

## OBITUARIES

CHARLES FRANKLIN ANDERSON died in Washington, D.C., on 22 July 1944. As philatelic expert of the U.S. Post Office, he was sent to the Antarctic in 1934 as a member of Admiral Byrd's Second Expedition to deal with the huge mail occasioned by the issue of the special 3 cent postage stamp issued for the use of the expedition.

E. R. DARNLEY, whose death took place on 12 December 1944, aged sixty-nine, was Chairman of the Discovery Committee from 1923 until his retirement in 1933. He took his degree at Cambridge as 6th Wrangler in 1897, and entered the Colonial Office in the following year. His interest in whaling began through his being officially concerned with Falkland Islands affairs, and he soon realised the necessity not only for commercial control but for investigating the life history of whales if the stock was to be properly safeguarded. Darnley prepared the preliminary memoranda, and was a member of the Interdepartmental Committee on Research and Development in the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands, whose Report published in 1920 paved the way for the Discovery Committee. He was a member of the Ship Committee appointed in 1922, and in the following year of the Discovery Committee of which he was first Chairman. During his ten years in office the Marine Station was in being at South Georgia from 1925 to 1931, the *Discovery* was re-equipped in 1926, and replaced by *Discovery II* in 1929, and the *William Scoresby* was built and commissioned in 1926 for whale marking. Darnley can therefore be rightly regarded as the founder of the Discovery Investigations which have contributed so much both to marine research and to Antarctic development.

J. M. W.

Flying Officer DONALD GLENNIE was killed in action in April 1941, aged twenty-two. He entered Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1937, and read chemistry, physics and mineralogy for the Natural Sciences Tripos. In 1939 he took part in the Cambridge (Mývatn) Iceland Expedition. Following a journey to Askja, he plane-tabled the country round the expedition's base camp at Mývatn, collected geological specimens, and single-handedly carried out a bathymetric survey of the lake (*Geog. Journ.*, Vol. 95, p. 444). Having previously been a member of the Cambridge University Air Squadron, Glennie was commissioned as a Pilot Officer in the R.A.F. soon after his return to England. In 1940 he married, and later in the same year he took part in the Battle of Britain.

F. L. M. D.

Captain S. C. H. HOOD was killed at Tilly in France on 18 June 1944, aged twenty-six. In 1937 he entered Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, to read medicine. He was a member of the Cambridge (Mývatn) Iceland Expedition of 1939, and was largely responsible for the collection of a valuable series of freshwater hydroids, which were wax-embedded in the field. After this expedition he completed his medical education at the Middlesex Hospital, qualifying M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in October 1942 and M.B., B.Chir. in December 1942. About this time he married Margaret Earp. For six months he held a house appointment, and had begun to specialise in diseases of the chest when he was commissioned in the R.A.M.C. He went to France with the 4th/7th Dragoon Guards, and was killed while giving a blood transfusion in the front line.

F. L. M. D.

Dr STANLEY WELLS KEMP, who died on 16 May 1945 at the age of sixty-two, will be remembered principally for his work as Director of Research under the Discovery Committee, and, later, as Director of the Plymouth Marine Laboratory. He was generally recognised as the leading marine biologist in this country, and he exercised an unobtrusive but very effective influence on the organisation of marine research.

His first appointment was as assistant naturalist for the Irish Fisheries (1903–10), where he gained experience in deepwater investigations. From 1910 to 1924 he was in India. Here he became superintendent of the Zoological Survey, and accompanied various expeditions to study the fauna in different parts of the country. He was director of the Discovery Investigations from 1924 to 1936, and during this period he built up an entirely new and many-sided organisation for Antarctic and oceanographical research. During the earlier years of his career he had been concerned mainly with systematic zoology (especially the Crustacea), but he had great administrative ability, and the capacity to understand and supervise research on a wide range of subjects. He sailed in the *Discovery* (1925–27) and the *Discovery II* (1929–31), visiting the Falkland Islands sector of the Antarctic, and conducting oceanographical investigations in other parts of the South Atlantic. Thereafter he worked in London but organised further expeditions in the *Discovery II* and *William Scoresby*. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1931, and in 1936 he was appointed secretary to the Marine Biological Association and Director of the Plymouth Laboratory. The Laboratory flourished under his directorship, and although it suffered considerable damage during the war, he had worked out full plans for its subsequent restoration and enlargement. His advice was sought by various bodies concerned with the post-war planning of research, and his reputation and influence were still steadily rising at the time of his death.

N. A. M.

JOHN MATHIESON, who died in Edinburgh on 14 June 1945 in his ninety-first year, will always be remembered for his survey work in Spitsbergen. He first visited Spitsbergen in 1909 on retiring from the post of Superintendent of H.M. Ordnance Survey, and since then has made many visits and was well known to several generations of Spitsbergen travellers, mine managers and others. He brought all his skill as an ordnance surveyor to the task of surveying, with W. S. Bruce, the large island of Prince Charles Foreland. Later he made detailed maps of Bunsow Land and the Klaas Billen areas. He had also visited Eastern Spitsbergen. Mathieson's surveys included the island of St Kilda, apparently neglected by the Ordnance Survey. Mathieson was awarded the Murchison Grant by the Royal Geographical Society, and the Royal Scottish Geographical Society's Gold Medal, both in 1927.

R. N. R. B.

Major-General Sir CHARLES CLARKSON MARTIN MAYNARD died at Bexhill on 28 June 1945, aged seventy-five. In May 1918 he was selected to command the allied forces at Murmansk. The collapse of Russia saw her northern coast threatened with German occupation and the establishment of submarine bases there. Maynard's task—like that of Poole, and, later, Ironside at Archangel—was to organise the defence of the coast against the large forces of Germans which were advancing. Maynard arrived at Murmansk in June 1918, and assumed command of his motley force consisting of British troops and some French, Finns, Russians, Poles and Serbs. He had brought about 600 men with him and had no more than a total of 2,500 men fit for service. He had to reckon with the opposition of some 100,000 troops under von der Goltz, and the attitude of the local Russian forces was threatening. His conduct of the operations for a time wrested some 10,000 square miles from hostile influence. In the autumn he was reinforced, and the German menace passed with the signing of the Armistice in November. With military insight he ignored Murmansk itself as a defensible post, and penetrated the country southward and to the flanks, establishing systems of defences which served to sustain his few, ill-trained, and partially unfit troops. He succeeded in controlling his long line of communication, and moved out mobile columns although the demands of Archangel compelled him to send reinforcements there. His book, *The Murmansk Venture* (London, 1928), gives a vivid account of his north Russian experience.

B. B. R.

Commander (E.) LOUIS RICKINSON, R.N., died on 16 April 1945. He was chief engineer of Sir Ernest Shackleton's *Endurance* Expedition in 1914–16, and was one of the Elephant Island party. Since 1920 he had been a naval architect and consulting engineer.

SIR MACPHERSON ROBERTSON died in Melbourne, Australia, on 20 August 1945, aged eighty-six. The career of Sir Macpherson Robertson (or MacRobertson, as he preferred to be known) was a romantic story of a rise from small beginnings to great wealth. He began his career as a confectionery manufacturer with a home-made plant, which he bought for 9d. By shrewd business enterprise and remarkable executive ability he established a gigantic organisation comprising a self-contained group of factories covering 35 acres. That he realised the responsibilities of wealth is indicated by his gifts in the interests of philanthropy, education and science. He was interested in Antarctic exploration. His generosity made possible the British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition led by Sir Douglas Mawson in 1929–31. He gave £10,000 towards the cost of the first cruise of the *Discovery* in 1929–30, and guaranteed £6000 for the second cruise. The land east of Kemp Land, discovered on this occasion, was named MacRobertson Land in his honour.

STEFÁN STEFÁNSSON died at Reykjavík on 22 December 1944. His extensive knowledge of the geography and history of Iceland was always at the disposal of enquirers, and many visitors to Iceland will remember with gratitude the practical advice which he gave in connection with journeys to the central deserts and ice-caps.

B. B. R.

MIKHAÏLLVÁNOVICH SUMGIN died at Tashkent on 8 December 1942, aged sixty-nine. A self-educated man, he entered the University of St Petersburg in 1895, and rose to be the founder of a new branch of science—the study of permanently frozen soils. While at the University he became interested in politics. His activities in this field led to his arrest in 1898, and finally to exile in Siberia in 1907. In 1911 he was sent to the Amur region, where he began the systematic studies which later made him famous. It was not until 1927, however, that his great work on the frozen soils of the U.S.S.R. was published in Vladivostok. This volume summarised all that was known about the subject, and was followed by a second edition published by the Academy of Sciences in 1937. In 1930 he moved to Leningrad, where he was appointed to work for the Academy of Sciences on the practical problems of road and railway construction in regions of permanently frozen soil. In 1937 his efforts were largely responsible for the foundation of the Obruchev Institute for Studies of Eternal Frost, of which he became Deputy Director. His health, however, had been impaired by the hardships of his early life, and in 1941 he was injured during an air raid on Moscow. Seriously ill, he was removed to Tashkent, where he remained until his death.

B. B. R.

DR MAURICE COLE TANQUARY died at St Paul, Minnesota, on 25 October 1944, aged sixty-two. As zoologist with Donald B. Macmillan's Crocker Land Expedition, 1913–17, he had his feet badly frostbitten during a winter crossing of Melville Bay. This prevented him from taking part later on in the long sledge journeys, for which he was otherwise admirably fitted. Dr Tanquary was Texas State Entomologist from 1919 to 1924, and since 1928 had been Professor of Entomology and Economic Zoology at the University of Minnesota.

JAMES WILLIAMS TYRRELL died on 16 January 1945 at Bartonville, Ontario. He was the fifth son of William Tyrrell and was born at Weston, Ontario, on 10 May 1863. After graduating in Civil Engineering at Toronto, he entered upon his life work as surveyor, engineer, prospector and explorer. He received his commission as Dominion Land Surveyor in 1887, worked as a railway engineer for a short time, and finally settled in private practice as an engineer and surveyor at Hamilton, Ontario. He had taken part, as hydrographer and meteorological observer, in the Hudson Bay Exploring Expedition sent out under Lieut. A. R. Gordon by the Canadian Government in 1885-86. His best-known journey, however, was in 1893, when he acted as surveyor on the important expedition led by his older brother, Joseph B. Tyrrell, of the Geological Survey of Canada, to the region between Lake Athabaska and Hudson Bay. A few years later, in 1900, J. W. Tyrrell was surveyor-in-charge of a Government party sent out to make a survey from Great Slave Lake to Chesterfield Inlet. He was leader also of a survey for a private syndicate made in 1905 from Lake Winnipeg down the Nelson River to Split Lake, by the Little Churchill to the Churchill, and down that river to Fort Churchill. The last expedition had as its object the possibilities of a railway to Hudson Bay. Tyrrell regarded the scheme as feasible, chose Fort Churchill as the terminal site, and warmly advocated the opening of the Hudson Bay route.

In addition to many articles and lectures, J. W. Tyrrell was the author of *Across the Sub-Arctics of Canada* (3rd ed. Toronto, 1908), an extremely interesting book which describes the 3000-mile expedition with his brother across the Barren Lands from Fort Chippewyan via the Dubawnt River to Baker Lake and Chesterfield Inlet in 1893.

J. M. W.

Mrs E. A. WILSON, C.B.E., died on 25 April 1945. The following is an extract from an appreciation which has been sent by the Reverend George Seaver:

"By the death of Mrs Wilson the Scott Polar Research Institute has lost one of its oldest and staunchest friends....The eldest child of the Rev. F. A. Souper and bereaved of her mother at the age of twelve, she was brought up to habits of responsibility for others. In 1897 she met the young medical student, artist, and naturalist, whom she married in 1901 on the eve of his first expedition. The phrase 'an ideal marriage' suffers from frequent misuse, but this was such and in the truest sense. It was destined to be as brief as it had been happy. Though the loss of her husband on his second expedition, separated from the first by only five years, was irreparable, she sought comfort in devoting herself tirelessly to the alleviation of distress, not publicly but privately. During the first Great War her signal services to the New Zealand Red Cross gained recognition in the award of the C.B.E.

"Beautiful in person and distinguished in appearance, she was a lover of all that is lovely in character, in nature, in literature and art. She was herself an experienced campaigner. On a visit to northern Australia, accompanied by a lady friend and native guides, she explored a territory south of Port Darwin hitherto unvisited by women, and returned to delight her friends with modest and amusing accounts of her adventures. A good field naturalist and blest with a quick and lively observation, she was like her husband a bird-lover above all."