

coloured slides, taken by himself and said to be the only ones ever shown in the United States.

The assemblage broke up about 11.15 P.M., having informally agreed that the next Meeting should be held in Montreal in May 1925.

H. B. DE VILLIERS-SCHWAB,  
Hon. Sec.

## IN MEMORIAM.

### SIR JAMES RAMSAY, BT., OF BAMFF.<sup>1</sup>

WITHIN a few months of each other our two 'equal fathers' of the Club—both elected in 1859—whose portraits form the frontispiece of vol. xxxiv. have left us. Born in 1832 of an old Scottish family whose lands of Bamff in Perthshire have continued in their possession by direct descent in the male line since 1232, Sir James, at his death, had nearly completed ninety-three years. His younger brother, George Gilbert Ramsay, Professor of Humanity at Glasgow, predeceased him in 1921 and had been a member of the Club since 1876. His eldest surviving daughter, Agnata Frances Ramsay, famous as the only candidate to be placed in the first division of the first class of the Classical Tripos of 1887, married in the following year Dr. Butler, Master of Trinity and equally well-known as Headmaster of Harrow. His eldest son, a lieutenant in the Black Watch, was killed at Magersfontein in 1899. His successor, Major James Douglas Ramsay, served in the Great War in the Scottish Horse. Another of his daughters is the Duchess of Atholl, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education.

Sir James will be known to History as the author of books<sup>2</sup> which exhibit such learning and such infinite research that they earned the name of 'the Scholar's History of England.' Together they cover with the minutest detail, that the existing records of such 'Dark Ages' permit, the history of our country from the earliest times to the accession of Henry VII.

But it is as a mountaineer that, in addition, he occupies a great place in our annals, and mainly for one memorable expedition. Fortunately the account of it, written at the time when all the impressions were at their freshest, survived and was published

<sup>1</sup> A portrait taken at forty appeared in *A.J.* xxxiv. opp. 69, and one taken at eighty-nine opp. 1. The names were unfortunately transposed in the former (see correction xxxiv. 345).

<sup>2</sup> *Lancaster and York* (1892); *The Foundations of England* (1898); *The Angevin Empire* (1903); *The Genesis of Lancaster* (1913).

nearly fifty years afterwards in 'A.J.' xxvii. 261 *seq.* We find the active young Scot of twenty-three at Courmayeur concerting with the guides to make a route up Mont Blanc from the Italian side by what is now known as the Midi route. They bivouacked on the Col du Midi, crossed the shoulders of Mont Blanc du Tacul and Mont Maudit, actually met a Chamonix party at the foot of the Mur de la Côte, and went some distance up the Mur itself, only turning back short of the summit owing to the guides' anxiety to get back to their bivouac before dark. I commented years ago ('A.J.' xxxii. 12 note) on the hypercritical refusal to credit his party with the establishment of the route. The narrative shows a fearless open-eyed attitude towards the hardships and novel experiences of the expedition which, at that date, could only be equalled in the great Charles Hudson himself.

His Alpine work thereafter was of a less stirring kind, but in 1872, as he told us in detail, long after, in 'Recollections of the Engadine in 1872,' 'A.J.' xxxiv. 68 *seq.*, he had a fine season, including the first ascent, alone, of the Pizzo di Verona.

In 1905 he crossed the Col du Géant once more, fifty years after his memorable expedition.

I met him but once, and then at a Club meeting when he must have been nearly eighty. He was still upright, keen and active-looking with much of the distinction of the *ancien régime* about him that seems to linger in some of the old families across the Border. But we had much, to me very charming, correspondence over his papers in the JOURNAL.

The Club can well be proud of its distinguished son, its faithful adherent for sixty-six years.

J. P. F.

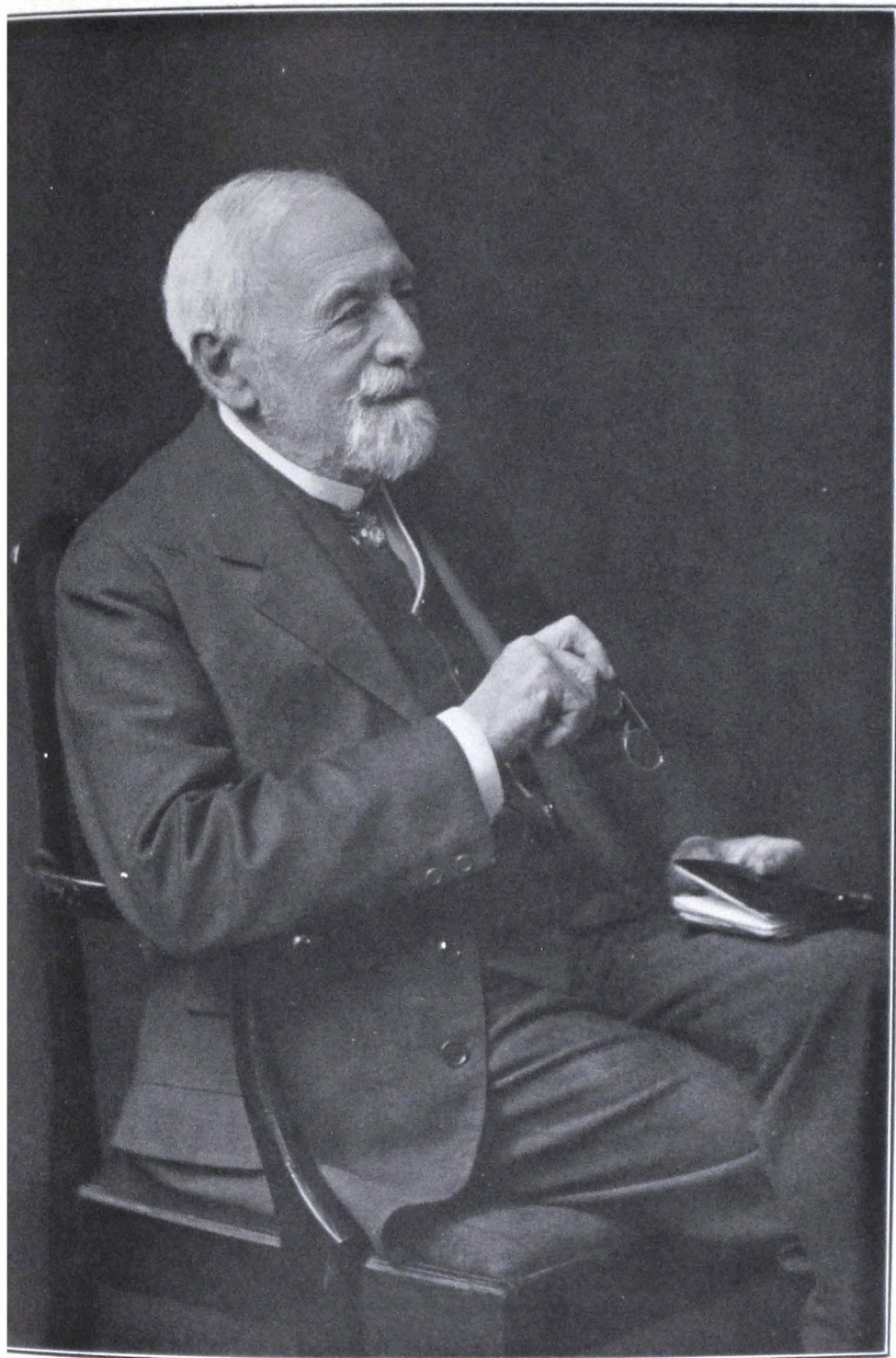
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THE RT. HON. SIR J. CLIFFORD ALLBUTT, K.C.B., M.D.,  
F.R.S.

SIR CLIFFORD ALLBUTT, the beloved and venerated leader of the Medical Profession, died at his residence St. Radegund's, Cambridge, on February 22, in his 89th year.

At the time of his death he was, without doubt, the most important and courtly figure in British medicine. His writings had authority here and abroad, and he had many friends and admirers overseas. He was a charming speaker, a learned man who carried his learning lightly and looked out of his clear, blue eyes with cheerful greeting in every interview.

Allbutt was the son of the Rev. Thomas Allbutt, sometime Vicar of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, who married Marianne, daughter of John Wooler, of Dewsbury, and was a friend of the naturalist, Waterton. His parents were always gratefully remembered by Allbutt, and when honours came to him I have heard him express regret that those who had made such sacrifices for him could not share his pleasure.



THOMAS CLIFFORD ALLBUTT.

His school days were passed at St. Peter's, York, then under the headmastership of Archdeacon Hey, the entomologist. In 1856 he gained a Classical Scholarship at Gonville and Caius College, and later took First Class Honours in natural science. While at St. George's Hospital he formed friendships with Lockhart Clarke and G. H. Lewes.

He kept his friendship with Lewes until his death in 1878—George Eliot, writing of her tour in Yorkshire in 1868 says: 'We went from Leeds to Bolton—our visit to Yorkshire was extremely agreeable—our host, Dr. Allbutt, is a good, clever, and graceful man, enough to enable one to be cheerful under the horrible smoke of ugly Leeds.'

Allbutt visited at a later date George Eliot and Lewes at their Witley home and there is some evidence that he was the original of Lydgate in 'Middlemarch.'

Allbutt knew Charlotte Brontë, who died in 1855, when he was nineteen, and as a small boy he remembered her sister Emily. He inherited Charlotte Brontë's letters to Miss Wooler and her sister Catherine. These letters he presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum, together with an inscribed first edition of 'Villette.' Sir Clifford was in sympathetic touch with many literary and artistic friends, such as Thomas Hardy and G. F. Watts.

At Leeds he led a strenuous life as hospital physician, as a clinical observer, and as a great teacher. He was actively engaged in clinical research, and writing papers, while carrying on for many years a very large consulting practice. His great grasp of knowledge from observation and wide reading included the appreciation of what surgery could do for his patients, and Yorkshire surgery has been continuously famous since his day.

He published, in his early days, a work on the use of the ophthalmoscope, and in 1873 he read before the Royal Society a paper on the effect of exercise on bodily temperature from observations made during ascents of Mt. Blanc, using a small thermometer of his own invention. His conclusions were that the normal effect of exercise was to increase temperature slightly during the day, and to favour the early occurrence of the evening's fall when the work was done. When the work continued to 6.30 or 7 the fall was postponed until the time of rest.

After thirty years of observation on heart stress in great exertion, he was of opinion that the importance of muscular effort as a factor in cardiac injury had been much exaggerated; and with regard to blood pressure, that muscular exercise tends in the long run not to raise but even to reduce the mean arterial pressure in the twenty-four hours. On the other hand, he showed that in men who, as athletic habits are laid aside, lead sedentary and overfed lives the blood pressure is prone to rise. In 1870, the year that he joined the Alpine Club, he wrote that such acute strains as mountain climbing, and the like, were apt to tell rather on the right side of the heart,

the chronic effect of years of labour on the left side, though he was well aware that an aortic valve might give way as the result of overstrain with disastrous effect on the left heart muscle.

Allbutt's chief recreation in his active days was climbing. In an obituary notice of that all-round sportsman T. S. Kennedy he gives an account of an adventure which is worth recording: 'Kennedy made two serious slips, once on the Dent Blanche, when he was with Michel Croz; the other was with me, when on an easy grass slope we were properly unroped, while looking at something which interested him he tripped, fell, and began to roll; in two more seconds he would have been dashed to pieces on the Viesch Glacier, some thousand feet below us. Old Christian Almer, who was a little ahead, turned at the sound, and, throwing himself at full length on the grass, seized Kennedy by the collar, and the honest frieze (Grindelwald-spun, if I remember aright) held firm. He silently shook hands with Almer and turning to me said: "Please never let my wife know of this."' After this warning Allbutt, when walking in the Lakes, carried a stout stick 41 inches long with a prong at the handle; he said to me: 'it has helped me up many a steep slope.' He enjoyed walking and was one of the band of Sunday trampers with Leslie Stephen.

In later years Allbutt, in unveiling at Chamonix a memorial to C. E. Mathews, and recalling his friend's admiration of Mt. Blanc, which he had ascended twelve times, made also generous mention of Melchior Anderegg, not forgetting François Devouassoud, whose merits are so faithfully recorded by Mr. Freshfield. A paper on François in the 'A.J.' of 1917 shows how vividly Allbutt recollected his Alpine adventure in bad weather on the snows of Mt. Blanc, when his feet were numbed by frost-bite, and he suffered the great pain of restoring circulation, reassuring as to the recovery of the foot, but leaving reminders in after years at every frost. He notes how François was 'partly reconciled to their defeat when the sad news came down that on that day, but little later, a large party of guides and tourists, eleven in all, were in a *tourmente* swept into oblivion from or near the Mur de la Côte.'

As Regius Professor of Medicine at Cambridge Allbutt began in 1892 continuous labour for the welfare of the School and the Profession. With the help of Sir Humphry Rolleston and other writers he edited that 'System of Medicine' which is a monument of learning.

It was refreshing to note the welcome he gave to papers on the history of medicine, and to all the new laboratories, including that of the Pathology of Animals, which the benefaction of the Rockefeller Trustees enabled Cambridge to establish.

During the war his services were valued at various hospitals in the investigation of the disorders of men broken down in the trenches with heart failure, and other results of overstrain. He was so much impressed by the careless style of the theses he had to criticise that he wrote a little treatise on the composition of scientific papers, which has been appreciated by many a thoughtful reader.

A plea for the preservation of the simple beauties of Grasmere was his last published letter in the *Times*, a week or so before his death. In Lakeland he said 'he had walked almost every year since the age of fourteen.' Mr. Hough of Ambleside wrote to me about Allbutt's walk over Loughrigg, 1000 ft. above Windermere, last spring, when he was '88 if I live to July.' The expedition led over many streamlets and rocky slopes with occasional stone walls, and he enjoyed every bit of it, quoting 'Long hast thou been a darling haunt of mine.'

His eagerness was delightful, and on a sunny day, writes Mr. Hough, 'I called at his lodgings in the morning; Lady Allbutt met me with the remark "Oh! he has started off alone, he thought you were detained."' On the way Allbutt pointed out the distant tops all of which he had climbed in his time. I left him in Ambleside, thoroughly delighted with the expedition and shewing no apparent fatigue.' In December Sir Clifford wrote: 'This [walk] I fear will never be repeated. We are both well, I am *very well*, but cannot now walk far; we have, therefore, not yet discussed a possible journey to the Lakes for next Easter. I shall then be near the entrance to my ninetieth year and we may shrink from a long journey. And I could do no more than look at the hills—still, that would be *something*.'

In the last pages for the JOURNAL that Allbutt wrote, on the death of his friend, Dr. Bonney, he added, at my request, some sentences on the affection of Bonney for our first President, John Ball (1858), bringing these old Alpine friendships down to our own time.

It is always interesting to note the habits of a man with such alertness of mind and body carried on to the very end of a long life. For the past ten or fifteen years he was very sensitive to tea, coffee, and tobacco. He never smoked, rarely took wine, though he was a good judge of claret. He ate fairly well at table, but took little meat.

He was a lover of art and music, and fortunately, though deafness made some difficulty in conversation, he retained his power of hearing music.

Sir Clifford married in 1869 Susan, daughter of Thomas England, of Headingley. They had no children.

Sir Clifford is succeeded in the Regius Professorship by his old friend Sir Humphry Rolleston.

Many of us would like to see in print a sermon Allbutt preached in the Church of St. Edward the King in Cambridge, in 1917. There was a great crowd to hear a modern *Religio Medici*.

When the last valediction is over, when you have stood in grief at the graveside of so old a friend, there soon come the consoling thoughts of a life of beneficence, of pleasure in work for the good of others, with honours justly given, a life spent, as Francis Bacon says, 'for the Glory of God, and the relief of man's estate.'

G. E. W.

## MRS. FANNY BULLOCK WORKMAN.

AMONG Himalayan travellers the name of this valiant and indefatigable lady, coupled with that of her husband, the comrade and coadjutor of all her journeys, will continue to hold a high place. They were travellers and wanderers inborn. Their wider wanderings seem to have commenced with a bicycle journey in pre-motor days through Spain. A similar journey, of 16,000 miles, through Ceylon, India, and Java, followed, described in 'Through Town and Jungle.' From this they evidently imbibed that fascination for mountain exploration which, between 1899 and 1912, resulted in seven great expeditions, each covering several months. The first of these—in 1899—led through Baltistan, Ladakh, Nubra, Suru and Sikkim, and was described 'In the Iceworld of the Himalaya' (1900). In 1902 and 1903 they explored and followed to its source the Chogo Lungma glacier in Baltistan, two mountains, Mt. Chogo, 21,000 ft., and Mt. Lungma, 22,568 ft., being ascended, while the Doctor reached 23,292 ft. on a 24,500 peak, his age at the time being fifty-six—a record, anyway, for age. Much new country was visited, including the Hoh Lumba, Sos Bon, and Alchori glaciers. These expeditions are chronicled in 'The Icebound Heights of the Mustagh' (1908).

In 1906 Nun Kun Massif and regions were visited, and the second highest peak, approaching 23,000 ft., ascended, whereby Mrs. Bullock Workman established for her sex a record that is not likely to be soon challenged. It is recorded in 'Peaks and Glaciers of Nun Kun' (1909).

In 1908 the Hispar glacier was ascended and explored to its sources about the Hispar pass, as well as its branches. An ascent of 21,350 ft. was made. The Hispar pass was crossed and the Biafo glacier descended, making a total ice stretch of 75 miles. It is recorded in 'The Call of the Snowy Hispar' (1910).

The two following years found the travellers, by all these experiences, added to the Doctor's scientific attainments, admirably qualified to undertake in 1911 and 1912 journeys which rank with the best of Himalayan journeys—in 1911 exploration of glaciers in the region between the Baltoro glacier and Saltoro valley including the Aling, Masherbrum, Khondokoro, Chogo Lisa, Lower Kaberi and Dong Dong glaciers. The Bilaphond glacier was ascended, the pass crossed, and a descent made to the Rose or Siachen glacier, the western affluents and the long eastern affluent of which were explored.

The 1912 expedition, wholly due, I understand, to the initiative of the lady herself, was of a more ambitious nature. The Siachen glacier and its other branches were explored over its whole length of 50 miles, and the Indira Col (20,860 ft.) at its head, on the watershed between the Indus and Turkestan basins, reached. Even more interesting was a visit to the Turkestan La (19,209 ft.) at the head of



MRS. F. BULLOCK WORKMAN.

the most northerly of the eastern affluents, which is probably the Col aimed at by Sir F. Younghusband in his memorable journey in 1899. The record, including an admirable map, is in 'Two Summers in the Ice Wilds of Eastern Karakoram' (1917), which I reviewed at length in 'A.J.' xxxii—the book contains a valuable treatise by the Doctor on the physiographical features of the glacier basins visited. He is also author of many articles in technical journals. The Workmans have written their names large in the annals of Himalayan exploration. They have criss-crossed the map of Kashmir from Srinagar to the Karakoram Pass, from Leh to Hunza. Their tenacity, enterprise, and contributions to the adventure and scientific results of exploration deserve warm feelings of respect.

Their journeys are doubly remarkable when we consider that they were made and organized entirely by themselves, without official assistance of any kind, and, indeed, at times in face of local official opposition.

To do justice to their work I cannot do better than quote the opinions of Himalayan travellers of world-wide reputation as expressed in the *Geographical Journal*, the official organ of the famous R.G.S.

*Geographical Journal*, XXXII., pp. 71–72 ('Ice-bound Heights of the Mustagh'): 'The authors have now devoted five long seasons to the exploration of the mountains of the kingdom of Kashmir. Their work has been in a high degree laborious, and their accomplishment considerable. They have made detailed surveys of good quality of many parts of these most intricate ranges. They have repeatedly reached very high altitudes, and they have added largely to our knowledge of what is perhaps the most notable mountain region in the world. From time to time they have given account of their doings in papers read to our society, and published in the *JOURNAL*, so that there is no occasion here to repeat in briefer form what has already been set forth at more length in these pages.'—(Signed) MARTIN CONWAY.

XXXV., pp. 435–436 ('Peaks and Glaciers of Nun Kun'): 'The whole story is agreeably told; where reference to the great work of the Indian Survey Department is made (p. 162) it is in a proper and appreciative spirit. The map is ample for its purpose, whilst the illustrations, made in Germany from photographs taken by the authors, deserve much praise.'—(Signed) W. BROADFOOT.

XXXVII., p. 304 ('The Call of the Snowy Hispar'): 'Few persons, if any, have made more adventurous expeditions into the north-western part of the Himalaya than Dr. and Mrs. Workman; the results obtained, specially in the detail of main glaciers and their feeders, have been of much use in filling in blanks or correcting somewhat imaginative sketches, made in 1855–64, when Kashmir was surveyed by a party under Captain T. G. Montgomerie, R.E., of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. . . . The map from the original drawing of Dr. M. Koncza is beautifully clear, and is a

useful contribution to our imperfect knowledge of these regions. . . . The book is pleasantly written and full of interest to mountaineers; the illustrations are excellent and well selected: some, such as that at p. 224 of "Lakelets at Upper Hispar," are singularly instructive, and of a quality to match those in Dr. Sven Hedin's "Scientific Results" of his journeys in and about the Takla Makan, than which no higher praise can be given.'—(Signed) W. BROADFOOT.

Mrs. Bullock Workman lectured on her explorations before the principal Geographical Societies and Alpine Clubs of Europe, the United States, and India. She was honorary or corresponding member of innumerable societies and clubs, and was awarded gold medals and other decorations by most of the principal societies and clubs of the same countries. At the request of the Société de Géographie, Paris, she was created by President Loubet Officier de l'Instruction Publique et Beaux Arts de France, with Academic Palms.

It is not to be expected that a woman of such determination and energy, when assailed or assailing, would be other than a very doughty fighter, as, indeed, became her pure New England ancestry. She herself felt that she suffered from 'sex-antagonism,' and it is possible that some unconscious feeling, let us say of the novelty of a woman's intrusion into the domain of exploration so long reserved to man, may in some quarters have existed. Whatever the cause, she was involved at times in warm paper arguments. She was no 'quitter,' and her enthusiastic nature induced her to sustain her opinions by vigorous arguments based on facts which it was difficult to controvert. The Doctor wielded a pretty blade, never so keen or so quick as in her support. Thus in time there tended to arise in certain high and serene circles an atmosphere, shall we say, of aloofness?

But they who got to know her well could not fail to recognize her warmth of heart, her enthusiasm, her humour, her buoyant delight in doing. They will be certain that during her long illness, dating from 1917, due doubtless, in a measure, to the hardships of her many journeys, and culminating in her death at Cannes on January 22 last, these qualities will have sustained her to bear, with her old fortitude and dauntless courage, the tedious and unaccustomed inaction and suffering.

To the Doctor, her devoted companion of forty-four years, always keen to help her plan and carry out her great journeys, putting her always in the place of honour, ever her devoted supporter, we venture to express our warm sympathy, and to assure him once more that among us who know the great mountains her name and his will ever be linked together as having done great things and deserved well of their generation.

J. P. FARRAR.

## SIR JAMES OUTRAM, BT.

1864-1925.

SIR JAMES OUTRAM, who died on March 12 at Victoria, B.C., was the eldest son of Sir Francis Boyd Outram, and grandson of Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, one of the saviours of Lucknow. His father, whom he succeeded as third baronet in 1912, was in the Bengal Civil Service, and also saw active service, and was wounded, during the Mutiny.

Outram was born in 1864, educated at Haileybury and Pembroke College, Cambridge, and ordained in 1889. From 1896 to 1900 he was vicar of St. Peter's, Ipswich. He has left traces of his early climbing days in two notes in the *ALPINE JOURNAL*<sup>1</sup> on expeditions made by him in 1899. In the following summer he went to Canada, which was his home for most of the rest of his life. He at once took to climbing, his most noteworthy expedition being the first ascent of the N. peak of Mt. Victoria. In 1901 he successfully attacked two of the three great Ottertail peaks, Mt. Vaux and Mt. Chancellor, but failed on Mt. Goodsir, the monarch of the range. He then joined Edward Whymper in his principal new ascents in the Yoho-Waputik groups, besides climbing several other virgin summits in the same region, and Mt. Cathedral on the other side of the railway, and finally brought a long and brilliant season to a close with the conquest of Mt. Assiniboine.<sup>2</sup> In 1902 he travelled far to the N., to the Columbia Icefield and the headwaters of the Saskatchewan and the Athabasca, joined Dr. Collie's party in the first ascents of Mt. Freshfield and Mt. Forbes, and in addition climbed no less than eight other great peaks, among them Mt. Columbia, Mt. Lyell, and Mt. Bryce.<sup>3</sup> He wrote papers on Mt. Assiniboine and Mt. Bryce,<sup>4</sup> and in 1906 published 'In the Heart of the Canadian Rockies,' a complete account, based mainly on the original narratives of himself or others, of the exploration of the whole range up to that date.

His great days as a climber came to an end in 1902, but his love of the mountains was unabated to the end. In 1916 he led a party of 'graduating' members on the first ascent of Mt. Brett, and in 1922 he joined a similar party in the ascent (also new) of Mt. Tipperary. He was Honorary Secretary of the Alpine Club of Canada in 1920-22, and in the last volume but one of the Club Journal we find an enthusiastic review by him of the 'Climbers' Guide to the Rocky Mountains,' and an equally enthusiastic letter in advocacy of the Mt. Logan Expedition.

Mr. Henry S. Hall, Jr., writes to Captain Farrar: "You have probably heard of the death of Sir James Outram on March 12.

<sup>1</sup> *A.J.* xix. 624-25.

<sup>2</sup> *A.J.* xx. 541-46.

<sup>3</sup> *A.J.* xxi. 337-40.

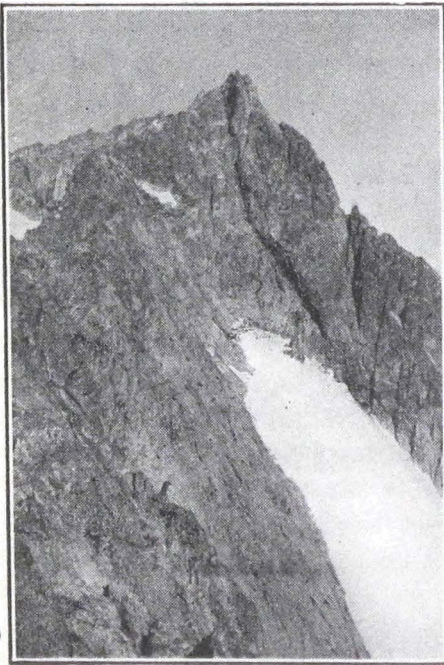
<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 102-114, 464-75.

He had lived in Calgary until this winter, but had moved to Vancouver only a short time ago. He, with de Villiers-Schwab, Prof. and Mrs. E. V. Huntington of Harvard, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Cabot, Mrs. Hall and myself, went through from Lake Louise to Mt. Robson (via Jasper) by trail last summer. Sir James had great pleasure in identifying many of the peaks, of which he had made the first ascents twenty-two odd years before, but had not seen since."

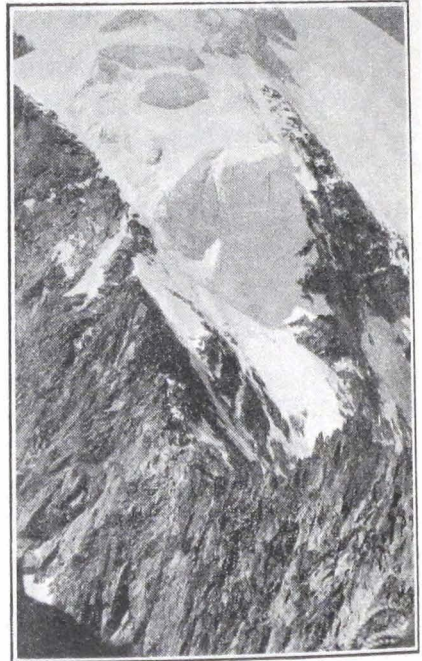
## NEW EXPEDITIONS.

### *Bernese Oberland.*

POINT 3468 (a prominent rock-peak, above the Beich Firn, on the N. arête of Nesthorn). On July 15, 1924, Messrs. M. de Selincourt



Point 3468 from Lower Part  
of S. Ridge.



Lower Part of N. Ridge of Nesthorn  
from Point 3468.

and H. Booth ascended this peak by the most southerly of the three ridges which descend towards the Oberaletsch hut. This affords an excellent rock-climb. On the summit there were no signs of any previous ascent. The descent was made by the col between the Nesthorn and Pt. 3468 and the glacier to the W. of this.