

## Vossische Zeitung (Berlin)

Nr. 299

### Fürst Albert von Monaco †

Paris, 26. Juni. Fürst Albert von Monaco ist heute nachmittag in einer hiesigen Klinik, in der er seit längerer Zeit krank lag, gestorben. Schon vor neun Monaten mußte sich der Fürst einer Operation unterziehen und sein Zustand wurde schon damals für äußerst bedenklich erklärt.

Albert Honorius aus dem Geschlecht der Grimaldi, hat ein Alter von 73 Jahren erreicht. Er war am 18. November 1848 geboren und hatte die Herrschaft über sein Fürstentum im Jahre 1889 angetreten. Während seiner Regierung entwickelte sich das kleine Paradies am Mittelmeersrande zu höchster Blüte und die alten Vorzüge der Landesfinder, nämlich keine Steuern zu zahlen und keinen Aufwand für die Hofhaltung des Landesherrn zu machen, sicherte dem jetzt Verstorbenen die aufrichtige Liebe seiner Untertanen. Fürst Albert war nicht nur der oberflächliche Spielerkönig, als den man ihn gern hinzustellen liebte. Die Wissenschaft verdankte ihm reiche Anregung und tatkräftige Unterstützung. In seinem Spezialfach, der Tiefseeforschung, hat er, wie von Fachleuten anerkannt wird, Hervorragendes geleistet. In dem von ihm begründeten prächtigen ozeanographischen Museum in Monaco befinden sich die bedeutenden Sammlungen, die er von seinen wissenschaftlichen Kreuzfahrten mit seiner speziell für diese Zwecke gebauten Yacht aus dem mittelländischen Meer und aus dem nördlichen Eismeer heimgebracht hat.

Trotz der völligen Bedeutungslosigkeit des sogenannten Fürstentums hat Albert Honorius vor dem Kriege eine nicht unwesentliche politische Rolle gespielt. Als Freund Wilhelms II. und der französischen Machthaber konnte er wiederholt bei politischen Gegensätzlichkeiten als Vermittler wirken. Am Tage der Ermordung des Erzherzogs Franz Ferdinand war Fürst Albert wiederum als Gast Wilhelms II. an Bord der Yacht „Meteor“, wo er zusammen mit seinem kaiserlichen Freund die Trauerkunde aus Sarajewo lieste. Bei Ausbruch des Krieges stellte sich der Fürst auf Seiten der Gegner Deutschlands und wurde ein begeisterter Feind des gleichen Kaisers, mit dem er bis dahin in inniger Freundschaft verbunden gewesen war. Der Fürst war zweimal verheiratet. Seine erste Frau war eine geborene Gräfin Douglas-Hamilton, eine entfernte Verwandte Napoleons III. Die Ehe wurde aber geschieden, nachdem der Papst auf Wunsch des Chemanns bestätigt hatte, daß die Ehe seinerzeit „auf einen unwiderstehlichen Druck Napoleons III. hin“ geschlossen worden war. Nachdem sich Fürst Albert auch mit dem aus dieser Ehe hervorgegangenen Sohn verfeindet hatte, schloß er eine zweite Ehe mit einer geschiedenen Fürstin Richelieu, einer Großnichte des deutschen Dichters Heinrich Heine, die als Mädchen den Namen ihres berühmten Onkels trug. Auch diese Ehe wurde nach kurzer Dauer geschieden, weil die Fürstin für einen jungen portugiesischen Komponisten, den der Fürst als Mäzen unterstützte und in seinem Schloß wohnen ließ, größeres Interesse bezeugte, als dem fürstlichen Gemahl im Interesse der Kunst erforderlich erschien. In den letzten Jahren weilte Fürst Albert mit Vorliebe in Paris, wo ihn jetzt der Tod ereilte.

L. W.

*Fürst Albert von Monaco*

Hamburgisches  
Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv.

00301-0002-000

Signatur *P*

Datum *27 Juni* 1921

## Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (Berlin)

Nr. *291*

### Fürst Albert von Monaco†.

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\*

Fürst Albert von Monaco, der am 13. November 1848 als Sohn Karls III. von Monaco aus dem uralten Hause Grimaldi geboren war und seinem Vater am 10. September 1889 in der Regierung des Fürstentums folgte, hat sich durch sein weitgehendes Interesse für Tiefseeforschungen einen Namen gemacht. Die Regierung des kleinen Fürstentums, dessen Einkünfte die Spielbank bestreitet, erforderte keine großen Herrscherpflichten. Der verstorbene Fürst, dem weite Reisen oft von seinem Lande fernhielten, war zweimal vermählt und geschieden. Die erste 1869 geschlossene Ehe mit Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton wurde 1880 geschieden; die Fürstin heiratete im gleichen Jahre den Grafen und späteren Fürsten Festetics von Tolna. Auch die 1889 in Paris mit Alice verm. Gräfin de Richelieu geb. Seine geschlossene Ehe wurde 1902 gerichtlich getrennt. Der Erbprinz Louis aus erster Ehe steht als Oberstleutnant in französischen Diensten.



## The Manchester Guardian

Nr. 23670

### DEATH OF THE PRINCE OF MONACO.

#### HIS WORK FOR SCIENCE.

The Prince of Monaco died at five o'clock yesterday afternoon at a private hospital in Paris, where (an Exchange telegram says) he had been under treatment for some time.

Albert Honoré Charles I., Prince of Monaco, not only earned a place in the fore-interest, which absorbed most of the time he of the founders of oceanography and the most generous patron that science has ever had. Born in 1848, he was occupied in his early manhood with the duties pertaining to his princely position, and it was not until the eighties of last century that he seriously turned his attention to the science of the sea. No doubt his early career in the Spanish navy was to some extent responsible for this interest which absorbed most of the time he could spare from duties of State since his accession to the sovereignty of the principality of Monaco in 1889 and for some years previously. Oceanography is not a poor man's study, and in virtue of his wealth the Prince of Monaco was at a great advantage, and he never hesitated to spend freely in the furtherance of science. But, beyond this patronage of oceanography, the Prince's own researches and published work in themselves won him world-wide recognition.

From 1885 to 1888 he made an annual cruise in his schooner yacht *Hirondelle* in the North Atlantic, and pursued his researches along the shores of Europe, around the Azores, and as far as Newfoundland. In 1891 the *Hirondelle* was replaced by a larger and more powerful vessel, the *Princess Alice I.*, a three-masted schooner, with auxiliary steam, of 560 tons. With this vessel the Prince continued his researches in the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean until 1898, when she in turn proved too small for his ambitious programme. Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, were commissioned to build him a full-powered steamship of 1,400 tons, which he named again the *Princess Alice*. With the *Princess Alice II.* the area and scope of the researches were both widened. Besides continuing his investigations year by year in the North Atlantic, and especially around the Azores and in the Mediterranean, the Prince now began to turn his attention to polar regions. And not content solely with his oceanographical work, he began researches in meteorology, especially with regard to the high atmosphere, which he investigated by means of kites and balloons. In both 1898 and 1899 the Prince took the *Princess Alice* to Spitzbergen waters. On the first occasion the little-visited eastern coast was examined and much oceanographical work done off the north-west. The voyage in 1899 was longer, and largely occupied in an exhaustive hydrographical survey of Red Bay, in the north-west. The work was completed when the *Princess Alice* ran on to a rock and was badly holed. The remarkable nature of this accident can be realised when it is remembered

On both these occasions he took Scottish and Norwegian landing parties with him, who, working independently, surveyed Prince Charles Foreland and much of the north-west of the mainland. The Scottish party on both occasions was under the leadership of Dr. W. S. Bruce, the well-known Polar explorer. Dr. Bruce had also accompanied the Prince of Monaco on his two previous visits to Spitzbergen. In fact, on all his voyages the Prince invited several well-known scientists to accompany him for the purposes of research. Mr. J. Y. Buchanan, of the *Challenger*, sailed with the Prince on every voyage for many years. The *Princess Alice II.* was a palatially equipped research ship, in which all the demands of oceanographical investigation were provided for, both physical and biological. Apparatus for every possible want was carried, including the best gear for catching whales, as well as nets for the most minute organisms. Yet in 1911 the Prince of Monaco determined to replace this vessel with a larger and better equipped *Princess Alice III.* This was also built at Birkenhead.

These researches were, however, only one side of the Prince's activity. In 1898 he began the building of a great museum at Monaco, the foundation stone of which was laid under the patronage of the German Emperor in 1899. It was originally intended to house here the rich collections of the Prince's many voyages, but the idea widened as the building grew, and when it was opened in 1910 the Oceanographical Museum of Monaco comprehended all branches of oceanography in all the seas of the world. Unrivalled collections of specimens and apparatus are housed there, all displayed in the most instructive manner. Moreover, ample accommodation is provided for research work, and a steamer is at the disposal of workers. The whole, under the directorship of Dr. Jules Richard, is a perfectly unique institution. But in order that his efforts should be of the greatest service to science the Prince of Monaco decided to found an Oceanographical Institute in Paris for the teaching of the subject. This building, amply equipped, the Prince built at his expense and gave to the University of Paris as a gift to the French nation, and endowed it with £160,000. It was opened in 1911 by the Prince of Monaco and the President of the French Republic. The scientific direction is in charge of an international committee of leading oceanographers.

In other ways, too, the Prince of Monaco has done signal service to oceanography. He undertook to publish, at his own expense, the great bathymetrical chart of the world, which was the outcome of the deliberations of an international committee, appointed by the Geographical Congress at Berlin in 1899, under his presidency. The atlas is on a scale of 1:1,000,000, and is in twenty-four sheets. Many improved oceanographical instruments were due to the Prince, and by his enterprise they were made and sold at reasonable prices. The Prince aided more than one expedition with the gift of valuable instruments, and largely financed the Scottish Arctic Expedition of 1909 to Spitzbergen. Through his influence other monarchs became interested in oceanography, notably the ex-Kaiser and King Carlos of Portugal.

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In 1906 and 1907 the Prince of Monaco again paid visits to Spitzbergen, largely for meteorological work in the high atmosphere.

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The Prince of Monaco was an honorary LL.D. of Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities and a gold medallist of both the Royal Geographical and the Royal Scottish Geographical Societies. These were all honours that he valued highly, more so, indeed, than any courtly decorations that fell to his lot, for his interests were in science above all things, unless it were the welfare of his own subjects. His scientific writings were numerous.



The Times (London)

Nr. 42.068

RULER AND SAVANT.  
PRINCE OF MONACO'S  
DISCOVERIES.

DEEP-SEA MONSTERS.

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Prince Albert Honoré Charles belonged to the House of Goyon de Matignon-Grimaldi, and was born on November 13, 1848, son of Prince Charles III. and his wife, Antoinette Comtesse de Mérode.

At an early age the Prince joined the Spanish Navy, and he remained for the rest of his life a sailor; indeed, in external appearance he had a singular resemblance to the captain of a battleship. His love for the sea never left him, and he spent most of his spare time and much of his fortune in oceanographical studies. The first yacht which he devoted to practical research at sea was the *Hirondelle*, in which, in 1885-1886, he carried out investigations in the Gulf Stream, and was the first to investigate its influence on the French coast. Later on the Prince developed many new appliances for dredging at various depths, and began to use his submarine electrical lamp as a bait for fish. On a fourth trip to the Azores he explored some 14 lakes in the islands, of which 13 had never been investigated before.

SUBMARINE FAUNA.

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squids, was to examine the stomachs of whales which feed at those depths. One of the Prince's discoveries, *Lepidoteuthis grimaldii*, is the type of a new family. This was vomited during the dying straggles of a sperm-whale, but unfortunately it had lost its head and arms. The fragment was about 1 yard long, and the complete body of the animal must have been at least 7 ft. in length. With the arms added it must have been a monster of colossal strength. Another immense cuttle fish, a *Cucoteuthis*, had arms as strong as a man's and carried suckers furnished with claws as powerful as those of a tiger.

In later years the Prince made many investigations in the Arctic regions. For instance, he records in 1907, when the *Princesse Alice* was much hindered by quantities of ice and by fog, that the autochrome plates of the Lumière Company developed a blue veil over their surface at about latitude 69deg. 40 N., which increased in intensity up to the highest point he attained, 79deg. N. On returning south this blue veil faded away as slowly as it had arisen.

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The Prince's devotion to the advancement of science was recognized by many high scientific honours. From time to time he lectured in various European capitals, including London and Edinburgh, and became well known in the world of international science. Personally, he had a grave but real charm of manner and liked nothing better than to conduct scientific visitors from other countries over his museum and to discuss with them the problems on which he was engaged.

The Prince did not escape the patronage of the German Emperor, who professed great friendship and gave him the Order of the Black Eagle. When, in the second month of the war, the Germans began their destruction of Reims Cathedral, the Prince sent a telegram of indignation to the French President. Possibly because of this protest, in the next month of October, General von Bülow threatened to destroy the Prince's chateau de Marchais at Sissonne, a gem of 16th

PIGEON-SHOOTS AT MONTE CARLO.

The position of the Prince in regard to Monte Carlo and the gambling concession was often misunderstood. It will be remembered that he cordially supported the agitation started by *The Times* for the suppression of the cruel pigeon-shoots in the principality, and the statement which he made to a correspondent of *The Times* in March, 1921, is so interesting, both on the immediate question and on the limitations of his power, that it may be given in full:—

I am more than glad that you have given me the opportunity of expressing my views on the subject. I hate the so-called "sport," which I have always discountenanced and have persistently refused to witness. In my opinion, nothing can justify the killing of animals merely to gratify pleasure. I have killed many living creatures in my time during my 40 years' study of submarine existence, but never except for scientific purposes. The more one studies animal life the more one is convinced that the denial of rights to animals involves the denial of rights to men. Some of those who have addressed *The Times* on the matter of pigeon-shooting at Monte Carlo have intimated that if I am not exactly responsible for the practice I at least approve of it. Any such statement I characterize as a lie.

Why, then, you ask, do you not put an end to it? My reply is that I am not an autocrat, and that, whatever my own views may be—and I have endeavoured to convey them to you—I am bound by the vested interests of others to treat them fairly. The right to hold pigeon-shooting competitions forms part of a concession granted to the Casino proprietors perhaps 30 years ago. Is it contended that I am forcibly to violate this concession because I, or you, or others disapprove of its conditions? I could, perhaps, exercise force, but I believe that reason is stronger, and that persuasion succeeds better than violence. We are no longer living in those days when man said to man "Let us be brothers or I will knock you down." We must work by suasion, and this, I assure you, will not be, nor has it been, lacking in connexion with this matter. I think that *The Times* has done—as it usually does—the right thing in voicing the disapproval of those who object to live pigeon shooting.

I should like you to say that I will most gladly associate myself in any legitimate way with an international movement to do away with the practice. You must be aware that it is not only at Monte Carlo that the competitions are held. I would even take the initiative if there were any prospect of meeting with support, so intensely do I dislike the observance. If it would strengthen the hands of *The Times* to use this expression of my opinion then by all means let it be known. I think that the wishes of those who, like myself, detest the practice are more likely to be regarded with so powerful an advocate as *The Times* on their side.

The Prince married first, in 1869, Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, a distant cousin of the present Duke of Hamilton. This marriage having been annulled at Rome, Lady Mary married Count, now Prince, Festetics de Tolna; she died at Budapest not long ago. The Prince of Monaco married, in 1889, Alice Duchess Dowager of Richelieu, a niece of Heinrich Heine; this marriage was dissolved in 1902.

The Prince leaves a son by his first marriage, the Hereditary Prince Louis Honoré Charles Antoine, who was born at Baden-Baden on July 12, 1870, and is a lieutenant-colonel in the French Army. The Prince also leaves an adopted daughter, Charlotte, Princess of Monaco.



Nr. 42068

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Another method which the Prince adopted for investigating the fauna of the intermediate depths, especially successful in the case of some of the larger

squids, was to examine the stomachs of whales which feed at those depths. One of the Prince's discoveries, *Lepidoteuthis grimaldi*, is the type of a new family. This was vomited during the dying straggles of a sperm-whale, but unfortunately it had lost its head and arms. The fragment was about 1 yard long, and the complete body of the animal must have been at least 7 ft. in length. With the arms added it must have been a monster of colossal strength. Another immense cuttle fish, a *Cucoteuthis*, had arms as strong as a man's and carried suckers furnished with claws as powerful as those of a tiger.

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The position of the Prince in regard to Monte Carlo and the gambling concession was often misunderstood. It will be remembered that he cordially supported the agitation started by *The Times* for the suppression of the cruel pigeon-shoots in the principality, and the statement which he made to a correspondent of *The Times* in March, 1921, is so interesting, both on the immediate question and on the limitations of his power, that it may be given in full:—

I am more than glad that you have given me the opportunity of expressing my views on the subject. I hate the so-called "sport," which I have always discountenanced and have persistently refused to witness. In my opinion, nothing can justify the killing of animals merely to gratify pleasure. I have killed many living creatures in my time during my 40 years' study of submarine existence, but never except for scientific purposes. The more one studies animal life the more one is convinced that the denial of rights to animals involves the denial of rights to men. Some of those who have addressed *The Times* on the matter of pigeon-shooting at Monte Carlo have intimated that if I am not exactly responsible for the practice I at least approve of it. Any such statement I characterize as a lie.

Why, then, you ask, do you not put an end to it? My reply is that I am not an autocrat, and that, whatever my own views may be—and I have endeavoured to convey them to you—I am bound by the vested interests of others to treat them fairly. The right to hold pigeon-shooting competitions forms part of a concession granted to the Casino proprietors perhaps 30 years ago. Is it contended that I am forcibly to violate this concession because I, or you, or others disapprove of its conditions? I could, perhaps, exercise force, but I believe that reason is stronger, and that persuasion succeeds better than violence. We are no longer living in those days when man said to man "Let us be brothers or I will knock you down." We must work by suasion, and this, I assure you, will not be, nor has it been, lacking in connexion with this matter. I think that *The Times* has done—as it usually does—the right thing in voicing the disapproval of those who object to live pigeon shooting.

I should like you to say that I will most gladly associate myself in any legitimate way with an international movement to do away with the practice. You must be aware that it is not only at Monte Carlo that the competitions are held. I would even take the initiative if there were any prospect of meeting with support, so intensely do I dislike the observance. If it would strengthen the hands of *The Times* to use this expression of my opinion then by all means let it be known. I think that the wishes of those who, like myself, detest the practice are more likely to be regarded with so powerful an advocate as *The Times* on their side.

The Prince married first, in 1869, Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, a distant cousin of the present Duke of Hamilton. This marriage having been annulled at Rome, Lady Mary married Count, now Prince, Festetics de Tolna; she died at Budapest not long ago. The Prince of Monaco married, in 1889, Alice Duchess Dowager of Richelieu, a niece of Heinrich Heine; this marriage was dissolved in 1902.

The Prince leaves a son by his first marriage, the Hereditary Prince Louis Honoré Charles Antoine, who was born at Baden-Baden on July 12, 1870, and is a lieutenant-colonel in the French Army. The Prince also leaves an adopted daughter, Charlotte Louise Juliette, born 1898, and created Duchesse de Valentinois, who married at Monaco on March 19, 1920, Count Pierre de Polignac, a kinsman of the Duc de Polignac.



## The Times (London)

Nr. 43.069

### The Late Prince of Monaco.

ALBERT, PRINCE of MONACO, whose death we announced yesterday, occupied a difficult position with dignity and usefulness. The singular conditions under which his little Principality yields a large revenue left him with little power, as he explained fully to a Correspondent of *The Times* when he supported our protests against the barbarities of pigeon-shooting at Monte Carlo. To the science of oceanography he devoted the ardent zeal and natural abilities which found insufficient scope in the affairs of his own domain. He had acquired a taste for the sea when, as a youth, he joined the Spanish Navy. Soon after his accession, he fitted a private yacht for marine exploration, the first of a series in which each was more fully equipped than its predecessor. There were few parts of the high seas which he had not sailed from the Equator towards the Poles, studying the fauna by soundings and dredgings, the ocean currents and meteorology by delicate instruments. He added to knowledge on a large scale, not merely by the collection of facts, but by improvements in methods and apparatus. The Oceanographical Museums he built at Monaco and in Paris were on a princely scale, and he edited and bore the cost of publication of many sumptuous memoirs. He was known personally and by correspondence to those engaged in his own branch of science in every country, and acquired in science a rank that was in no way dependent on his wealth and worldly position. Thus he came near the Platonic ideal of the philosopher-king, but he was also a philosopher in the more familiar sense of the word. He accepted the limitations of the position to which he succeeded, and turned them into opportunities of wide usefulness.

## Le Temps (Paris)

Nr. 22242

### LE PRINCE ALBERT DE MONACO

Le prince Albert de Monaco est décédé après une longue et douloureuse maladie à la maison de santé de la rue Bizet où il avait tout récemment subi une grave opération. Une nouvelle intervention avait été tentée il y a une quinzaine de jours et la famille princière et les chirurgiens avaient le droit jusqu'à samedi dernier de conserver les plus grands espoirs quand brusquement des accidents urémiques se sont manifestés. Le prince s'est éteint hier soir à cinq heures entouré de la duchesse de Valentinois, sa petite-fille, et du duc de Valentinois. Le prince héréditaire de Monaco, colonel à l'état-major du général Le Rond, rappelé en Haute-Silésie, n'a pu assister aux derniers moments du malade.

Le prince Albert-Honoré-Charles de Monaco, duc de Valentinois, était né à Paris le 13 novembre 1848. Il avait succédé à son père Charles III en 1889.

Pendant la guerre de 1870, le prince Albert avait fait campagne pour la France, en servant dans la marine française.

Appartenant à l'ancienne famille des Grimaldi, le prince Albert avait épousé, en 1869, lady Mary Douglas Hamilton. Ce mariage fut annulé par la cour de Rome en 1880. Cette même année, le prince se maria avec la duchesse Alice de Richelieu, née Heine. Il divorça en 1885.

De son premier mariage, il eut un fils, le prince Louis-Honoré-Charles-Antoine, né en 1870, et qui est appelé aujourd'hui à succéder à son père.

Le prince Louis a fait toute la guerre de 1914 à 1918 dans les rangs de l'armée française comme lieutenant-colonel au 1<sup>er</sup> régiment étranger. Après l'armistice, il fut attaché à l'état-major de l'armée de Metz. Actuellement, le prince Louis de Monaco, colonel à l'état-major du général Le Rond, est en Haute-Silésie, où il était parti jeudi dernier rejoindre son poste, alors que le prince Albert était considéré comme hors de danger.

Le prince Albert de Monaco, qui vient de disparaître, aura été un grand bienfaiteur de la science. Il s'était voué surtout à l'océanographie dont il est en réalité le créateur.

Sur son petit voilier l'*Hirondelle*, en compagnie de quelques savants qui sont demeurés ses fidèles collaborateurs, les Thoulet, les Richet, les Portier, les Richard, il a cherché tout jeune à déterminer la nature et la direction des courants sous-marins. Il lance des bouteilles qui furent retrouvées des

années après dans les différentes mers du globe et qui indiquèrent, en comparant leur point de départ et leur point d'arrivée, le chemin parcouru.

Puis, il se livre à l'étude de la flore et de la faune sous-marines, perfectionnant chaque jour davantage les instruments dont il se servait. Les bateaux deviennent de vrais navires, la *Princesse-Alice-I*, la *Princesse-Alice-II*, l'*Hirondelle-II*, munis d'instruments de sondage et de pêche toujours plus perfectionnés et presque tous inventés à bord. Des Açores au Spitzberg, chaque année, pendant trois mois, il entreprenait une campagne dont les résultats sont consignés dans une magnifique publication en plus de 30 volumes et non encore achevée.

Ces campagnes successives permirent au prince d'amasser des matériaux considérables et inédits, en particulier sur la faune des grandes profondeurs. Il eut ainsi l'idée de créer, pour les classer et les montrer au public, le musée océanographique de Monaco et l'institut océanographique de Paris, constitués par lui en un établissement public français. Dans l'un on travaille les matériaux. Dans l'autre on expose aux étudiants la synthèse des découvertes faites par les savants. « L'usine et la maison de vente », aimait à dire le prince.

Ces recherches dans les océans, où a palpité pour la première fois la vie, donnèrent au prince de Monaco l'idée de coopérer aux travaux entrepris par des savants français, les Lartet, les Boucher de Perthes, les Cartailhac, les Boule, sur les origines de l'homme. A côté de Monaco il fait entreprendre des recherches dans les grottes de Grimaldi, où on trouve des squelettes appartenant aux premiers temps de la préhistoire. Pour ces études, il adopte la même méthode que pour celle de l'océanographie.

Un musée d'anthropologie établi à Monaco renferme les résultats des fouilles. Un institut de paléontologie humaine, créé à Paris, est la maison où les savants les plus qualifiés exposent les résultats obtenus par cette science des origines, une des plus passionnantes. Cet institut est aussi un établissement public français. Il a été inauguré en 1921 par le président de la République.

L'Académie des sciences, en appelant le prince de Monaco en 1909 à siéger au nombre de ses membres associés étrangers, en remplacement de lord Kelvin, a récompensé ses travaux scientifiques.

Aussitôt qu'il a été informé de la mort du prince de Monaco, M. Poincaré, président du conseil, a fait présenter ses condoléances au cabinet du prince.



## Le Mouvement Géographique (Brüssel)

Nr. 30.

**Mort du prince de Monaco.** — Le 26 juin est mort le prince Albert de Monaco, qui monta sur le trône en 1889. La *Nature* résume en ces termes sa carrière scientifique :

« Passionné de la mer, il y consacra sa vie et créa en grande partie une nouvelle science immense et riche d'applications de toutes sortes. A bord de l'*Hirondelle* (1885-1888), puis de la *Princesse Alice I* (1891-1897), et enfin de la *Princesse Alice II*, depuis 1898, il parcourut l'Océan Atlantique en tous sens, du Spitzberg aux Açores, emmenant avec lui successivement géographes, physiciens, météorologistes, géologues, botanistes, zoologistes, physiologistes. Grâce à l'outillage puissant dont il disposait, grâce aux nombreux engins nouveaux créés par ses soins, il découvrit de très nombreux animaux nouveaux, éclaira la question des courants marins, sonda la haute atmosphère aussi bien que les très grands fonds. Les documents rapportés de ces multiples croisières furent révélés dans les magnifiques publications intitulées : *Résultats scientifiques des campagnes accomplies par Albert I<sup>er</sup>, prince de Monaco*, tandis que les instruments, les échantillons de fonds, les espèces d'animaux et de plantes s'accumulaient à Monaco où ils devinrent le très riche fonds du Musée Océanographique (*La Nature*; nos 1715 et 1927), inauguré en 1910, qui comprend aujourd'hui un musée, des laboratoires et une bibliothèque fort riches et publie ses travaux dans un *Bulletin* très intéressant. Peu après, pour vulgariser le goût des sciences de la mer, le Prince créa à Paris l'Institut Océanographique, ouvert en 1911, où des cours et des conférences révélèrent aux étudiants et au public l'importance des problèmes maritimes.

En outre, le prince de Monaco s'intéressa beaucoup à l'origine de l'homme. Il fit entreprendre de 1895 à 1902, les fouilles qui amenèrent la découverte des squelettes de Grimaldi, encouragea d'autres recherches, notamment dans les grottes peintes et gravées d'Espagne, et finit par créer à Paris un Institut de paléontologie humaine qui vient de s'ouvrir l'an dernier. »