

## OBITUARY

BJARNE AAGAARD was born at Sandefjord, Norway, in 1873, and died on 29 September 1956. Aagaard went to sea at the age of fifteen, and visited North and South America before entering a shipping office in Glasgow. By 1892 he had become manager of the firm's branch in Greenock. In 1893 he moved to Hamburg, where, in 1898, he started his own shipping office. In 1900 Aagaard undertook all chartering and clearance of ships which were to carry ten million tons of iron ore from Narvik and Luleå to the Continent and the United Kingdom during the period 1903–13. Meanwhile, he wrote numerous articles on shipping for the Norwegian, English and German press, and attracted attention by his publications on economic subjects. At the request of Norwegian shipping lines, Aagaard established a successful firm in Hong Kong (1904), with branches in Kobe and Yokohama (1905). He travelled widely in the East. He returned to Norway in 1909, but in 1911–12 travelled extensively in South America to study trade and shipping conditions. Aagaard then established a company to exploit mineral springs at Larvik (1914); he was a member of the board of directors of various other companies, and in 1920 became Swedish Consul at Larvik. From 1922 to 1925 he was managing director and chairman of the board of Farris Ltd. and of Angus Railway Control Co. Ltd., London.

In 1925 Aagaard retired, settled down at Stavern in Norway, and devoted himself entirely to letters. He is best known for his work on Antarctic history and whaling, and for his energetic defence, by means of innumerable press articles and direct persuasion of the authorities, of Norwegian interests in that area. In 1926 he began his monumental *Fangst og forskning i Sydishavet* [*Hunting and exploration in the Southern Ocean*]. The Norwegian annexation of Bouvetøya in 1927 was largely due to information and stimulus provided by Aagaard. In the same year he began his sustained agitation for the restriction of whaling in the Antarctic in order to preserve the stock, and for many years he worked hard for the Norwegian annexation of Dronning Maud Land, which finally took place in 1939.

Aagaard published numerous books and articles, including *Den gamle hvalfangst: kapitler av dens historie* (Oslo, Gyndendal, 1933) and "Den gamle hvalfangst: kapitler av dens historie 1767–1886" (*Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser. Meddelelser*, Nr. 61, 1944); "Who discovered Antarctica?" (*Proceedings of the Sixth Pacific Science Congress*, 1939, Vol. 2, 1940); "Antarktis 1502–1944: oppdagelser, naturforhold og suverenitetsforhold" and "Oppdagelser i Sydishavet fra middelalderen til Sydpolens erobring" (*Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser. Meddelelser*, Nr. 60, 1944, and Nr. 62, 1946).

*Fangst og forskning i Sydishavet* remains, however, Aagaard's most important work. The four volumes were published between 1930 and 1950. In all, the volumes contain about 2500 pages. It is a scholarly work, containing a bibliography of about 8000 entries, and is obviously the result of infinite labour. Although it is the ultimate authority to which one turns on many subjects, when all other sources have failed, it stands as a warning against bad arrangement. A confusion of volumes, repetition, overlapping, and a plurality of indexes makes the work one of the most inconvenient that it can be the lot of a historian to handle. Yet all this does not prevent it being an impressive monument to the author's enthusiasm, dedication and energy.

Aagaard left to Kommandør Chr. Christensens Hvalfangstmuseum his Antarctic collection, which included, apart from books and periodicals, some 50,000 chronologically arranged and indexed press cuttings, 600 maps, 3000 photographs and pictures, and many manuscripts and letters.

OVE BALTHASAR BØGGILD, the Danish authority on Greenland mineralogy, was born in 1872 and died on 13 November 1956. He carried out mineralogical investigations on the bottom samples from the Arctic Ocean brought back by the *Ingolf* in 1896. From 1912 to 1942 he was professor of mineralogy at Københavns Universitet. Bøggild first visited Greenland in 1900, when he accompanied Professor N. V. Ussing to the Julianehåb and Frederikshåb areas. A series of treatises on Greenland minerals followed, culminating in 1905 in his "Mineralogia Groenlandica" (*Meddelelser om Grønland*, Bd. 32). A new, greatly enlarged edition of this work appeared in English in 1953 (*Meddelelser om Grønland*, Bd. 143). From 1913 to 1953 Bøggild was a member of Kommissionen for videnskabelige Undersøgelser i Grønland and of the editorial committee of *Meddelelser om Grønland*. In 1952, on his eightieth birthday, a newly discovered mineral from Ivigtut was called after him, "bøggildite".

VICTOR LINDSEY ARBUTHNOT CAMPBELL, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N. (Retd.) was born in 1875 and died in Newfoundland on 19 November 1956. He was First Officer on the *Terra Nova* during the British Antarctic Expedition, 1910–13. He was in command of the Northern Party which left Cape Evans on 25 January 1911 to carry out the exploration of the coast west and south of Cape Adare. The party was to have been brought back by ship to the main base before the winter of 1912 set in, but gales and ice prevented the ship from reaching them. Campbell, with Murray Levick, Priestley, Abbott, Browning and Dickason, spent the seven winter months in a small ice cave on very short rations. On 30 September 1912 they set out on the 200-mile sledge journey to Cape Evans, arriving there on 7 November. He was promoted to the rank of Commander for his part in the expedition. During the 1914–18 war he fought in the Dardanelles. He lived in Newfoundland since 1922.

Frank Debenham writes of him:

"As 'Number One' on the *Terra Nova* Campbell was an instance of that rarity, an officer who could be a martinet on deck and a good companion on his watch below. There you could call him 'The Wicked Mate' to his face, or see him joining in most of the ward-room rags, but on deck you learned to jump to his bidding as if he had a rope's end in his hand. He was naturally somewhat quiet and reserved with a low voice which he could, nevertheless, raise to the most penetrating rasp, audible in a gale of wind from the poop all over the ship's deck. His love of routine and orderliness had a rude surprise when he found himself in command of five others living in the cold and grimy darkness of an ice cave for an Antarctic winter, but we are told that even there every piece of blubber or tag end of greasy rag had its proper place. It must have been martyrdom to a man who put cleanliness on a level with godliness. Ashore he was the most gentle, courteous quiet speaker and even on duty he could be so, until you dropped some tar on his lily white decks, or failed to recognize the correct halliard. His feat of bringing his party through the cold and famine of that wintering was one which deserved more credit than it ever received, being rather overshadowed by the tragic end of Captain Scott and his companions."

GERALD STOKELY DOORLY was born in Trinidad on 4 June 1880, and died in New Zealand on 3 November 1956. He served as third officer on the *Morning* during her two voyages as relief ship to the British National Antarctic (*Discovery*) Expedition, 1901–03. He emigrated to New Zealand in 1905 and remained there until the time of his death.

ROBERT NEAL RUDMOSE-BROWN was born in London in 1879 and died at Sheffield on 27 January 1957. His father was Dr Robert Brown of Campster, who was responsible for the geography section in the collection of Arctic Papers prepared by the

Royal Geographical Society for the Expedition of 1875. Rudmose-Brown was educated at Dulwich College and at Aberdeen University, and later at Montpellier. He was Assistant Professor of Botany at University College, Dundee, from 1900 to 1902. In 1908 he was appointed Lecturer in Geography at Sheffield University and became Professor of Geography there in 1931. He was also Reader in Geography at Manchester from 1920 to 1922. He retired in 1945, when he was made Emeritus Professor.

In the Antarctic, Rudmose-Brown was botanist on the *Scotia* during the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition of 1902–04, which wintered in the South Orkney Islands and discovered Coats Land. On returning home, he became assistant to Dr W. S. Bruce in the Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory in Edinburgh from 1904 to 1905.

In the Arctic, he made his first expedition with Dr W. S. Bruce to Prins Karls Forland and Spitsbergen. He worked as naturalist and surveyor there over a long period of years, in 1914, 1919, 1920, 1922, 1924 and 1925, and on most of these occasions was consultant to the Scottish Spitsbergen Syndicate.

Among other activities Rudmose-Brown reported on the oyster pearl fisheries of Lower Burma to the Indian Government. During the First World War he worked in the Intelligence Department of the Naval Staff in London and was largely responsible for Arctic information. This was followed up when he became a member of the Naval Intelligence Division during the Second World War. He collaborated in the compilation of Spitsbergen information and this and his previous work was recognized by his being made Commander of the Order of St Olav by the Norwegian Government. Further honours which came to him were Vice-President of the International Polar Congress in 1906, and President of the Institute of British Geographers, 1937–38.

He was author of *The voyage of the Scotia* (Edinburgh and London, 1906), *Spitsbergen* (London, 1920), *A naturalist at the Poles: the life, work and voyages of Dr W. S. Bruce* (London, 1923), and *The polar regions: a physical and economic geography of the Arctic and the Antarctic* (London, 1927). He wrote many papers for periodicals and on his death bequeathed the main part of his library to the Scott Polar Research Institute.

Frank Debenham writes of him:

“Besides being familiar to the normal academic and geographical circles, his tall, almost gaunt, figure was well-known to polar men of several generations, when any gathering of them took place. His considerable knowledge of both polar regions was in request over the planning of expeditions. He was a grand companion in the field and a valued counsellor at the committee table, where his direct manner coupled with his eagle eyes and bushy eyebrows kept business on the move—he was much averse to any beating about the bush. As far as knowledge both of polar matters and polar men was concerned he was the natural successor to Dr Hugh Robert Mill. He must have been almost the last survivor of the *Scotia* expedition; and the Antarctic Club, of which he was President in 1932, will miss his commanding figure and modest mien as they know it when, year after year, he rose to the toast of that expedition at the annual dinner.”