OBITUARY

OLE ANDREASEN, who died in Vancouver on 8 December 1948, aged 64, was born in Norway, and was trapping near the mouth of the Mackenzie River when Stefansson first met him in 1912. Next year he joined the Canadian Arctic Expedition, and ultimately was a volunteer member with Storkerson on Stefansson's notable journey in March–June 1914, from Martin Point, Alaska, across the Beaufort Sea to Banks Land. Andreasen was also on the 1915 sledge journey which discovered Borden Island. With his accumulated capital he then bought a small trading schooner and established himself at Shingle Point east of Herschel Island. He "came out" in 1943, but not to remain inactive, and though over sixty he served as mate under Inspector H. A. Larsen on the historic voyage of the *St Roch* westwards through the North-West Passage in 1944.

CLARENCE LEROY ANDREWS was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, on 19 October 1862 and died at Eugene, Oregon, on 17 April 1948. From 1883 to 1897 he held various posts in Seattle, and for a time worked in eastern Oregon. He first saw Alaska on a visit in 1892. In 1897 he was a member of the Duke of the Abruzzi's expedition for the ascent of Mount St Elias. During the Klondike gold rush in 1897, and until 1909, he worked as an agent of the Treasury Department, first in Sitka, then in Skagway, and for some 5 years at Eagle. After his return to the United States in 1909, one of his occupations was preparing historical and statistical data for the congressional hearings on the Curry Bill to co-ordinate Alaskan administration. He soon returned to Alaska and held various posts; finally, in 1923, he became a teacher with the School and Reindeer Service of the U.S. Bureau of Education, and travelled extensively in northern Alaska. In 1929 he retired, and returned again to the United States to act as advocate for the Alaskan Eskimo and to make known as widely as possible the great natural resources of Alaska. He wrote articles in periodicals for the specialist and for the general reader; two of his books *The story of Alaska* (Seattle, 1931), and *The Eskimo and his reindeer in Alaska* (Caldwell, Idaho, 1939), are of outstanding merit. He also revived the periodical *Eskimo*, which had been issued under the auspices of the Bureau of Education from 1916 to 1918, but had ended with the death of its editor, Walter C. Shields. Andrews edited and published *Eskimo*, "a quarterly magazine devoted to the interests of Eskimos of Alaska", especially in connection with reindeer, from Vol. 3, No. 1, 1936, to Vol. 14, No. 3, 1947.

JAMES LAWRENCE CHAWORTH-MUSTERS was born on 1 July 1901 at Annesley Park, Nottingham. In 1921, while an undergraduate at Caius College, Cambridge, he organised a summer expedition, the first of its kind, to Jan Mayen. His interests at that time were mainly in arctic plants and birds, but small mammals soon became his chief attraction. He made journeys on behalf of the British Museum to Cyrenaica in 1926, to Mount Olympus in 1931, to Russia in 1936, to the Atlas Mountains in 1937, and to Afghanistan in 1939. He acquired a very wide knowledge of the Palaearctic fauna, and devoted much time to problems of zoological nomenclature. As a systematist his knowledge was deep and his critical judgement extremely sound.

He was an authority on the travels of Pallas and on the works of other early European and Asiatic travellers, including those of Linnaeus. For many years before his death he had been preparing a check-list of the Palaearctic mammals, a work involving a vast amount of patient research into type localities.

At the outbreak of war Chaworth-Musters became a vice-consul at Bergen; he had known Norway intimately since boyhood and enjoyed the open-air life at his summer home near Surendal. His escape to Nordfjord, after the German landing at Bergen, succeeded after 6 weeks wandering over the mountains, very largely owing to his familiarity with the Norwegian dialect and to his typically offhand attitude to unexpected events. Back in Britain, which he reached in a small fishing boat, he became an officer in the R.N.V.R. and worked in close association with Norwegian units. He was holding the post of temporary Assistant-Keeper in the Mammal Section of the British Museum (Natural History) at the time of his death on 12 April 1948. "Jim Chaworth" was acutely observant, unconventional, outspoken, and always independent and original.

J. M. W. and B. B. R.

RUPERT THOMAS GOULD, who died on 5 October 1948, aged 57, achieved distinction in many fields. To a very wide public he was known as an unusually interesting member of the Brains Trust. His extensive knowledge and clear-cut views always left a problem neatly tied up and docketed and with nothing further to debate. He was also the author of *Oddities* (1928), *Enigmas* (1929), *The case for the Sea-serpent* (1931), *The Loch Ness Monster* (1934), and numerous short articles, in all of which he indulged his passion for explaining away the unusual, though always himself retaining the wish to believe in some at least of his oddities, such as the Sea-serpent and the Loch Ness Monster.

Born at Portsmouth on 16 November 1890, Gould was educated at Dartmouth and entered the Royal Navy in 1906. After having served in the Mediterranean, on the Yangtze, and in the Home Fleet, he was invalided in 1915, and from the following year until 1927 served as Naval Assistant in the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty. During this period he undertook, among other tasks, an extensive revision of all the Admiralty charts of the Antarctic, and made important contributions to the first edition of the *Antarctic Pilot*. He was also responsible for revising the charts of the Canadian Arctic. His skill in searching out facts from all likely quarters resulted in the elucidation of many obscure points of polar history.

Among polar men his reputation rests on his encyclopaedic knowledge of the history of the Franklin search-expeditions and of Antarctic discovery, and on his aptitude with chronometers. He deeply resented attacks made on Bransfield and Weddell, and his reply, published in the *Mariner's Mirror* for July 1941, to Professor Hobbs' "The discoveries of Antarctica within the American Sector", was outspoken and a typical example of his fine scholarship. His interest in chronometers was an absorption, and his book *The marine chronometer* (1923) has become not only the standard work on the subject but also a bibliographical rarity. One of his greatest sources of satisfaction was in putting all four of John Harrison's chronometers into working order, a labour which took him many years. He did the same also for Captain Cook's chronometer, a copy by Kendall of Harrison's No. 4. To see Gould handle those chronometers was not only to understand his love of the instruments themselves, but also to realise his admiration for polar explorers generally and for Captain Cook in particular.

J. M. W. and B. B. R.

JOHAN HJORT was born in Oslo on 18 February 1869 and died on 7 October 1948. He studied medicine and biology in Munich and Naples, and after doing some marine biological work, he began in 1893 to study questions related to salt-water fishing. He read physiological chemistry at Jena, and in 1897 became director of the Drøbak biological station. He worked in close co-operation with other Scandinavian scientists, and adapted for use in Norwegian fjords the trawling instrument invented by C. J. G. Petersen, by which means he discovered large stocks of

deep-water prawns. In 1899 he persuaded the Norwegian government to build the fishery research vessel *Michael Sars*, and became Director of Fisheries in 1906, by which time he was a dominating figure in the new International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. He suggested the application of statistical methods to the study of fish populations, and in 1910, when Sir John Murray financed an expedition of the *Michael Sars* to the North Atlantic, Hjort revolutionised oceanographic exploration. The results of this expedition are tabulated in *The depths of the ocean* (London, 1912), a classic of marine biology and oceanography edited jointly by Murray and Hjort. After a visit to Canada in 1914 to advise the Dominion on its fisheries, he organised the expansion of the Norwegian fishing industry, until his resignation in 1917. He continued his studies at Cambridge and Copenhagen, and in 1921 became Professor of Marine Biology at Oslo. Hjort established close relationships with the Association of Whaling Companies, which financed research in the whaling industry, and was chairman of the first Norwegian Whaling Committee in 1924, and of the International Whaling Committee from 1926 to 1939. Hjort played an important part in regulating the whaling trade and it was as a result of his efforts that pelagic and non-licensed whaling were brought under public control. He spent the 1928–30 whaling season in the Antarctic aboard the *Vikingen*, and realised the significance of catch records for the study of stocks, distribution and movements of whales. He served on the Whaling Board when the state assumed control of whaling, but retired in 1936. Hjort was very popular and always much respected.

Ernst Sorge, who died on 28 April 1946, was a well-known German glaciologist and explorer. Born in 1899 and educated in Berlin, he studied mathematics, physics and philosophy before turning to geography. Having already visited Iceland while a student, he was invited to join Alfred Wegener's preliminary expedition to Greenland in 1929, and made seismic measurements to ascertain the thickness of the ice cap. In 1930 he joined the main expedition, and did valuable work at "Eismitte", where he wintered in 1930–31. He later took part in the search for and discovery of Wegener's body. He continued his seismic observations and came to the conclusion that the ice cap was nearly 2000 m. thick. In 1932 he accompanied a film expedition to Greenland as scientific adviser, worked on various glaciological problems, and was the first scientist to obtain good photographs of calving glaciers. His observations at Rinks Isbræ, the fastest-moving glacier known, were particularly interesting. In 1935 he financed a private expedition to Spitsbergen to continue his glacier studies in Isfjorden.