

## OBITUARY

EDMUND JOHNSON GARWOOD died in London on 12 June 1949, at the age of 85. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1886. Garwood spent many holidays in the Alps, and their topography and geology became of lasting interest to him. He is best known for his visits with Sir Martin Conway to Spitsbergen, in 1896 and 1897, as a geologist and glaciologist. He climbed Starostinfjellet ("Mt Starashchin") and attempted to reach the summit of Hornsundtind ("Mt Hedgehog"). On his return, he and J. W. Gregory published a widely-known paper entitled "Contributions to the glacial geology of Spitsbergen" in the *Quarterly Journal Geological Society*, Vol. 54, 1898, p. 197-225. Garwood accompanied D. W. Freshfield in the expedition to Kangchenjunga in 1899 and was responsible for the accounts of the geological structure and physical features of Sikkim; the maps of the district which he constructed at this time have been the basis on which all later expeditions have worked. In 1901 he became Yates-Goldsmid Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in London University, a chair he held until his retirement in 1931.

VAINO TANNER, formerly Professor of Geography at Helsinki, died at Hälsingborg in Sweden on 26 April 1948, at the age of 67.

From 1910 to 1912 he served on the International Nordic Reindeer Grazing Commission, and after the 1914-18 war entered the Finnish Foreign Office. In 1918 he was secretary to the Finnish Embassy in Stockholm, and later became Chargé d'Affaires in Constantinople, Athens, and Sofia. He was Minister in Bucharest from 1921 to 1923. But his heart was in natural history, and he returned to the Finnish Geological Survey, becoming Professor of Geography in 1931. He held his Chair until 1944, when he retired and took Swedish citizenship.

Tanner introduced the conception and use of the "epeirogenic spectrum" in his analysis of the post-glacial, isostatic recovery of the Fennoscandian region, and during these field studies was able to compile an authoritative work on the ethnology of the Lapps. He continued similar investigations in Labrador during two expeditions in 1937 and 1939. The results, published first in Helsinki and later as a separate work, entitled *Outlines of the geography, life, and customs of Newfoundland-Labrador* (Cambridge, 1947), have given a very fine example of the true geographer's approach, covering all branches of history, natural history, anthropology and sociology.

T. T. P.

Canon JOHN HUDSPITH TURNER was born in Felixstowe on 14 July 1905 and died in Winnipeg on 9 December 1947. After working as a chemist in Ipswich, he became associated with the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society in 1926 and in 1929 went to the Canadian Arctic as a missionary to the Eskimo. He established a mission at Pond Inlet, Baffin Island, in a "parish" which covered many thousands of square miles in north Baffin Island, Melville Peninsula, Somerset Island and Boothia Peninsula. For more than 9 years he lived alone as the sole Protestant missionary in the district, and his sledge journeys earned him an unsurpassed reputation as an arctic traveller. He adopted Eskimo methods of travelling and drove his own team of dogs, which he bred and trained himself, and he spent much time hunting to provide the dog food required for his journeys. His work frequently led him through totally unexplored country, and he accepted without hesitation such hazards as crossing the moving ice of Prince Regent Inlet between Baffin and Somerset Islands.

His skill and his perseverance enabled him to cover distances which dwarfed the efforts of many explorers, though to him travelling was a means and not an end. In September 1947 he was accidentally shot in the head when returning to his mission in Moffet Inlet from a hunting trip. A difficult and dangerous combined army and air force operation led to his successful evacuation by air to Winnipeg, where he died in hospital two months later.

G. W. R.