

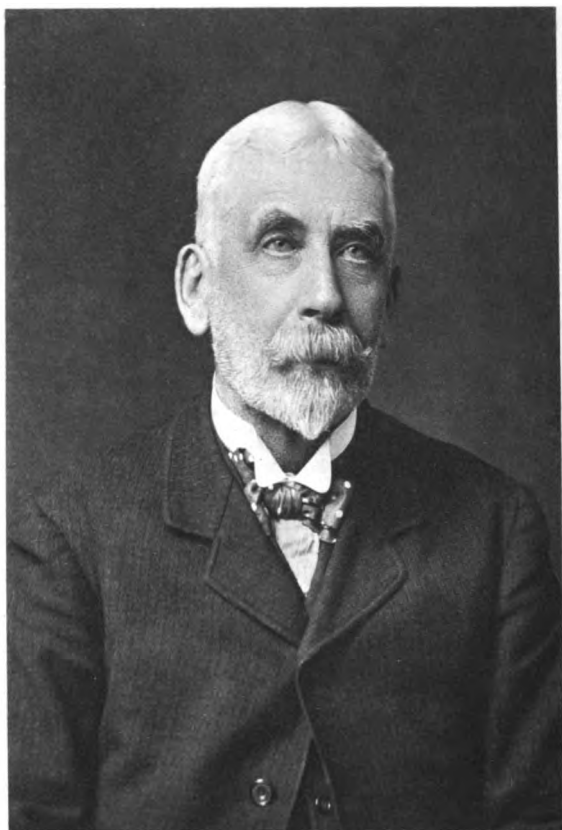


Photo Harrison, Kidderminster.

Edward A. Broome.

Pitches.	Remarks.	Elevation (by Aneroid).
11	'Devil's Cauldron.' Climbed by slabs and chimney on right wall (looking up). ft. Severe.	2520 ft.
12)	Snow-masked. 5.20 P.M.	2900 "
13)		(top of climb).

Back at Kingshouse 8.30 P.M.

The elevations given were taken at the foot of the respective pitches. Right and left indicate looking up.

We were unaware this climb had been completed before, until I found later that Mr. Harold Raeburn and Mr. W. N. Ling had made the ascent throughout on May 5, 1906, the lower portion being under deep snow, after Mr. Raeburn had on a previous occasion climbed the upper half and the lower half had been climbed some years before by another party. This is not given in 'British Mountain Climbs,' published in 1909.

N. E. ODELL.

IN MEMORIAM.

EDWARD ALFRED BROOME.

1845-1920.

IN Edward Alfred Broome, who died at Zermatt on Sunday, August 29 of last year, the Club loses a very active and devoted member.

He was born on July 31, 1845, of an old Worcestershire family closely connected with the carpet-weaving industry in Kidderminster and neighbourhood. He was trained under his uncles, Sir F. Crossley and Mr. John Brinton, and then started the Castle Mills in Stourport, building up a large business, of which he remained the head to his death.

An ardent musician, he was a well-known figure at the 'Three Choir' and other festivals. He possessed a good baritone voice and was a fine performer on the organ—indeed, one of his occupations just before his fatal seizure was to teach, with many forceful exhortations, his granddaughter, Ursula Corning, to play the organ at the English Church at Zermatt.

He was a good man to hounds in his day, and at his death the father of the Worcestershire Hunt.

He was a good citizen, a lieutenant in his county Yeomanry from 1886 to 1895; served as High Sheriff in 1902 and was a D.L. and J.P. for Worcestershire.

His business ability was recognised by his appointment as shareholders' representative on the audit of the G.W.R., in which he was a large shareholder.

It is, however, with his mountaineering career that we have mainly to deal.

He was, as indeed he remained almost to the end, a prodigious walker, and he had acquired in the hunting-field that quick decision, that calm appraisal of difficulty and danger which stand one in good stead on a great mountaineering expedition. He possessed, moreover, great reach and strength in the hands and arms. He had in earlier years scrambled about the Scottish and Welsh peaks as then known to climbers.

Thus, although he was forty-one when he started mountaineering, he was not nearly so handicapped as one would be led to expect, while his constant physical fitness and an iron constitution account for the tireless energy with which he continued to make great expeditions up to well beyond seventy years of age.

He was able, during a climbing career of nearly thirty years, to carry through a series of expeditions that has been rarely equalled. He was mainly a centrist, oscillating between Chamonix and Zermatt, and had made, many of them several times, all the principal expeditions in those districts.

In 1891 he visited the Engadine, in 1894 Dauphiné. In 1897, however, he fell a victim to the glamour of the Dolomites, and in the course of seven visits acquired, with such leaders as Toni Dimai, Dibona, Verzi, Pompanin, a knowledge of the most difficult Dolomite climbs, probably as was possessed by no other English climber.

His list of expeditions, for which I am indebted to his daughters, Mrs. Corning and Miss Phyllis Broome and to Professor Corning (one or more of whom were his constant companions on many of his Alpine journeys¹), and a rough list kept by himself, of which he evidently was, and had good reason to be, proud, is so instructive that it is well worth recording here. I must not forget my debt to my friend Mumm's *dossier*.

1886. Breithorn, Théodule, Col du Géant, Mont Blanc.

1888. Aig. du Midi, Cols de Talèfre and du Géant, Monte Rosa.

1889. This year is memorable for his engaging Joseph Marie Biner of St. Nicolas, who remained his leading guide every year until 1900, even in the Engadine, Dauphiné, and the Dolomites. It is to Biner's enterprise and sound knowledge, added to the determination, daring, and endurance of his employer, that much of the success of the magnificent series of expeditions carried out in those years must be ascribed.

¹ Mr. H. W. Holder climbed with him in 1889, 1891, and 1894. The association was broken by Mr. Holder's two campaigns in the Caucasus.

The late P. A. L. Pryor was his companion in 1897 and 1898. In 1900 his future son-in-law, H. K. Corning, was his comrade for the first of many seasons.



JEAN BURNET

E. A. BROOME

JOSEF LAUBER

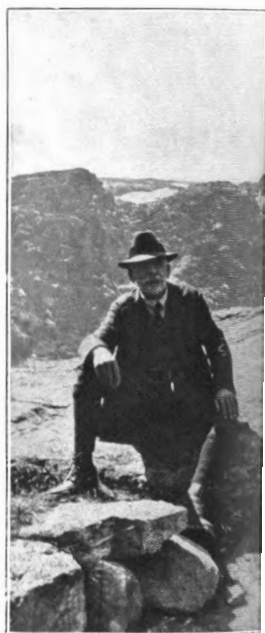
ZERMATT, 1888



1 2 3 4 5

1915

- 1 A. POLLINGER
- 2 H. K. CORNING
- 3 MISS BROOME
- 4 E. A. BROOME
- 5 J. POLLINGER



1915

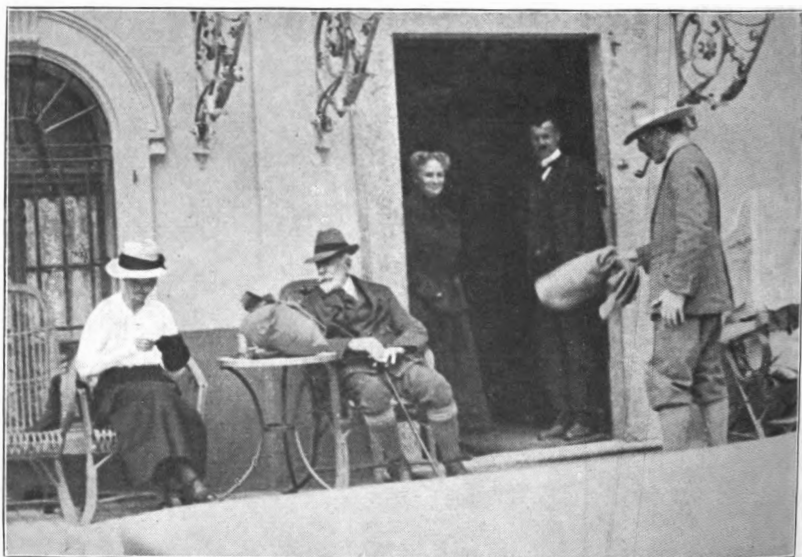


Photo Canon Kidd

THE LAST DAYS, AUG. 22, 1920

Digitized by Google

Biner, a year older than his employer, survived him two months. He was already known as a bold climber. In 1878 he led Mr. P. W. Thomas in an attack on the Mittellegi arête, when they got as far as the great gendarme. In 1885 he and Alexander Burgener were the guides of Herr v. Kuffner on the *descent* of the same ridge. Burgener knew what sort of man Biner was before he chose him for such an adventure.

Biner very soon justified his engagement with Broome. With P. J. Truffer as second they made inside a month the following expeditions :

Triftjoch, New and Old Weissthor, Dom, Rothhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Weisshorn, Dent Blanche, Matterhorn (traverse Breuil to Zermatt, with A. Ritz in place of Truffer).

‘Biner never attempted anything that we did not succeed in doing, notwithstanding most uncertain weather and the difficult state of some of the peaks.’

1890. Charmoz, Grand Dru, Géant, Tacul, and some passes ; Obergabelhorn, Täschhorn from the Mischabeljoch, Felikjoch.

1891. Piz Roseg, Morteratsch, Disgrazia, Monte di Scerscen—Piz Bernina, traverse with descent by the Bernina Scharte, the first time the two peaks were done in the day and probably the second traverse in this direction, an expedition of nineteen hours. The local guide was Joh. Gross. I remember Broome telling me that when they got into the Scharte which, through Dr. Güssfeldt’s somewhat coloured description of the first ascent, had a great but quite undeserved reputation, Biner, who was last, untied himself and climbed the short pitch to the Pizzo Bianco with the greatest ease.

1892. Cols du Géant and des Hirondelles, Grandes Jorasses, Mont Dolent, Charmoz, Grépon (possibly with other guides), and an attempt on the Aig. Blanche de Peuteret from a gîte on the Fresnay-Brogia arête, 14 hours from Courmayeur. The intention was to repeat Sir Seymour King’s ascent of 1885. Emile Rey led Broome as he had done King. Broome told me that soon after they started they saw that, while they could reach the summit, they would be compelled to bivouac a second night, for which they were not prepared, having sent the porters down, so they turned back.

1893. Mont Blanc (traverse from Cabane Sella), Grivola (Val Savaranche to Cogne), Grand Paradis, Aig. Verte, Petit Dru, Aig. d’Argentière, Péridaire, Aig. Noire de Peuteret, and the first passage of the Col de l’Eboulement (‘A.J.’ xvi. 514, and xvii. 65). Auguste Cupelin, then possibly the best all-round Chamonix guide, took part in the Chamonix ascents, while Emile Rey was the leader on the Aig. Noire.* It had in those days a great reputation, and was

* I noted the names on the summit :

1879—Del Carretto ; 1889—W. Muir ; 1890—K. Richardson, F. Gonella ; 1893—Foley, Wilson Morse and Wicks, Güssfeldt, Broome, Farrar. The first ascent was made by Lord Wentworth with Rey and J. B. Bich in 1877.

a sort of preserve of Rey's, who had led every expedition but one, even the redoubtable English trio mentioned in the footnote, then at the zenith of their great career, deigning to take him along. There was one place where he used to throw a rope. Biner watched the manœuvre, and, untying himself, climbed the place in great style. Emile had rather a way of not giving away his pet ascents. I think the tariff was 90 or 100 francs, and, as I note from my book, that Daniel Maquignaz, who had never seen the mountain before, led me, without a check, from the foot of the rocks to the summit in a few minutes under four hours—it was a good milch cow.

1894. Pic Coolidge, Meije (traverse), Ecrins (traverse), Gde. Ruine (traverse), Gde. Aiguille. (Mr. Holder and Alois Pollinger II took part). An attempt was made on the Col du Mont Dolent, but the icefall at that date (August 31) defeated them. Broome also slept out for the Brenva arête, but the weather prevented a start next morning. This was the first of *two* starts for the Brenva, both defeated by weather.

1895. Egginer, Laquinhorn (traverse), Südlenz-Nadel-Ulrichshorn, Weisshorn, Dom (traverse from Fee to Randa), Weisshorn (1st complete ascent from the Schallijoch by the Schalligrat, 'A.J.' xviii. 145).

1896. Col de Rochefort (2nd recorded passage), Aig. du Moine.

1897. Croda da Lago, Cristallo, Kl. and Gr. Zinne, traverses of Popena, Sorapiss, and Croda Rossa; Fünffingersp., Rosengarten, Langkofel, Grohmansp. (traverse), Cimone (traverse), Cima d. Madonna (traverse), Canali (traverse).

1898. Sass Maor, Pala di S. Martino, Col Dolent, Col des Gdes. Jorasses, Grépon (traverse), 2nd attempt on Brenva route, Mont Blanc (from Dôme hut), Aig. du Géant, Aig. Rouges d'Arolla (traverse), Za, Rimpfischhorn, Täschhorn (Teufelsgrat).

1899. Croda da Lago, Drei Schuster, Kl. Zinne (N. face), Popena (S. arête), Tofana (via Inglese, new S.E. descent), Ortler (Marligrat) and, with Miss Sylvia Broome, now Mrs. Corning, and Biner, Croda, Kl. Zinne, Cinque Torri, Ortler (Hinter Grat).

1900. Petit Dru, Charmoz, Triftjoch, Rothhorn (traverse from Zinal).

1901. Kl. Zinne (traverse), Antelao (S. face), Croda Rossa (E. face), Pelmo.

Alois Pollinger II now became leading guide, and rendered to the last brilliant services. In the Dolomites, local guides only were employed.

1902. Trifhorn, Monte Rosa (from Lysjoch), Col de Moming and Rothhorn, Lyskamm (Lys- to Felikjoch), Mischabeljoch, Rothhorn to Mountet, Gabelhorn to Zermatt, Riffelhorn (1. up Glacier down Matterhorn couloir; 2. reverse).

1903. Charmoz (N. to S.), Requin, Blaitière (S. and Central peaks), Riffelhorn (up Krachenloch down Glacier), Trifhorn-Pic de Mountet-Rothhorn, Schallihorn (from Schallijoch) and Momingsp., Wellenkuppe-Gabelhorn ('A.J.' xxii. 255) 'The Rothhorn Ridge.'

1904. Col des Nantillons, Mont Blanc (Midi route), Aig. de Rochefort (asc. from S. side)—Mont Mallet, Matterhorn (Zmutt arête), Gabelhorn (S. face—W. arête), Nordend (N.W. arête)—Dufourspitze (N. face—S. face).

1905. Charmoz (S. to N.), Moine (N. to S.), Grépon, Triftjoch and Trifthorn.

1906. Traverse Delago-Stabeler-Winklerthürme, Tscheinersp. (W. face—1st ascent), Rosengarten (S.E. face), Fünffingersp. (1. Schmittkamin and 2. Daumen Scharfe), Teufelswandspitze (1st ascent 'extremely difficult'), Marmolata (S. Wand), Diamantidithurm, Cristallo (S. Grat).

1907. Tour Ronde, Cols de Rochefort et du Géant, Dent Blanche (Ferpècle arête—Wandfluh), Monte Rosa (5 peaks).

1908. Laurinswand, Vajoletthürme (N. group), Rothwand, Marmolata (S. face) and others.

1909. Breithorn (N. face), Unter to Ober-Gabelhorn, Rimpfischhorn (from Adler), Trifthorn, Riffelhorn (up Krachen down Glacier).

1910. Becco di Mezzodi (N.W. face), Sorapiss (Müller—Grohmann Wege), Gr. Zinne (Ostwand), Nuvoiau, Col Rosa, etc.

1911. Leiterspitze, Cols de Valpelline, des Bouquetins and d'Hérens, Nordend (from Macugnaga), Täschhorn.

1912. Rosetta (S.W. face), Cimone, C. della Madonna (Phillimore-Winkler routes), Pala di San Martino, Camp. and Cima di Val de Roda, Marmolata (S. face—his 3rd ascent), Rothwand, Winkler-Stabeler-Delagothürme.

1913. Allalinhorn, Aig. de la Brenva, Aig. Noire de Peuteret (his 2nd ascent).

1915. Alphubel (Rothengrat), Monte Rosa.

1919. Buet, Tour Noir, Charmoz (traverse 14 hrs.).

Such a consistent list of great expeditions would be hard to beat. The expeditions which appealed to him most were his ascent of the Weisshorn by the Schalligrat in 1895 and of the Obergabelhorn by the long arête from the Unter Gabelhorn in 1909. Of all his Dolomite climbs the Marmolata Südwand held his heart. He had done it three times.

The critical mountaineer will note with interest other great ascents, such as the traverse of the Dom from Fee to Randa in 1895, the Col Dolent in 1898, and the feat, unrivalled in the history of mountaineering, of traversing in his 67th year, roped to a single young guide, the Nordend from Macugnaga, 'the great white throne of the Revelation,' as he loved to call the East face! He had been warned a few days previously that he ought to consider his climbing days over. Yet in 1912 he broke out again, and as late as 1919, when in his 75th year, traversed the Charmoz.

Surely such a climbing career stands out by itself beyond compare.

His contributions to the Journal were numerous, commencing with Vol. xvi. and ending with a paper on 'Zermatt in War Time' in Vol. xxx. Many of the papers were read before the Club. They were full of delight in the climbs which a good voice and delivery

graphically conveyed to his listeners. He was also a frequent speaker at the meetings. One never quite knew what he would say when he got well launched, and this, of course, ensured him an attentive audience. One was anyway certain of a more or less appropriate Biblical quotation and generally of a racy tale.

He was elected to the Club in 1889, to the Committee in 1900, and became Vice-President in 1912. In the spring of last year a dinner was given to him by some thirty of his friends in the Club, and the speeches were some indication of the warm affection in which he was held.

He was heart and soul in the Club. We were all his friends. Just as one remembers and misses the firm handshake of C. E. Mathews—the genial greeting of Charles Pilkington—the innate candour of a Woolley, the presence of many another good man, so will the place of Edward Broome not be filled at our meetings and in our hearts.

I forget when I met him—I always seem to have known him, but comparison of diaries show that it was at Courmayeur, August 14 or 15, 1898. I was a rabid ex-centrist and so our orbits had not previously touched. I remember looking with some interest at the lean, active Englishman, of whom I had read and heard much. From that day onward our friendship had that supreme quality that, however long we were apart, we started afresh exactly where we had left off. Besides the great tie of the Club I felt his innate loyalty.

No stauncher friend lived, there could be no more harmonious or joyous gatherings than those at which he loved, so often, to preside. He was not without his prejudices and was quick to take offence, but even quicker to meet any attempt at a rapprochement. I remember one notable instance of a generosity of spirit of which not many men would be capable.

At the houseparties at Areley where Mrs. Broome, a great raconteuse, saw that our spirits never flagged, at Pen-y-Gwryd where each Easter we made up a joyous crowd, the words he himself once wrote could well apply: 'Men are boys writ large. What overgrown school-boys most of us are,' and he was the gayest and most boyish of us all.

He started on his last journey to his beloved Zermatt at the end of July, full of the old spirit. Twenty-one days before the end there is one last, almost pathetic, entry: 'To the ridge of the Riffelhorn—alone.' We can picture the veteran, young as ever in spirit, looking round that mighty panorama, surely unrivalled in all the world, at the ridges and faces and summits he knew so well. And so he returned to the Zermatt of his first climbing days of thirty-five years ago, to his almost home, the Monte Rosa, to die.

His own physician, Dr. O. K. Williamson, and Professor Corning, aided by the able local doctor, saw to everything, while Madame Imfeld, who now reigns at the Monte Rosa as she did in the old days at the Zermatterhof, was kindness itself. We see him in Canon Kidd's picture a week before his death, gay of spirit as ever, chatting to Mrs. Pasteur. An exquisitely characteristic tale is told of him.

Almost on the last day he was found emptying his physic-bottle into the slop-pail: 'Confound all their concoctions—I am sick of this everlasting cackle of drugs and bed. Still, O. K. is such a good chap—mustn't hurt his feelings.' He died a true mountain death, without ever growing old in heart and mind, wrapped up in his beloved mountains to the last, soothed as ever by the presence and the never-failing care of his loved ones.

As the day waned he was once again making a great traverse. 'To within an hour of the end he thought we were climbing and was urging us all to "come on—come on." May heaven give at least some others of us as beautiful and peaceful an ending in a place we love as well, and may we be all as sincerely mourned!'

He was buried beside the English Church, where he had always wished to be, at which in the early days he had acted for several seasons as organist and choirmaster, Canon Kidd of St. Albans taking the service at Miss Broome's request.

We are glad he is there. We will not fail each time to stand a moment by the grave. We know he knows we'll not forget.

And so passes a man, warm in heart, generous in spirit—a right valiant mountaineer.

J. P. F.

F. W. BOURDILLON.

1852-1921.

FRANCIS W. BOURDILLON had been a member of the Club since 1900, but he first began to climb seriously in 1893, when he was already forty-one years old. From that time onwards he spent nearly every summer in Switzerland from early in July to September. There have been few more earnest and devoted lovers of the Alps than he, for to a man of his receptive, sympathetic, and poetic temperament the majesty and solitude of the mountains had an irresistible attraction.

But he liked to enjoy the mountains in his own way, and that way led to much solitary climbing and climbing without guides. In his paper 'Another Way of (Mountain) Love,' read before the Club in May 1906, he tells in his charming and cultivated prose how it was that he came to shun the conventional summer mountain holiday spent at centres and in big hotels. This led him to try the experiment of hiring a chalet for the summer and staying there for two or three months with his family and some friends. He first did this at Champéry in 1897 after three previous seasons in the Alps, during two of which he climbed with E. J. Garwood, who afterwards proposed him for the Club. After two summers at Champéry he experimented on chalets at Engelberg and Grindelwald. The first he found relaxing and full of Germans of such ample proportions that he—though a thin man—found difficulty in passing them on the mountain paths. The second was too full

of excursionists, and the big mountains made him rather dissatisfied with the smaller climbs which appealed more to him as being suitable to a man who preferred to be alone or with friends and without guides. But he climbed the Schreckhorn when he was in Grindelwald in 1902, and the Jungfrau, Wetterhorn, and Finsteraarhorn in 1905.

Afterwards he spent many summers at Champéry, which he found to be a most convenient centre for the kind of climbing he enjoyed, and where it was easy to find a suitable chalet and there were no difficulties about provisioning the household, and servants could be easily obtained.

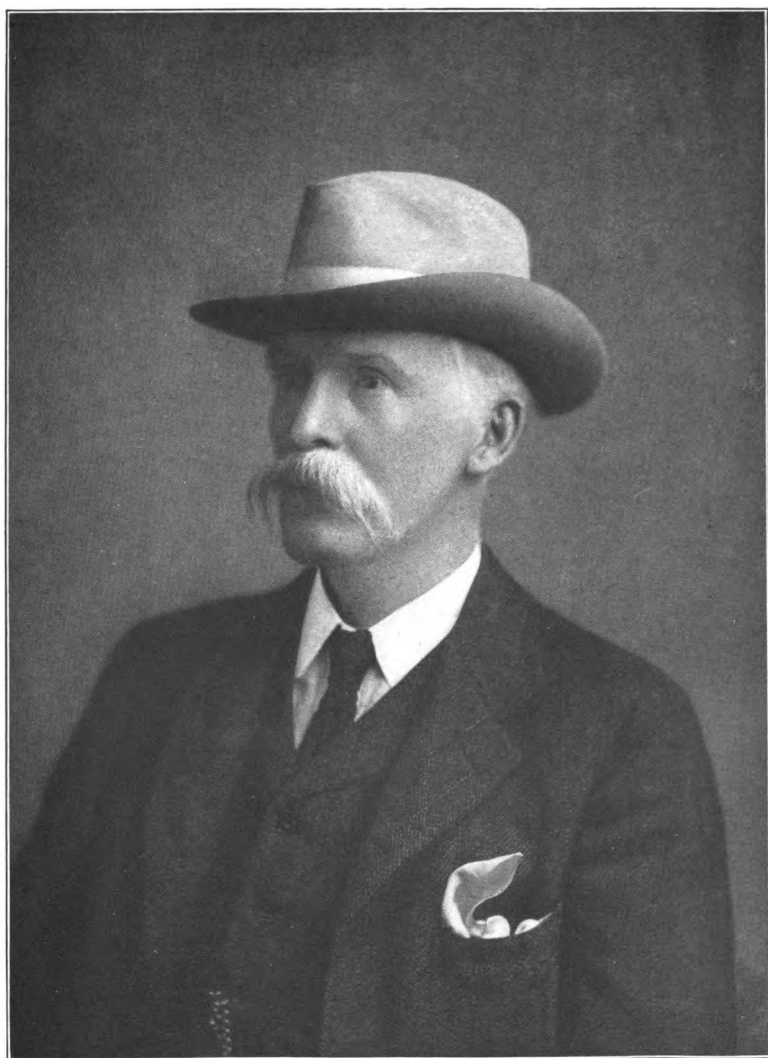
But he visited also the Engadine, the Tarentaise, Maderanerthal, the Zermatt district, and in 1908 spent some time at Arolla and in the Val de Bagnes. On a good many of these expeditions among the bigger mountains he was accompanied by his friend Professor Garwood.

He detested the vulgarization of the mountains as evidenced by the numerous mountain railways built in Switzerland in recent years. This made him an active member of the Heimatschutz and induced him to read another paper to the Club in April 1913—'Without are Dogs,' which inveighed against the multiplication of unnecessary mountain railways and revived the sentiments which he had expressed so well in his 'Ode in Defence of the Matterhorn against the Proposed Railway to the Summit' in 1910. Few papers which have been read to our Club have expressed more vividly or in more graceful language the feeling that the real mountain-lover has for the vast solitudes of the Alps.

Although during the last fifteen years when we have been neighbours I have seen a good deal of Bourdillon, as our mutual love of mountains formed a strong bond of common interest, I only climbed once with him and that was at the Eagle's Nest in 1913. He came over to us from Champéry and I took him up the Pointe de Salles by a very steep and slippery face route. That one walk was enough to show me that he knew quite as much about climbing our limestone mountains as I did myself, and that cautions against slipping on steep grass slopes were quite unnecessary. He was quick, had an excellent balance, and certainly a better head on steep places than I had myself. I shall always remember his keen enjoyment of the beauties of the mountain and the splendid view of Mont Blanc from the top.

For he was a real mountain-lover, and the grandeur and solitude of the Alps brought out to the full his poetic and cultivated appreciation of their charm. He was always a delightful companion and friend both in the mountains and at home.

But Bourdillon had other interests besides the Alps, though the same qualities which made him love mountains no doubt were responsible for his keen literary sense and his graceful versification. Beginning in 1878 with 'The Night has a Thousand Eyes,' he published also 'Through the Gateway,' 'A Lost God,' 'Sursum Corda,' 'Preludes and Romances,' 'Christmas Roses,' and other volumes of verse. But he was best known as a literary man for



F. W. BOURDILLON

his work on the old French Romance 'Aucassin et Nicolette.' He published in 1887 a text and translation in prose and verse of this work, and later revised it, the English translation being frequently reprinted, and in 1896 he published a photographic reproduction of the original manuscript. He also brought out for the Bibliographical Society in 1906 a very complete monograph on the early editions of the 'Roman de la Rose.' He had a very fine library, and among his books were many of the rarest editions of these romances, and nothing gave him more pleasure than to show these to his friends.

He was devoted to the county of Sussex, and particularly the beautiful neighbourhood of Midhurst, where he lived almost all his life. Like so many other members of the Club, he was extremely fond of long country walks and bicycle rides during the months that he could not visit his still more favourite mountains.

He was the son of a former rector of Woolbeding, the Rev. Francis Bourdillon, and after going to Haileybury and Oxford he for three years was resident tutor to the sons of the Prince and Princess Christian. He then for some years coached for the Universities at Eastbourne. But devoted as he was to the Midhurst country, he took an early opportunity of building himself a house within a mile of Woolbeding, and there he lived until his death last January.

W. A. W.

THE news of the death of F. W. Bourdillon was received with great sorrow by the guides and inhabitants of the village of Champéry. Since 1897 he had been a constant visitor, and year after year his arrival has been looked for; those seasons when he did not come never seemed quite complete.

His first expedition here was in 1897, and continued through the intervening years till 1919. He was chiefly interested in finding new routes up the lesser-known peaks in the district, and made the first ascent of the Haute Cime of the Dent du Midi by the N. face on August 20, 1901, with Edouard Defago as guide. They proposed to make the ascent of the Doigt de Champéry, but after climbing several hours found their way barred by iced gullies and bad rock, so they went straight to the top of the Haute Cime.

Bourdillon writes: 'We soon forsook the usual Dent du Midi route and climbed straight ahead to the left, till we got to the side of a narrow but steep gully filled with ice. We crept up the side of it, ever up and up, on bad rocks, and at last crossed it and came to a small col joining a rocky knob to the main Haute Cime massif.' From this point they went straight up the rocks to the top. Time from the grass slopes of the Seleyre ridge, 6 hours.

He also made the second ascent of the Forteresse by the N. face—guide, Edouard Defago, August 2, 1904. He writes: 'We left the chalet of Anthémoz at 5.45 A.M., climbed snow to the foot of the couloir leading up between the Cathédrale and Forteresse.

Then a long rock climb with several chimneys.' Time from Anthémoz to the summit, 5 hours 25 minutes.

During twenty years I had the great pleasure of being his companion on many of his climbs. He was an ardent lover of all mountains, and of tireless energy.

Here, where the old instinct of true hospitality to the tourist and true affection and gratitude to the old client holds good, his death seems like a real severing of one of those strong ties which bound England and the Alpine Club to the real Switzerland of the days before the cheap tours and mountain railways.

CHAMPÉRY, *March 2, 1921.*

JOSEPH COOKE SMITH.

WILLIAM ASBURY GREENE.

1848-1920.

WILLIAM ASBURY GREENE was educated at St. Paul's School, lived at Richmond and practised as a solicitor in Bedford Row.

He had rheumatic fever in a severe form as a young man, but recovered to climb with success from 1872 to 1891, with the exception of a few years given to rowing tours at home and abroad.

I first met him in 1873 at Arolla, when he and the late Mr. W. B. Rickman were trying some of the best climbs in that and the adjoining valleys. They finished the season, with the guides Joseph Gillioz of the Val de Bagnes and Jean Vuignier of Evolena, by climbing the Dent Blanche from Abricola. None of the party knew the mountain, and no account was published. An account by Mr. Rickman is in existence, but it was not published. In 1884, with F. C. Mills, he climbed the Grand Cornier by a new route ('A.J.' xii. 122). In course of years he managed to climb all the Zermatt giants and most of the Grindelwald group, and visited the Wildstrubel, Tödi, and some of the minor groups of Switzerland. Further afield, in 1877, he and I visited Tirol in its primitive days, climbing the Gross Glockner, Cristallo, and Ortler among others. In 1888, he visited Dauphiné with Mills, and wrote an account ('A.J.' xiv. 372). In 1891, with Mr. C. M. Stuart, he visited the Pyrenees, climbing the Balaitous and Mont Perdu. These expeditions were practically the end of his climbing proper, as he became subject to mountain sickness when over 10,000 feet, and was ordered by the late Mr. C. T. Dent to give up climbing.

He rowed in the Twickenham R.C. Eight for some years, during the club's best days. In the middle 'seventies he and others sent a boat to the upper waters of the Danube and rowed down to Linz. Thence by rail across the watershed and down the rapid Moldau and the Elbe to Hamburg, then probably a new expedition.

He had bad health for the last ten years, following an accident



W. A. GREENE
1888



F. WHELAN

to his knee which left him lame for some time and prevented him from getting adequate exercise.

His pen-and-ink sketches of the mountains were much appreciated by his friends. Later on he became interested in the Camera Club.

His good nature, patience, and fairness made him an ideal travelling companion, and his friendship during the rest of the year was a privilege that will not be forgotten.

T. A. R.

FITZGERALD WHELAN.

1872-1921.

FITZGERALD WHELAN, affectionately known to his friends as 'Gerry,' was for many years Bursar of St. Columba's College, co. Dublin, where he was greatly beloved by both boys and masters. Owing to his residence in Ireland, and the fact that he was not able to go abroad very frequently, he was probably not known to many members of the Club, which he joined in 1902. He did some fine things in the Alps. With his brother (Rev. P. S. Whelan) and H. J. Synnott he traversed the Drus from the Montanvert, returning thither in time for tea. From Zermatt in another year he climbed the three chief peaks of the Nadelgrat in one day. I met him first at Zermatt in 1904, when he had just been over the Matterhorn (returning the same day by the Breuiljoch) which was in a difficult state after much fresh snow. We soon became friends, and I had the great pleasure of his company during a three weeks' campaign in Dauphiné in 1908. In spite of spells of bad weather, we did some of the chief climbs, though we were robbed of the Meije by a storm which made it almost an achievement to get from the Promontoire over the Brèche to La Grave. We had with us that accomplished guide—one of nature's gentlemen—the late Alphonse Simond. It was delightful to see how Whelan and he—neither as it happened speaking the other's language—got on together. There was a likeness in character and physical power and a community of interest and achievement that seemed to link them in a very striking way. Whelan himself was a skilful, fast, and daring climber, withal entirely reliable. I remember that on one bad day at La Bérarde, several parties were trying the face of one of the big boulders near the hotel. Whelan showed us three times how to do it—the third time was almost too much even for his strength—but no one could imitate him. He had remarkably strong hands, in spite of the loss in a shooting accident of one finger of the right hand, and he seemed to decide at once how to take a difficult passage. He had been a fine Rugger forward, and was a great cyclist who could do 100 miles in a day without turning a hair—and that on Irish roads. He had a fine baritone voice, was an admirable raconteur of Irish stories, and was steeped in Irish

humour and brogue. Always unselfish and cheerful, and nearly always merry, he was the jolliest of companions, and his straightforward, loyal, and generous character made his friendship a delight to all who had the privilege of sharing it.

E. H. STEVENS.

L'ABBÉ RÉMY FOUILLAND.

1853-1920.

THOSE of us whose foreign Alpine correspondence is considerable will feel quite a personal loss in the death of this distinguished member of the Section Lyonnaise of the C.A.F.

He had been for forty years a member of the C.A.F., and during thirty years the Librarian of the Lyons section. He was Editor of their *Revue Alpine* for some years, and it was in that capacity that we corresponded. I remember vividly the charming tone of his letters. We seemed to become, indeed, quite friends. He was a veritable apostle of the High Mountain among the youth whom it was his business to instruct, and was a worthy type of the cultured French priest which has shown in the late war that the cassock of the ecclesiastic so often covers the heart of a brave man.

J. P. F.

AUGUSTIN GENTINETTA.

1860-1920.

THE announcement last year of the death of Augustin Gentinetta at Zermatt was received with a feeling of very sincere regret by his many friends of all nationalities. Not one of the Valais guides was more highly esteemed than he was, and with good reason.

One of a numerous family, he was born in 1860 at Glis, where his ancestors came to live in the middle of the sixteenth century. He was educated at the village school, and as a young boy his holidays were spent in looking after cattle on the surrounding alps. His schooling over, he was taught joinery and became in time a first-rate carpenter. As a mere boy he always looked with longing at the mountains, and whenever he had the opportunity he would spend the day scrambling wherever he could. In 1876, when he was a little over sixteen, his first opportunity of a real ascent occurred, and he accompanied the Rev. J. T. Bramston as porter up the Breithorn and down to Breuil; and the next day he, acting as third guide, traversed the Matterhorn from Breuil to Zermatt with another party under the leadership of J. A. Carrel. In the following year he had plenty of engagements and gradually got to know most of the Valais peaks. By 1879 he had gained a reputation as a really good climber and was engaged by A. F. Mummery for the season as second guide to Alexander Burgener. The party brought off a number

of fine climbs culminating in the first ascent of the Matterhorn by the Zmutt ridge, on which Gentinetta led most of the way.

His abilities as a guide now became universally recognised, and he was much sought after by some of the best mountaineers of the day. His 'Book' contains a testimonial in 1882, signed 'J. P. Farrar,' after they had climbed the Matterhorn and the Dent Blanche, that he was 'a first-rate climber and one of the foremost of the rising guides of Zermatt.' Every year his reputation grew, and his 'Book' shows that he climbed with F. M. Balfour, W. A. P. Burnell, W. E. Utterson Kelso, Joseph Seiler, A. G. and E. H. Topham, F. M. Davies, H. Heldman, J. A. Luttman Johnson, E. Whympfer, von Waldhausen, Lord Lovelace, D. Diamantidi, Dr. and Mrs. Thomson, H. W. Holder, G. E. Maude, H. Correvon, A. Milnes Marshall and many others, and that he visited the Oberland, Chamonix, Dauphiné, and Tirol.

In 1886-1889 he carried out a brilliant series of climbs with Ellis Carr and F. M. Davies, and during six consecutive years he and the late Franz Biner ascended with J. A. Luttman Johnson all the great peaks in the Zermatt, Zinal, Saas, Lötschen, Binn, Aletsch, Aar and Grimsel districts.

It was in 1889 that the present writer had the supreme good fortune to be taken on his first expedition—a crossing of the New Weissthor with a party led by Gentinetta. That happy day proved to be the commencement of a mutual friendship and regard which lasted for upwards of thirty-one years and has only been terminated by death. From that year onwards (except for one year) Gentinetta and Joseph Biner have acted as his guides, and together they have come all along the mountains from the Ortler right through Tirol, Switzerland, Chamonix, and Italy, as far as the Monte Viso, and altogether they must have spent together some 900 days of pure enjoyment without a single hitch or cross word.

No man can ever have had a better guide and companion than Gentinetta. He was a very fine and quick rock-climber, and equally good on ice and snow, while the speed with which he could cut perfectly safe steps was remarkable. He was wonderful in finding his way on a mountain which he had never seen before. Instinctively he saw the right way to the top, and from there the way down the other side. Without any fuss he took every care of his 'Herr,' never hurried him unnecessarily, and always let him do his own climbing unless help was really required. No day was too long, no weight too heavy for him. Wherever his wanderings took him, even in Tirol where foreign guides are not always welcomed, his good temper and cheerfulness gained him friends at once.

In the many hundreds of ascents he made he had only one accident. In 1900 after a successful ascent of the Matterhorn from the Swiss hut, his party were caught, in the couloir formerly used, by a heavy fall of stones started by a party above. The other guide, Alphonse Furrer, was killed on the spot, and all three were carried down several hundred feet on to the glacier. Gentinetta, though himself badly

hurt, managed to extract his 'Herr' from the snow in which he was lying insensible and to carry him up the steep ice to a place of safety on the rocks some 400 feet above.

Gentinetta was very happy in his home life. He was devoted to his wife and numerous family, of which four sons and one daughter survive. Three of the sons have obtained their certificates as guides, but only one now acts in that capacity. The eldest, after a first-rate education at Brigue and Innsbruck, has become a priest and is now teaching at the College at Sion. All are doing well and are worthy sons of their father.

For some two or three years before 1914 Gentinetta began to be troubled with asthma, which gradually caused ever-increasing heart trouble. The writer naturally did not see him after the outbreak of the War until 1919, and then found him able to go only for moderate walks. When they parted in September of that year both felt that they would never meet again, and so it was. During the winter of 1919-20 the heart trouble grew worse and the end came on March 26, 1920.

Augustin Gentinetta is buried in the churchyard at Zermatt, and there lies in peace one of the best guides the Valais has ever produced—a true and faithful friend of thirty years.

C. H. R. W.

JOSEPH GENTINETTA.

1864-1919.

IN their day, had I to indicate two guides who could be counted on in any emergency, I would not have hesitated to include the two brothers who appear side by side in those pages of this JOURNAL which we dedicate to the memory of our own dead and of men who have served us well.

Augustin I had climbed with when he was a handsome young fellow of twenty-two, lithe and active as a cat, the down just sprouting on his face. Joseph I first knew in 1892—that year the brothers were my wife's guides on the Matterhorn. Caught near the summit by a furious thunderstorm, it was only the sang-froid of the brothers, added to the faith in them of the steadfast traveller, that saved a very dangerous situation.

I frequently met the brothers in subsequent years, and had for their characters and for their powers a sincere regard. The third brother, Emil, was likewise a good guide, but increasing weight has latterly handicapped him in his profession. He was the best weather prophet I ever knew.

Joseph was born in 1864 at Glis, above Brigue. All three brothers were master-joiners—good workmen—as was their father before them, and they were in intelligence and education quite different from the ordinary peasant. He was a well-made and very powerful man, while his frank, open look comes out well in the

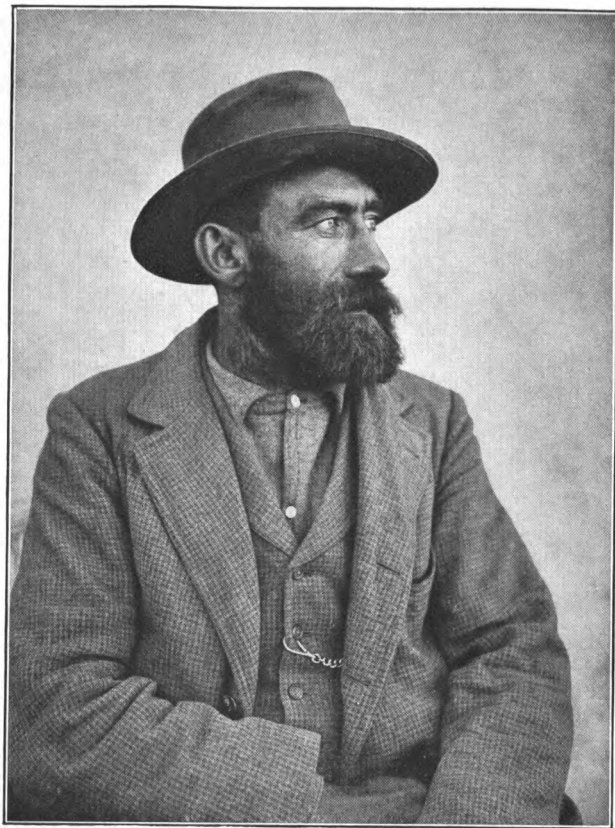
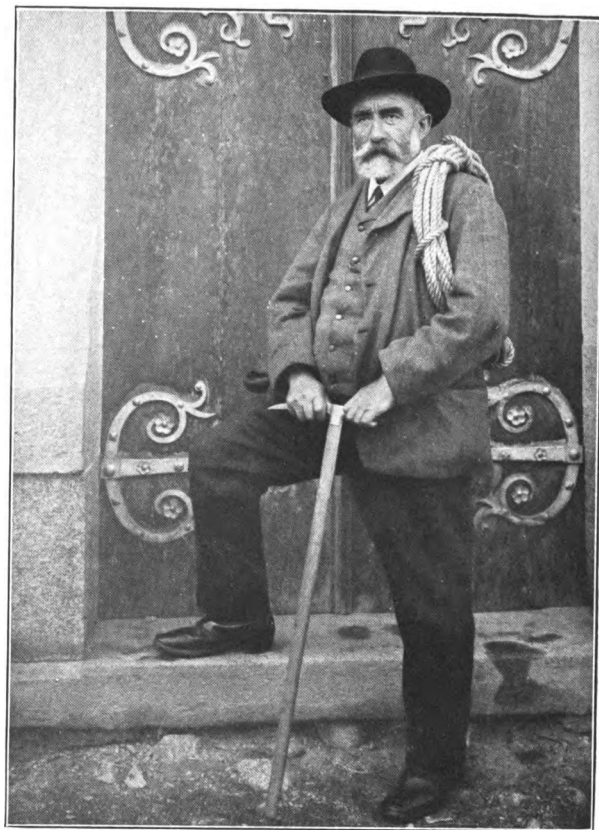


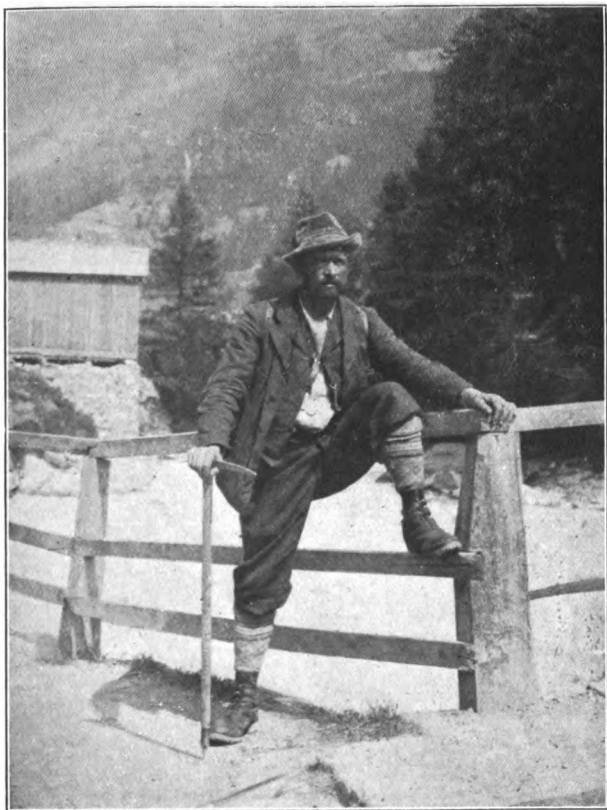
Photo H. Speyer

JOSEPH GENTINETTA

1901



AUGUSTIN GENTINETTA



ANTOINE MAQUIGNAZ
1869-1920



J. M. BINER
(MR. BROOME'S GUIDE).

portrait. His book now before me is mainly a series of testimonials by some of our own best-known men. It opens in 1887 with an ascent of the Matterhorn; then a party of boys with two masters from the Prangins school ascend the Cima di Jazzi, recalling to me a similar expedition fifteen years earlier, when I was one of the boys. Mr. Loppé then crosses the Schwarzthor and Lorria with Joseph, singlehanded, makes a splendid series: Nordend, Gabelhorn, Rothhorn, Matterhorn, Rimpfischhorn, Dent d'Hérens, Weisshorn, Lyskamm—fair for a guide of twenty-three!

By now his name was established, and, aided by the sound reputation of his elder brother, Augustin, he speedily became and remained for the rest of his working life the much-sought-after guide of some of our hardest men.

Looking through his book, I find the names of O. J. Koecher (several journeys); W. N. Tribe; A. Milnes-Marshall (killed later on Scawfell), who made six great journeys with him (1888-1893) covering the Zermatt district, Oberland, including Bietschhorn ('He is a most able guide and an extremely pleasant companion'), Chamonix (1893), including the two Dru, the Charmoz, Mont Blanc from the Sella hut (a slight variation near the summit), traverse of Cervin. In this campaign T. L. Kesteven, my companion in Dauphiné in 1894, a good mountaineer unfortunately long lost to the pursuit, took part.

Other names are Charles H. Peacocke; Harold B. Dixon; Herbert R. Arbuthnot (1893, 1894, 1896, 1901); W. Gilbert Edwards; J. G. Douglas Kerr (1895 and 1897); the party Gerald FitzGerald, M. Holzmann, W. E. Davidson (1894), including traverse of Cervin. 'In all these expeditions he proved himself a first-rate guide, and in addition he is a good-tempered, quiet, and most agreeable companion.' Godfrey W. H. Ellis, including Gabelhorn, Rothhorn (traverse), and Lyskamm; F. A. Satow; H. K. Corning (four years, 1897-1900), including the principal Zermatt peaks; Bietschhorn and Mont Blanc (Dôme route); von Waldhausen (1897-8-9-1900-1-2-3), including 'Chamonix Aiguilles, Combin, Oberland, Pontresina, Zermatt, Dauphiné (many great expeditions in each district); W. P. R. Ellis (1902-3); F. Wyatt-Smith (1904 and 1911), including Pontresina and Oberland; W. H. Ellis; H. v. Ficker; T. K. Rose; Ernst Pühn; v. Hahn; A. E. W. Mason; H. D. Waugh; E. G. Oliver and S. L. Courtauld (1908), including Wellenkuppe-Gabelhorn to Arbenjoch; R. A. Frazer; C. M. Thompson; W. P. Ker.

Such a series of names is testimony enough to Joseph's powers. He was a very fine and determined rock-climber, and a good all-round man. Early in 1919 he, who had never had a day's illness, was attacked by some abdominal trouble. An operation came too late, and he died in the November.

Many of us will not soon forget this sturdy and valiant mountaineer, and his frank greeting will be missed when we return once more to the old haunts.

J. P. F.

ANTOINE MAQUIGNAZ.

1869-1920.

ANTOINE MAQUIGNAZ died on December 26 from hæmorrhage, due to his accidentally shooting himself in the arm while out hunting. A younger brother by thirteen years of the famous Daniel, he got his early training under him, and possessed all that seemingly intuitive knowledge of mountain conditions for which the Val Tournanche men are renowned. Before he was twenty he had ascended the Cervin, Dent d'Hérens, Weisshorn, Rothhorn, Gabelhorn, Dent Blanche, Lyskamm, Täschhorn, Dom, all the peaks of Monte Rosa, and many other summits. Among his employers are such distinguished names as Dr. Kugy (for many seasons), Sir F. De Filippi, A. E. Martelli, F. Gonella, Guido Rey (ascent of the Dent d'Hérens by the very difficult Mont Tabel Glacier, getting back to Breuil *the same day*, and the first ascent of the Punta Gnifetti by the E. ridge, besides many other expeditions during several years), Vaccarone, Agostino Ferrari, and others.

We find the name of our own member, Mr. Evan Mackenzie, constantly recur in his 'Livret de Guide.' Thus they did in 1891 the Colle delle Loccie, the Dent d'Hérens by the Mont Tabel; in 1892 (with Daniel) the first passage of the difficult arête from the Punta des Cors to the Dent d'Hérens, the traverse of the Cervin, and other ascents. Mr. Mackenzie, a very competent judge, calls him 'un grimpeur de toute première force.' In 1893, 1895, and 1896 they were again together, and made besides other expeditions the first ascents of the Punta Maquignaz and Punta Carrel.

He served Mr. Whympster in 1892 and 1893.

Among other names of our people in his book are: Alfred Holmes, Eric Greenwood, the two red stockings of the old days, J. J. and W. A. Brigg, W. Brunskill, W. Barrow, Howard Priestman, J. M. A. Thomson (Cervin from Breuil and back same way. 'He appeared to me a very capable man'), Victor de Cessole (traverse of Cervin), F. Baker-Gabb (traverse of Cervin), G. L. Stewart, C. V. Rawlence, E. C. Oppenheim, E. J. Mazzucchi, and N. S. Finzi.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate all their expeditions, for the class of them is well known. They cover the great ascents of the Western Alps.

Miss Ina Brodigan made with him in 1907 the ascent of the Dent d'Hérens by the difficult Mont Tabel Glacier.

But it was as a guide *d'outremer* that he will be best remembered.

Four pages with the signature 'Luigi di Savoia' testify to his valiant services in the expedition to Mt. St. Elias.

But I cannot forbear from quoting in full a testimony from a great mountaineer who does not suffer fools gladly.

'Antoine was my leading guide throughout a journey of seven months' duration in the Andes of S. America. We ascended Illimani

(22,500 ft.), Sorata (24,000 ft. almost to the summit), Aconcagua (23,000 ft.). . . Maquignaz proved himself to be an excellent guide in a country new to him, and a good traveller. He kept his temper under adversity, adapted himself to unwonted situations, lived contentedly on poor food, and was only sorry for himself when there was no work for him to do. He maintained well the good character he bears. He made many friends and no enemies amongst the people we met. As a guide he is first rate, and I have no doubt that his future will bring him fame and prosperity as one of the best guides in the Alps.'

(Signed) MARTIN CONWAY,
February 12, 1899.

He was one of the best men in a valley which has produced great mountaineers, and he worthily upheld the family name.

J. P. FARRAR.

THE ALPINE CLUB LIBRARY.

The following books, etc., have been added to the Library:—

Club Publications.

- Appalachian Mountain Club.** Bulletin, vol. xiii. Oct. 1919–Sept. 1920.
7 × 5: pp. 168.
- C.A.I.** Relazione dell' opera dalla Direzione del C.A.I. dal giorno della sua costituzione al giorno d'oggi. 1864
8½ × 5½: pp. 9.
- C.A.I.** Sez. ligure, sottosez. "Alpi Marittime." Programma. 1921
6 × 3½: pp. 6.
- C. A. I. Milano.** La Sezione di Milano e la guerra. 1920
9½ × 6½: pp. 173: portraits.
- C.A.I.** Sez. ossolana. L'Alpe ossolana. Bollettino periodico. Anno 1, Giugno–Agosto 1920
N. 1–3.
13½ × 9½: pp. 16.
- C.A.I. Torino.** Comunicato mensile ai soci. Anno 1, N. 1. Aprile 1920
10 × 7: pp. 8.
- D.u.Oe.A.-V.** Wiener Lehrersektion. Physiologisches Merkblatt für Bergsteiger, v. Prof. Dr. Robert Stigler. 1920
8½ × 6½: pp. 4.
- Foreningen til ski idrættens fremme.** Aarbok for 1920. Kristiania, 1920
8½ × 5½: pp. 174: ill.
- Mazama.** Vol. 6, No. 1. December 1920
10 × 6½: pp. 103: plates.
This contains:—
J. Parker, Mount Baker outing of 1920: B. A. Thaxter, 1920 ascent of Mt Shuksan: R. H. Bunnage, An ascent of Ruth Mountain: G. M. Sholes, Mt Baker outing in 1909: A. J. Craven, Mt Baker, its name and first explorer: C. F. Easton, Story of Mt Baker: A. H. Bent, First ascent of Mt Shasta: W. E. Stone, Alpine Club of Canada at Mt Assiniboine: M. W. Gorman, Flora of Hamilton Mountain: H. S. Babb, Swuaw Mountain trip.
- The Mountaineer.** Vol. 13, no. 1. Mt Anderson and Mt Olympus. 1920
10 × 6½: pp. 97: plates.
- Peñalara.** Boletín mensual ilustrado. 1–6.
9 × 6½: ill. Madrid, Octubre 1913–Diciembre 1919
This contains valuable articles on climbs in Spain.