in number, and amounted to 6 hrs. altogether. We kept pretty busy during the remaining 23 hrs. in the tramp over the 100 kilomètres.

* See *Alpine Journal*, vol. ix. p. 385.

† See the *Aarboeg* of 1899, p. 101.

or thereabouts, as Vigdal said, of 'saddles' of snow. The snow was in excellent condition. We came across rocks three times, which were very welcome, and afforded us water and half an hour's rest. Once, when there was no rock in sight, we lay down on the snow just as we were for half an hour, and went to sleep. It was 9.80 A.M. Wednesday. We were not provided with anything for sleeping out, and we had no extra clothing with us. A keen wind was blowing, and we could get no shelter from it. We awoke stiff and cold, and with our teeth chattering. It was an experience which we were not likely to forget. Our fifth and last halt was on the Lodalskaupé at 11 A.M. Wednesday. Here we found a ledge sheltered from the wind and exposed to the sun, and we took a good rest of 4 hrs. The Lodalskaupé also served us well as a landmark for a good distance both S.W. and N.E. of it. In 6 hrs. after leaving the Lodalskaupé we had reached the N.E. extremity of the glacier. Like Herr Bing we too had no map which showed anything N. of the Lodalskaupé, but, more fortunate than he, we had perfectly clear weather throughout the whole of our traverse. Herr Bing had, unfortunately, fog to grapple with at his start from the N.E., and so perhaps we may be allowed to add a few details of what we saw here. The descent from the glacier was a very gradual one to an immense frozen lake, which Vigdal said was called 'Kupe Vand' by the people at Øie Sæter. There were signs of the ice breaking up on it, and possibly its surface may be free from ice for a week or two in August. It appeared to have an outlet to the S., but this we could not determine with any certainty, on account of its frozen state. We worked round the edge of the glacier to the right, seeing some very fine ice cliffs, with some beautiful ice caverns, and also the sources of the Jostedalselv. Masses of ice cliffs fell every now and again with a crash, and when there was water enough they floated away as icebergs. Getting now into a direction which was almost due S., we left the edge of the glacier, and passed by a lake which might be called the Upper Styg Vand, then round three sides of the immense Styg Vand, and down a tributary of the Jostedalselv till Øie Sæter was reached. We took the precaution of roping ourselves during the glacier traverse, but encountered no difficulties of any importance. It was altogether a delightful and interesting trip. Vigdal is a good guide, and we climbed the Store Austabottind, the Store Skagastølstind, and the Store Styggedalstind together afterwards from Turtegrø.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE GRENZ GLACIER.—The number of 'Alpina' of April 1 gives a detailed account of a lamentable accident which occurred on February 26 on the Grenz Glacier, and which proved fatal to two ski tourists, Herr Paul Koenig, of Berne, and Herr Walter Flender, of Düsseldorf. A party of five gentlemen and four Zermatt guides left Zermatt on February 24 for the Bétemps Hut with the intention of ascending the Signalkuppe and the Zumsteinspitze *via* the Grenz Glacier and the Capanna Margherita. The 25th was spent in ski practice in the neighbour-

hood of the hut. On the 26th the whole party, with the exception of one guide who had brought a defective pair of skis, left the hut at 3.30 A.M. in weather marked by no adverse conditions of any kind. The Grenz Glacier was reached somewhat W. of the point marked 3,844 m. on the Siegfried map. The party unroped, proceeded upwards on their skis towards the point marked 3,496 m., the surface of the glacier, covered with deep snow, showing no crevasses nor the indications of any. About midway between 3,800 m. and the point 3,844 m. the caravan found itself on a gentle slope, when a muffled crack was heard and Herr Koenig, Herr Flender, and one of the guides, Hermann Perren, were seen to sink almost simultaneously into a concealed crevasse about 6 ft. in width which ran in a direction parallel with the glacier, carrying with them a mass of snow about 65 ft. in length and over 14 ft. in thickness. Obviously no amount of probing would have indicated the presence of the crevasse, and thus by an unfortunate coincidence the three men were standing at the same time over the hidden abyss without knowing it. One of the other guides was instantly lowered into the crevasse by the only available rope (the other being on Herr Flender's back), which proved to be just too short to reach Hermann Perren, who had fallen about 90 ft. and was standing upright against the side of the crevasse, held fast in a mass of snow which had left his head and one arm free. Two of the party hurried down to fetch another rope from the Bétemps Hut. In the meanwhile Perren had managed, after a struggle of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., almost to set himself free, and was eventually drawn out safely, practically uninjured, save a slightly frostbitten hand. The dead body of Herr Flender, found with his neck broken, partially covered with some 2 ft. of hard snow, was then extricated, but in spite of persistent efforts the body of Herr Koenig was not recovered until the next day, when he was found lying face downwards under a mass of compact snow over 10 ft. thick. Death in his case was instantaneous, caused by suffocation, the body bearing no signs whatever of external injury. Herr Koenig was laid to rest in the English cemetery at Zermatt, while the body of Herr Flender was conveyed by his relatives to its last resting-place at Düsseldorf. This is, we think, the first fatal accident which has occurred to a party of climbers on skis bound on a serious climbing expedition. The party on this occasion cannot with justice be accused of recklessness, for the apparent neglect of the usual precaution of putting on the rope on a snow-covered glacier will not be misunderstood by those accustomed to the use of skis, who will readily understand that the rope is practically impossible and even dangerous for a party on skis.

A remarkable feature of the accident was the thickness of the mass of snow which gave way under the three men, and demonstrates the extreme insecurity of winter snow on a crevassed glacier. It is possible that the three men were perhaps too close to each other at the time of the accident.

It is evident that winter climbers who wish to use skis must

carry their lives in their own hands, and perhaps the safer plan for future expeditions of this kind will be to make the ascent roped in the usual way on snow 'raquettes,' carrying the skis on the back. On the descent the risk of breaking through the snow covering during the rapid progress on skis would of course be very much less than on the ascent.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

The Alps in 1864: a Private Journal. By A. W. Moore. Edited by A. B. W. Kennedy, LL.D., F.R.S. (Edinburgh: Douglas. 1902.) 36s. net.

WITH bibliomaniacs, Alpine or other, it is not so much the quality as the quantity—or rather the lack of quantity—in the supply that regulates the demand. Comparatively few copies of Moore's original volume were printed, and these were given away solely among friends, many of whom are happily still living, and little likely to part with the valued memorial of an old comrade. This fact would in itself sufficiently account for the high price members of a younger generation have hitherto had to pay for the work. But 'The Alps in 1864' has no lack of quality; we doubt if an uncut copy of it could be found in the market. It is, perhaps, the most authentic, exact, and vivid record of what climbing was to early explorers of the High Alps. To some modern readers this may seem exaggerated praise. It is praise, however, that involves a grain of criticism.

In the mountains Moore was a mountaineer pure and simple. Throwing aside official duties and the cares of statesmanship, he gave himself up to his passion for the Alps—a love undistracted by any subsidiary preoccupations, whether scientific, literary, or artistic. But even in his holiday humour he could not help being thorough; he put forth all his singular energy of disposition and accuracy of mind both in his expeditions and in the careful Journals that recorded them. Moore was of rare endurance, and on a path a very quick walker, but his short sight made him painstaking rather than brilliant as a climber. Without being nervous he was always sensitive to danger; he was never ashamed of finding a place difficult, and never forgetful of a mountaineer's first duty—to run no risk for himself or his companions that pains can avoid or care diminish. Yet the present difficulty or danger seldom absorbed him so as to prevent his appreciation of the landscape. A truer lover of nature never lived; and there was no kind of mountain scenery that did not appeal to him. 'No one really knows a group till he has been up and down all its valleys' was a proposition the present writer heard him enunciate to a perplexed and incredulous votary of the old Riffelhaus. One of the discoverers and few frequenters of the Valleys of Ticino, he would have shaken his finger—a familiar gesture the Club once knew well—with unusual emphasis at any Member who had in his