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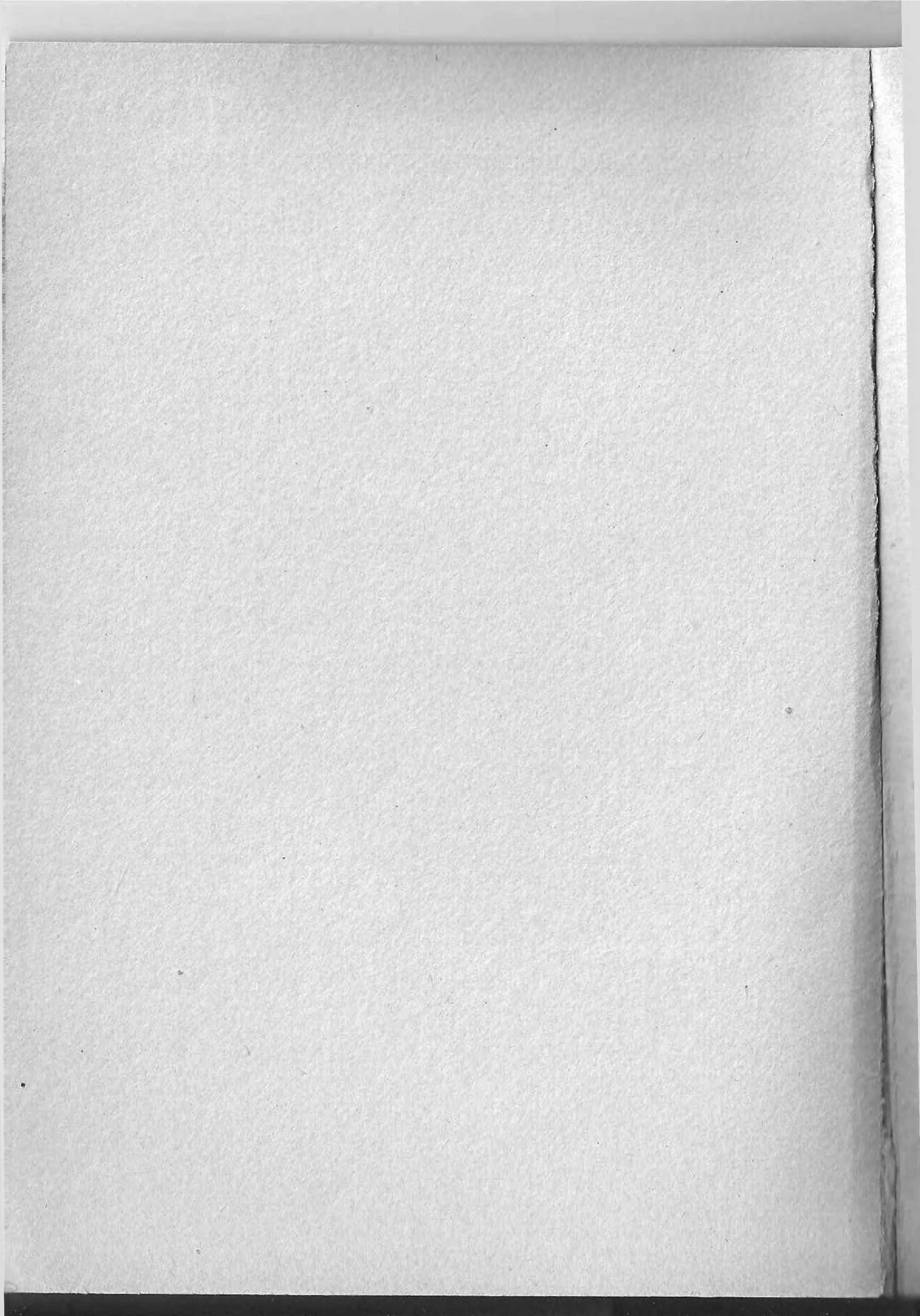
**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORY
OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

**INTERNATIONALE KOMMISSION FÜR GESCHICHTE
DER GEOLOGISCHEN WISSENSCHAFTEN**



**NEWSLETTER 16
INFORMATIONSBRIEF 16**

ROSTOCK (DDR) 1982



INTERNATIONAL UNION OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF
SCIENCES

INTERNATIONALE UNION FÜR GEOLOGISCHE WISSENSCHAFTEN
INTERNATIONALE UNION FÜR GESCHICHTE UND PHILOSOPHIE DER
WISSENSCHAFTEN

International Commission
on the History of Geological
Sciences (INHIGEO)

Internationale Kommission für
Geschichte der Geologischen
Wissenschaften (INHIGEO)

Newsletter No 16
Informationsbrief Nr. 16

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Dear colleagues,

Thanks to the active assistance of many colleagues from several countries we have been able to provide an increasing amount of information in our INHIGEO Newsletters, thus making them more and more attractive to a growing number of people. We should like to thank all those who have supported our work in the form of reports, annotations, information or simply proposals.

As a result, the size of the Newsletter has also increased continuously. The GDR Academy of Sciences has made available considerable resources each year to cover the rising expenses for printing and mailing the Newsletter.

According to tradition, the Newsletter has been published in two languages so far: the first 10 issues in English and Russian, issues 11 - 15 in English and German. In order to retain the Newsletter as an effective means of communication between all those interested in the history of geological sciences, at the same time considering the increasing amount of information and the rising cost of production, the Newsletter will be published in English only from now on, starting with issue 16. This will make it possible to save considerable funds without impairing the purpose of the Newsletter. We hope that our readers who have preferred German so far will show understanding for this change.

We should be very grateful to you if you continued to support our work with the Newsletter by sending short reports, information, comments and proposals.

Martin Guntau

Liebe Kollegen,

durch die aktive Mitarbeit zahlreicher Kollegen aus verschiedenen Ländern sind die Newsletter der INHIGEO-Kommission reicher an Informationen geworden und finden in immer weiteren Kreisen Aufmerksamkeit. Ausdrücklich soll allen Kollegen gedankt werden, die durch eigene Beiträge, Annotationen, Informationen oder auch nur einfache Vorschläge die Gestaltung der Newsletter so wirksam unterstützt haben.

Auch der Umfang der Newsletter ist angewachsen, und die Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR hat jährlich dankenswerterweise erhebliche Mittel zur Verfügung gestellt, um die gewachsenen Kosten für den Druck und den Versand zu decken.

Traditionsgemäß erschien der Newsletter bisher zweisprachig; die ersten 10 Hefte in englischer und russischer, die Hefte 11 bis 15 in englischer und deutscher Sprache. In Anbetracht des wachsenden Umfangs an Informationen ist der Preis für die Herstellung des Newsletters stark angestiegen. Um in dieser Situation seine Wirksamkeit als Mittel der Kommunikation zwischen den Interessenten an der Geschichte der geologischen Wissenschaften in vielen Ländern der Erde zu erhalten, wird der Newsletter ab No 16 nur noch in englischer Sprache erscheinen. Dadurch werden erhebliche materielle Mittel eingespart, ohne den eigentlichen Zweck des Newsletters zu beeinträchtigen. Wir bitten unsere Leser, die bisher die deutsche Sprache bevorzugten, für diese Änderung um Verständnis.

Sehr dankbar wären wir Ihnen, wenn Sie die Gestaltung des Newsletters auch weiterhin durch Kurzbeiträge, Informationen, Hinweise und Vorschläge unterstützen wollten.

Martin Guntau

R E P O R T
on the Xth Symposium of INHIGEO Budapest, Hungary
16-23 August 1982

The INHIGEO Board brought up the idea of choosing the "Development of Geological Mapping in Connection with Progress in Geological Thinking" as the topic of the Xth Symposium (1982) as early as September 1978 (at the brilliant VIIIth Symposium, Münster-Bonn, FRG). Hungary was honoured by the offer to organize the meeting in Budapest. From the Hungarian side, the invitation was officially forwarded at the IXth Symposium of INHIGEO, July 1980, in Paris (associated to the 26th International Geological Congress).

The local organizing institutions were the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Hungarian Geological Society, the Central Office of Geology, the Hungarian Geological Institute and the L. Eötvös University, Budapest. The INHIGEO Board was most helpful during the preparatory stage and even succeeded in procuring very considerable financial support from IUHPS.

The First Circular (January 1981) was answered by 118 people from 17 countries of 4 continents. A total of 71 contributions had been announced. No application was rejected. Altogether 60 abstracts arrived to be included in the 103-page volume of ABSTRACTS printed by the Hungarian Geological Institute. However, most probably due to the world-wide economic recession which had brought about several financial restriction in many countries, the number of definitely registered participants dropped to 76, from 13 countries. (Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, China, France, FRG, GDR, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Israel, the Netherlands, USSR). It is highly regrettable that nobody had come from overseas.

On the sunny and warm days of 16-18 August, 47 papers were presented (15-20 minutes each) and discussed in the House of Techniques in Budapest (next to the Parliament Building on

the left bank of the Danube). Thematically they fall into four groups:

1. General trends in the development of geological mapping, from the early beginnings (e.g. antique Greece) to cosmogeology (comparative geological mapping of the planets and their moons).
2. Historical stages of the geological mapping of different regions and/or countries (e.g. Austria, Carpathian Basin, China, Czechoslovakia, Siberia).
3. Evolution of specialized map types of geological content (e.g. tectonics, geophysics, hydrogeology, geology applied to the exploration and prediction of oil and gas, bauxite, coal etc. deposits, engineering geology, geocryology).
4. Individual achievements of great scientists in the field of geological mapping (e.g. J. Philips, A.G. Werner, H. Abich, D.V. Golubyatnikov, B. Townsons a.o.).

Most lectures were delivered in English or Russian, few in German, some in French. No translation was provided, but during the discussions, if necessary, interpreters facilitated mutual understanding.

In the same building, one floor higher, an exhibition of geological maps was organized. Hungary presented old and new geological maps of Hungary as a whole, of some regions of the country, several mineral deposit prediction maps, engineering geological and hydrogeological atlases (from the Map Depository of the Hungarian Geological Institute). The USSR exhibited an interesting series of thickness maps (Precambrian and Paleozoic formations). The FRG displayed maps of various countries. Precious maps and sections from the 18th century exhibited by participants from Great Britain were particularly appreciated by the visitors. The scientific session and the exhibition received considerable coverage in several Budapest newspapers, and three

interviews were broadcasted by Radio Budapest (one of them with Professor R. Hooykaas, President of INHIGEO, in German, the other two in Hungarian).

A self-service restaurant and two refreshment rooms in the same building contributed to the comfort of the participants. An evening reception of relaxed atmosphere promoted human contacts.

The morning of August 19 was dedicated to the celebration of the Centennial Jubilee of the Paleontological Department of Budapest University (as a facultative item in the programme). After one hour of commemorating and historical discourses, interpreted into English, the participants were free to have a look at the exhibition showing the past of the Department, from its first professor, M. Hantken, up to the present day. In the afternoon, the Board of INHIGEO held a closed session followed by an open one. The names of the newly elected corresponding members were announced and problems of the next (Xith) INHIGEO Symposium (Moscow 1984) were discussed.

On August 20 and 21-22 field trips were organized (an English and a Russian language bus carried altogether almost 60 participants). The one-day Excursion A familiarized the participants with the Danube Bend, while the two-day Excursion B took the participants to the Transdanubian Central Range and the Lake Balaton area. Apart from numerous sites of cultural interest and scenic beauty, the highlights of the trip were the Zsigmondy memorial museum at Visegrád, the protected site of prehistoric man at Vértesszőlös, the geological nature conservation sites at Tata, Gánt, Várpalota, Sümeg, and the grave of the "greatest Hungarian geologist", L. Lóczy Sr. at Balatonarács. A Field Guide issued by the Hungarian Geological Society in English was handed over to all participants.

The Local Organizing Committee acknowledges with sincere gratitude every kind of help and support it received, as

well as the activity, kindness and cooperation of the participants. We hope they will retain a lasting and good memory of Hungary. We shall be glad to see them again at the next Symposium in 1984. By that time we shall probably be able to distribute the printed Proceedings of the Xth (Budapest) Symposium (to be published by the Hungarian Academy of sciences).

E. Dudich
Member of INHIGEO

New Corresponding Members of INHIGEO

(elected in Budapest August 19th, 1982)

Jurij Alexandrovič Anisimov (approved by the USSR National Committee of Geology), born in 1918; graduate of the Faculty of Geological Investigation of the Leningrad Mining Institute (1948); candidate's degree on the history of technology at the Leningrad Advanced Technical College (1951); research assistant at the Department of the History of Natural Sciences and Technology, Institute of History, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (Kiev), where he has been head of the Department of the History of Technology for more than 20 years. Works on the history of the investigation of mineral resources in the Ukraine, esp. iron ore deposits; more than 100 publications, about 40 of them on the history of geological sciences, among them books on the history of geological investigation of the Ukraine, biographies of the geologists L.I. Lutugin, F.N. Černysev and A.O. Mikhalskij, and a history of the iron ore deposits of Krivoj Rog. Prof. Dr. Ju.A. Anisimov, Institut Istorii AN USSR, Sektor istorii estestvoznanija i tehniki, GSP ul. Kirova 4, 252601 Kiev - I, USSR.

Tillfried Cernajsek (approved by the Austrian National Committee of Geology), born in 1943; study of geology and paleontology at Vienna University (1964 - 1971); assistant at the University of Salzburg (1969); Ph.D. 1971; since 1972 research assistant at the Geologische Bundesanstalt, Vienna (tertiary geology, micropaleontology, library work); 1979 appointment as Head of the Department 'Library and Publication' of the Geologische Bundesanstalt, Vienna. Member of several Austrian scientific societies, e.g. Geological and Paleontological Societies, member of the Union of Librarians and the "Österreichische Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Naturwissenschaften" (foundation member). Various publications on topics of earth sciences (ostracodes, stratigraphy), library affairs and the history of sciences; collaborator on the Austrian Biographical Encyclopaedia; work on the Bibliography of Austrian Scholars of Earth Sciences of the 18th, 19th, and 20th Centuries Including Those Working on Austrian Areas.

Dr. Tillfried Cernajsek, Geologische Bundesanstalt,
Rasumofskygasse 23, A - 1031 Wien, Postfach 154, Austria

Viktor Efimovič Chain (approved by the USSR National Committee of Geology), born in 1914. Graduate of the Industrial Institute of Baku (1935); doctor's degree on geological and mineralogical sciences; corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences since 1966; full professor at the Geological Faculty of Moscow University. More than 200 publications on regional geology, tectonics, petroleum geology and the history and methodology of geological sciences among them about 20 books; head of a project engaged in the production of international geological maps; honorary doctor of the University of Paris and honorary member of the Geological Societies of Bulgaria and France. Joint publication with V.V. Tikhomirov of the "Outline of the History of Geology" (1956); many of his articles are devoted to problems con-

Jurij Jakovlevič Solovjev (approved by the USSR National Committee of Geology), born in 1931; studied at the Geological Faculty of Moscow University until 1955; since 1955 research assistant at the Department of the History of Geology, Institute of Geology, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow; candidate's degree on geological and mineralogical sciences (1964). Secretary of the Commission on Geological Investigation of the USSR (1955 - 1958); since 1957 member of the USSR Union of Historians of Natural Sciences and Technology; Director of the Library of Geological Writings of the USSR Academy of Sciences (1970 - 1975). More than 50 publications on various questions concerning the history and methodology of geological sciences, among them a book entitled "The Origin and Development of Paleogeography in Russia" (1966) and three more monographs.

Dr. Ju.Ja. Solovjev, Geologičeskij institut akademii nauk SSSR, Pyževskij per., d. 7, 109 017 Moskva Z - 17, USSR

Alexander Tollmann (approved by the Austrian National Committee of Geology), born in 1928; teaching diploma examination in biology and geography at Vienna University (1951); study of geology and paleontology at Vienna University; Ph.D. 1955; Habilitation (geology) 1962; since 1953 assistant at the Institute of Geology, University of Vienna; associate professor 1970; full professor and Head of the Institute of Geology, Vienna University, 1972. Chairman of the Austrian National Committee of Geology; member of the Committee of the Austrian Geological Society; corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, the Geologische Bundesanstalt and other scientific bodies and organisations. Many tectonic, stratigraphic, facies, and micropaleontological studies on the geology of the Alps; numerous activities on the history of geology; publications on the geological research history in Austria, works in honour of important geologists, such as Ed. Suess, A. Boue, and others; setting up

of an archive of geological documents and museum holdings in Vienna (manuscripts, picture, obituaries, photographs, equipment, etc.).

Prof. Dr. Alexander Tollmann, Geologisches Institut der Universität Wien, Universitätsstr. 7, A - 1010 Wien, Austria

History of Geology in Italy (1970 - 1981)

After a period of less extensive work, activities have been intensified in the last decade.

Exhibitions were organized in several parts of Italy.

Special mention should be made of the exhibition of Bolca fossil fish quarry (Eocene remains; studied and quarried since 1600), which was organized on the occasion of the 26th International Geological Congress in Paris, and the general exhibition of Italian fossil vertebrates in Verona (Museo Civico di Storia Naturale). An exhibition of historical pieces of Renaissance geology and paleontology was organized by the University of Rome.

A symposium on Spallanzani was held in Modena. G.C. Parea and N. Morello drew special attention to his activities as a geologist.

The 100th anniversary of Darwin's death was remembered at the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. P. Leonardi spoke about Darwin's achievements as a geologist.

The 100th anniversary of the foundation of the Società Geologica Italiana (founded in 1882) was celebrated in this year. The commemoration congress took place in Bologna in September. A. Desio reported on the scientific achievements of Italian geologists abroad, E. Accordi on the most important geologists between 1200 and 1800, Gb. Dal Piaz on the development of scientific ideas about Alpine overthrusts from 1860 to about 1930, and G. Merla on geological

was handed over to the Bureau of INHIGEO during the Budapest meeting in August 1982. The volume comprises almost 300 pages.

It is, of course, regrettable that such an important material cannot, at the moment, be made available to a larger readership. Considering the number of members (100) and the annual membership due (currently 60 French francs), it is impossible to publish a proper journal at the moment. The authors are asked to get their contributions published in existing bulletins (COFRHIGEO lives entirely on its own budget).

The principal aim in founding our committee was to incite people in France (many geologists, assisted by some specialized professional historians) to take a greater interest in the extremely rich history of francophone earth sciences, which has been unsufficiently studied so far - not excluding, of course, foreign developments. We think that our project is developing successfully. Active support from all non-French persons involved in such studies is both an enrichment and an encouragement for COFRHIGEO. Therefore, they are welcome to join COFRHIGEO and, in case there is an opportunity, to make offers for lectures.

2) Support of specific activities

a) The 1980 Paris meeting. - We should like to draw attention to the fact that COFRHIGEO took an active part in preparing and holding the sessions devoted to the History of Geology, both those of Section 19 of the activities of the 26th International Geological Congress as well as those organized for INHIGEO members only. COFRHIGEO (in cooperation with the French Committee in the History and Philosophy of Science) was glad to offer a friendly reception to all participants. - COFRHIGEO also offered a large set of extra documents to the participants of the great nine-day historical excursion across France ("A 138") (the first of its

kind, ranking among the official Congress excursions.

b) The A 138 excursion guide-book. The excursion mentioned above was entitled "To the sources of French Geology". Starting from Paris and ending in Marseille, the carefully chosen itinerary, thoroughly studied beforehand, covered a number of crucial topics, e.g.: the Arcy-sur-Cure cave and the beginnings of speleology; Buffon, influences of his familiar landscape on his theories; the real story of the discovery of the Auvergne volcanoes by Guettard; later investigations in Chaîne des Puys, Mont-Dore and Velay, from Desmarest to Scrope; Vivarais: a major cradle of early stratigraphy in connection with Giraud Soulavie, and a privileged terrain for the rise and renewal of uniformitarian valley-carving theories from the former up to Lyell; Alès district and the outstanding early observations by Abbé de Sauvages; Pont du Gard and Montpellier, another example of pioneering essays in stratigraphy overlooked so far; Languedoc volcanoes; the Camargue and Henri Gautier; the Provence landscape from Arles to Marseille, familiar to the author of Telliamed.

On this occasion a guide-book was printed as a special issue (no 19, 1979) of "Histoire et nature" (the recent leading French journal especially devoted to the history of natural science). Though considered to be one of the official excursion guide-books of the International Congress, "Histoire et nature" had to cover by far the largest part of the cost. Again, COFBHIGEO offered a subsidy within the limits of its own means. It is important to draw attention to the fact that this guide-book was written (by F. Ellenberger) and illustrated (by Mme. G. Legée) to become a permanent tool available to all historians of geology. All localities and routes are very clearly indicated so as to allow an individual traveller to find by himself the many sites selected for their historical importance (a full hundred). With modern maps and documents in his hands, the

- F. Ellenberger. Introduction; présentation du Symposium. Esquisse d'une trajectoire de la Géologie francophone jusqu'en 1832.
- R. Hooykaas. Pitfalls in the Historiography of Geological Science.
- R. Halleux. La littérature géologique française de 1500 à 1650 dans son contexte européen (résumé).
- K.B. Bork. Cross-Channel currents: eighteenth century French language responses to British theories of the Earth.
- Observations à la communication de Kennard Bork, par G. Tischer.
- J. Roger. Energie, ordre et histoire dans la pensée de Buffon (résumé).
- R. Rappaport. Revolutions, accidents and "bouleversements". (résumé).
- C.J. Schneer. Voltaire, the Skeptical Geologist.
- K.L. Taylor. The Beginnings of a French Geological Identity.
- G. Gonau. Dolomieu et les idées de son temps sur la formation des montagnes.
- Observations à la communication de G. Gohau, par R. Hooykaas.
- C.F. Mekhtiev et Z.A. Bouniat-Zade. Les recherches des naturalistes, des voyageurs et des géologues français en Azerbaïdjan (avant 1832).
- M. Guntau. Die Beziehungen von Geologen und Mineralogen der Freiburger Schule zu französischen Gelehrten.
- G. Laurent. Lyell et Lamarck.
- G. Csiky, E. Dudich, T. Poka et L. Zsamboll. French-Hungarian interrelations in the Geological Sciences before 1832.
- T.G. Vallance. Lamarck, Cuvier and Australian Geology (résumé).
- M-L. Hemphill-Loir. Some Geological aspects from coastal profiles by Charles-Alexandre Lesueur, and observations by other members of the Nicolas Baudin expedition to the South-Seas, 1800-1804 (résumé).
- K.L. Taylor (et al.). Bibliographie sommaire sur le développement de la géologie de langue française jusqu'en 1832.

F. Ellenberger

History of Geology in America (1981)

(Summary of the Annual Report on the Activities
in History of Geology in America published in
"Geotimes", February 1982, by Kennard B. Bork)

The year was only four days old when the symposium "Alfred L. Wegener (1880-1930) and the Revolution in the Earth Sciences" was presented at the Toronto meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. A prime issue in the symposium, arranged by Henry Frankel (Missouri, Kansas City) and Harold Burstyn (U.S. Geological Survey, Reston) was the reception of Wegener's drift theory throughout the world. The January 1981 issue of "North-eastern Geology" contained an illuminating set of papers on the growth of American geology. William M. Jordan (Millersville) edited the collection, which originated as a symposium at the 1980 meeting of the Northeastern Section of the Geological Society of America. James X. Corgan (Austin Peay) is editor of a soon-to-appear volume on "History of the Geological Sciences in the Antebellum South", representing papers given at the 1980 Southeastern Section meeting of the GSA. Several other works appearing in 1980 should be mentioned for their 1981 impact. G.K. Gilbert was well served during the Christmas 1980 season by the publication of Stephen J. Pyne's "Grove Karl Gilbert: A Great Engine of Research" and by GSA Special Paper 183, edited by Ellis L. Yochelson, "The Scientific Ideas of G.K. Gilbert: An Assessment on the Occasion of the Centennial of the U. S. Geological Survey (1879-1979)". Geology's sister disciplines of paleobotany and oceanography received historical attention with the 1980 publication of "Oceanography: The Past", edited by Mary Sears and Daniel Merriman, and Henry N. Andrews' "The Fossil Hunters: In Search of Fossil Plants".

The First North American Conference of the Society for the Bibliography of Natural History was hosted in October at the

the subjects in question. Special mention should be made of the Polish Geological Society (Annales Soc. Geol. Polon. 9), the Copernicus Polish Naturalist Society ("Kosmos" and "Wszechświat"), the Polish Mineralogical Society (Mineralogia Polonica), a group on the History of Paleontology within the Paleontological Commission of the Committee on Geological Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences (lead by Dr. E. Barczyk), the Association of Friends of Old Polish Mining, Metallurgy and Industry etc.

Problems of the history of geological sciences are also studied in some Polish universities, but so far there has been no special department of this type in our country. In 1981/82, a course on tectonical concepts was held at the Silesian University, and a discussion devoted to the activities of the geologist and artist M. Limanowski was organized at Warsaw University. Historical problems were included in the lectures on geological methodology (e.g. by Prof. S. Dzużyński at the Jagellonian University).

The members of INHIGEO continued their individual programmes of study in 1982. A. Gawel published an essay on the geological work of J.U. Niemcewicz in America and Poland, A.S. Kleczkowski completed his research on the initial period of the Academic Mining School in Kielce (founded in 1816), W. Narebski collected further biographical data on Polish geologists and mineralogists, and S. Czarniecki prepared a monograph on the conditions of the development of geology in Poland in the second half of the 18th century. Moreover, the latter (together with A.S. Kleczkowski and Z. Wójcik) participated actively in several meetings connected with the 200th anniversary of the foundation of the Ore Commission - the first Ministry of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy in Poland.

Altogether, about 20 persons are fully engaged in research in the field of the history of geological sciences in Poland. They are publishing on this subject in both specialist

History of Geology in China (1982)

The symposium on Li Siguang's academic thought coincided with the inaugural meeting of the Li Siguang Studies Society of Hubei held in Wuchang, Hubei Province, between October 20 and 22, 1981. More than 50 people participated in the meeting. Prof. Li Siguang (formerly J.S. Lee) was an outstanding Chinese geologist, late president of the Geological Society of China (GSC) and Minister of Geology and Mineral Resources of the People's Republic of China (PRC). He was the founder of the School of Quaternary Glaciology and Geomechanics in China. The main task of the Society is to continue and promote the scientific activities of Li Siguang studies.

Li Siguang was born in the Hubei Province on October 26, 1889, and died in Beijing on April 29, 1971. He taught at the Hubei Technical College at Wuchang in 1910. On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of his death, a book entitled "The Li Siguang Memorial Volume" (which consists of 27 articles remembering Prof. Li and a chronological table of his life) was published by the Geological Publishing House in Beijing in 1981. This volume was compiled by the Geomechanics Commission of the Geological Society of China.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of GSC, a commemorative ceremony was held in the auditorium of the Beach Club of the Bedaihe Tourist Corporation on August 31, 1982. More than 500 people including 115 councillors of the GSC and 64 geologists from other countries participated in the meeting. At the opening session, Dr. Huang Jiquing (T. K. Huang), President of the GSC, delivered a speech entitled "A Brief Account of the Main Achievements Made in China during the Last 60 Years and Our Future Tasks". As guests of honour, Dr. N.H. Fisher, Dr. W.W. Hutchison and Dr. C.C. Weber delivered short speeches and conveyed their congratulations to the GSC.

