IN MEMORIAM

THE ALPINE CLUB OBITUARY:	*Year of Election*
Rubenson, C. W. (*Hon. Member* 1955)	1908
Bartrum, G. L.	1910
Yeames, J. L.	1922
Rundall, J. W.	1928
Smith, D. A.	1931
Cooke, H. E.	1933
Mengel, E. C.	1933
Parry, C. W.	1934
Guisan, General Henri (*Hon. Member*)	1948
Gugliermina, G.F. (*Hon. Member*)	1953
Francis, G. H.	1955

GEOFFREY LAIDLAW BARTRUM

1881–1960

BY the death of Geoffrey Bartrum the Club has lost one of its oldest and most devoted members, who had almost completed fifty years of membership. He was elected in November 1910, his proposer being Geoffrey Young and his seconder H. V. Reade. His first Alpine season was in 1908, in Arolla and Zermatt and included a traverse of the Aiguilles Rouges, the Pigne by the North face, the Matterhorn, Dent Blanche and others. In 1909 he was at Chamonix, and disposed of a number of aiguilles; in 1910 he was back in Zermatt. Details of later climbs are lacking, but prior to his visit to the Alps he had climbed a great deal in this country

He was a member of the Abrahams' party in Skye about 1904 and soon after that became a regular member of Geoffrey Young's Pen-y-Pass parties, where he was very popular and was in great demand in the evenings with his fine natural singing voice. In the Alps he climbed mainly with Joseph Knubel and one companion, but on occasion the size of the party used to expand greatly, especially when Geoffrey Young and other friends joined it. He did not do much serious climbing abroad after the First World War, but maintained his interest in mountaineering to the full, keeping in touch through the Alpine Club and the Climbers' Club with all that was going on. He was particularly happy in his association with the younger men and got on well with everyone.

He was most hospitable and entertained an almost endless succession of friends at his home in Guildford. No trouble seemed too much for

him or his wife and I do not think that anyone staying in that house ever felt for a moment that they were not wholly welcome or that they were giving any one undue trouble.

He served on the Club Committee from 1939 to 1941 and became Vice-President in 1944, when Leo Amery was President. He was a great help at that time, in dealing with some rather controversial measures, with his friendly and persuasive manner. He was regular in attending the Club meetings up till the end and until a year or two ago often went to gatherings of climbers in North Wales. When President of the Climbers' Club, he was largely responsible for the successful inauguration of Ynnys Ettws and in persuading R. W. Lloyd to back the project so handsomely.

His was a most lovable and generous nature and he will be greatly missed by his many friends.

L. G. SHADBOLT.

HERBERT EDWARD COOKE

1866–1960

WHEN he was a young boy, Herbert Cooke's imagination was fired by reading 'Scrambles amongst the Alps' as it appeared in *The Boys' Own Paper*, but though his heart was set on Alpine climbing it was many years before he was able to visit Switzerland.

As agent for the Menabilly estate in Cornwall, and later as Land Agent for the County of Surrey, with a young family, he had little time or money for Swiss holidays. In 1919 he became Agent and General Manager for the Whiteley Homes Trust, a post from which he retired in 1937, having seen the Whiteley Village grow to maturity.

In 1925 he paid his first visit to the Alps, going to Engelberg and Zermatt; in the following year he went to Chamonix, where he formed the habit of going off about 5 a.m. on long walks which often lasted till seven in the evening. Here he made his first effort on the snow at the age of 60, and achieved the ascent of Mont Blanc. Other visits to Switzerland followed, with ascents of the Wetterhorn and of the Dent du Midi, and at the age of 66 he climbed the Matterhorn by the Swiss ridge, returning by the same route. His last climb was on the Zinal Rothorn at the age of 69, but mountain sickness compelled him to give up at the saddle.

Cooke joined the Alpine Club in 1933, having been proposed and seconded by Sir George Barnes and Sir William Gillett respectively: no doubt his keenness and his age helped to secure his admission. He regularly attended lectures at the Club, and was employed as auditor, in

which capacity he kept a strict eye on accounts in the difficult war years (1942–44). Dr. Longstaff, for whom he had the greatest respect, invited him to join the Committee in 1948.

He had many interests: he played the organ and trumpet, and had a passion for books, and was a devoted churchman. His love of the Alps never left him, and in his last years he looked with especial affection at his pictures of Zermatt and the Matterhorn.

C.B.

EDWARD ALOYSIUS DE TRAFFORD

1892–1960

THE late Captain de Trafford was born on January 13, 1892 and died on January 7 last. He was elected to the Alpine Club in 1931. It is unfortunate that very little seems to be known of him, even those who supported his candidature having the barest recollections of him. He would appear to have lived abroad a great deal and it is not known if he ever attended a function at the Club.

His qualifying list of climbs on joining the A.C. shows a long list of ascents in 1926 and 1927 in the Dolomites; in 1929 he was among the Chamonix aiguilles and in 1930, in addition to two winter ascents in January from Zermatt, he had a good season, in early June, in the Oberland. In January 1931 he was again climbing from Zermatt and from then on there is a blank.

During the first war he served with the 3rd Battalion of the South Staffordshire Regt. and won the M.C.

T. S. BLAKENEY.

GODFREY HERBERT FRANCIS

1927–1960

G. H. FRANCIS was killed by a rock-fall during a thunderstorm on the Pillar Rock in the English Lake District on Whit Sunday, June 5, 1960. He was descending the easy Slab and Notch route when lightning struck the Rock itself, dislodging a cascade of boulders on top of him. His fall was checked by the rope, but he had already sustained head injuries from the falling stones and died immediately. His death is particularly tragic in that he leaves a widow and two young children, to whom the Club extends deepest sympathy.

He was elected to the Alpine Club in 1955, and was serving on the Committee at the time of his death. He had in recent years been Honorary Secretary of the Screening Committee of the Mount Everest Foundation. He was a member of the Climbers' Club, of the Alpine Climbing Group and of the Oxford and Cambridge University Mountaineering Clubs. He was an accomplished mountaineer, thoroughly competent both on rock and ice, and a safe, yet enterprising leader, who always gave the impression of having plenty in hand. In 1953 he was provisionally chosen to be a member of an autumn expedition to Everest if the spring expedition were not successful. He was always particularly interested in technique and equipment, and in 1958 published *Mountain Climbing*, which was adopted by the British Mountaineering Council as its official manual.

Francis was born in India, but his parents later returned to live in Inverness, which became his real home. He was at school in England and Australia, and after National Service went up to Oriel College, Oxford, in 1947. There he gained first-class honours in geology, after which he went to Clare College, Cambridge, to work for a Ph.D., which he obtained in 1955 with a study of the metamorphic rocks of Glen Urquhart. In 1953 he entered the Mineralogy Department of the British Museum (Natural History) as a scientific officer. Two years later he was promoted senior scientific officer. He was one of the two men in charge of the Museum's collection of rocks, and to his work on Glen Urquhart he added special study of the nepheline-syenites of Peru and South Greenland, for which he made expeditions to Peru in 1954 and 1959 and to Greenland in 1957. His professional future as a petrologist and geologist was regarded as of high promise.

There is no record of him climbing before he went up to Oxford, but there he soon became one of the leaders of the O.U.M.C., of which he was treasurer in 1949–50. He climbed extensively in Scotland, and also in Wales and the Lake District. He first visited the Alps in 1949, with an Oxford meet, and then and in the following year did a number of standard routes around Champex, Arolla and Zermatt. At the end of the 1950 season he took part in one of the earliest post-war British ascents of the Mer de Glace face of the Grépon. In 1951 he did some more climbs around Chamonix, including the South-west face of the Aiguille Mummery (first British ascent) and the Aiguille Verte, but his best season was in 1952, when his bag included the Hirondelles ridge of the Grandes Jorasses (first British guideless ascent), the South ridge of the Aiguille Noire de Peuterey (first British ascent) and Mont Blanc by the Pillars of Frêney (third ascent and first British, with G. J. Sutton and the guide Lionel Terray). During these years he was at Cambridge, and having been first at Oxford, he was an important link between the climbers of the two universities. He was

prominent in the movement towards more enterprising climbing in the Alps which led to the formation of the Alpine Climbing Group, of which he was an original member.

His trips to Peru in 1954 and 1959 were mainly geological, but in 1954 he climbed an 18,000 ft. virgin peak and afterwards contributed to the *A.J.* a detailed and informative article on the Southern Andes of Peru (*A.J.* 60. 280). In 1959 his party climbed Chichiccapac, though they were anticipated by a few days by Signor Ghiglione. The 1957 expedition to Greenland was also partly scientific, but two peaks were climbed and a third nearly climbed, all involving severe rock-climbing, in the Cape Farewell Area (*Climbers' Club Journal*, 1958, 249).

Francis was a modest man. His quiet voice and gentle, diffident manner made him seem shy; yet he was not shy in holding opinions or in translating them into action. This showed itself in his climbing. In a group he might make little impact, standing quiet (but smiling) on one side; but while others were talking about doing a climb, he would slip away with a companion and resolve doubts by doing it. So in other things, not least in his unfailing kindness, which was a kindness of actions, not words. By his friends he was deeply loved. A few days after his death one of his colleagues at the Museum remarked with unaffected sincerity: 'He was the nicest man we ever had in the Department.' It is a tribute which those who knew him on the mountains, at the university, or in his home, would readily make their own.

A. K. RAWLINSON.

HENRI GUISAN

1874–1960

GENERAL HENRI GUISAN was an Honorary Member of the Alpine Club, to which he was elected in 1948. He was born on October 21, 1874, in Mézières, Canton Vaud, and was educated at the local school and in Lausanne. He also took a course in Agriculture at Hohenheim in the Wurtemburg and as a result he was able to introduce modern methods of farming when he took over his large farm in Chesalles-sur-Oron.

Although a soldier, he never lost his background influence as a farmer, and it gave him a great capacity for mixing with people. This stood him in good stead when he became a leading Army Commander; the too-Prussian outlook in the Swiss Army was reformed by him and he established almost literally innumerable contacts with officers and men and their families.

His prestige, therefore, was immense, when on August 30, 1939, the National Assembly appointed him Commander-in-Chief with the rank

of General; in peace-time, normally, the highest rank in the Swiss Army was Colonel. It fell to his lot to show resistance to German demands upon Switzerland in 1940 and it was a very personal triumph on his part. Sir Gavin de Beer has described the event as follows:

> When Italy came into the war, Pétain's France fell, and Switzerland was entirely surrounded by totalitarian tyranny. General Guisan sensed the necessity for touching the hearts as well as the minds of his countrymen. On that same meadow of Rütli, by the lake of Lucerne, where 649 years previously the three founding fathers of the Swiss Confederation swore their original oath, General Guisan convened the civic and military heads of the Swiss state, and under the colour of Battalion No. 87, the Battalion of Uri, a nice compliment to the cradle of Switzerland, he made them swear again to resist the aggressor to the end. It was a great achievement of psychological warfare to succeed in convincing the German General Staff that it was not worth their while to attack Switzerland.

Dr. L. Seylaz writes of General Guisan as follows:

> Le 7 avril dernier le général Guisan est décédé à Verte Rive près Lausanne, après quel-jours de maladie, à l'âge de 86 ans. Le pays a fait de ses obsèques une manifestation nationale profondément émouvante.
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> Normalement, l'armée suisse n'a pas de général; le grade le plus élevé est celui de colonel. Ce n'est que lorsque les événements appellent une mobilisation de guerre que l'Assemblée fédérale—Conseil national et Conseil des Etats réunis nomment un général, chef superieur de l'armée. Aussi l'homme désigné pour cet honneur et cette responsabilité est-il l'objet d'une considération toute particulière.
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> Par la manière dont il s'est acquitté de la tâche à lui confiée en août 1939, par son attitude et son action au cours de la guerre, durant ces sombres années où la Suisse, minuscule îlot de paix au centre de l'Europe en feu, semblait d'un instant à l'autre menacée d'invasion, Henri Guisan a porté le prestige de ce grade unique à un point encore jamais atteint. Il a réussi ce miracle de faire l'unanimité autour de lui, de gagner la confiance totale, l'estime et le respect non seulement de toute l'armée, mais de toute la nation, sans distinction de race, de langue et de confession.
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> Lorsque, en juin 1940, après l'invasion de la Hollande, de la Belgique, du Danemark et de la Norvège, après l'effondrement de la France, la Suisse pouvait légitimement trembler pour son intégrité, que les coeurs vacillaient, qu'on sentait passer parfois un vent de panique, que certains esprits décontenancés par l'ampleur du désastre,

hésitaient sur la voie à suivre et auraient incliné à dire 'oui' à ce qui leur paraissait être la voix du destin, le général Guisan prit le parti de la fermeté. Le 25 juillet 1940, il réunissait au Rütli, ce berceau de la Confédération suisse, les officiers supérieurs et là, dans une cérémonie émouvante que les assistants n'oublieront jamais, il leur rappela que, chargé de défendre l'indépendance du pays, il comptait sur leur loyalisme, leur dévouement total pour protéger et maintenir cette indépendance et poursuivre la lutte jusqu'au bout, sans céder ni se prêter aux compromis. L'effet de ces paroles fut immense et décisif. Il ranima l'optimisme, raffermit les courages et cristallisa les forces de résistance. Et pour faire comprendre que ce n'étaient pas là de vaines phrases, il exposa le plan que l'écrivain Eugène Rambert avait préconisé jadis dans son ouvrage *Les Alpes suisses*: faire des Alpes 'notre forteresse'. Ce fut la création du fameux *Réduit national*, vaste camp fortifié s'étendant du Léman jusqu 'au Luziensteig, et dont toutes les avenues, toutes les entrées furent solidement verrouillées. Pour rendre l'armée plus apte à le défendre, à lutter jusque sur les sommets et les hauts cols des Alpes, on donna plus d'importance aux brigades alpines, on créa les cours alpins vraies écoles d'alpinisme où des milliers de soldats-citoyens furent initiés à la practique de la haute montagne. La stricte discipline militaire, sans être relâchée, y était beaucoup plus souple; soldats et officiers, sous la conduite de guides compétents, attachés à la même corde, animés du même esprit, y formaient une véritable équipe, et en revenaient enthousiasmés. Sans être lui-même un grand grimpeur—il a naturellement comme tous les Suisses fait des courses en montagne et des ascensions—le général Guisan a donc énormément contribué à la connaissance et au développement de l'alpinisme et a bien mérité du Club alpin. C'est pourquoi, et en hommage de reconnaissance à son patriotisme inébranlable, l'Assemblée des délégués de 1946 à Montreux l'avait acclamé membre d'honneur du Club Alpin Suisse.

RICHARD HENRY ISHERWOOD

R. H. Isherwood died in Manchester on March 10, 1960. He was elected to the Alpine Club in November 1924, after four seasons in the Alps (1921–24). He had, since 1912, climbed often in Wales and the Lake District.

Isherwood was very well known in the Rotary Club of Manchester; he had joined them in 1923 and became one of their most influential members, serving an their Council and becoming President in 1930. He was an Essence Distiller by profession, but was an entirely self-made man; at the age of ten he was selling newspapers in Darwen and 'went

t'mill' at twelve. He and his partner started their business over fifty years ago; by dint of sheer personality, hard work and his innate intellectual abilities, he not only built up a fine business, but became a most widely cultured man. He loved music and art, had a keen and critical appreciation of cricket (he was very proud of his native Lancashire); and took the greatest interest in literature, both old and modern. During the last two or three years he had been learning Greek, so that he might read the originals in their own language.

He was very proud of his membership of the A.C., and it is unfortunate that so few records of his climbing exist. He joined the Rucksack Club in 1912, was on its Committee from 1927–29, and was active with it both before and after the First War, doing quite a lot of climbing on gritstone and elsewhere.

He will be widely missed in his circles in Manchester and to his widow we express our sympathy in her loss. T. S. BLAKENEY.

ERIC CHRISTIAN MENGEL

1879–1960

ERIC MENGEL, who died on June 12, 1960, at the age of 81, was a member of a well-known Danish family. Born and brought up in Copenhagen, he graduated in Engineering at the University there in 1905. His father was the Chief Engineer at the Copenhagen Gas Works.

Eric Mengel came to this country in 1906, and a few years after that became a Director of the Economical Gas Apparatus Construction Ltd. and took British nationality. It was in this capacity that he met Dr. Arthur Graham Glasgow, who was one of the founders of the well-known firm of Humphreys & Glasgow, and he eventually joined this firm. He became a director in 1925 and managing director some ten years later, and he succeeded Dr. Glasgow as Chairman of the company in 1952; he resigned through ill health at the end of 1955.

Eric Mengel joined the Alpine Club in 1933. He climbed mainly in Switzerland and Austria—and also France. He was a regular attendant at all Club meetings, and his last appearance was less than a month before he died. Of a genial and kindly disposition he was a most delightful climbing companion. He was very keen on country walking and would be out in the home counties on most Sundays throughout the year; he was a first-class bridge player and he was very fond of music. He will be sadly missed by his many friends in the Club.

His only son was killed on active service in 1941. We would like to tender to his widow our deepest sympathy in her great loss.

M. N. CLARKE.

CHARLES WYNN PARRY

1901–1960

CHARLES PARRY was one of those unfortunate people whose promising climbing career was cut short by a serious accident. He was hit in 1929 while descending from the Brenva side of Mont Blanc in bad weather, when climbing with Frank Smythe and Sandy Harrison. His life was saved by a difficult mountain rescue operation, but his back was severely injured. He resumed climbing on a modest scale, mostly with guides (although in 1934 he traversed the Matterhorn with Smythe and Macphee, and got caught in a severe storm near the top), but he later developed a psoas abscess. Although he had the best orthopaedic attention in Oxford and London (his father had been a well-loved surgeon in Glasgow) he eventually lost a leg and indeed never fully recovered his health.

Despite a long illness, gradually getting more painful, Charles always remained cheerful. Deprived of his main interests of mountaineering, golf and playing the organ, he found many outlets besides his job as a schoolmaster and undertook social activities in his district of Somerset, particularly in the golf club. With a car adapted for a limbless driver he was able to get about and even attended a Scottish Mountaineering Club dinner.

He joined the A.C. in 1934 and the S.M.C. in 1926 and edited Volume XX of the S.M.C. Journal. His Alpine season of 1928 included the Aiguilles Rouges and Pigne d'Arolla, the Dent Blanche, and the first guideless ascent of the 2,000-ft. rock rib (arête Jenkins) from the Seilon glacier to the top of Mont Blanc de Seilon and, later, the Zmutt Ridge of the Matterhorn, all guideless, and he had other equally good seasons.

On my last visit some three years ago he seemed happy in his necessarily circumscribed niche, and the news of his death comes as a sad shock to his old climbing friends of more than 30 years ago.

G. G. MACPHEE.

HUGH JOHN MOSTYN PRITCHARD

1877–1959

H. MOSTYN PRITCHARD, who died on September 4, 1959, was one of the small band of members who had been a member of the Alpine Club for over 50 years. He was elected on December 16, 1901, his proposer being A. D. Tupper-Carey and his seconder J. Oakley Maund. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, taking his B.A. in 1899, the same year as his first visit to the Alps.

Soon after his election to the A.C. had taken place, he joined the Stock Exchange and he remained a member until 1951. Although colour-blind, he was very fond of drawing and painting; a water-colour of Mont Blanc was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1904 and he for a number of years produced the colour sketch for the Christmas Cards of one or more of his clubs. In 1957 his sketch of Mont Blanc from the Col du Géant was used for the A.C.'s Centenary Christmas Card, he providing the blocks free of charge.

He was a very keen fisherman and a first-rate shot; and he hunted in Leicestershire regularly up to the last War, with the Fernie and Cottesmore Hounds. His mountaineering record is a short one, as his marriage in 1904 put a stop to active climbing, though he continued to visit the Alps in later years.

In 1899 he climbed Mont Blanc, Rimpfischhorn and the Matterhorn; in 1900 he was in the Aiguilles Rouges (Chamonix) and also on the Aiguilles des Charmoz and d'Argentière, before going on via Courmayeur and the Val Tournanche to Zermatt and the Oberland. Joseph Lochmatter was his guide on one occasion. In 1901 he was again climbing round Zermatt, but after that date we have no exact records. He does seem, from his diaries, to have been a man who could not devote himself to one sport only; he had never really intended to go in for climbing, but chance started him off and he found that, physically and aesthetically, it suited him. But he evidently liked just to enjoy Alpine scenery and the milder excitements of mountain walking; it formed part of his general sporting activities, but was not an exclusive preoccupation.

But he never lost his interest in climbing; that was evident from his participation in the Club's celebrations over the climbing of Everest, when he was particularly pleased to meet Hillary, with whom he corresponded occasionally afterwards; and he delighted to find himself one of the small group at the Centenary Dinner in 1957 who had also attended the Jubilee Dinner fifty years before. It was no unusual thing for him to drop in during the morning at the A.C. for a talk, and though knocked over by a taxi a year or two ago and considerably crippled, he refused to become an invalid until the last few months of his life, when he became seriously ill with heart trouble.

To his two daughters, who have helped with particulars about his life, we tender our sympathy in their loss. T. S. BLAKENEY.

DAVID RANDALL PYE

1886–1960

DAVID PYE was born in 1886 and was educated at Tonbridge and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained a 1st Class in the Mechanical Science Tripos and a half-blue for rifle shooting. He then spent a

short period in Mather & Platt's works, and in 1909 he was appointed to the Lecturership in Engineering Science at Oxford, to be followed in 1911 by a Fellowship of New College. During the First World War he served as Experimental Officer with the R.F.C. and R.A.F. and after the war was over he returned to Cambridge as a Fellow of Trinity and Lecturer in Engineering. In 1925 he felt it his duty to accept the offer of the Deputy Directorship of Scientific Research at the Air Ministry and twelve years later he was appointed Director. His work at the Air Ministry was of the highest value to the country: he was appointed C.B. in 1937, and in the same year he was elected to the Royal Society. In 1943 he became Provost of University College, London and there, till his retirement in 1951, he was conspicuously successful in dealing with the immense problems of post-war reorganisation and reconstruction with which he was faced. He was knighted in 1952. In 1926 he married Miss Virginia Kennedy, who survives him with two sons and a daughter. He died in February, 1960, after a long illness.

He left no record, not even the baldest notes, of his ascents, but it appears that he first climbed seriously in 1911 when he stayed at Ogwen, and that in the following year he climbed with a guide from Argentière. From 1912 to 1938 he scarcely missed a season in the Alps, except during the First World War, and he constantly visited North Wales, where he was often a member of Geoffrey Young's Pen-y-Pass parties. He made his last high Alpine expeditions in 1947, but till 1956 he walked every year in Switzerland or Austria.

He usually climbed without guides and he was often leader of the party. After his marriage he was frequently accompanied by his wife, and his capacity for friendship is witnessed by the large number of those who at various times were with him on the rope. Most of his expeditions were in the Pennines, the Oberland and around Mont Blanc, perhaps the most exacting of them being the Fletschhorn–Laquinhorn–Weissmies traverse in fast time with H. E. L. Porter. He was elected to the Alpine Club in 1922, George Mallory being his proposer and Geoffrey Young his seconder, to the Committee in 1927 and to the Vice-Presidency in 1956.

In Britain he usually climbed in North Wales whither he returned again and again, and there he led the first ascents of Faith and Charity on the Idwal slabs. (In *A.J.* Vol. 38 there are reproduced some excellent photographs of him in action on the Garter Traverse on Lliwedd.) He also climbed in the Lakes and in Skye, where he was with Mallory, L. G. Shadbolt and Mrs. Mallory in 1918 and led the first ascent of the severe Crack of Doom after climbing the Cioch Direct.

Pye was a reticent man of gentle and friendly humour, and outwardly imperturbable. His companions will not forget the quiet confidence with which he met a daunting thunderstorm on the West ridge of the

Lauterbrunnen Breithorn. He was always bored by any analysis of the urge to climb, and his friends will remember his impatience with solemn speculations on the inner meaning of Mallory's famous answer when asked why he wanted to climb Everest. He wrote nothing about his own mountaineering, but his memoir of Mallory is a model of its kind. Its last paragraph, which has passed into Alpine literature, reveals his own attitude and that of thousands of others.

But to give some idea of Pye as a man and a mountaineer I can certainly not do better than quote, with Lord Adrian's leave, what he has written about him:

> His physique was not exceptional: he was of medium build, compact and neat in his movements. He climbed deliberately, with no untidy struggles or display of brute force, relying on balance and skill and moving smoothly and seemingly without much effort on the most arduous routes.
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> One could see him sometimes as the engineer instinctively judging thrusts and pressures, or as the craftsman confident in his skill and happy in using it. At the summit of a high mountain in the Alps he would rest in the sunlight with little said but in profound contentment, satisfied with the world. . . .
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> David was fastidious and he had the charm of the man of taste and intelligence who can explain his preferences but feels no need to assert their superiority. He was not unconventional, but there was something aristocratic in his nature, an independence and a set of rules and values which were not to be distorted by the fashions of the moment. In Council he was never arrogant or certain that his decision must be right and many of them were not made without stress. It was in fact the high standards he believed in and his honest awareness of difficulties and other points of view which gave him his authority. It was in part because he seemed to be without the ambition to lead that we trusted his leadership, as the director of scientific organisation, as the head of University College, or as the first on a climb in the Alps.

C. A. ELLIOTT.

JAMES LAMB YEAMES

1873–1960

THE late J. L. Yeames, who died at Helen's Bay, Co. Down, on June 16 last, was elected to the Alpine Club in 1922. The record of his climbing up to then runs from 1908 and shows him to have been particularly attached to the Arolla district. He remained very faithful to Swiss

mountains and only once strayed by visiting Savoy and the Graians; he continued his visits to the mountains for many years, climbing with his wife (sister to a former Member, Robert Workman) and his children.

An Engineer by profession, he was probably but little known to members of the Club, as he mostly lived far from London. After serving an apprenticeship with Harland and Wolff, Belfast, he joined Vickers at Barrow until he went out to the Argentine, where he was occupied in railway construction. He returned to North Ireland to take over the Managership of Workman, Clark & Co. in Belfast, where he was for a number of years, later holding a similar post with William Doxford & Sons, Sunderland.

He was born in Taganrog, in South Russia, where his father was Consul-General. His uncle, William Yeames, R.A., was a well-known painter in his day, and young J. L. Yeames figures in one notable picture at least, for he posed as the small boy being questioned by some stern-looking Round-heads in the painting, now in the Walker Art Gallery in Liverpool, 'And When Did You Last See Your Father ?' There was a time when this famous picture, along with another, 'The Boyhood of Raleigh', found a place in many homes, as well as in school history books. If we have been unable to discover any notable mountaineering feats in Mr. Yeames's life, he has at any rate secured for himself a small permanent niche in Art.

T. S. BLAKENEY.