

those who were ‘ “ mad ” enough to risk their lives and those of their guides ’ on Mont Blanc.¹⁴

The only other early photograph of Whymper that is known appears to be one dating from 1864,¹⁵ which suggests a different side of his character from that of the ‘ boy *conquistador*.’ The strength and determination are there, but not the inspiration or the charm.

Of the portraits of 1865 and 1910 another very interesting interpretation was given by Mr. Winthrop Young in *The Cornhill Magazine* (1923), and is quoted by Mr. Smythe. The 1910 photograph, Mr. Young says, shows ‘ the Titan in age, with the leonine head, the granite jaw, the penetrating eyes,’ and comparing it with the youthful portrait he wonders ‘ which won, the eyes of the prophet or the mouth of the man ? ’ Perhaps the answer is to be found in the reviewer’s remark¹⁶ that ‘ all the criticism and innuendo that followed [the Matterhorn accident] permanently embittered him.’ The letter I have quoted might serve to bear this out.

IN MEMORIAM

ROBERT CORRY

1866–1941

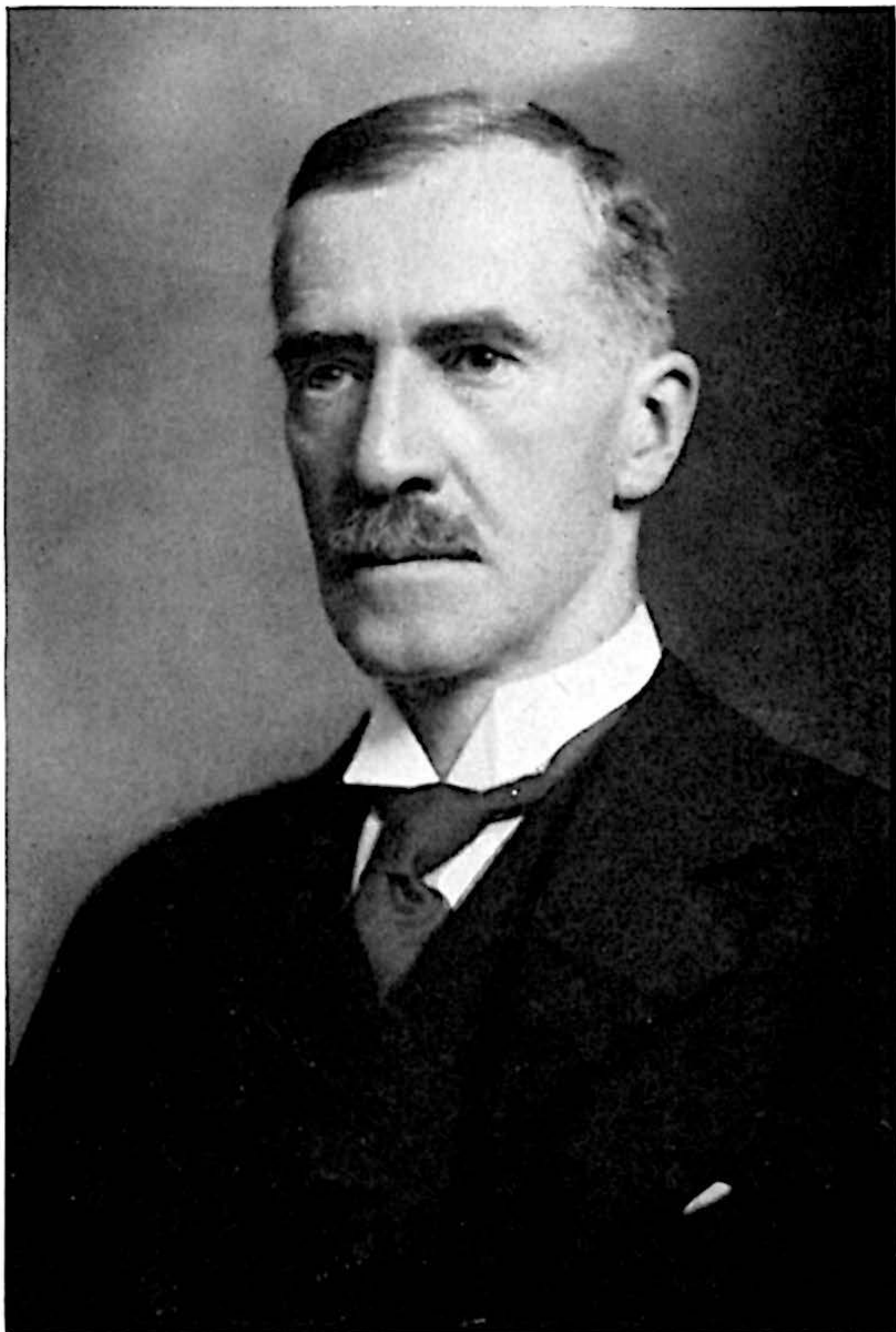
ROBERT CORRY, who died on April 4, 1941, at the age of 75, was the eldest of the five sons of the late John Corry, and a member of a family which has been interested in shipping for nearly a century. His grandfather’s firm were timber merchants in Belfast and first became interested in shipping by the acquisition, for the purposes of their business, of a half share in a schooner of 60 tons. The expansion of their shipping interests resulted, in 1880, in the formation of the Star Line.

Robert Corry entered the London office and was for many years a Director of the Commonwealth and Dominion Line—now known as the Port Line—which maintains a large fleet of steam and motor vessels engaged in the Australian and New Zealand trade, and which is now associated with the Cunard Steamship Company. Corry loved his ships and took a keen interest in everything pertaining to them and to the manning of them. He made a point of visiting every ship belonging to the Company which came into the Port of London, and of going over her with his characteristic thoroughness. He was a member of the Committee of Lloyd’s Register and of the London General Shipowners Society, of which he was Chairman in 1923–24.

¹⁴ The date should be 1862, as shown in Whymper’s volume of newspaper cuttings.—EDITOR.

¹⁵ *A. J.* 32. 220.

¹⁶ *Loc. cit.* p. 150.



Photo, Elliott & Fry.]

ROBERT CORRY.
1866-1941.

His first visit to the Alps was in 1890, when he had a short season in the Dolomites. He was out again in each of the following five summers, when he climbed in the Engadine, Oberland, Zermatt, Chamonix and Courmayeur districts. He was elected to the Club in 1895, and from that time until 1938 he was out almost every season. He served as a member of the Committee in 1922 and was a very regular attendant at the Club Meetings. He had climbed with many well known members of the Club, including J. P. Farrar, Hastings, Brant, Larden, Holmes and Garwood. With the last mentioned, in 1894, he made the first ascent of the Dom and Täschhorn in a single day. When in his prime he made many guideless ascents of first-class peaks.

I do not think that he ever wanted to take part in very severe climbs; his real pleasure was to be amongst the mountains which he loved, and which he could appreciate so well. He was a man of fine physique and of remarkable staying power, as he showed on one of his last climbs—the Gross Greiner—in 1937 with Ling, Unna and Davidson, when, at the age of 71, he was out for 14 hours in bad weather, heavy rain and thunderstorms. As regards British climbing, he was a member of the Scottish Mountaineering Club and attended its Easter Meets until 1919. He also paid several visits to the Lake District, where he did most of the well known climbs.

Corry was a man of strong character and convictions, but of a retiring disposition. He possessed a keen intellect and brought a cautious and analytical mind to bear on any problems in which he was interested.

His home life was singularly happy, for he was always a dear friend and comrade as well as a husband and father. It gave him real pleasure to teach his daughter Ida (Wren) the art of mountaineering, and their finest climb together was undoubtedly the ascent of the South Wall of Marmolata, when he was in his sixty-eighth year. He was very proud of his daughter's climbs in the New Zealand Alps, and particularly of her gallant rescue of her guide after they had made the first ascent of Mt. Goldsmith.¹

He leaves a widow, one son and four daughters, and many friends whom he had attracted to himself by his personality and his kind and generous nature.

ROBERT JEFFREY.

HARRY WINTHROP COURTENAY BOWDOIN

1872-1940

HARRY WINTHROP COURTENAY BOWDOIN, son of James Bowdoin, was born in London on March 29, 1872, and was educated at Haileybury and Trinity College, Cambridge. He took a Third Class in the Mediæval and Modern Languages Tripos in 1893 and graduated as B.A. He then went to the U.S.A., where he was in business (managing

¹ *A.J.* 45. 168.

a coal mine, I think) at St. Paul, Minnesota. A few years later, however, he returned to Europe, to take care of his mother, and lived in Kent. Subsequently he went out to Sicily, where, for many years, he spent a great part of his time at Taormina.

I myself first met him at Cambridge, where his charm and courtesy made an immediate and lasting impression on me. Though I knew him intimately for many years, I never had the pleasure of climbing with him, except on the Galenstock. I once just failed to meet him at Chamonix, for when I unexpectedly arrived there he had gone up to the Charpoua hut for the Dru. He was a very keen climber and, while at Cambridge, he did a good deal with our late member, F. G. S. Clerihew.

Bowdoin was a man of great versatility and ability, and it seems a pity that, for family reasons, he was obliged to sacrifice his career.

Clerihew and I were never quite sure whether Bowdoin considered himself an Englishman or an American, but he had ties and affiliations with both countries. In this country he was connected with the family of Temple of Stowe, and in the U.S.A. with Bowdoin College. He claimed, with some pride (in an inoffensive way), descent from Baudouin de Courtenay who was King of Jerusalem at the time of the Crusades, and his appearance and manner certainly tended to confirm his claim.

I sometimes had the pleasure of welcoming him at my Sicilian home in the hills of Hybla, and I used thoroughly to enjoy his visits. I remember his relating to me his experience of an ascent of Mt. Etna with George Yeld, and his telling me (as we shall all agree) what a delightful companion he found him.

It is now many years since I last saw Bowdoin (the last time must have been in 1912, in Rome), but I shall always remember with pleasure his visits to me and the charm of his conversation, and regret his untimely death—untimely, by A.C. standards. He was little known to A.C. members, as he seldom or never visited the Club, but he was kind enough to propose me in 1904.

J. E. C. EATON.

WILLIAM TRENCH KIRKPATRICK

1858-1941

WILLIAM TRENCH KIRKPATRICK joined the Alpine Club in 1898. His mountaineering seems to have begun after a chance meeting with R. P. Hope in 1895, and except for the war years and two others they climbed together every season until 1922. I think in all but three of these seasons they had no other climbing companion. Before I met them one other climber had joined them for a season, and I was with them in 1901 and 1902.

I first met the pair of them at Arolla in 1900 when they had come almost to the end of their season. Kirkpatrick had only a few days



W. T. KIRKPATRICK.
1858-1941.

[To face p. 158.]

left as he never failed to return to Dublin for the Horse Show, and I do not remember climbing with him at all that year. Hope did, I think, join the party I was with for an expedition or two. They asked me then if I would join them for the next season, and this I was very glad to do as my mountaineering up to then had been mostly with very indifferent guides, and they seemed to me likely to be very congenial companions. The season of 1901 proved this. We had in July very broken weather and disappointment with some of our peaks, but I still look back with great pleasure on that season. 1902 was much better. Kirkpatrick's ideas coincided entirely with my own, a prolonged cross country tour crossing peaks when possible and sleeping as far as we could in huts rather than in hotels. The weather was good and most of our plans came off. We started at La Bérarde and after a week or so in Dauphiné, worked over to the Graians where we had a very fine time, finishing up with the traverse of Mont Blanc from the Dôme hut to Chamonix. I have many vivid recollections of this trip. Perhaps the oddest was on the S. Aiguille d'Arves. We wished to take this mountain on our way from La Grave to St. Michel. At the foot of the *mauvais pas* we saw the red paint marks quite distinctly and agreed to investigate M. Thorant's route. We followed the marks along the little traverse, but after that I do not think we saw more of them after the start upwards. Possibly they had been repainted by someone who got tired of the job. Kirkpatrick, who was of course leading, seemed to us to choose his own route fairly directly upwards. Hope and I had time to watch him as he slowly worked upwards, but there were no jerks or struggles to worry us, only occasionally rather slow progress over steps which from below looked fairly easy. It was a beautiful piece of climbing, and though Hope and I got up all right neither of us could have led up it. The little climb gave me a new view of Kirkpatrick's safe and careful methods. He may or may not have chosen the easiest route—it was impossible to reconnoitre the climb—but we found it pretty difficult. It seemed to lead very close to the top of the peak. At the top a violent thunderstorm suddenly appeared from nowhere. After it passed and we got off the peak we lost time in finding the Col des Aiguilles d'Arves, did not get off the glacier till nearly dark and finally got benighted in the Combe des Aiguilles an hour or so above Valloire. This was the only time I got benighted with this party.

Kirkpatrick's rock climbing, as I saw on this occasion, was perhaps his strongest point. It must have been a natural gift with him, for I believe he never climbed with a first-class guide or with amateurs from whom he could learn anything. He was also an extremely good route finder, and if he could see his peak, preferred always to use his own judgment rather than be guided by maps and Climbers' Guides. From his habit of climbing with a single companion he had become very skilful and safe in crossing snow-covered glacier. On snow and ice slopes and in threading an icefall he was steady and reliable but generally preferred Hope to lead. He was rather slight in build and

did not look extremely robust, but was actually fit for a very long day without undue fatigue. He could if it were really necessary carry a heavy load, but it annoyed him extremely to do so. His objection was quite as much to the futility of expending unnecessary energy as to the discomfort caused. This strongly held opinion led to Hope's ingenious weight-saving contrivances which have benefited other climbers beside themselves.

He was elected to the Committee in 1918. The ALPINE JOURNAL is indebted to him for seven papers: 'A Week at Stein' (*A. J.* 20. 29), 'Three days at the Piantonetto hut' (*A. J.* 21. 455), 'Ten years without guides' (*A. J.* 22. 547), 'A day and a night on the Nesthorn' (*A. J.* 23. 470), 'Mont Aiguille and beyond' (*A. J.* 28. 369), 'Nights out in the Alps' (*A. J.* 29. 312), and 'Stray Memories' (*A. J.* 38. 177), of which the third and fifth named above were read before the Club.

As a companion on a climb I could never have wished for a better man. I cannot sum up his character better than in the words he himself applied to Hope.¹ 'He was a good allround mountaineer, a charming companion, full of resource and with a pretty humour. He leaves behind him a great memory.'

J. H. WIGNER.

FRANK SYDNEY GOGGS

1871-1941

THE death of F. S. Goggs on April 8, 1941, just a few days before his seventieth birthday, has deprived the Club of one of its most active and enthusiastic members. Although he was largely identified with the Scottish Mountaineering Club and acted as Hon. Editor of the *Scottish Mountaineering Club Journal* for many years, his first love was the Alps, and he had had six seasons there before he joined the Scottish Mountaineering Club in 1901.

Goggs was the son of Nathaniel William Goggs of Fakenham, a descendant of a Dutch family of this curious name, who settled in Norfolk in the seventeenth century. His first visit to the Alps was in 1892 with Alfred Walker, afterwards Dean of Shanghai, and now Rector of Staplehurst, Kent. Thereafter for the next four years he had C. W. Nettleton as companion, and together they climbed in the Oberland, Dauphiné, Tarentaise, Mont Blanc districts, Dolomites, Tyrol, Bernina and, in 1896 (a particularly strenuous holiday), in the Pyrenees.

In 1898 Goggs married Nettleton's sister, and later had five good seasons with Mr. and Mrs. Nettleton up to 1906, when he was admitted to the Club with ten seasons to his credit.

At this time Goggs was very active in the Scottish Club, first as

¹ *A. J.* 42. 306.

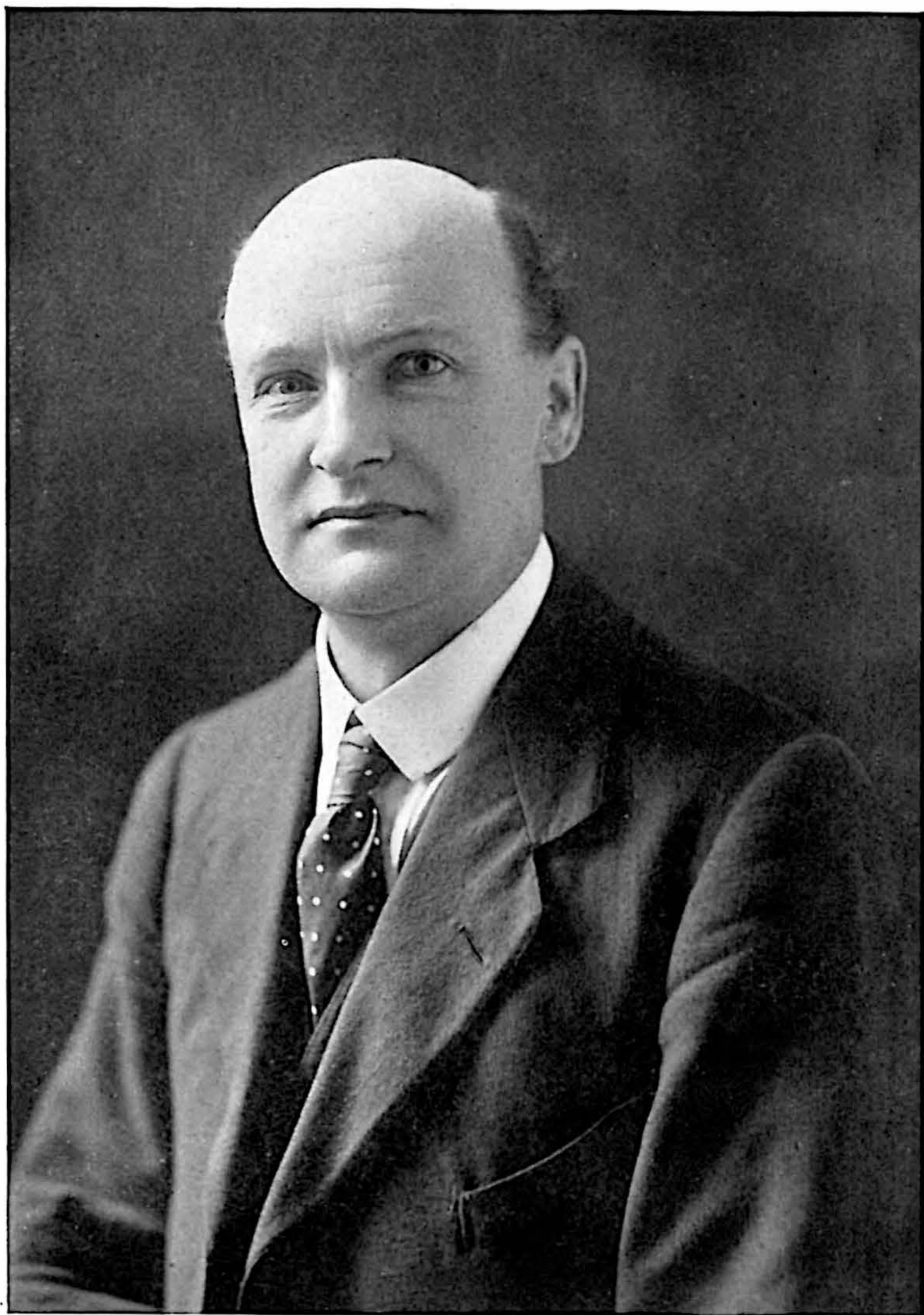


Photo by courtesy of the Editor, 'Scottish Mountaineering Club Journal.'

F. S. GOGGS.

1871-1941.

Librarian and Custodian of Slides, and later in 1910 as Editor of the *Journal*. He found time, however, to visit the Alps in 1910 and 1913, but the outbreak of war and his removal from Edinburgh to London in 1915 completely upset both his Alpine and Scottish activities.

In 1921 he returned to the Alps and introduced his son to the mountains, but thereafter he seems only to have paid two visits—in 1925 with a Scottish Mountaineering Club party, and in 1927 with W. N. Ling.

He was President of the Scottish Mountaineering Club in 1926–28, and brought to that high office the same genial presence and warm interest in his fellow members which had made him so well known and popular in that Club.

As a climber Goggs was an excellent 'second' man, always cheerful, never rattled, full of energy and with an apparently inexhaustible reserve of strength. In his later years, although not seen so often on the mountains, he was a regular attendant at the meetings of the Club and at the Annual Dinners.

In his business life Goggs was an Actuary, and during forty-five years spent in his profession he held many responsible positions and contributed much to Insurance technical literature.

H. MACROBERT.

WHITFIELD GLANVILLE JOHNS

1877–1941

As the sole remaining member of the 1913 expedition to the Caucasus it falls to my lot to pay a tribute to the memory of Johns, who was also of the party.

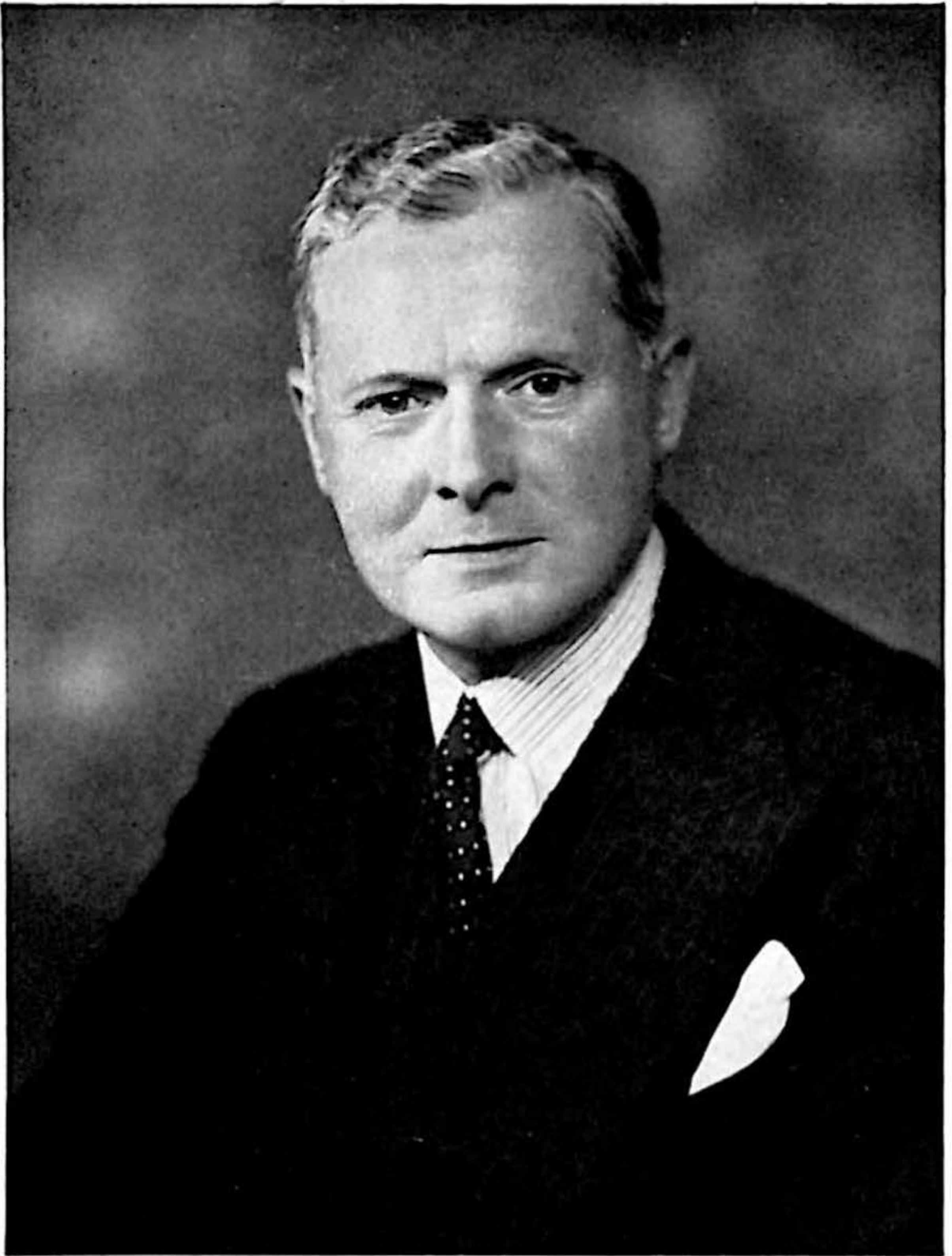
He started climbing in 1905 with Mont Blanc and the Herbetet. Later, at Arolla, he climbed the Dent Blanche, Dent Perroc, Aiguille de la Tsa by the face, Aiguilles Rouges, Les Bouquetins, Mont Collon, Pigne d'Arolla and L'Evêque. At Saas he climbed the Nadelhorn and Südlenzspitze, Portjengrat and Dom. He also climbed in the Engelhörner, and at Grindelwald, where he did Wetterhorn and Finsteraarhorn. Ried, with the Bietschhorn, was another favourite resort.

In 1913 he joined the Caucasus expedition and made the first ascents of Tur Choch, 13,500 ft., Ullar Choch, 14,170 ft., an unnamed peak, 13,800 ft., Mamison Choch, 13,850 ft., Tschantschachi Choch, 14,500 ft., Nuamquam, 14,100 ft., as well as Saramag Tau, 13,800 ft.¹

His unfailing good humour and imperturbability, as well as his skill and soundness as a mountaineer contributed largely to the success and pleasure of the expedition.

He was not able to stay the full time, and when he left his comradeship and help were much missed. He was a delightful companion on a mountain.

¹ The heights here given are aneroid readings, as recorded in *A. J.* 28. 86 sqq.



W. G. JOHNS.
1877-1941.

He was elected to the Club in 1909, and served on the Committee in 1918.

When the war broke out in 1914 he enlisted as a private, but quickly gained a commission and served continuously in France till February 1919, finishing up in command of his battalion. He was four times mentioned in Dispatches, and in 1918 was awarded the D.S.O. with special mention for most gallant conduct, which shows the quality of the man. He entered Lloyds Bank as a junior, and by industry and force of character raised himself to the position of a general manager, a service of 48 years. His kindness of disposition caused him to take great interest in the welfare of the Bank employees and their sporting activities, and he was Chairman of the Bankers' Beneficent Society and of the Bank Clerks' Orphanage, and Hon. Treasurer of the Bankers' Health Insurance Society.

In addition to this, he was for seven years up to the time of his death Chairman of the West London Hospital. His death leaves a sad blank in his large circle of friends, and his many services to his fellow men in every sphere will not be soon forgotten.

W. N. LING.

ALFRED JOSEPH CLARK

1885-1941

IN the unexpected death of ALFRED JOSEPH CLARK at the early age of 56 years scientific medicine in general and British pharmacology in particular has, as stated by the President of the Royal Society, suffered a new and heavy bereavement. Of Quaker stock, he was born at Glastonbury in 1885, his father being Francis Joseph Clark, the head of a long established manufacturing firm. He was educated at Bootham School, York, and King's College, Cambridge, where he was a scholar and took Honours in both parts of the Natural Sciences Tripos. He then entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital as a scholar, graduated in medicine in 1910, and held the posts of house surgeon at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, and house physician at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Having whilst at Cambridge worked under the influence of Professor Dixon at experimental pharmacology, he became lecturer in pharmacology at Guy's Hospital. In 1914 he took his Cambridge M.D. After the last war broke out he entered the R.A.M.C. with a temporary commission, and was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry and devotion to duty. Following the war he was elected to the Chair of Pharmacology at Cape Town University with its young medical school, but before long left South Africa when appointed to the important professorship in the same subject at the University of London. After several very congenial and successful years of teaching and research there he was appointed in 1926 to the Chair of Materia Medica at Edinburgh University. He was elected F.R.C.P., London, in 1921, and F.R.S. in 1931. He wrote four books



Photo. Drummond Young, Edinburgh.]

A. J. CLARK.

1885-1941.

and many papers on medical and physiological subjects. He was Vice-President of the section of therapeutics and pharmacology at the centenary meeting of the British Medical Association in 1932, and President of the section of pharmacology, therapeutics and anæsthetics at the 1938 meeting in Plymouth. He also served in the present war, and was in the withdrawal from Dunkirk. He married Beatrice Powell, daughter of the late Dr. Hazell of Cape Town, and leaves two sons and two daughters.

It would be out of place to give here more than the barest outline of Clark from the professional side, but in order to make clear what kind of man he was I would refer briefly to some most illuminating tributes to him by two acknowledged leaders of scientific medicine. Sir Henry Dale, President of the Royal Society, alludes to 'his wide circle of friends, who knew the stimulating quality of his mind and his fine staunch character,' and adds, 'we shall sadly miss one of the brightest and most enterprising spirits from British pharmacology, and a gallant comrade.' The same outstanding authority points out how Clark's natural tendency appeared to be in fundamental physiological and pharmacological work, but that a more practical side of his work was, in his own words, to bridge the gap between pharmacology and therapeutics (therapeutics here meaning the methods of treatment in actual or near prospect of use); and that this side of his activities must have made him a specially stimulating teacher. Sir Edward Mellanby, F.R.S., Secretary of the Medical Research Council, echoes the eulogies of Dale. He emphasises the fact that Clark after having been a member of the Council for four years (1934-1938) after an interval of one year was re-elected to membership, which was 'a measure of the Council's appreciation of his wide knowledge of medical science, his wisdom, his reasonableness, and his willingness and ability to help in this important public work.' The honour of re-election belongs only to a small group of men, including two Past Presidents of the Royal Society, Sir F. G. Hopkins and Sir C. S. Sherrington. It has been pointed out that Clark, besides his training in experimental medical science, extended his knowledge and interest to the science of disease by his experience as a medical student and house physician, and that the result of this was his intense appreciation of the need to combine the work of the laboratory with clinical work in the wards. Another friend speaks in most convincing words not only in regard to Clark's recognised abilities, and particularly his breadth of outlook, but also as to his fine qualities, more especially his kindness, through and through honesty and true modesty; how he was approachable, eager to learn as well as to teach, and radiated love of his subject. It is unfortunately by no means the rule that a man, eminent in research, is necessarily an efficient teacher. I think it highly probable, however, from written information and personal knowledge, that Clark was both. There is no doubt that his wide experience and broad outlook must have formed a sound foundation for successful teaching in his subject, assuming some natural ability on this side of his work. Dale in his

appreciation speaks of Clark's effective use of arithmetic for the purposes of a freakish humour and adduces the following instance of this. Hahnemann, the homeopath, recommended the dilution of a drug for medication which Clark stated 'works out at a content of one molecule of drug in a sphere with a circumference equal to the orbit of Neptune.' Illustrations of this kind would certainly add enormously to the impressiveness of a lecture.¹

I first got to know A. J. Clark in 1906, whilst he was still a student, at one of A. W. Andrews' cheery meetings of friends who foregathered for climbing on his beloved Cornish cliffs. From that time until the outbreak of the first great war we met on Easter occasions at Pen y Pass for mountain walks and climbs. I think all the climbs in which he and I took part in companionship were simple ones. A day which I clearly recall was one of the easy climbs on Tryfan which we accomplished together. I believe this was one of his earliest if not his very first climb on the Welsh hills. Having reached (I forget details) the slopes above the Devil's Kitchen Clark wanted to cross by the most direct way to the road leading up to the Llanberis Pass; but night intervened, and sufficient local knowledge being wanting we had to descend in the dark to Ogwen Lake Cottage, where we arrived late at night, much cheered by Geoffrey Young, who had most kindly driven over from Pen y Pass, whither we were rapidly conveyed, 'fed up' by our night walk but, in the words of one of Maurois' characters, 'damned hungry.' Clark impressed me as a sound and level headed climber: the most essential qualities, I would say, for a mountaineer. He was a charming and most interesting companion, and although we never had the opportunity of participating together in a big Alpine climb I feel certain he must have been an ideal comrade on any expedition. He was powerful and rather heavily built, and perhaps this would have prevented him attaining the highest standards as a rock climber. I think he once told me that he preferred the scenery of the British hills to the snow and ice of the Alps. Circumstances unfortunately prevented our ever meeting again after the period of the last war.

He was elected to the Club in 1923. His principal mountaineering expeditions outside Great Britain seem to have been comprised between 1921 and 1935. They include Mont Pelvoux, Adamello, Presanella, several of the highest peaks in the Brenta group; in Tyrol, highest peak of Drei Zinnen, Elferkofl, Dreischusterspitze (guideless), Zwölferkofl, Gross Glockner; the simpler ascents in the Maderanertal; Bietschhorn (ascent by N. arête, descent by W. arête, dangerous and difficult owing to thunderstorm, Ried reached at 10.30 P.M.); Fletschhorn, Laquinhorn and Weissmies (ascent by N. arête); in 1935, Aiguilles Dorées, Grand Combin by W. arête,

¹ One is reminded by Clark's career of the several very distinguished workers in biological science who were associated a few generations back with the rapid rise to fame of the Cambridge medical school. One of these was the brilliant young embryologist Francis M. Balfour, also an enthusiastic mountaineer, who met his death on the Aiguille Blanche de Péteret (*A. J.* 11. 90, 101).

Col de Seilon, Dent Blanche, Matterhorn (fresh snow). Stephen Morland was with him for the Tyrolese climbs and those on the Saas peaks, Bryan Donkin throughout the 1935 season and on the Maderanertal peaks, whilst both these climbers accompanied him on the Bietschhorn. Many of the climbs in which Bryan Donkin participated were guideless. In Norway, climbs in the Horungtinder, Store Skagastölstind. He also climbed in the Cape Province with Mrs. Clark in 1919 and 1933. Their activities there were manifested on Table Mountain, round about Tulbagh and Buffel's Hoek; and later in the Cedarbergen, the Cold Bokkeveld and in the neighbourhood of Ceres. He climbed a great deal in the English Lake District, and did a considerable amount of walking and climbing during the past 15 years in Scotland. I think what strikes one especially in his mountaineering record is the wide area of his activities. He was in fact far more the 'eccentrist' than the 'centrist.' And it seems to me that his professional breadth of outlook found a parallel in his point of view in regard to our sport. I cannot find words to express adequately my appreciation of Mrs. Clark's very kind help in furnishing valuable records, particularly in view of the fact that these were given from a bed of sickness; and it is also a pleasure to give my most cordial thanks to Bryan Donkin and Stephen Morland, who have told me of the climbs in which they participated with Clark. Donkin speaks of him as 'a good and level headed climber who loved the mountains as much or more than the actual climbing of them, and with whom it was both a pleasure and a privilege to climb.' Morland tells me that in his university days, when the going was particularly heavy, he excelled in cross country running. He refers to Clark's immense stamina, and that he always climbed with a proper sense of responsibility. A. J.'s death is a tragic loss, not only to science but also to his many and very real friends.

OLIVER K. WILLIAMSON.

RICHARD ARTHUR FANSHAWE

1906-1941

R. A. FANSHAWE was killed in Kensington on the night of May 10/11, while on duty as an Air Raid Warden.

He became very keen on mountaineering soon after going to Oxford as an undergraduate in 1925 and from then he hardly missed a season in the Alps until the outbreak of war. During that time he climbed a great number of peaks around many Alpine centres, but particularly amongst the Oberland, Valais and Mont Blanc groups. Some of these expeditions were made guideless under his leadership. Scarcely less keen was he on the hills and crags of this country and week-ends at Wasdale Head and Pen y Pass were amongst his favourite escapes. In fact he had only just returned from some climbing at Wasdale a few weeks before his death.



R. A. FANSHAWE.
1906-1941.

There have been many definitions of a gentleman. Few of these satisfy and one has to fall back on examples. There would be many, I think, who would agree that few people embodied the essential qualifications of such a title in its widest sense more than Dick Fanshawe. Added to an almost formidable conscientiousness and some considerable courage both moral and physical, shown in his climbing and equally, I am told, when at work as an Air Raid Warden, this quality must have made him a very positive influence for good wherever he had contacts, whether as a mountaineer or as a chartered accountant.

His skill as a climber might be exemplified by his lead up an ice gully on the Aiguilles Dorées, probably never climbed before and involving four hours' continuous cutting, or his lead of a party of five up the New West Climb on Pillar Rock when holds were coated with ice, which he chipped out with a pointed stone.

When our Club meetings can resume their pre-war frequency and attendance, there will be those who grieve at the empty chair he leaves somewhere near the back of the room, for he was never one to push his way to the front. No less will he be missed by the Wasdale Easter gathering at Rowhead, fathered by the late A. E. Barker, at which he was one of the most regular and active attendants. Those who, like myself, have been lucky enough to be on the rope with him in the Alps and who largely owe him what initiation they may have in the right way, have prematurely lost a true friend and a companion who blended with, imbibed and enriched the spirit of the hills.

His greatest attachment was undoubtedly to his mother, who died only a short time previously, and it is perhaps fitting, if he had to pass on so soon, that they should go within a few months of one another.

Our sympathy goes to his sister, in whose loss many of us will take a share.

ANTHONY MEDLYCOTT.

The following tributes have been received from the Chief Warden and the Post Warden in Kensington :

'He was one of the bravest men I have ever met, and nothing seemed to cause him any sort of fear. Indeed, he met his death while performing duties which he need not have done, and it was only his keenness and fearlessness which led to his fall. I hope you will believe me when I say that his death has been a very great loss to the Wardens' Service.'

'It is a privilege to pay a tribute to a colleague as brave as R. A. Fanshawe. But it is difficult to do it adequately in terms that would not offend him, for his marked modesty and shyness were among his outstanding characteristics. They were hard to reconcile with his reckless daring in the face of danger. But they were simply manifestations of a selflessness that permitted no thought to be given to his own safety when the occasion called for it.'

' He was not only brave, he was cool, determined and resourceful when action was needed, as I have seen on more than one occasion that called for all these qualities. Nothing daunted or confused him. He dashed at a fire or rushed in search of an incident, after a bomb had fallen, with incredible speed.

' Fanshawe had served with this Post since before the beginning of the war, and was Senior Warden until he moved to another area only a few days before his death. He was not on duty when the raid started, but he rushed out to a fire in an adjoining area and was killed instantly by a heavy bomb which destroyed the burning building. I know he died as I have seen him on many occasions—putting every ounce of his strength and skill into his voluntary task.

' He is a great loss to our work. He has made that greatest of all contributions to the cause of freedom and decency. I know his example of high heroism and devotion will not be wasted. And for himself—and I like to think of that side to which he paid no regard—he has reached the heights towards which we all climb.'

ALPINE NOTES

THE ALPINE CLUB OBITUARY :	Year of Election.
Pilkington, L.	1878
Harrison, H. E. B.	1890
Worthington, A. H.	1894
Williamson, O. K.	1895
Goggs, F. S.	1906
Macartney, H. J.	1911
Clark, Professor A. J.	1923
Fanshawe, R. A.	1929
Sussdorf, Louis, jun.	1934

MEMBERS SERVING WITH HIS MAJESTY'S ARMED FORCES.—It is requested that all members now engaged in full-time service will kindly forward the necessary information to the Assistant Secretary.

ALPINE CLUB MEET IN LANGDALE.—What is believed to be the first official meet of the Alpine Club took place in Langdale from September 25 to 30, 1941, when a number of members assembled at the Dungeon Ghyll Hotel. Those A.C. members present for part or the whole of the time were:—G. Winthrop Young (President), G. Anderson, Bryan Donkin, John Donkin, G. A. Dummett, A. F. de Fonblanque, J. W. Healy, Peter Lloyd, G. Graham Macphee, N. E. Odell, G. R. Speaker, Eustace Thomas.

The weather was warm with occasional rain, but in spite of this the following climbs were done :