

OBITUARY

YELIZAVETA VLADIMIROVNA KOZLOVA, the Russian ornithologist, died on 10 February 1975 in Leningrad. Born in 1892, she devoted the whole of her active life to ornithological studies, particularly in Mongolia, in which she travelled extensively in the 1920's with her husband, P. K. Kozlov, the well known explorer of central Asia. Her ornithological knowledge was wide, and she gave important assistance to western ornithologists who wanted information about the birds of the USSR. She was always helpful and willing to search out specimens or obscure references. She wrote and spoke perfect English and was for many years a Corresponding Member of the British Ornithologists' Union. She will be remembered with gratitude for her prompt and meticulous replies to enquiries. Her pleasure at renewing contact with westerners after World War II was evident and moving. Many examples of her generosity can be seen in David Bannerman's *Birds of the British Isles* (Edinburgh, 1953–63), to which she contributed valuable notes on the breeding, biology and distribution in Asia of those migrants to Britain which have their breeding grounds in Siberia or on the tundras of European Russia. Madame Kozlova was closely involved with the preparation of the *Fauna of the USSR [Fauna SSSR]*. In this great work she published important monographs on the Colymbiformes, Procellariiformes, Alcidae and Charadriidae of the USSR. The last of these, published in two volumes in 1961 and 1962, is an exceptionally fine synthesis of data about her beloved wading birds obtained by methods of comparative and functional morphology and by ecological observations.

Terence Armstrong and Brian Roberts

The Very Reverend **GEORGE SEAVER**, who died at Greystones, County Wicklow, Eire, on 25 October 1976 aged 86, will be best remembered by lovers of polar literature as biographer of that great Antarctic doctor, explorer, nature-lover and mystic, Edward Adrian Wilson. Like his hero, Seaver was born in Cheltenham and it was this association with the home of his youth that brought him into contact with Miss Ida Wilson, sister of E. A. Wilson. She in turn introduced him to Wilson's widow, Oriana, who put at Seaver's disposal the diaries, correspondence, drawings and sketches that were to provide the primary source material for three character studies of Captain Scott's second-in-command and close confidant: *Edward Wilson of the Antarctic; naturalist and friend* (1933), *Edward Wilson; nature-lover* (1937), and *The Faith of Edward Wilson* (1948). In his introduction to the first of these volumes Apsley Cherry-Garrard wrote: 'If this book succeeds in showing what kind of man Bill was it will give you courage; and this is what the world has wanted since he died and never so much as now.' The words are as poignantly relevant in our times as they were then. Seaver felt a peculiar spiritual bond with his subject and his sympathetic charting of Wilson's physical and spiritual pilgrimage has without doubt given solace and hope to many thousands of readers. Subsequent studies of Bowers (1938) and Scott (1940) lacked perhaps the empathy of the Wilson trilogy.

Seaver was ordained in 1925; in 1946 he moved to Kilkenny, Eire, and subsequently became Dean of Ossory and Rector of Kilkenny from 1950 to 1957. He was also a Canon of St Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, until he retired from the ministry in 1957. During those years he made further contributions in the field of biography, including studies of Albert Schweitzer and the philosopher Berdyaev, achievements that were to be rewarded with a doctorate of literature from Dublin University. During the years of his retirement Seaver kept in close touch with polar affairs. The publication of Wilson's diaries and watercolours of Antarctic birds in the collection of the Scott Polar Research Institute, which complimented so well his own biographies, were to give him especial pleasure.

H. G. R. King

HENRY WEBB STALLWORTHY died on 26 December 1976 at the age of 81. He was a distinguished member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for 30 years, 20 of them spent in the Yukon and the Arctic. Born on 20 January 1895 in Cirencester, Gloucestershire, he emigrated to Canada in 1913 and joined the Royal North West Mounted Police the following year.

One of the highlights of his career in the north was during the winter of 1931–32. Stallworthy was at that time in charge of the RCMP detachment stationed at Bache on Ellesmere Island; from there he carried out a 2 200 km patrol by dog sled in search of the missing German expedition led by Dr Krüger. He found the first and only trace of the party, a record signed on 24 April 1920, at Peary's Cairn on the north-east of Axel Heiberg Island at a point now known as Cape Stallworthy. During his patrol he encountered severe ice conditions, lost 29 dogs, and was handicapped by a scarcity of game. He nevertheless managed to keep records of environmental observations, including the presence of wild life.

In 1934 Stallworthy joined the Oxford University Ellesmere Land Expedition as technical adviser. The party had intended to winter at Bache but due to adverse ice conditions established a base at Etah, in Greenland. Together with A. W. Moore, Stallworthy carried out a 1 600 km journey from Etah to Grant Land in northern Ellesmere Island. While Stallworthy remained on Lake Hazen fishing for dog food, Moore climbed up the Gillman Glacier through the United States Range to Mount Oxford, mapping a number of new features.

In 1946 Stallworthy retired from the force but he continued to be active in the north, supervising the security of the DEW line, and acting as liaison officer between the Department of Northern Affairs and Federal Electric. The culmination to his career came on 2 August 1973 when he was made an officer of the order of Canada for outstanding service to his country, an honour bestowed on him by the Queen during the royal visit.

Stallworthy belonged to that great Royal Canadian Mounted Police tradition of which he, along with Inspector Joyce, were foremost exponents—masters of dog driving and the Eskimo way of life and travel. They were as self-reliant and expert as any polar explorer has been. His death marks the end of an era of exceptional technical skill, before the days of mechanized Arctic travel.

IGOR' VLADISLAVOVICH MAKSIMOV, the Soviet polar oceanographer and geophysicist, died in January 1977, aged 66. He started his scientific career in 1932 at the Arctic Institute, now the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute [Arkticheskiy i Antarkticheskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut] in Leningrad, where he rose to become deputy director in charge of research. He took part in 14 Arctic expeditions, chiefly oceanographical, and led seven of them. After World War II, during which he was concerned with shipping operations on the Northern Sea Route, he became head of the hydrology department of the S. O. Makarov Higher Marine Engineering College [Vyssheye Inzhenernoye Morskoye Uchilishche imeni S. O. Makarova], a position he held for 30 years. His scientific work included a number of studies of polar wandering and of tidal phenomena of many kinds. A major work in his large output was *Geofizicheskiye sily i vody okeana* [*Geophysical forces and the waters of the ocean*] (Leningrad, 1970), in which he brings together much of his earlier research. He was a doctor of geographical sciences and held the rank of professor. He visited the Antarctic twice, as leader of the marine group of the second (1956–57) and fifth (1959–60) Soviet Antarctic expeditions. In 1956 he visited Cambridge as one of the delegation of two Soviet polar scientists who helped to renew contact with British polar science in general and the Scott Polar Research Institute in particular. He will be remembered by those who met him then as a genial, enthusiastic and deeply committed student of the polar environment.

Terence Armstrong

ERRATA

Polar Record, Vol 18, No 114, September, 1976, p 315, line 27. For (1905–07) read (1907–09).
Polar Record, Vol 18, No 115, January, 1977, p 376. Figure 2 is upside down, and in line 3 of the caption for mega seconds read micro seconds.