Extract from letter from W. A. Morrett. Wairiki Stn Mar 15. 1938

"I crossed from the West branch of the Matukituki River with 3 others (J. H. Christie engineer in charge Te Anau-Milford Rd) W. A. Grant H V Green) in Dec 1932 intending to explore the country round the headwaters of the Arawata & Waipara rivers & to check on the existing maps of the district & if possible to cross the Olivine Range to the Waipara & return to the Matukituki valley by the M. Saddle a pass sometimes called Hector's Col. We found a marked tree that Sir James - then Mr - Hector the Gn. Geologist had crossed the Saddle & spent - 14 days - if I remember right - in the Waipara Valley & then recrossed the Saddle to the Matukituki after a very trying time. On reaching the pass - here we found - we thought we had crossed from W. to E. Müller reckoned that it was impossible to do so altho. Hector had made the crossing before Mr's time. However we descended the Arawata for about 6 miles below the Twin Falls Creek a branch of the Arawata which is say about 1/2 mile long & is fed from a large glacier (Snowball) on the W. side of Mt Moore & comes out of the glacier in two beautiful waterfalls about 300 ft. high. Under a big rock we found the remains of a very old fireplace at the point where we returned up the river. We crossed over the Arawata to the N bank & climbed a clean spur leading up on the S.S.E. shoulder of Mt Tower. Then we passed an overhanging glacier on to the saddle between the Waipara & the Arawata. About half way up we passed two fences which evidently ran parallel with the river, one which stretched for 1/2 mile reminded me of a white stone fence. It was about 3 ft. high & about 2 ft. thick. The other one was about half the size & about 30 ft. higher up the mountain. They are both barren. When we reached the top of the saddle we found a vast snow field extending between Mt Tower & Mt Barff. & feeding a glacier which formed the source of the Arawata on the N.W. shoulder of Mt Barff. We got a glimpse of the Bonar glacier & the Waipara Valley, but a heavy fog came down, & it came on to snow heavily, so I took a back compass bearing & then left the other 3 to fix & get a photo & made my way N.E to fix & find a way down into the Waipara which I accomplished & half an hour

olivine range is W of lower Arawata N.E. of it

sup 166.

afterwards the remainder of the party followed my steps in the snow. The fog lifted on the top of the range & after we had topped down 500 ft. the day was beautiful & fine. We followed down a small creek which rises from the Snowfield also mentioned until we reached the terminal face of the Bonar glacier & pitched our camp about 150 yds from the ice face.

We stayed 4 days in there mining around & had to replenish our stores of which there were plenty. We my went about 2 miles down the Waipara as the weather was very wet. We then climbed over the Matukituki at an elevation of 6500 ft aneroid & descended to Mt. to our base camp at Shovel Flat.

Abbreviated. "I had a detachable shovel which fitted my alpenstock, I had broken the alpenstock & left it beside our camp of the Bonar glacier I left the shovel head beside our camp on Shovel Flat - because some curio hunter had taken the old miner's shovel that the place was named after."

Reconnaissance Survey of the Head waters of the Arawata & Waitaki Rivers Westland.

Report by Gerhard Müller Chief Surveyor

Appendix to Journal of the House of Representatives. 1885.

Last year's exploration did not take in the country about Mt. Aspiring, & I therefore started again for the South early in January to complete, if possible, the survey of the Southernmost portion of the Westland District of which we knew little or nothing. I left Jackson Bay on Jan 25 for the Headwaters of the Arawata & returned to it again on Feb 23. As the whole I had favorable weather & succeeded in fixing the topographical features of that wild part of the West Coast Sedimentary.

The Arawata R. about 40 miles long has been roughly traversed to Williamson's Flat; the Williamson R. to the foot of Cleveland's Glacier & the Waipara to the foot of the Bonar Gl. and all the mountain peaks with the exception of Gabi (not Gabi) Victoria, Tiber Lydia Jones Maoriori & Maori are well & fairly fixed. The relative positions of these named are, I believe, fairly correct; but I expect that the whole of them will be found to be placed too far to the south. I got observations to most of them from camps O. & P. at the head of Clark's creek & to all of them from Pt Q on Jones. From Pt T. not one of them could be got at; the high range sheltering from Mt. Barff to Jones shutting them out completely at from view. - and tho I managed to get a few shots from the Arawata & Williamson river beds, still as a rule, the shoulders of the high spurs running down from these mountain peaks were visible. Temple, Gyrae, & Arth are well fixed but in no case, as regards the peaks between the Arth & Barff were the bearings wholly reliable to ensure satisfactory work.

Pt. where we got to.

In question of scenery, I do not think there is another sub-

in New Zealand to equal the Mt. Aspiring country. I have seen magnificent Alpine scenery in my travels, but I have never seen anything to approach in sheer inspiring effect the view from Mt. Jones. At an elevation of 7000 ft. with a glacier crossed & recrossed of yawning crevasses 200 ft. below, & five other glaciers at about the same elevation close to view, within a few miles of the lookout, behind them that circle of towering peaks, some snow capped & some black ominous masses of rock, the snowfields extending, seemingly, as far as the eye can reach to the East & that "King of Glaciers" Aspiring, pure & white from base to top, rising to a height of well nigh 9000 ft., the intense blue sky overhead, and the deadly stillness, broken only now & then by the sound & roar as of heavy thunder in the distance, caused by the falling avalanches & mighty landslips, in a scene that cannot be surpassed.

Amongst the various glaciers, there is a little one worthy of special notice. I am referring to the "Shelf glacier" below Jagged Ridge. It is quite a curiosity in its way, in as much as there is no connection whatever between it & the snows in the ranges above. It is bounded on all but its S.E. side by perpendicular cliffs of immense height & its existence can therefore to due only be attributed to (a) the substance of avalanches, & not to any pressure of snow from above, as is the case with all the other glaciers.

see next page 163 which follows here.

Rocky spurs a Dalgety & Dawson & bairds gorge.

As all my camps & points of observation are marked on the map I need not go into particulars of proceedings, beyond simply stating that, after I finished work at the headwaters of the Arawata I descended to junction with Waipara, travelled up its western bank & returned by eastern bank, observed at Mt. Hyperia (point S.A) & returned to Jackson Bay. The carrying of heavy loads on a journey like this being a matter of very serious consideration, some allowance for bad weather had not been made, & our stock of provisions ran out. For several days we had to go on short allowance, but for the last 3 days we had absolutely nothing else to eat, but birds we caught, & we felt rather "weakish" by the time we got back to the Bay.

Extract from some of Douglas notes at Hoka under Leary's Pass

map of the Karangaroa country in /95, he refused saying it was all my work. He said "I don't want credit for what I haven't done - like some others do"
I hope this rambling screed will help you.
Arthur. R. Harper

Wellington Club
Wellington
16/10/44

Dear Newton,

I was glad to hear from you, and hope that you are as fit as I am - I couldn't wish you anything better!

I don't know how we stand as to age - I am well on in my 80th year and "still going strong" I'm thankful to say.

Since getting your letter I have gone through my old diaries of the time I was with Charlie Douglas - here are some points which may help you.

-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-

Douglas began traversing in 1873 up the Paringa. That is, he used a prismatic compass, chain, aneroid etc and carried out (as we did in '93, '94, & '95) what we called a "step traverse".

Ist we ~~made~~ measured a base-line of ~~xxx~~ from 20 to 60 chains (according to space available) and "tied" to, either a low country trig.-or fixed, by observation, to 4 or 5 trignometrical fixed peaks. From this we carried our traverse. Incidentally when I explored the Karangaroa in 94/95 the first place where I could get a base-line was at the head of the river - so I had to fix my base-line at the end of my traverse, imstead of at the ~~s~~start!

Our traverses were not chained - country too rough- they were "stepped" or estimated, but checked by ~~xx~~ a systematic compass triangulation. The result was as "near as dammit" and quite good enough for such rough country.

Douglas began doing this in 1873 and until 1879 his work was unofficial, but used thankfully by Roberts - I dont' think he got any pay for this. But in 1879 he was officially classed as "Explorer" at 8/- a day -as I was in 1893. He did no alpine work - had no experience of snow and ice, that was why I was asked to join him in 1893.

Mueller went up Arawata in Jan/Febry 1885 - by "last year's exploration" he is referring to Douglas's reconnaissance survey of 1883/4. The map published with Mueller's report is Douglas's. Mueller couldn't do much, if any, survey work in the time he was in the valley.

He went under Douglas's leadership, and therefore had all the previous season's tracks available. From my old diaries I find that Douglas named Lydia, The Ark etc in the Arawata "and fixed their positions from the river".

In my statement N.Z.A.J.No6 "1884" would refer to the summer of ~~1884/85~~ 83/84.

Douglas was a "lone" worker. Except Harry ~~Cuttance~~ Cuttance he never had a reliable mate until he got me - He often regretted that we had not come together earlier. He was, of course, a "sahib" well-born & well educated - very well read.

He was a courteous gentleman of the old school in the truest sense of the word and had a good deal of contempt for some of the men officially above him in the Department - who got the credit which should have been ~~xxxxxxxx~~ wholly his.

He was most punctilious about that sort of thing himself - for instance when Roberts asked him to sign my report &

Extract from report by Gerhard Mueller
Appendix to Journals of the House of Representatives 1885.

"It took me 2½ days hard climbing to get to the top of Tonia. The rope had to be used again & again both in ascending & descending, and for well nigh half a mile steps had to be cut with the fingers since to get footing, but the trouble & exertion were well repaid. I could not have had finer days for observing. & what is more Tonia proved to be a very suitable peak to make it — Cross no mortal will ever ascend the top of. Both Caria & Cilicia, if practicable at all, are very difficult to climb and Jacks Head is too low, having most of the back country cut off from view of the high Sir Finger range."

N.Z.A.J. 1931 — Mt Tonia 7350ft 1st ascent - Gerhard Mueller 1885.
1932 — corrected to Gerhard
1933 — "Doubtful record & substitute" 1st ascent C.E. Douglas 1885.
? 1884 see p. 166

In 1944 after an [illegible] & not being sure to do, I tried to unravel the tangle of Douglas first ascent of Mt Tonia & Mueller claim after getting together all the information I could get. See typed letter forwarded to Mr Harper. This letter is pasted on the opposite page.
Mr Mueller quite clear, that Douglas had been up the Arawata the season before Mueller & that he was the guide to Mueller party. He does not definitely say in the letter that Douglas had climbed Mt Tonia in 1883/4 but the notes in N.Z.A.J. show - which were of Harper make it clear that Douglas had.

Mueller's letter, June 6 - Harper.

Extract from some of Douglas notes at Hoka under Leary's Pass
"I found this pass (Leary's) when traversing the Arawata in
1883 --- Next year I sketched in the features from the top
of Mt Ionia --- there was no snow on it in Nov 1883"
His discovery of the pass seems to have been in Nov.1883~~and~~ &
and next year he was on the top of Ionia.I think he would use
"next year in its true sense Jan to Dec 1884(In England where
the ~~c~~ change comes in the middle of winter we describe a ~~wint~~
winter as of the year in which the latter part is Jan. to March)
as we get more snow and ice after Christmas .I think in N.Z.
the summer of 1925 means the summer of 1924/5As I said I do not
think it comes in here,but it needs to be borne in mind.
I think it is in that sense that in N.Z.A.J Vol. I. No 6 p 318
you say"Douglas in 1884 explored the Arawata River He discove:
ed Mt Lydia etc"
I have not seen Gerhardt Mueller's Report in the Appendix to
the Journal of the House of Representatives 1885 only an
extract from it. in which no year is given. The important
bit is "Last year's exploration did not take in Mt Aspiring
--- -- I left Jackson's Bay on Jan 28 and returned to it (Bay) agai
on Feb. 23" Not much time wasted for what they did, this
rather implies one member of the party knew his way about.
Can you tell me what year Muellers "Jan.28 to Feb 23 "is?
I should be inclined to think that the Journal of 1885 is
printed in early 1885,but includes reports of 1884.In that
case Mueller's "last year "is 1883and would be when he wrote
it and "Jan 28 to Feb 23 is 1884 This is guess work

Extract from report by Gerhard Mueller

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Extract from report by Gerhard Mueller

Douglas was in the upper Arawata above the 10 hour gorge to get to Leary's passprobably on Williamson Plateand wants to get high enough on the Ionia side to sketch it..I do not know and cannot find a photo in the N.Z.A.J that shows it but from the shoulder of Ionia/the drop below the glacier on that side must be very steep,if not/bush-free/cliff..Of course he may have been short of tucker.

Certain general points

I know Douglas disliked Survey parties.Was this "theoretical" or the result ofexperience ?This ~~is~~ only "a" survey party Douglas certainly had the brains and prob. the education to pick up surveying from a book.1883 seems to b the first year he began tohunt for a low pass.A short trip with a survey party would enable him learn a lot practically.

Mueller would hear that Douglas had beenup the Arawata in '83 and do his best to get him.

Mullers party starting from a camp not more than a ½ mile from our base ~~we~~ campamped a night on their way to our camp where we found the charred log.If that was not his camp his must have been close to it.Graham and Cox took a day to clear a track thro' the first bush-'bad country with many bluffs.We went thro in 8 hours including an hour's halt.

We were a slow party Two ladies and I had sciatica. Cox was went on at the end and got there certainly ½ hour ahead of the rest.If there had been a track Ithink Mueller's party would have gone in in the day.His first camp was on our line

from his sketch map.From below the 10 hour gorge, I think M.and we took the best route.I do not know what the ascent from ,say the Williamson flat,is like.Bad weather or lack of food must have stopped ~~him~~ Douglas,unless it was very bad going,(unlike upper Arawata) Mueller's account of the final peak of Mt Ionia is as follows "For well-nigh half a mile steps had to be cut into the frozen snow to get footing"This was the final cap where we turned back, tho' Cox went on alone,he reported cutting higher up and two bad schrunds which we could see from below,but not enough to tell their condition.I am always sorry that I did not go on with him,but my leg was pretty painful and I still think I was wise ,if it got much worse,I do not know how I should have got down..Mueller's party used a rope.

The point of rather rambling bit is that I know Douglas did not like snow and ice.Probably because badly equipped for it. The summit can only be reached by the snow of the neve of a glacier approximately above Williamson Flat on the other side (Eros side)the rock ridge which rises some 30 or 40 ft drops very steeply.Conditions may vary from year to year,but there will always be steep snow from Muellers Point Q,where we turned to the top. There a nasty little glacier of hard

(ice field begin point Q)

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Extract from report by Gerhard Mueller

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In brief read of early Surveyors see "Explorers of N.Z."

Extracts from C. Douglas Journal.

Charlie (C.E. Douglas) has done a great deal of exploring in the early days on the West Coast. I was one of his Cannon men on the Coast. In years he died it all cringe from his old. Later on when his remittances failed, work was found for him in the Midland Survey where Robert was chief surveyor. There is an appreciation of him & his work in A.P. Harper's book. & in N.Z. A.J. vol. Oct 1894

Copy of Report of C.E. Douglas. Original spelling kept. Report - copied word for word. March 1885

The pages numbered in left hand side & corrected with original

Index.

Westland from the Hollyford to the Arahura

Passes on the Main Divide. AD 1888 Sub alpine.

(1) The available passes from the West to the East Coast are far more numerous than North of Hokitika inclusive & all the passes I commenced will have fort-a horse path on them as the country becomes populated. All the sub alpine passes are free from snow for 4-6 months in the year. except perhaps in snow exceptionally bad years seasons when some of them may be snowed up on the East West for a longer period. Most of the passes are good country & road can be graded on them, but other are mere alpine passes altho' free from snow & would come under the ~~head~~ of class of passes fort-a mule tracks towards the end of summer only.

The height of the crest of the main chain of the range which varies very little all on the country, running at about 3200 - 3500 feet above sea level. It is a good many years since most of the passes were discovered & names were not usual carried in those days. The term "pass" thro' a range of mountains calls up ideas of narrow walled in gorges like the exit of the Hokitika in Kaniere this does not apply to the passes of the Southern alps. Wide depressions in the range would more appropriately name to such a term, with perhaps two exceptions. Barningham's pass which more resembles the popular idea & the saddle between Jerry & a branch of the Waitaha River

The Hollyford Pass

There are two separate routes this way, one Stake Hanni which is the highest & another more lower where a subsidence has been formed leading from the head of Lake McKerrow on the range

See map page

Both passes were well known & used by the Maori in ancient days & in the early sixties. a number of diggers passed thro' in their happy-go-lucky style for the rush near Hokitika. They all came by Lake Hanni route & reached the Coast in safety which is wonderful as the country was not inhabited & people had to live on what they could catch.

p 3

& the very small amount of stores they were able to carry in in such wild country. Two men were struck up 8 days at the head of Lake McKerrow & had to eat their dog. The original existence of the trail was heard of in N.Z.

Lake Mackenzie is made up of the Holleyford River 8 x 8½ miles once a fine and very deep. Good Scrub round it. A township can be laid off – unopened. plenty of fish. Maoriman said it Mokka

Sept 184.

Sketch on page 3

Named after Jacob Clabarchi a well known prospector of the early days (Diary p. 57)

The dog must have been very useless around not at all cheap there in birds & there must have been very bad business it stuck in such a place however bad the weather may have been.

Barringtin Pass

This pass which leads from a branch of the Pyke River to Smell's Creek following with the Dart afterwards there been very unknown to the ~~Pass~~ Survey Dept. & it was never shown on any of the maps & the Maoris knew nothing about it. Yet a number of diggers came thro' it prospecting before any gold had been found on the West Coast, had from all I can make out any one party reached the sea. About the first to get thro was J. Allen & party who reached the head waters of the Pyke River. They however went no further. This was in the early part of 1864. Barrington & his bro Matt – a Frenchman & an Englishman next finished this & certainly reached the Gorge River in August of the same year, as their camp was found of the outer "Nugget" next year when searching for the gold which Barrington declared he found.

As diggers & prospectors seldom keep any record of their travels no one knows how Barrington & party got out the Gorge River. Apparently instead of going down the sea from the Pyke that they went up that river & took the Jerry saddle, a fine instance of the peculiar appearance of the obvious only – which they describe as "round-sharp", they took the range for it. It was a wonderful journey in those days & the party nearly perished from starvation at the head of Lake Wakatipu when on the return journey by Queenstown.

The saddle is just under 4000 ft – rising here & there just to the hills some 1000 or more chains wide & walled in by almost perpendicular hills rising to nearly 3000 ft above the pass. What lie the route down the Dart may be I do not know, but on the west-coast side the pass is

4 rather difficult of access, as the Pyke runs for a few miles below the range which leads between the Shearer & Lake Clabarchi is very steep on both sides. Probably the best route back would be Hickman Falls saddle & road down the Holleyford River

William O'Leary – known as "Arrowtown Bill" p. 4 Sketch. Leary's pass for ~~upper~~ Arrowtown upper flats

next year may mean 1884 or the summer '83/'84

See p. 163. Vol 1 No 6 Is it visible from Invercargill?

(A) Harper's History in Vol. 1884 N.Z. A.S. p 318 says
"Douglas in 1884 explored the Arrowtown R. -- He discovered Wilkie's pass back of Coronet 5000 ft. & beside this saw Mt. Robinson, the Crown, rising at a group of peaks covered with snow & Christina peak of Nev. Douglas being done no more than explore the lower country except in the case of the Buller one of the discovered glaciers descending to Westland"

Mt. William Hall. Prob. named from Andrew William See p 155 l. 2.

Capt. Mercer told me that he has been great trouble to identify Leary's pass from the air. H.E.N.

Sketch p. 4.

See Maori pass p 169.

This is the Waiatoto-Wilkin Pass chosen by H. O. Boddy & Otago men. J.D.P.

Leary's Pass.

I first found this pass when traversing the Arrowtown in 1883. I got to the foot of it but did not ascend it. The next year I sketched in the features roughly from this position from the top (A) of Mt. Tuna & noticed that the ascent of from Williamson Hall to the top of the pass was comparatively easy. There was no snow on it in Nov. 1883 – altho' no doubt there would snow on the east side – which was rather singular as the pass must be over 5000 ft. high, being exposed to the warm N. Westerly no doubt helps to keep it free. I doubt this pass is too high for more than a bad summer track as it would be covered for a good part of the year which is a great pity as a low pass thro' there would have solved the problem as the best route for the main South Road into Otago.

I was not aware that any one had crossed this pass till an ~~explorer~~ prospector named Leary came from the Valley of the Dart into the Arrowtown sometime in 1887 via this route. So I then called it Leary's Pass. He owned to gains no record of his journey so I cannot tell what like the route is from the summit of the pass down the Dart River.

Hector's Saddle

It is doubtful if this pass was ever used by the Maoris, not likely as the approach to it up the Waipara is barren of birds & rotten scabby. At any rate Dr. Hector was the first white man who ascended it in the early sixties & wrote a report on it. He however went up the pass & no one to my knowledge has ever crossed from Otago down the Waipara unless he except the rather mythical "Wakatipu Jack" who came in the Coast some years after Dr. Hector's expedition & who appears to have had an active body as he came & all accounts down the Otago & the Waipara at the same time.

(7) Rabbit Pass.

This is not exactly what would be called a pass, it merely goes from the foot of the upper Waiatoto flats into a branch of the Matukituki with high ridges on the bitter. When I was on top of the range in 1890 I could not locate the river. The idea of crossing up a bare grass spur is common enough on the Divide & I believe the range from the Dusky Peak Lindis Pass to Castle & Pollux can be crossed in a score of places, but none of these places would be suitable for more than a foot or much track going for that.

Sketch on p. 6 "Rabbit" Pass from Waiotoi Hut

Daddy thinks the pass head of Wilkin Rivr

p. 6 Sketch Wilkin Pass from Arxius R. bed.

p. 8 Sketches Arthur Pass from Saddle head of the Tarndale

Rabbit Pass (cont)

The name "Rabbit" was given because the rabbits had taken this route from the East coast. When at the head of Waiotoi in 1890, the open country was swarming with rabbits, but 2 years afterwards they had almost vanished. No doubt they had bred in peace in the Waiotoi, then as population increased & feed ran out, they poured over this pass & down on the unfortunate East Coasters.

The pass is between 5000 & 6000 ft. high & is easy of access from the Waiotoi side but on the range it is windy & so a few small glaciers have to be avoided. What sort of route it is down the Mainstream I don't know, but presumably in the early days got up to near where I turned at the head of the river if it is that river.

Wilkin Pass.

This pass will be valuable some day either for road or railway. It is situated at the head of the Arxius a branch of the Waiotoi & leads into the Wilkin River, a feeder of the Wanaka Lake. The top of the pass itself is a long flat ridge rising at the head line 3200 ft. & the route down the Wilkin is open & easy enough travelling.

I got to the top of the pass in 1890 but no further being caught in a snowstorm & I have been heard that anyone has come over the pass either from the East or West side which is strange as the E. approach through the mountains can be plainly seen from various parts both of Wanaka & Cardrona. As a route thro' the mountains it is easy & the distance from Jackson Bay to the Lake Wanaka via the Waiotoi-Arxius & Wilkin Rivers is only about 5-3 miles (??)

(9) A full account of the route with a sketch underneath Waiotoi River

Arthur Pass

From the head of the Arthur River a branch of the Otira & the Young River which flows into Lake Wanaka height about 4000 ft. In snow seasons often this pass has seldom need snowshoes. The general configuration of the peaks on the Divide of this pass being so much like Cook.

From accounts I heard in Wanaka, this pass is well known & some of it said can be taken to within 2 miles of the top from the East side, but no one to my knowledge has ever reached the top till I ascended it in 1893. I left from the pass till the Arthur is almost perpendicular & it took me 1½ days

p. 5 Topsey Pass sketch from Mt. Berthe Spur.

p. 10 sketch Maori pass from Mt. Cruciate

" Maori Saddle looking down from Mt. Berthe

Cecilia Pass

to ascend it, there being so many rocky ledges to dodge, but if necessary a graded track could be taken from the Cecilia, landing on the river 3 or 4 miles below the saddle. From thence to the sea the route is good. The saddle on the top is comparatively flat & grassed & is flanked by 2 stately peaks some 6000 ft. high. As far as I could see the track down from the East side is good & if a horse could get within ~~2~~ one or 4 miles of the saddle there could be no difficulty in a route that way. The sheltered route to the sea would no doubt be down the Hurunui, but that stream is so rugged & foggy & the gravel would be so bad that if ever a track is made over the Cecilia saddle, down the Okuku is the proper route.

Topsey Pass

So called after my dog who worked first-rate at the top, it is glassed on the Cpperwaimakariri from the Okuku are good, but that route is of no value as the Maori saddle on mile north is all lead better & leads into the same place, Blue Rein & finally the Mackenzie.

Maori Pass

This pass leads from the Okuku into the Blue Rein & is without exception the most wonderful depression in all the Divide. It is a long narrow nearly flat ridge with Mt. Berthe 5700 & Mt Clitheroe (CLITHEROW) 6000 ft at bottom end. The ridge is so narrow that the track along the top is only a few inches wide in places & it is undoubtedly the best example of the Raya track in the country. On the Okuku side it is almost sheer down in a slope covered with the top with stunted scrub only a few inches high. While on the Blue Rein side it is almost as steep, but the slope is smooth rock. Making a rough calculation when on the saddle in 1883 I estimated that a tunnel 1500 ft below the ridge would cut this in 500 ft. & at the time I thought it would make a good railway route, but later surveys modified my views. The route up the Okuku & the cut thro' the gorge presents no great difficulties obstacles, but the route down the Blue Rein is so rugged & there is little or no room for a road, or railway. So a practical railway route, the Maori & Topsey passes might find in the side gorge but I am not clear. The Hanan pass the best thro' the ranges is very handy & better with other all passes

See Hochi saddle p. 166

p. 12 Sketch "Haast Pass looking up the Makarora River

Haast Pass (Cont.)

This pass was so named from a native chief, a Maori, Wakatipu Jack, came thro' this way & down the Okuru & the Coast with his soldiers. He got to the Coast certainly, but I did believe he came thro' this pass. He was guided by the Blue River he so had that road but got wind & kept them with the well known Haast Pass so handy. If this fabled band came down the Okuru it was ere Haast & Burke & Cravellee

Haast Pass.

This pass is the favored site for the best route for a road from the East to the West Coast altho' in my opinion for a railway the Wilkin is far superior, both from the nature of the country & in viewing to Jackson Bay the only possible place in Westland for a big ship harbour. A possible railway route via the Haast was laid off - on paper - several years ago. & the route was workable but if ever a railway is taken thro' this pass, the route explored by Mr. Müller & myself via the Burke

(13) River & down the Okuru by W.W. taken not down the Haast River. There has been considerable argument as to Who was the first white man Who came on the pass. From all I can understand a man named Cameron came thro' from the Wanaka & reached the Land Bay & flat & on going back he met Dr. Haast, either at the Wanaka or in Queenstown, nearly starved over with his party & no doubt the Dr. got information from Cameron, but as is usual with explorers, he makes no mention of him in his book.

Cameron like almost all prospectors left no record of his journey except tradition of public house blowing. So to Dr. Haast who did keep an account of his journey strongly laid off the country all credit went to him. Here I would give a little advice to scientific explorers especially to the German Brand of the species & that is make some slight detour & even do get some information from the inhabitants - who live about the country. If such were done you would get far more information & often of a valuable nature, information you could never get - acquire by merely. After Dr. Haast the late Vincent Pyke came over with a party & like the Doctor reached the sea. But Whether

J. & N.Z.A.T. credit Haast & party as first on

R. Cattanach of Otaka
moved his family to Stirk on

he came ahead of – with – or after – the parties of diggers who came on the farm in the early sixties & drove cows. The journey was one of very little difficulty – to the new ordinary traveller as in other days bad was plentiful & easy to obtain. In the end 20 years there has been a tolerable stock road on the pass from the Waiau to the sea. Part of it has been metalled, & work continues round the bluffs. The ascent to the pass from the Doubtful River is gradual up to the Wills River which is crossed by a horse bridge. As time up the grade becomes less, till on approaching the saddle, the country is almost flat & at the centre on the top it is difficult to say which way the water runs. The crown of the pass is covered with dense bush mostly mountain birch & is crossed with a fine bell & bell

(14) going down into McKenzie, the grade is very steep & the road might now & then be better cut, but on the other side & on the Frost River, but this road would have required big bridges & the country could not afford such luxuries in early days & the bridge since has been large enough & warrant more than a make shift – track on the range

The Haast pass was well known to the Maori by the same name, known no doubt to generations by gone & preferred to the Hollyford route. Heroic tradition tells some forty generations ago a small party of Maoris left the Waitaha for the West Coast this way & was never heard of again, probably they died – their fate going down the gorge, but is singular that all should perish.

The Rabbit Pass

I know of no definite proof the Wills Pass led in 1869 three diggers crossed the range that way. They followed up to Wills in mistake for Haast & were 8 days on the journey to Fox's Haast. They fortunately had good bird dog with them or they would probably never have been heard of again. This pass would take the Rabbit Pass up the Waiotaka, saving a climb on the range taking the best other spur for it. The Ranger is comparatively low & free from scrub for it is so much better with grass. As a road it can be of no use with the Haast so near

p 14 Shelter Brodrick Pass Landsbro P.

"Deemster's pass for instance" J.D.P.

p. 16 Shelter Whitcombe Pass
Deemster pass W. Rivr

Draper narrative is published in N.Z. Handbook of N.Z. Mines 1887

Haast says Harman(?) & party were second over

Chief surveyor of Westland when I was at Coast 1901-1907. Very keen on all alpine work

Brodrick's Pass

This is a well defined pass leading from a small feeder of the Landsborough River to Lake Ohau. It was first discovered & pied by Mr. Muller & myself when traversing the country about the middle of the eighties. We called it the Hunter Saddle as we thought it led into Hunter River, but some years afterwards Mr. Brodrick a Canterbury Surveyor crossed it & reached the Landsborough R. so the pass has been called after him.

The pass is say 4200 ft. above sea level & the approaches to it on the Landsbro' side are fairly good. What it is like on the other side I do not know, but from all accounts it is far better than most of other passes as cattle have been brought up close to the saddle.

~~Whitcombe P.~~

From Brodrick Pass to the Whitcombe a distance of nearly 100 miles all the passes are alpine, that is to say glacier & snow fields have to be crossed. There may possibly be sub alpine passes up the Waitaha & Poerua as these streams have not been traversed, but there is little likelihood of any existing.

(17) The Whitcombe

The Whitcombe is one of the old Maori tracks from E. to W. when on the hunt for greenstone. The first white man to cross was Whitcombe the Surveyor who came there in the early days of the gold rush. Whitcombe an official account of his trip was never published. I do not know but his field book & diary would be of excellent in some survey sense as Draper the Swiss who travelled with him certainly brought them out: Whitcombe appears to have gone over without very much trouble but was drowned in the Jeremiahs R. when on the Coast going to Greymouth. Draper who managed to cling to the old canoe got ashore & buried him on the beach. Whitcombe was the first of those Westland Surveyors & explorers who perished in the wilds leaving nothing but a name on a peak or pass.

Of the Whitcombe I know of no one who crossed the pass till Mr. Roberts came on from the Rakaia to Mt. Cook with tourists.

Written in 1899

I track & was wrong since 1932

Was mapped as Ken Pass

West branch J.D.P.

Also a rough sec Gordon Atkinson's (of Westport) description

But what a route. J.D.P.

The Whitcombe

After long & several parties have been there traversing & charting the river & laying off a fort track over the range. This track which is benched on the sidelings is now within a few miles of the saddle & the draft will be finished shortly, then there will be no difficulty crossing over the range from Hokitika & Arthurs.

Altho the Whitcombe pass is 4000 ft high, it keeps very free from snow for most of the year the summit being exposed & the waters Northerly.

In appearance it resembles the Haast Pass – almost level on the top. but it is destitute of timber or even scrub, & the depression is not so wide. Originally the pass may have been much lower & possibly U shaped but the debris from the side glaciers has filled it up, it may be for

(19) hundreds of feet. The route down the Cooper & the Rakaia – a distance of about 3 miles – is thro' open grass country with occasional patches of scrub & presents no difficulties to a traveller.

The Derwent Pass

This is a depression in the mountains are 6000 ft high & is situated at the head of Vincent Creek a branch of the Whitcombe River. It leads to Dorothy into the Matthias. No one by name has been thro' the pass or even up to it & what is known of it is from shepherds & bearing letters from the life of Mr Bowen. It is of no value as a track over the ranges as the approaches lie on the Coast side are almost impassable. What it is like on the other side I do not know.

Matthias Pass.

This was one of the routes tried on time for a track on the range & a benched track was run thro' from the forks of the Hokitika R. thro' Frews saddle & on the Matthias, but the route presented so many engineering difficulties that it was abandoned. A route could I believe have been found down the Hokitika thro' all the way instead of thro' Frews saddle.

p. 15 Shelf Clarkis pass head of Kokatahi

Good mark "comparatively good" J. D. P.

now hopped on Campbells Pass J. D. P.

must have been mountain sheep J. D. P.

Kokatahi Pass Clarkes Pass.

This pass leads from the head of the Kokatahi River to the Dillbaghs. It shows distinctly from the town of Hokitika & is certainly a very direct route thro' the divide. The approaches to it on both sides are good but it is high — over 5000 ft. is against it even being of much use.

Browning Pass.

From the Arahura to the Browning. This was well known Maori route in the early days & in the early days of the diggings a cattle track was made up the Styx & the Arahura & over the saddle. Altho' it is kept in some sort of repair it is still at least, it is very little used & is now abandoned.

Harmans Pass.

This pass is a depression between the headwaters of the Waimakariri & Taipo Rivers. It is high — snow bound part of the year & is only fit for a summer route.

Armstrongs Pass

Three miles & a half north of Harmans Pass, this pass leads from the Taipo into the Waimakariri R. It is a high grass grown saddle. Flanked by high rugged ranges & is covered up for part of the year. In the days of the rush sheep were driven over this pass thence via the Taipo & Jerusalem Rivers to the Greymouth diggings. Being so close to Arthurs Pass it is of no use as a road route.

Arthurs Pass.

A low grass bright pass between the Bealey & Otira Rivers. It is the route of the Coach Road between Hokitika & Ch. Ch. & is also the adopted line for the railway that is now working on the range. The pass was regularly used by the ancient Maoris in going to the coast but not in returning as there are 2 posts in the Otira gorge wh. are not surmounted with a load of greenstone against the current.

Very different to Haast's inaccurate description J. D.P.

Arthur's Pass (cont)

Arthur Dobson a surveyor rediscovered the pass early in 1865 & it was named after him.

Goat Pass.

A high open pass between the Bealey & Deception Rivers 7 about 4½ miles N.E. of Arthur's Pass. The approaches on either side are very rough & the pass is often covered with snow. It is no use as a permanent crossing.

Walker Pass.

A rough pass about 1 mile in length with a small lake occupying the bulk of the depression. This pass connects the Hawdon & the Otāpiriki rivers. It was an occasional route of the Maoris in the old days. The get-up & down on either side is very steep but as a bad route the adjacent country is easy.

(p.23)

Wasley Pass.

A good workable grass saddle leading from the head of the Poulter into a feeder of the Otāpiriki R. which again flows into the Teramakau, not known so good a pass as either Arthurs or the Hurunui.

Minchin Saddle

This is a high open saddle leading from a branch of the Poulter River into a creek that flows into the Teramakau. It is useless as a viable route owing to the proximity of Arthurs & the Hurunui.

Hurunui Saddle - Harpers Pass.

This is a fine open pass between the headwaters of the Hurunui & Teramakau Rivers & is the best trans-alpine route for rail or road on the West Coast from the Haast pass northwards.

It was the old time favourite crossing of the Maoris, the country on either side being easily accessible & abounding with game. The Hurunui slopes gradually up to the pass & horses can be

Bulbin Tarea (?) Huna (Forlom?) has been
unearthed in Schwartz' drawings J. D. P.

Hurunui Saddle Harper Pass (Cont)

sudden descent to the Jerusalem is very steep & rough. The early diggers came over this depression & after a rough line had been blazed by surveyors Hewitt & Blake packhorses & stores were taken across. On the completion of the road thro' Arthurs pass, this route was abandoned.

Leonard Harper guided Sir Kaipi Maori on the first exploration to go across. This was about 43 years ago (ie abt. 1856)

These are all the passes thro' the Main Range that are free from snow for a clear part of the year. As mentioned before a possible pass may exist up the Waikaia & Poema, and two ranges from Dwarf Peak to Castle & Pollux can be crossed in many places, but not thro' defined saddles or passes. The whole west side of the Divide from the Hurunui to the Hollyford has now been skatched photographed & mapped yet it almost impossible that a defined pass could have escaped observation.

p. 24 Sketch Fyfe pass & the Nor Glacier

Sketch on p 22

p. 24 Sketch showing the Pass B.5 & the book
Reached by Baker the chief surveyor of Canterbury, from the Hooker in 15 The Moleine
route on the second after his daughter.
He published a book.

(p 28) Alpine passes that have been ascended from one side or the other & over which some one has crossed from sea to sea

Pass of the Williamson

This pass is situated on the head of the Eastern branch of the Cauley Glacier at the head of the Williamson a branch of the Arawata Pass & leads into the Valley of the Dart. I was on the crown of the ridge in the early eighties, but went no further being alone at the time & having no Alpine ~~equipment~~ appliances whatever. The ascent was very easy, a short sloping neve with very little serac ice at the start. How I got down on the Dart side I can't say for certain, but it looked rough. Height roughly estimated 6500 ft.

Fyfe Pass.

From the Miller & the McKerrow Glacier crossed by Fyfe some years ago. But I have no information as to its value as a viable route. Fyfe certainly got to the head of the Twain River via the Dingle pass & would break probably the same way he came, but whether he crossed the range & the Nor Glacier or took the spur on the side I don't know. Probably he took the latter as the best route.

Fitzgerald Pass

This is a high snow covered pass crossed first by Fitzgerald & his guide Zurbriggen. Then immediately after by A.P. Harper who crossed it alone. After that 2 or 3 parties have gone there. The route is via the Karangarua Cephus & Dingle Rivers & on to the Hooker Glacier, thence the Hermitage. The pass is not a dangerous one as there are only two steeps to cross & the snowfield is of no great extent.

Baker's Saddle

This well defined pass which is one of the finest scenes in the country lies between the Strauchan & Hooker Glaciers. Several parties have been

7148

Jas Wood Swan year 1885 - as in 1902 - he had no difficulty. He ascended keep well to the R (looking up) & strike the ridge to the R (looking up) of the central saddle & then to saddle

A very simple descent of snow (see p 69) & occasional rocks. The two Gardiner bros make their an interesting & simple round trip of the Cathedral 6863 - 2 difficulties - at present crossing the Cathedral R from the Daughers bed side - Simple from the Stranger side. & possible difficulties in Hooker icefall.

Jack Mackay with two late miners ~~came~~ seven times crossed their route. He kept to the crest between the F.S. & the Calley & then descended the Calley side between Drummond & Muldoch. Alex Graham left two Adamson of the Hermitage came on with his men. Mackay used the 1st F & W crossing of his route. On crossing in 1902 we the first to avoid the Calley. Stirling improved of the Grahams finding the much shorter route up Rifle creek & the W side lake. I used it this in 1904.

Sketch p. 26.

Belles saddle (Cont)

to the foot of the Serac ice but no one has ever gone on this pass. The height is same 7000 ft & the approach to it on the Copland side an easy & good to near the saddle where a rather tough icefall has to be negotiated. The other side is nearly precipitous on the Hooker glacier. It would easily be a route on the range.

(27) Harpers Pass

This saddle which lies between La Perouse & Dampier was ascended by A. S. Harper some time about 1890. He got no further than to top & ~~can~~ get down on to the travelling along the Hooker crevassed. height ft.

I then felt I like some wolves of the skies
When a new planet swings into his ken
Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
He stared upon the Pacific
And all his men looked wild surmise
Silent upon a peak in Darien

Keats

first ascended by (George) want to further
the range via Karangarua
P. Harper accompanied them
the Ridge to glacier &
this in windy. Their route was
saddle & along the hence

the Waiho crossed by
a very bad one. But the
way goes only they ~~took~~
they took the left bank
& continued down when striking
K, but there are

7148

Jas c had Surveyed 1895 - again 1902 - he had no difficulty. He ascended head well to the R (looking up) & strike the ridge to the R (looking up) of the central saddle & then to saddle

A very simple slope of snow (see p 69) & occasional rocks. The two Gardiners had made their ascent in winter by simple round trip of the Cathedral 6863 - 23 difficulties - a person crossing the Cathedral R from the Douglas side - Simple from the Strauchon side. & possible difficulties in Hooker icefall.

Jack Mackay with Cali
Crest between the F.J. &
between Drummond &
the Hermitage came on
by their route. Are crossing in
the Graham giving the

Weir
Jan 21
Feb 12
Mar 17.26

Graham Saddle

Jack Mackay - Cali - 905 - left Cali -
& came down Calley side been
Dempsey & Neilson & down Calley
H A P says Graham comes on
with small saddle - HEN
1st C. & W.

Dekes Pass

Dekes Ch. S. of Cadogan
He named the Mochies walks after
his daughter.
He published a book but it was scarce
HEN

Dekes saddle (Aut)

At the foot of the Serac ice lot no one has ever gone on the pass. The height is some 7000 ft. The approach to it on the Copland side an fairly good. Near the saddle where a rather high icefall has to be negotiated. The other side is merely precipitous on the Hooker Glacier. It clearly useless as a route on the range.

(27)

Harpers Pass

This saddle which lies between La Perouse & Dampier was discovered by A.P. Harper some time about 1890. He got no further than top of the saddle & I don't believe anyone can get down on to the La Perouse Glacier. The route up is ice travelling along the Hooker Glacier which at certain seasons is very crevassed. height - ft.

Grahams Saddle

At the head of the Franz Josef Glacier, first ascended by (George) Graham from the East side. He however went no further. When Fitzgerald & his guides came on the range via Karangarua they decided to go back this way & A.P. Harper accompanied them. They started from a camp near Chancellor Ridge to Glacier & reached the edge of the Tasman Glacier in a day. Their route was up the Victoria Gl. thence by a snow saddle & along the head of the Waikupakupa & Waiho Glacier.

Zurbriggen Saddle

An Alpine route from the Hermitage to the Waiho crossed by Ross & Tyfe who reported the route as a very bad one. But the travelling down the Waiho was fairly good as they ~~took~~ came down the wrong side of the river, they took the left bank instead of the right. As a rule in Westland rivers when striking them at the head take the left bank, but there are exceptions to this.

Not yet completely E.L.W.
1.02.

Scaley Pass.

First ascended by Scaley & Surveyor, many years ago. He had a camera with him & took many views but what became of them I do not know. As it was in the days of the old wet plate process before dry plates came into use, some idea can be made of his trouble & expense for which I suppose he never got any thanks. Scaley was the first man who ascended an Alpine ~~peak~~ pass in N.Z. Since then several parties have crossed no way the route is reported a good. The pass is at the head of the Scow creek a feeder of the Perett which is a branch of the Waiau.

(29) Stranahan's Pass

A true Alpine pass the it is height is only a little over 5000 ft. It is at the head of the Ranney Glacier & leads via the dead into the Waingani Valley. Crossed by Roberts' survey party in the early eighties.

These are all the Alpine passes I have ever heard have been ascended or crossed at ~~any~~ some time or other. A very place where an explorer can get over the ranges may be called a pass the number of available routes for men with Alpine appliances will be increased year after year, & they will gradually be fixed on the maps.

who had hidden in Douglas Creek
Malcolm Ross Scottson J. D. P

Douglas on the Tasman & the Climber

In this place I may as well say a few words about the exploration of Alpine passes, & who was the first to cross from sea to sea.

Mr Sealey must be rewarded the credit of being the first who ascended the Southern range. He did it with Morgan & they began people with the slightest interest in Alpine travelling in N.Z. Then quite lately interest Green, Sandringham & his wife, Mr Type, (George) Graham, Harper & others at least reached the crest of the Divide, but none came any further. Roberts & party crossed from this in the Wanganui but they did not go straight to the sea that way, but crossed the Whitcombe & walked the Wanganui up.

Mr Fitzgerald must get the credit of being the first to cross the Alpine pass from sea to sea & back in a few days & another trip. He however did nothing to increase the knowledge of the topography of the country as all the peaks & his two routes had been fixed by the Survey Department long before he came to the country. The same remark applies to that gang of Canadians called the New Zealand Alpine Club. They came, saw, nothing & explored nothing that was not known long before, tho' perhaps they were able to say that they were the first in a very useless undertaking where the mountaineer gives up some enjoyment beyond his sufferings & dangers. A real explorer takes such things as a matter of course.

Abbreviated

S Kelt p. 30

(31) Subalpine Passes between Sefton & the Cook.

These two saddles are all Sub alpine except the Douglas, they follow the line of Creek between the main range & the Central one. which latter is formed of the Hooker Campbell Hamilton & Thomson Ranges.

The Central range is in many places higher than the main divide opposite & is well defined all the way, being between one & three & ten level of the rivers which flow from the divide & these rivers really form the passes thro' the range to the sea

The main Creek in central valley has a very well defined saddle leading thro' the mountains. All are situated between the Lawson Creek & the Arawata, these two rivers belong with the Dusky & the Cook taking up nearly the whole of the Creek. All these saddles have been ascended & noted in the text.

i Waipara Pass

From the Waipara R. to Waiototo is a depression in the Hood range about 4000 ft high, viz is the second elevation of them except the Douglas. Whether this is the real line Creek up the Waipara rises or whether it is the low depression in the sea side of Mt Duncan I am not quite certain. Hence I am almost ~~certain~~ sure that the latter is the real break as there is a decided change of rock at that place.

The Waipara Saddle was ascended of Mt Kenneth when up the Arawata. Its height was taken of aneroid viz. 2000 ft above the upper flat of the Waiototo. On both sides shows head gently down to the water. The depression at Mt Duncan head is not from the Arawata River but to the forks of the Waiototo. It is much lower than the other. Arawata side very other side precipitous

ii Calliope Pass

From about 3 miles up the Excelsior River on the Shoulder of Mt Calliope with the Head of the Jeo a branch of the Turnbull. Height 3500 ft. Scarcely a saddle more a depression in the line of Creeks. of no value as route.

Abbreviated

(33)

III Two Pass.

From Two Pass to Head of Tumbull on the sea side. Peaks turn up on both sides. Also some bright a Calliops.

IV. Tumbull Pass.

Following along the slope of the range below point A. & keeping on level with the Two pass for about 1 mile then pass into the Beta is reached. Clay slates from both sides. A dried watt from the Tumbull over the Beta Pass. Town Tumbull badly graded.

V Burke Pass

The trail was followed up the Beta Valley for about 5 miles & then up the O Kuru for 4 miles to Prices Creek. Wide drain down from the saddle. Rocks crossed, Mueller & prof. about 1890. Saddle is wide depression height abt. 1500 ft. Best pass but bad worse!

VI Douglas Pass.

Following Creek of Burke for 12 miles then down to Hard & up the Landsborough for about 40 the end of Clem pass is reached.

The practical narrow depression between the McKenzie glacier & the Hilgendorf (pass head of Sefton). The right bank of the glacier is very steep down the circle the McKenzie, but slope becomes precipitous, but the Swain is reached nearly 1000 ft. higher than the valley. On west hills rise precipitously at the E end more gradually.

abbreviated

? which side M.F.N.

(p. 35) Passes thro' the Middle Ranges all Subalpine.

As said before the Hard-to-name Laristos & the Arawata is nearly from the passes thro' their range, as they have cut their valleys down to sea level.

The Hard rivers at the foot of the Divide is only a few hundred feet above sea level & the Arawata & Laristos are one lower.

These middle ranges can be crossed in many places, few of them as well as these passes. All passes are about the same height - a little above tree level.

Hidden Falls Saddle.

Well defined above the same height as Darrington Saddle about ½ mile S. of it. Saddle means of fourteen high hills which was found for some distance. I have never been in it, but guided it from the hill above Lake Alabaster. It leads into Fall Creek a feeder of the Hilly ford from the name probably sleep. Might be confused with Darrington pass.

Mt. Richards Pass. (? Rideli)

On the ridge N. of Collins Creek Arawata River. A good route at the Cascade. Route partly along travelling part along bottom till cross the shoulder of Mt Richards. Then down an open spur. An undesirable spur out on the Olivine Range, about 6 miles in all. ~~Another pass~~ Two other passes out the Cascade bit up the Collins Creek

(37) & up Thomson Creek into the Jackson one both high.

Moeraki Pass.

Two well defined passes one each side of Mt Stuart from the Moeraki to Clarke River. Rough mostly creek bed travelling in the Clarke side, but comparatively good walk & open in the Moeraki side. Numerous streams in the ridge ? did the Lawes through one these? here?

Otiko Passes

Between the Clarke R. & the Otiko branch of the Passes. 4400 ft high. The glacier from Mt Stroller which flows both E. & W. fills the saddle. But a good route from one side & some ~~down the~~ about 1000 ft. down the pass proper. The route up from the Clarke is fairly good, or a good spur can be taken

p 38

p 38 sketch of Mukerroch. & Valley of Landslip

Passes thro' Middle Range.

Otoko. Pass (continued)

I have been asked for the Landslip down the Otoko the travelling is very good for a Westland River

(p 38) Pass first crossed by Mr. Mueller & myself. (C.D) when leaving the Landslip & Clarke Rivers. I then saw years after Mr Broderick came on from Lake Ohau & thro' him down the Pass & the main S. Road. The scenery from the top of the Pass is magnificent. The whole Landslip & Clarke Valleys can be seen at once & the wonderful beat of Mt Hooker with glacier & hanging ice & snowfields of Brett.

Douglas Spur.

This Spur is about 15 m. S of the Otoko Pass. A slight depression difficult to see till on it. From a branch of the Pass to a branch of the Clarke. 1st crossed by me (C.D) in 1876. Road both up & down is easy. Splendid shelter for the Pass Ruin & the Landslip flats. Alt. 5000 ft & easily pass of stock for 5 months.

Mueller's Pass.

From Otoko Pass to the Mukerroch.

The North range is high & covered with glacier. Ascend from Landslip not difficult (! for equipped parties now) But the South side of the Mueller is precipitous & covered with hanging glacier. Pass is a wide U shaped depression. It runs parallel with the glacier in high cliffs, but half way along a break any one can climb

(p 41) high up glacier about 200 ft. The saddle is glacier on the top & about 4000 ft above the sea.

Mount Cobbewaddi

I suppose this means the Jerry
H.E.N.

p 42 Shelf Gage Saddle per Mr Richards.

Copied as written

Passes between the Central Range & the Coast Ranges
from the Hollyford to the Arahura

From a geological point of view these are the most interesting series of passes. They are nearly parallel with the sea & are quite inland. The main South road has followed them. In this district there seem series of saddles in the line of demarcation between the gneiss & the schists & the Mariri slates, limestones & sandstones. Which run all along the coast. And the white quartzose rocks follow the track all the way (i.e. the granites & serpentine, olivine & breccias) cropping out in every saddle. The saddle is well covered with diff. If they do not show crest on the saddle they are up for twenty & twenty on the sea side.
I have not been on that part but I believe this line of rocks runs up the Hollyford & crosses the range at the saddle. From the junction of the Pyke & the Hollyford & the foot of the Jerry saddle the country is flat forming thus the Alabaster & Wilmot & up the Pyke flat at the back of Big Bay. This flat lies on the sea side the bare hills & other peaks rising to 2000 ft.

(p 43)

The Jerry saddle

Between a branch of the Pyke River & the Jerry a branch of the Gage River about 1500 ft. Main S. Road is surveyed over it. Crossing the Jerry at the bend. Just below the junction of Saddle Creek a short branch 2 another saddle with the Dunsmore a branch.
The depression is so covered with diff. that it is impossible to tell how far down the solid valley is. But no doubt it is the crest.

Gage saddle

A wide depression in the Alpine Range 1500 ft above the sea & some 700 above Cascade flat. Covered up top & to the W with masses of diff. Some the Red Spur country. Not a trace of Olivine rock in the Gage watershed but that watershed including the Fork R & Collingwood Creek is filled up with moraine drift for hundreds of feet. Enormous masses of olivine & some of the crystals in the Gage revised are 200 & 300 ft in circumference.
Prob. the Cascade glacier filled it valley & flowed over the Gage saddle.

Eng 165

p 45

Earthquakes are very common at Jackson Bay H.E.N.

Knowing the road pretty well in the old days, it was very interesting to see them carefully from the air.

H.E.N.

Gage Saddle (cont.)

first crossed by Barringer & party. Whether via the Cascade or via the Gage not known. Andrew Williamson a well known prospector of the district told me the exploration and use of this saddle dated from the Jerry & the Jackson. Said it is an Invercargill person. Williamson recommended it as a good road track. Reading this in the paper I received in Jackson Bay found some one had left search for a good track for a road to Otago.

(p 45)

Jackson Saddle

The line was follow the line of the Cascade until the Thetis & Delta on the sea side - being 6 or 7 000 ft. for some 5 or 6 miles. Then it skirts the foot of the dividing range covered spurs to the Haast R.

A couple of miles on this River is a saddle, a low depression from 500 ft. the sea level. It was first discovered by Williamson, Barringer & party in 1865 or 1866 & has been (1897) a good bridle track ever since.

Again after crossing the saddle the line lies a little inland - the Jackson & follows its hills finally with the Arawata. The Stratford range runs all the way to the sea side, rises to 3000 ft. This is the last of the coast range for 30 miles. Flat & swampy partly covered with forest - extend from the sea to the foot of the range. The only remnant of the outer range being a few isolated hills like Mt McLean & the Dingle by rising to 1500 & 1700 ft. but the majority are under 100 ft, & many just show above the level of the flat.

These Saddles on the Main S. Road between Haast & Paringa are all comparatively high ~~Main Saddles~~ 1500 - 2000 ft. all well defined & keep the line of break in the rocks. Whether they are glacial or not I do not know they have the usual U shape of dead saddles, but there is no trace of glacial drift on them. But the peculiarity of them all being steep on the south side & sloping gently on the N. leads one to believe that ice did cross these from the north & with a melting flow.

Maori Saddle (See back)

Into Maori R. thro Wakapui

Wakapui Saddle.

This is only a dip in the spur between the 2 branches of the Wakapui R. but it is well defined - with steep lines - & a large outcrop of granite occurs a little down the spur

(p 47) Blue Rein Saddle

About the same level as the last; it is better defined. From the N branch of the Wakapui into Moeraki or Blue Rein. via Doubtful Creek.

From the Moeraki - thro foot of the Waikukupa

Not all the way. From the Moeraki to Pareora branch on sea side Crofton Range rising to 2000 ft. forming Maitai ridge. From the Pareora thro Maitai the same. Down the Black Rein swamps to the Cooks Reins. All the outer hills are simply a solid mass of Moraine deposit surrounded S swamps forming high headland on the seaward side

Waikukupa Saddle

a well defined saddle between the Fox R. & the ~~W~~ Waikukupa R.

It is capped with drift, & shows with the trend 2 saddles thro lines of drift along the main hills. This drift cuts the whole country from the sea to the Range from Cooks R. thro Waikukupa. It rises in places to 1000 ft. & the bed rock only shows in a few places. N of the Oamaru R.

Oamaru Saddle

Between the Waikukupa & the Oamaru, about the same height as the Waikukupa also a drift covered depression.

From the Oamaru Saddle to Mt Hamilton

Country along the foot of the various hills comprising flat, rising a few 100 ft above sea level - with high hills on the seaward side both Moraine & showing bed rock.

(p 49) Some of the hills are 2000 ft. The country has not been much explored geologically

Mt Hamilton.

Between Waitaki & Waiareka, some 500 ft above the Rein flat. a well defined saddle with high hills towards the sea

Between Waitaha & Little Waitaha
gravelly terminal moraine

Timber line of Jolei saddle & the Kokatahi the range is flat. With Camelback & Dreghorn & other volcanic hills.

p 52 Sketch for Hans. ms.

Evans Saddle.

The track pass up head of Evans Creek & ~~across~~ down of the Wanganui & leads to the Waitaha R about 1 mile with the bulk.

The Jacks saddle.

From Stony Creek with Little Waitaha, saddle 1510 ft above sea is easily reached by a gentle slope, but a steep drop into the Jacks. The Stony Creek is granite & crumbles rapidly. Pass about 10 chains wide covered with debris.

Dockie Saddle.

Following down the Jacks for about 2 miles the flat of the Heitkami. Then up Heitkami for letting the N. Branch & then a small creek comes in where the Heitkami bends & a sudden bend into the Hamilton. Follow creek for about 1 mile to Dockie saddle. The slope up is gentle. & the pass like the Jacks flat on top. The descent by Dockie creek into the Whitelake R. is steep but nothing like the Jacks

(p 51) Jolei Saddle.

Rising by slopes of broken ledges & plateaus (Wash. moraine) & depressions 500 ft above the Whitelake Reserve is reached. It is easy & needs no cutting. Grass. Iris steep on the north. Awkward & difficult with any loads. See sketch below.

Styx saddle.

Up the Styx River into the Cascades.

Other Saddles & Depressions north of Cook Range.

James Town Saddle — From Lake McKenzie to the Arawata flats. Some 800 ft. It cuts off the Sara Range from the range to the South of Styx Valley.

(p 53) Stafford Saddle — From Stafford R. to a branch of the Smoothwater. Some 600 or 700 ft. A house was made there a few days ago, but turned away again.

Smoothwater Saddle — From Jackson Bay to old settlement on Smooth water. 300 ft above sea. The old Cascade road crosses this way via Stafford saddle

Nissons Saddle — From head of Nissons Creek 16 miles up the Haast River to the Olivine 5000 ft.

Arnold Saddle — about 500 ft above sea. From a branch of the Haast to Long gully a tributary of the Waitaha.

Lake Saddle — Between Rocky Pass a branch of the Cascade & a small stream flowing into the Arawata. It has Lake Osprey on the summit

Mt Brown — A low valley depression between the Styx R & the Arawata. I have only seen it from the top of Mt Brown & Mt Dixon.

H. N.

Aug. 7. (Mon) 1871. via Newhaven. Paris, Dep 5.15 pm Berne (arr 2.10 pm 11 hr) Lucerne
Aug. 14. L. Altdorf & Hinter Tell's Chapel L. Vitznau up & Rigi Kulm; Aug 15
L. Weggis Lucerne & L. Giesbach. Aug. 16 Interlaken Aug. 18. Lauterbrunnen
Wengen up Grindelwald & back L. Interlaken Aug 19 Kandersteg
Aug 19 Gem Gemmi L. Kandersteg Aug 20 to Co. K. Aug 21 Sierre &
Martigny. Aug 22 L. Chamonix on the Col & Balme Aug 23
La Flegère & back. Aug 24 Montanvert & Mer de Glace. Aug 25
L. Geneva & Villeneuve Aug 26 L. Aosta & Ste Maurice. Aug 27 & Aosta
Aug 28. Villeneuve & Chillon & back L. Aosta Aug 29 & Aosta Aug 29
Macon Aug 31 Paris. Sept 1. London Sept 2 Gt Ark.

H.N. & A.M.N.

1872 Aug. 3 Paris Aug 4 Berne Aug 5 Thun Aug 6 Interlaken Aug 7 Meiringen
Aug 8 Lauterbrunnen Aug 9 Grindelwald via little Scheidegg Aug 10 Meiringen
via Gt Scheidegg Aug 12 Grimsel & Rhonegletscher Aug 13 Visp Aug 15-16 Zermatt
Aug 17 Gornergrat Aug 19 Martigny Aug 20 Gt S. Bernard Aug 22 Geneva Aug 24 Dijon

1875 Aug 26. via Hanover L. Heidelberg & Brussels Cologne Mayence
Heidelberg Triberg. Basle Lucerne (Hinder) Triberg (Swiss)
Geneva (Belle Rive) Les Allemands (Aug 10-31) Clarens etc.
Paris (Sept 1) Rouen Dieppe London.

1891 Aug I returned (see just book) they walked L. Bingen, Assisi
Chapelle (where Luther preached) then L. Cologne & Kaiserswerth where I
rejoined them.

1893. April 15 Rheims Basle Milan Florence Milan Baveno & Pallanza Archeneth where Sylvanus & I joined them a June 22
(see just book)

1896 Feb. 20 Paris Feb 21 Marseilles Feb 22 Cannes (L.A.B.; J & A.N) Mar. 7 San Remo
Mar 23 Genoa March 25 Pisa Mar. 27 Perugia April 27 Rome
May 13 Bologna May 16 Venice May 20 Milan May 22 Stresa (Ann & Wm John)
June 3 Berne where I met them on June 4. (see old book) on July 23
I met them at Rosenlaui. On Aug 10 they walked Berne Aug 11 Soleure
Aug 12 Weissenstein Aug 25 Basle Aug 26 Rheims. Aug 28 Cologne Aug 29 Folkestone

1901 & 2.

Oct. 21 Folkestone Oct 22 Paris Oct 23 Angoulême Aug 24 Bordeaux
Oct 25 Biarritz Nov. 16 Pau Dec 3 Carcassonne Dec 5 Nimes
Dec 7 Marseilles Dec. 8 Nice (L.A.B. J & A.N. arrive Feb. 12) Feb. 18
Bordighera March 12 Pisa Mar 14. Assisi Davis (via Rome) Cervi
March 17 Paris March 18 London.

Builders All.

Surely some builder has builded the pillar as well as the spire
The Cross that the painter gilded was fashioned in smithy's fire
Surely men dug in the ditches, prepared a place for the wall
And someone has made with his stitches the flag that flies so all

Someone has blended the plaster, someone has carried the stone
Neither the man nor the master ever has builded alone
Making a way from the wayside, building a house for a King
Only by working together, man has accomplished a thing.

All have a share in the ~~building~~ beauty, all have a part in the plan
What does it matter what duty falls to the lot of a man
(How) (which)
Each has a hand in the building; no one has builded alone
Whether a ~~Cross~~ Cross he was gilding, whether he carried the stone

Douglas Mallock

Dove Grey Children Hol- Cousin Jones. 10/- cdy 3/3/0 wall hanging 5/6.
Royal Doll Paint Box Rothwell Kessler 11/- and Rent
(Low stayed at Kilen Hrs Rothwell / old child from Lower Upland) 10/- bed bath)

1 ounce = 28·3 grams.

WSPAPER DECEMBER 7, 1951.

JR CHARITY . . .

to Christian Generosity

ding, our Lord's words are as true ken in Bethany. "Ye have the poor eir need is perhaps greater than ever sts of the necessities of life.

responsibility, and their irresistible plea is, "Please be Father Christmas to a little child in our care." *Mr. Fegan's Homes* and the *National Children's Home* are other institu-

maintain, is in urgent need of funds. Among other societies doing specialised work is the *Shaftesbury Society*, which includes in its wide-spread administration the maintenance of several residential schools for crippled children. In the Sunday schools of over fifty mission centres it is in weekly contact with some 12,000 children, for whom, as well as for the older folk attending these centres, the Society desires to provide Christmas cheer in some form.

Mention must also be made of the *Homeless Children's Aid and Adoption Society*, which has found Christian homes for nearly 5,000 unwanted babies. None of these societies is subsidised or nationalised. Founded in faith by Christian men who knew themselves to be called of God to the venture they continue to be dependent upon voluntary support.

The Refugee Problem

The appalling conditions under which many displaced persons are living can only be fully appreciated by those who have actual knowledge of them. These hopeless refugees constitute one of the most distressing and baffling features of the post-war world, and a herculean task confronts societies directly concerned with the problem.

The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief is in touch with thousands of uprooted families and war victims—men, women and children—in desperate need in Europe and the Middle East, and it appeals urgently for gifts of money or clothing, including footwear and baby garments, that a measure of hope and courage may be restored to these despairing people. And the *Inter-Church Aid and Refugee Service*, an ecumenical movement associated with the World Council of Churches, is seeking to befriend religious communities in similar circumstances, and suffering the effects of war and persecution.

During the war no people were so literally accounted as sheep for the slaughter as the Jews, and many who have survived the Nazi campaign of extermination are Hebrew Christians, aged, broken in health, and unable to look after themselves. In such the *International Hebrew Christian Alliance* has worldwide interest. At the moment its work in Germany includes the recently accepted responsibility of caring for children in need of physical rehabilitation. The Alliance is also helping Hebrew Christians in Israel to find employment. It supports new converts who meet with antagonism because of their faith in Christ and trains Hebrew Christians as missionaries, ministers, evangelists, doctors, and teachers to work and witness among their own people.

The Barbican Mission to Jews is everywhere finding new interest in the Gospel, and if men and women missionaries, and the means to support them can be found, the Society will be in a position to seize unprecedented opportunities, particularly in Jugo-Slavia and North Africa, where there are still concentrations of Jews.

In Israel, *Church Missions to Jews* are using to the most the freedom enjoyed to visit settlements and immigration camps, where there is a surprising demand for the Scriptures, and it is the Society's aim to place a copy in every home.

Light in Darkness

The unfailing cheerfulness of those who live in unrelieved darkness is a constant cause of admiration to those

Covenanted Giving

By Major-General D. J. Wilson-Haffenden

(Financial Secretary to the C.M.S.)

IN some quarters there is a tendency to look askance at Covenanted giving as a method of supporting God's work. Objections are usually raised on two counts. Firstly that contributions to God's work must involve personal sacrifice and to involve a third party the State, in one's own personal giving is not in accordance with this principle.

This argument does not really hold water because the State, recognising that charities should not have their income reduced by taxation, exempts them from taxation, and covenanted giving is merely a method of putting this principle into practice.

Secondly, it is argued that to covenant for seven years may mean that a gift which is for a Christian purpose to-day may have altered its purpose in seven years' time.

This objection can be met by making the Covenant with the National Council of Social Service, 26, Bedford Square, W.C.1, who will allow the covenantor to alter the objects of his gifts once a year. With the rate of Income Tax at 9s. 6d. per £, Covenanted giving for those who are paying Income Tax at the full standard rate means that their gifts are nearly doubled in value. This is a matter of great importance to our impoverished churches and the great missionary societies which they support.

One problem which the incumbent has to face is the big reduction in offertories during the holiday period. If members of the parish would covenant for their weekly offertory, not only is the whole of the year covered, but there is a substantial surplus for missionary work, endowment funds and other purposes. To give an actual example, a parishioner was donating on an average 5s. a week. Allowing for one month's holiday, he took out a Covenant with the N.C.S.S. for £12 12s. (£12 for the church and 12s. for the expenses of the N.C.S.S.). The N.C.S.S. reclaimed £11 8s. in Income Tax and thus the gift becomes worth £24, of which the N.C.S.S. keeps £1 2s. 10d., so the parish church, instead of receiving £12, receives £22 17s. 2d.

Doc Grey Christchurch - Cuisine Lunes. 10/- day 3/3/0 with bed-day 5/6

Royal Oak Private Hotel Rotorua

(Lunch stopped at Kiln Hrs

1 ounce = 28·3 grams.

159

Parish of Fairlie on the way to the Hermitage

The C.E.N. Parish in New Zealand

Pastoral Visiting in the Mountainous Back-Country

By the Rev. W. G. HEERDEGEN

(Five hundred readers of the "C.E.N." are forwarding their copies to the New Zealand parish which the Vicar, Mr. Heerdegen, describes in this article.)

PARISHES in New Zealand often cover large areas. The clergy who serve in them know all about the joys of motoring in ancient cars over pot-holed and corrugated shingle roads. What is written here, although it describes the work of our parish, is really typical of what happens in many country parishes in New Zealand.

The parochial district of Fairlie is just over a hundred miles long. It stretches from the beautiful Te Ngawai River in the east to the majestic and rugged Southern Alps in the west, and covers an area known as the Mackenzie Country, named after a Scottish shepherd who, in the early days, became notorious as "Mackenzie the Sheep-Stealer."

The parish is in the centre of the South Island, and is forty miles from Timaru and 120 miles from Christchurch. It is divided by a main highway which is nothing more than a shingled road which is often snow-covered in winter. The surface is good in

The Rev. W. G. Heerdegen.

parts, but some of the side-roads which pass through creek beds and over mountain morraine are far from comfortable in the Baby Morris.

Rough Riding

I well remember a visit to Glen Lyon station. The road was along a cliff face around the edge of glittering Lake Ohau. Several times the car had to be stopped as boulders rolled down the slope—huge rocks that had fallen during the night. But this part of the road was pleasant compared with crossing the scours and streams that ran down from the mountains.

Most of the parishioners in this part of the country have sheep-runs which go well up into the snows of the Southern Alps. Some are even tucked in at the base of Mount Cook (12,349 ft.), the highest mountain in Australia or New Zealand. Think of the loneliness of their lives and the distances from centres of population! However, it is good to know that the Church maintains clergy in these areas so that no one can ever say he is neglected.

Keeping Touch

As well as being visited on an average once a year, every member of the parish receives a free copy of the *Mackenzie Churchman*, and recently the church vestry agreed to send a free copy of the *Mothers' Union Journal* as well. To augment this literature, I wrote a letter, which appeared in the *C.E.N.* in December, 1950, asking readers to send me their used copies, and as a result of this appeal just about 500 replied. I was astounded and almost embarrassed until I hit upon the scheme of writing to those who enclosed their names asking them to forward their copy direct to one of my parishioners. The scheme is of inestimable value, not only for "confirming the faithful," but for "arousing the careless."

Quite often when I leave my headquarters at Fairlie, my wife packs a bag and I do not return until the end of the week. Wherever I go, people, whether Anglican or not, offer meals and a bed, and they are really glad to have the company.

Festival Day

Here is an account of my last Easter tour. After a service at St. Stephen's Church, Fairlie, on Good Friday morning at 11 (the congregation numbered forty), I drove to Lake Tekapo, twenty-seven miles away, for a service in the beautiful stone Church of the Good Shepherd at 2.30 p.m. There were thirty-six people present, including a group of farmers from Australia, who were on tour and whose bus happened to pass at that moment. I then drove to the Hermitage (the hotel in the shadow of Mount Cook), about seventy miles away, calling at some of the stations to tell them about a service at Lake Pukaki the next morning. After dinner it was announced over the microphone that there would be a service in the drawing-room at 8.30 p.m. About fifty guests and some of the staff were present.

A view of the magnificent lake which forms part of Mr. Heerdegen's parish.

The next morning, Easter Eve, there was Holy Communion at 6.45, twelve attending. After a drive of thirty-four miles, there was a Communion service in the school house at Lake Pukaki, with a crowded congregation of sixteen in a small room. Then home, sixty miles away.

The following morning was Easter Day. What a beautiful morning! At 7 the sun was shining brilliantly and painting the snow on the mountains pink and gold. The church was beautifully decorated with gladioli and chrysanthemums, and the cross looked triumphant. There were forty people present. At Lake Tekapo at 9.30 a.m. there were about twenty-five, and at Fairlie, at 11 a.m., one hundred and seven.

Of course, the clergy are busier at Easter than at other times, but this is really typical of the travelling the clergy do in the back country.

A Church on a Crag

People who visit the lake district in the parish say that it reminds them of Scotland—the jagged, snowy mountains, the swift-running burns, the deep lochs.

In the heart of this district stands a church. It is in a bleak position, on a rocky crag. It is not adorned except by its own rugged beauty. The dry winds howl across the plains in summer and cold southerlies deposit an offering of snow in the winter. There is no sign of a tree in this pure sanctuary. It is completely bare, save for the unfriendly, but yet familiar, presence of the jagged matagouri or "Wild Irishman."

Nature is here how God made it—except for that solitary memorial built to His greater glory and in memory of the ancients who left comfort to come out to a different existence.

This is a rugged church of natural stone in a wild setting.

But stand in this Church of the Good Shepherd, gazing through the plate glass behind the altar on to the snowy clearness of the mountains and the brilliant gleam of the diamonds in the green and blue of Lake Tekapo, and God is there with you.

Building a Kingdom

God is standing there beside you and you can feel His presence as surely as you can hear the beat of your own heart.

Man is now harnessing the power of these lakes and rivers to provide electricity, but, fortunately, he is not destroying much of the natural beauty. In the wake of the engineers have come workmen with their wives to live in temporary homes.

So now, those who minister in these parts, minister not only to isolated settlers but to hundreds of hydro-electric employees as well.

The life of a country priest who works in the lesser-known parts of New Zealand is no easy or monotonous one and his position no sinecure.

But he works in the knowledge that he is one of a world-wide communion all working for the extension of Christ's Kingdom. And he knows that his work is richly blessed.

Gold, Guns and God

pay-day, life is pretty tough. We must have a man, a strong man, who can handle the situation. Recently,

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Ice axe

		weight.	overall length.	spike	balance
Jorg	used in N.Z. recovered in Zermatt from 3 pf. 5 1/2 from 1 oz. from Grand Jorasses (Grand Jorasses)	2 lb 9 [1360 gr]	3 ft. 3 [105 c]	2 in. [4 1/2 c]	1 0 [27 c]
Charlet		2 lb 8 1/2 [1176 gr]	3 ft. 1 [94 c]	2 [5 c]	9 3/4 [25 c]
			2 ft. 9 (84 c)	1 3/4 (4 1/2 c)	8 in 20 c
Henning	Jhe d'Zermatt Zermatt Head Guide (Grand Jorasses) Jhe is the one used Clark with leather cut and 4 lb Cook.	3 lb 4	2 ft. 8 1/2	2	14 1/2

Felix Rolling Fulpmes Stubaitthal
weight. 8 7/2. in Climbing Kit 1931 57/8

Weight 100 c. Collen 17 1/2 = 44. Barti 10 = 45.6.
Stal. 7 1/8 = 57 c

Ice axes F. Rolling Fulpmes Stubaitthal, Innsbruck Austria "a Kademischen Pedal"
(specially pointed 4 lb in 2 pieces — so 2 ft get thing if wanted steps in ice

Leather for Mountain Shoes

Green dressed chrome tanned football leather
thickness of hide 2 1/2 - 2 3/4 m.m.
John S. Deane & Son. 91 New Oxford St. W.C. 1
Richardson of Nottingham (? Nottingham) W Clarke

Rucksack. 25 or 26 deep × 20 wide. Schoolboy size or 6 lb
inside pocket.
Straps open behind back & bottom of sack to hold ice axe.
Weight. 1 lb. 2 oz.

Mart. Sydenby & Holbrook. Deansgate Manchester.
Hamilton & Co S.A. Rue St François Lausanne shoe 10 plus sept 2 to 1 lb.
KENDAL Mont. Co. Ltd. ENTRY LANE
Pettinnell R. Viper & Stockbridge Kendal 2 s each.

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London Chem. Co. St. Andrews House Holborn Viaduct E.C. 1

~~Jhe Kitchen Lists from 1930~~

Robert Laurie Market Street Burnley Boots waterproof. 35 Bryanston St Marble Arch W1

Note 2 Centimetre Primus Metal Flame Stand & Wind Gilly. [Brass Meth Spirit Stove 2 1/2 oz.] 1 91

Stands

Metal Boilers.

		weight
large stand (with supports)		5 3/4 oz.
Small " "		2 3/4 (lightened stand 1/4 oz from stock)
✓ Open " (not Dawes)		1 3/4
aluminium open stand (not Dawes)		7/8.

Between pint & Wolter 1 pint not here the 2 Centimetre other 5 oz.

Aluminium Boilers

		outside diameter with	Centimetre	weight oz	(filled to 1/2 with 1 pint) Capacity oz
✓ A. Small boiler	larger billy	5 × 1 3/4	13 × 4 1/2	7 3/4	13.
Jhis is the one in use					
B. larger " "		5 3/4 × 1 1/2	14 1/2 × 4	8 1/2	14
Jhis is the original boiler but has a bottom for use on the flat surface.					
C larger	with semi stepped billy	6 5/8 × 2 1/8	17 × 5 1/2	12 1/4	23.
D Small	" "	5 3/8 × 2 1/8	13 3/4 × 5 1/8	7	14.
F. Semi pattern with outside windscreen (deep & heavy)		5 7/8 × 2 7/8	14 1/2 × 7	10 1/4	26.
all the above have the outside windscreen.					
4th. usual semi pattern with inside windscreen. Jhese vary greatly in weight & also in size.		6 1/2 × 2 3/4	16 3/4 × 6 3/4	10 1/2	25

Cut-down aluminium bottle. 3/4 oz

Boundaries Cup. weight. 1 3/4 oz

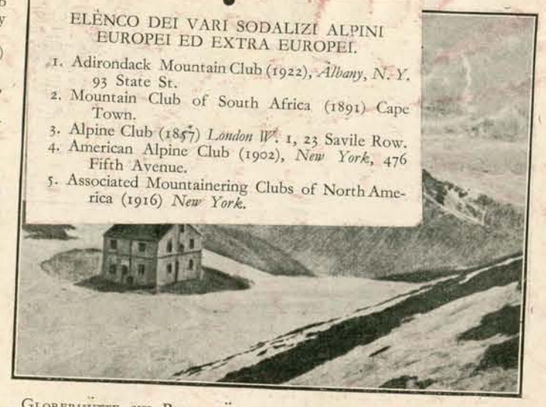
Primus Berg Kocher. Rudolf ~~Hag~~ HAAG Langstrasse 213 Zurich St (bei Limmatquai)
Benzin: 3-5 min. uses 6 drops. in 1 1/2 hrs. weight 450 gr. June 1932.
Primus No 71

Sleeping Bag Jhis Blackwell & Son Greenock - 6 ft. 3 × 2 ft. 3 (all off below shoulders)
Jhis is a block for means and stockings.
Size 1 2 ft. 6.

6. Appalachian Mountain Club (1876) *Boston*, Mass., 5 Joy St.
7. Mount Baker Club (1915) *Bellingham U. S. A.*
8. Club Alpine Belge (1883), *Bruxelles*, Jardin botanique.
9. Deutscher Alpenverein Berlin (1925) *Berlin W* 9, Schellingstr. 1.
10. British Columbia Mountaineering Club (1907) *Vancouver*, British Columbia *Canada*.
11. Bulgarischer Touristenverein (1899), *Sofia*.
12. The Cairngorm Club (1889) *Aberdeen* (Schottland).
13. California Alpine Club (1914) *San Francisco*, California, 535 Pacific Bldg.
14. Cambridge Alpine Club (1922), *Cambridge*.
15. The Alpine Club of Canada (1906), *Sidney*, Vancouver Island, B. C.
16. Centre Excursionista de Cataluña (1876) *Barcelona*, Paradis 10.
17. The Climbers Club (1898), *London Ec.* King William Street 2.
18. Colorado Mountain Club (1912), *Denver*, Colorado, 422 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
19. Société des Alpinistes Dauphinois (1892) *Grenoble*, 4 Rue Vicat.
20. Société des Touristes Dauphinois (1875), *Grenoble*, Boulevard Eduard-Rey 20, Hôtel de la Caisse d'Epargne.
21. Derbyshire Pennine Club (1906) *Sheffield*.

ELENCO DEI VARI SODALIZI ALPINI EUROPEI ED EXTRA EUROPEI.

1. Adirondack Mountain Club (1922), *Albany, N. Y.* 93 State St.
2. Mountain Club of South Africa (1891) Cape Town.
3. Alpine Club (1857) *London W.* 1, 23 Savile Row.
4. American Alpine Club (1902), *New York*, 476 Fifth Avenue.
5. Associated Mountainering Clubs of North America (1916) *New York*.



GLORERHÜTTE SUL BERGERTÖRL (m. 2650), NEL GRUPPO DEL GROSSGLOCKNER, DELL'ALPENVEREIN DONAULAND DI VIENNA, AL QUALE IL C. A. I. HA CONCESSO IL TRATTAMENTO DI RECIPROCITÀ.

22. Deutscher-Oesterreichischer Alpenverein (1869) *Innsbruck*, Erlerstr. 9-III.
23. Alpenverein Donauland (1925) *Wien*, VIII Langegasse 76.
24. Dundee Rambling Club (1886), *Dundee*, 33 Albert Square.
25. Ekdromika (1928), *Atene*, Rue Piraeus 53.
26. Fell and Rock Climbing Club of the English Lake Distrikt (1906), *Coniston* (England).
27. Club Alpino Español (1908) *Madrid*, Montera 15.
28. Club Alpin Français (1874) *Paris*, VII, Boul. Haussmann
29. Fédération Montagnarde Génevoise (1894) *Genève*, Rue du Port 3.
30. Green Mountain Club (1910), *Rutland*, Vermont.
31. Himalayan Club (1927) *Delhi*.
32. San-Gaku-Kwai (Club Alpino Giapponese) (1906) *Tokio*.
33. Club Alpino Italiano (1863) *Roma*, Via delle Muratte 92.
34. Club Jurassien (1865), *Neuchâtel* (Svizzera).
35. Karpatenverein [ex Ungarischer] (1873) *Kermark-Zips*.
36. Kaukasischer Alpenklub (1902), *Piatigorsk*.
37. Krimclub [Krimski Grni Klub] (1891) *Odessa*.
38. Kroatischer Alpenverein (1874), *Zagreb*.
39. Ladies Alpine Club (1907) *London Nw* 1, Great Central Hôtel, Marylebone.

LESACHHÜTTE SULLA LESACHALPE (m. 1825), NEL GRUPPO DELLO SCHOBER DELL'ALPENVEREIN DONAULAND DI VIENNA, AL QUALE IL C. A. I. HA CONCESSO IL TRATTAMENTO DI RECIPROCITÀ.