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Hungarian Geological Society**

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**CHAPTERS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE
HUNGARIAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

"Public welfare can be achieved only by exploring and exploiting the resources of the country, the fertility of its soil and the treasures hidden in its mountains and cliffs."

(K. A. ZIPSER)

The Hungarian Geological Society will celebrate the 150th anniversary of its foundation in 1998. One and a half century — it is a respectable time in the life of a scientific society, especially here in Central Europe, where the tempests of history so often baffled creative endeavours and initiations. Not only the geologists, but the whole world of science should be proud of the consecutive generations maintaining the Geological Society through such a long time.

I am not the first, and certainly not the last one who, reviewing the history of our Society, calls attention to the difficulties that the founders had to overcome. I pay respect to the eminent Keresztély András ZIPSER, initiator of the Society, who, together with the KUBINYI brothers, played an outstanding role in the foundation of the Society and put the Hungarian geology on its way of development.

Their memory be blessed.

G. CSÍKY

Scientific societies in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries in Hungary

The Hungarian reform movement, starting in 1825, strongly influenced the political, economic, and cultural life. Fundamental conditions of the renewal of the society were proclaimed: rescission of the feudal privileges, acceleration of bourgeois development and, as a consequence of national independence, industrialization. Formation of national institutions, such as the Society for the Protection of the National Industry (Iparvédegylet), and a steamship line (Dunagőzhajózási Társaság), and constructions for public purposes, such as the regulation of riverways, and the first bridge over the Danube in Pest, were achieved as a result of struggle in economic life. Concerning the culture, national education came into prominence. Institutions of nation-wide significance, such as the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1825), the Kisfaludy Society (Kisfaludy Társaság) (1836) and the National Theatre (1837) were established. The Congress of the Hungarian Medical Practitioners and Naturalists (Magyar Orvosok és Természettudományi Társulat) (1840), the Hungarian Society of Natural Sciences (Magyar Természettudományi Társulat) (1841), and, at last, the Hungarian Geological Society (Magyarhoni Földtani Társulat) (1848) were launched in the spirit of this cultural movement.

Ambitions to organize scientific societies, however, appeared as early as the eighteenth century. In the age of enlightenment many scientists became aware of the advantage of organizing societies, compared to working individually. A number of Hungarian scientists, who had been educated abroad, gained experience in the scientific societies of western countries. These countries had developed under more peaceful conditions than Hungary did, therefore their scientific movements, and those of Germany in particular, had a significant impact on scientific activity in Hungary. It is noteworthy that the first president of the "Societät für die gesammte Mineralogie zu Jena", established in 1797 by J.G. LENZ, professor of mineralogy at the University of Jena, a pupil of WERNER, and other lovers of minerals, including Goethe, was a Hungarian aristocrat, Count Domokos TELEKI from Transylvania.

The intention and ambition of Hungarian physicians and naturalists to set up a scientific society emerged at the beginning of the eighteenth century, together with the idea of the academy of sciences. Attempts of this kind, however, remained only plans, or aborted in a short time. Most noteworthy of these efforts was that of Pál KITAIBEL, an outstanding scientist of the time. His proposal, entitled "Plan zu einer Ungarischen Gesellschaft für Naturkunde, Ökonomie und Medizin", submitted to the government in Vienna in 1802, was rejected. Due to the negative approach of the Court, and the unconcerned attitude of the Hungarian aristocracy, all these attempts were foredoomed to failure. An additional obstacle was the lack of an adequate Hungarian scientific language. The language of official public life and science was Latin. The scientists could debate, even understand one another, in Latin or in German, but could not communicate the public that spoke only its mother tongue. Creation of a proper Hungarian scientific language prerequisite

the renewal of national self-determination and renewal of the Hungarian language itself. These were achieved by the generation of the reform period. István SZÉCHENYI founded the Society of Hungarian Scientists (Magyar Tudós Társaság), that is, the Academy of Sciences in 1825. Having been accepted in the literature, the Hungarian language now took root in the world of science as well. Raising the idea of independence and bourgeois development to a rank of comprehensive national programme, the reform movement have created a favourable climate to realize KITAIBEL's proposal.

Let us have a look at the birth of mineralogy and geology in the eighteenth century Hungary. The century of enlightenment was the century of natural sciences as well. Development of capitalist production created an active demand for indispensable mineral resources, the exploration of which required the solution of several technical and scientific problems. This challenge was addressed to mining and metallurgy, pioneering the technical and scientific development. The first institutes of higher education on technics were founded on this account. Subjects like mechanics, geodesy, physics, chemistry and mineralogy were taught here on a higher level and with laboratory training. The Mining Academy of Selmecbánya [Banská Stiavnica, Slovakia], founded by Queen MARIA THERESA in 1763, played an outstanding role in the development of natural sciences in Hungary. It was the starting point of the development of Hungarian geology (at that time mainly mineralogy). The first department of the Selmecbánya Academy was the chair of metallurgy, chemistry, and mineralogy. It was the first place in Hungary where mineralogy and chemistry were taught. In this way, these subjects gained independence from mining and metallurgy, respectively, as their auxiliary sciences.

The first works of the Hungarian geological literature appeared in the same period. Several scientists, naturalists, or rather, mineralogists visited the mines of the country, collecting minerals, rocks, and fossils, in order to satisfy the practical and scientific requirements of mining and education. Based on their observations, knowledge, and experience, they wrote books on descriptive, topographical mineralogy. The pioneers and the titles of their works were:

- *Mineralogia Magni Principatus Transilvaniae* (Claudiopoli 1767) by Professor János FRIDVALDSZKY (1730-1784);
- *Beytrag zur Mineralgeschichte von Siebenbürgen* (Nürnberg 1780) by J. E. FICHTEL (1732-1795), ministerial counsellor;
- *Briefe über mineralogische Gegenstände auf seiner Reise durch das Temeswarer Bannat, Siebenbürgen, Ober- und Nieder-Ungarn* (Frankfurt u. Leipzig 1774) by Ignác BORN (1742-1791), the eminent character of the time;
- *Mineralgeschichte der Goldbergwerke in dem Vöröspataker Gebirge bei Abrudbánya* (Leipzig 1789) by F. J. MÜLLER (1742-1825), mining engineer, discoverer of the element tellurium, leader of mining in Transylvania;

- Magyar Mineralogia azaz a kövek s értzek tudománya [Hungarian Mineralogy, that is, the Science of the Stones and Ores] (Kolozsvár 1786) by Ferenc BENKŐ (1745-1816), professor of natural history;
- Magyar Mineralogia avagy az Ásványokról szóló Tudomány [Hungarian Mineralogy, or Science of Minerals] (Komárom 1791) by Sámuel ZAY, physician;
- Versuch eines topographisch-mineralogischen Handbuchs von Ungarn (Oedenburg 1817) by Professor András Keresztély ZIPSER (1783-1864);
- Ungarns Mineralreich orycto-geognostisch und topographisch dargestellt (Pest 1820) by József JONÁS (1787-1821), mineralogist.

These contributions mark the first stage (from 1767 to 1825) of the history of mineralogy and geology in Hungary.

The science of geology developed as a respectable discipline from A. WERNER's geognosy all over Europe in the first half of the nineteenth century. The first geological society was established in 1807 in England, where W. SMITH, the "father of stratigraphy", being ahead of his time, published his geological map of England and Wales in 1815. The struggle between plutonists and neptunists was to calm down, and CH. LYELL's "Principles of Geology" (1830-1833) championed the doctrine of uniformitarianism, which gradually displaced CUVIER's catastrophism. The second geological society, the "Société Géologique de France" was established in 1830 in Paris, taking the Geological Society of London as a model.

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences was established by I. SZÉCHENYI in 1825. At the beginning it was rather a philological society, quite like the model of the European academies, the Academie Française, founded in 1635. Though the Section of Mathematics and Natural Sciences formed in 1832, it did not include any professional natural scientist. At last, on the proposal of Ferenc BENE, professor of medicine, the Congress of the Hungarian Medical Practitioners and Naturalists was formed in 1840. His motion was stimulated, on one hand, by social demand, and by foreign examples on the other. The Congress of German Medical Practitioners and Naturalists had been organized in 1822 by L. OKEN, and nine years later a similar movement was launched in England. The Hungarian one was the third of this kind in Europe.

The first Assembly of the Congress of the Hungarian Medical Practitioners and Naturalists was held in Pest, on the 28th of May, 1841. The Assembly adopted the motion of Pál BUGÁT, professor of medicine, aiming at the foundation of the Hungarian Society of Natural Sciences.

Natural sciences started to attract more and more attention and gained popularity. By that time the Mining Academy of Selmecbánya, well-known all over Europe, had been emitting generations of mining engineers and geologists for more than fifty years. It provided the personal conditions to set up the third geological society of Europe in 1848.

Foundation of the Hungarian Geological Society and its pioneering period (1848-1870)

The 8th Congress of the Hungarian Medical Practitioners and Naturalists assembled on the 11th of August, 1847, in Sopron. The session was chaired by Prince Pál ESTERHÁZY and vice-chairman Ágoston KUBINYI. After the conventional opening speech and discussion of management questions, Keresztély András ZIPSER, professor of natural history in Besztercebánya (Banská Bystrica, Slovakia), put a motion to the congress. In his presentation, entitled "A proposal of setting up a geological and mining society", he stressed the outstanding importance of mining in Hungary. He documented that while during the reign of Queen MARIA THERESIA (1740-1772) the famous Northern Hungarian and Transylvanian gold-, silver-, and other ore mines had prospered, in the last fifty years they showed a marked decline. He argued that this decline could have been hindered by a detailed exploration of the geological conditions of the country. He said: "The distribution of mining products and ores are controlled by certain natural laws, the understanding of which requires particular care of the miner. Successful exploration of ores also requires some knowledge of natural sciences and geological experience." He added: "Public welfare can be achieved only by exploring and exploiting the resources of the country, the fertility of its soil and the treasures hidden in its mountains and cliffs." Therefore, he made a motion to establish a geological and mining society that would promote geological investigations in Hungary.

The proposal of ZIPSER was received enthusiastically by the scientists as well as the other participants. The chairman of the congress, Pál ESTERHÁZY, "generous supporter of every positive, useful, and public institutions", readily inclined to sponsor the new society: he offered 400 silver forints a year. As a result of the great enthusiasm, subscriptions were readily sold. At last, vice-chairman Á. KUBINYI announced the formation of the Hungarian Geological Society.

According to the resolution of the Sopron Congress, Á. KUBINYI started to organize the Society. By the 3rd of January, 1848, he invited to his place (Videfalva, next to Losonc [Lucenec, Slovakia]) Ferenc KUBINYI, judge of the County Court, Keresztély András ZIPSER, János PETTKÓ, professor of geology at the Mining Academy of Selmecebánya, and József MARSCHAN, mining engineer. As a chairman of this five-member-committee, Á. KUBINYI submitted the outlines of the programme of the new society. The committee adopted the programme. They decided to hold the first General Assembly on the 18th of August.

The historical events, however, interrupted the organizing work. The War of Independence in 1848 and 1849 hindered the realization of the adopted resolutions. Thus, the further development of the "de facto" existing society was broken. Even the heavy suppression that followed the failure of the War of Independence could not stop the organizing work. The idea of the society was kept in the foreground by the KUBINYI brothers, Ágoston and Ferenc. They tried to win particularly the members of the Society of Natural Sciences over to the cause, and



Fig. 1. Keresztély András Zipser (1783-1864), initiator of the foundation of the Hungarian Geological Society

tried to gain support from the whole society as well. Especially Á. KUBINYI's convincing work, including his article published in *Magyar Hírlap* on the 8th of March, 1850, was effective.

The formal setting up of the society was encouraged by the foundation of the K. u. K. Geologische Reichsanstalt in Vienna, on the 1st of December, 1849, under the directorship of W. HAIDINGER. This institute set as an aim the geological exploration of the vast area of the Habsburg Empire. Since it was a herculean task, the Geologische Reichsanstalt was interested in the formation of new geological societies, beside the already existing private ones, in order to promote its own work. The message of Á. KUBINYI's article fit in well with W. HAIDINGER's concept. In addition, W. HAIDINGER's father, K. HAIDINGER, was professor at the Mining Academy of Selmecbánya, and was on friendly terms with the KUBINYI family. Thus, W. HAIDINGER favoured the setting up of an institute that would support the work of the Geologische Reichsanstalt.

Then, through W. HAIDINGER's good offices, curator M. HÖRNES, as commissioner of the Geologische Reichsanstalt, accepted the schedule of the society proposed by the Hungarian committee on the 24th of May, 1850, in Budapest. The schedule included the viewpoints of ZIPSER's proposal in Sopron, and those of Á. KUBINYI's, elucidated in *Videfalva* and published in *Magyar Hirlap*. M. HÖRNES announced that an official approval of the Court for the foundation of the society seemed to be obtainable. The following notice appeared in the 8 June 1850 issue of *Pester Zeitung* on the session of the Geologische Reichsanstalt on May 28th: "Moritz HÖRNES machte eine Mitteilung über den Erfolg seiner Reise nach Pest, welche derselbe im Interesse der K. u. K. Geologischen Reichsanstalt unternommen hatte, um die gesellschaftlichen Arbeiten zur Förderung geologischer Untersuchungen an frühere, seither unterbrochene Verhältnisse anzuknüpfen, und einen geologischen Verein neuerdings ins Leben zu führen." (Moritz HÖRNES gave account of his negotiations in Pest where, on behalf of the K. u. K. Geologische Reichsanstalt, he had had a talk on re-establishing the broken relations and common work, as required by geological research, and on promoting the foundation of a new geological society.)

Upon the receipt of the permission, in the first General Assembly on the 6th of July, 1850, the setting up of the Society was proclaimed. Gyula KOVÁTS read the constitution, then A. KUBINYI was unanimously elected president of the Society. The first secretary became Gy. KOVÁTS, curator, while treasurer became Dániel WAGNER, pharmacist. In the supplementary General Assembly on the 3rd of September the constitution was adopted, and prince Pál ESTERHÁZY was pronounced by acclamation patron of the society. Other officials: Ferenc KUBINYI vice-president, and József SZABÓ second secretary, and members of the Committee: József MARSCHAN, mining engineer, András MIKECZ, financial secretary, Károly NENDTVICH, chemist, and Salamon PETÉNYI, curator, were also elected. The dead-line of applying for admission was March 31st, 1851. By that time, the Society had 76 registered members. According to the circumstances of the time, however, there were only two professionals among these people: János PETTKÓ and József SZABÓ. The others were mainly men of public life, and doctors, miners, chemists, teachers, officials, and some of them were nonprofessional naturalists. The long history of the foundation of the Hungarian Geological Society now came to an end.

The first schedule of the Society, compiled by Á. KUBINYI, outlined a large-scale program, integrating scientific and practical viewpoints, including

- detailed study of areas of geological interest;
- systematical collection of minerals, rocks, and fossils;
- detailed study of important mine-fields;
- description of industrially exploitable mineral resources (construction stone, limestone, ores, coal, etc.).

Keresztély András Zipser and the Kubinyi brothers

Let us have a look at the careers of the pioneers: ZIPSER, the professor, and his two students, the KUBINYI brothers.

K.A. ZIPSER (1783-1864) was born in Győr. He studied arts and theology in the Lutheran secondary school of Pozsony [Bratislava, Slovakia]. As a teacher, he taught in Brno [Czech Republic] in the boarding-school of André. In 1807 he moved to Besztercebánya with his wife. Here they founded and managed a boarding-school for girls. He also gave lectures on natural history, first of all mineralogy, in the Lutheran secondary school. It was here that he met the KUBINYI brothers: they were his students between 1808 and 1811. He made them like mineralogy, and a long-term friendship was established between them. The geological excursions they made together covered the entire area of northern Hungary.

The main work of ZIPSER, entitled "Versuch eines topographisch-mineralogischen Handbuches von Ungarn", issued in Sopron in 1817, is one of the important works of reference from the early stage of Hungarian mineralogy and geology.

On the instruction of King LOUIS XVIII of France, F. S. BEUDANT, professor of geology in Paris, made a study-tour in Hungary in 1818. Based on his observations and experience, he published a monograph on the mineralogical and geological conditions of Hungary, entitled "Voyage minéralogique et géologique en Hongrie pendant l'année 1818" (Paris, 1822). This book had an outstanding importance in the development of Hungarian geology. BEUDANT's guide, during his journey in Hungary, was K.A. ZIPSER.

ZIPSER was an excellent educator, a good observer and, in addition, an enthusiastic, self-educated lover of nature. He had the eye for recognizing the necessity of establishing a society that would promote mineralogical and geological investigations, development of mining and, consequently, would serve the public benefit. He managed to win the KUBINYI brothers over to the cause; indeed, they carried through his motion in the Sopron Congress.

ZIPSER had far-reaching connections, especially with German scientists, among others A. HUMBOLDT and L. OKEN. Several times he participated the Congress of German Medical Practitioners and Naturalists. He was a renowned scientist, honoured by kings and princes. He was a very active member of the Mineralogische Societät in Jena, and played a major role in propagating Hungary's rich world of minerals. He had connections and exchange relations with a great number of scientists and institutions. Visitors even from other continents came to see and study his rich and famous collection of rocks, minerals, and fossils, consisting of 12,000 items. Unfortunately, it was destroyed in a fire in 1845.

The first decades of the history of the Hungarian Geological Society were closely interlinked with the careers of the KUBINYI brothers, co-workers of ZIPSER. Both were jurists by profession, but, at the same time, enthusiastic lovers of nature and self-educated naturalists. They both recognized the great significance of natural sciences.

They were born in Videfalva, and were of a gentilitial landowner family. They attended the secondary school of Besztercebánya from 1808 to 1811. Here they met ZIPSER, who gave them private lessons on mineralogy. This way both of them became lovers of minerals. It was also here that they met Salamon János PETÉNYI, and established another friendship for life. Between 1812 and 1814 they studied at the College of Debrecen, then graduated as jurists in Pest. After graduation, their careers parted. According to the contemporaries, the elder brother, Ferenc, had a sanguine nature. He struggled for ideals, and took part in the political life. In contrast, the younger brother, Ágoston, had a mild-tempered, quiet, disciplined character. He preferred to work in the local government, and had nothing to do with high politics. Both of them, however, kept up their love for natural sciences, mineralogy and geology in particular, to the end of their life.



Fig. 2. Ágoston Kubinyi (1799-1873), first president of the Hungarian Geological Society

The kind and disciplined nature of Á. KUBINYI (1799-1873) predestinated him to be the president of the Society. Due to his tact and soberness, he always had control over the meetings and conferences. His propagating and organizing activity was appreciated and honoured not only in Hungary but in foreign countries

as well. He took a prominent part in the movement of physicians and naturalists, that attracted his attention to natural sciences. He, together with his brother, was one of the founders, then vice-president, later president of the Hungarian Society of Natural Sciences. Travelling abroad he keenly studied museums and collections. In 1843 he was appointed director of the Hungarian National Museum and, at the same time, he was elected honorary member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

According to his interest in politics, Ferenc KUBINYI (1796-1874) attended the National Assembly in Pozsony as a member of the liberal party, that time being in opposition. As a democrat, he advocated civil rights and interest of culture and education. Supporting KOSSUTH's policy, he took part in the War of Independence in 1848 and 1849. Later he was sentenced to 9 year imprisonment. In 1852, mainly due to HAIDINGER's intervention, he was granted amnesty. Together with his brother, F. KUBINYI took an active part in establishing the societies mentioned above. Beside chairing the sessions, he also delivered scientific papers. He was elected honorary member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Activity of the Society between 1850 and 1870

Upon its foundation, the Society started to work according to the principles outlined in its constitution. Until 1870 its most important activity was data collecting. Presentations and publications of the Society members were focused on the results of petrological and palaeontological collectings. According to the constitution, the most valuable minerals, rocks, and fossils were deposited in the Hungarian National Museum, and, at the beginning, in the Vienna museum as well. The first field excursion was made by F. KUBINYI and Gy. KOVÁTS in 1850 to the Tokaj area. They gave account of the results of their collecting in a session. In that year, F. KUBINYI also studied the Recsk and Paráds areas, while Gy. KOVÁTS made collecting in the vicinity of Budapest and Telkibánya.

In the first session of the Society on the 15th of July, 1851, two scientific papers were presented by Gy. KOVÁTS and Baron Dénes MEDNYÁNSZKY. Prior to the scientific programme, W. HAIDINGER's letter had been delivered, in which he had thanked for the minerals and rocks from the Tokaj area, sent to the Geologische Reichsanstalt.

According to the 1st paragraph of the first constitution, though the Hungarian Geological Society was independent of the Geologische Reichsanstalt in Vienna, they should have maintained close scientific relations. The depressing political climate of the time, oppression and absolutism, however, made these close relations undesirable for the Hungarian side. The 3rd paragraph of the constitution declared the close relations between the Hungarian Geological Society and the Hungarian National Museum, in order to balance the formal scientific relations with Vienna.

The 1st paragraph of the new constitution, adopted by the General Assembly on the 5th of June, 1856, proclaimed: "The Hungarian Geological Society is a

scientific society, closely related to the Hungarian National Museum". The formal connections with the Geologische Reichsanstalt were ceased by this resolution.

Interestingly, while the cooperation was fixed in the constitution, there was hardly any relation between the Society and the Reichsanstalt. In contrast, after the modification of the constitution relations with the Geologische Reichsanstalt, and other scientific circles in Vienna, became lively, for the benefit of the Society and science in general.

Officials were elected by the General Assembly in every third year. In 1856, all of the officials kept their positions. The president, Á. KUBINYI, was the director of the Hungarian National Museum, while the first secretary, Gy. KOVÁTS, was the head of the Department of Natural History of the Museum. The close relations between the Society and the Museum were fixed in the new constitution. In the first decade the Museum provided the Society with session room and office. The minerals, rocks, and fossils, collected by the Society, were deposited in the Department of Natural History of the Museum.

The dynamical development of the Society was soon broken. The first publication of the Society was issued in 1852. In the following three years of stagnation, however, no publication was issued, and the overall interest decreased. It was only the insistency and enthusiasm of a few geologists, miners, and non-professionals that helped the Society to survive this period. One of the causes of this crisis was that the first secretary, Gy. KOVÁTS, was so engaged with museum work that he had hardly any time for the matters of the Society.

In its session on the 22nd of March, 1855, the Committee decided to publish the annals of the Society in Hungarian and German languages. The first volume, issued in 1856, edited by Gy. KOVÁTS, got the title "A Magyarhoni Földtani Társulat Munkálatai" (Activities of the Hungarian Geological Society). Until 1863, however, another period of silence followed. Due to the lack of publications, the members of the Society, especially those living outside the capital, lost their contact with the Society.

At last, thanks to the 500-forint-support of Baron Simon SINA, the second volume of the "Munkálatok", edited by József SZABÓ, second secretary of the Society, was published in 1863. In the preface of this volume, J. SZABÓ called attention to the Society, stressed its importance, and frankly pointed at the reasons of stagnancy: the unconcerned approach of the public and the lack of enthusiasm among the members. He also urged changes in the organization of the Society.

In fact, the Society had no financial background to fulfill the tasks fixed in the constitution. Money was spent, first of all, on collecting, thus the Museum became richer at the expense of the Society. In contrast to the significant growth of the Museum collections, the Society could not publish scientific papers.

The firmness and enthusiasm of the first secretary, however, could not change the life of the Society. In the General Assembly on the 14th of March, 1866, A. KUBINYI, president of the Society resigned, alleging ill health as a reason. New officials were elected by the Assembly: Ferenc KUBINYI president, Frigyes REITZ vice-president, Miksa HANTKEN first secretary, and József BERNATH second secretary. J. SZABÓ, the former first secretary, became member of the

A

MAGYARHONI FÖLDTANI TÁRSULAT

MUNKÁLATAI.

A TÁRSULAT MEGBIZÁSÁBÓL

SZERKESZTÉ

KOVÁTS GYULA

TÁRSULATI ELNÖK TITKÁR

I. Füzet

1 földtani mappával és 8 köré metszett táblával.

PESTEN,

Nyomatott Hérv Jánosnál. 1856.

Fig. 3. Front-page of the first scientific publication of the Society, entitled "A Magyarhoni Földtani Társulat Munkálatai" (Activities of the Hungarian Geological Society)

Committee. Since the patron of the Society, Prince Pál ESTERHÁZY died in May 1866, his son, Miklós ESTERHÁZY promised to go on with supporting the Society.

In the first 15 years of the existence of the Society the number of members developed like this: 1851: 76, 1862: 191, 1865: 80, 1866: 174. With creating new conditions, the 1866 General Assembly opened a new chapter in the history of the Society.

The period of prosperity (1870-1895)

The political compromise between Austria and Hungary in 1867, resulting in the formation of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, relaxed the political tension and resulted in a cultural and economic prosperity. The industrial development

induced a demand in natural resources and, as a consequence, in regular and well-organized geological exploration. As the K.u.K. Geologische Reichsanstalt was to continue its activity in the area of Hungary, it submitted a proposition to the Hungarian government. In this proposal, the Geologische Reichsanstalt offered to continue geological mapping at the expense of the Hungarian government, and to hand the duplicates of the maps over to the Hungarian side.

This idea, however, was not favoured by the leaders of the Society. József SZABÓ and Vilmos ZSIGMONDY moved a resolution to István GÖRÖVE, Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, proposing the foundation of an independent Geological Institute. The minister adopted the motion, and agreed that the country should be explored and mapped by Hungarian geologists, independently from the Geologische Reichsanstalt in Vienna. In July 1868 he formed a geological department within his ministry. The independent Hungarian Royal Geological Institute (Magyar Királyi Földtani Intézet) was founded one year later, on the 18th of June, 1869. The staff of the Institute included Károly HOFMANN, Benő WINKLER, János BÖCKH, and Antal KOCH, under the directorship of Miksa HANTKEN, first secretary of the Society. The setting up of the Institute relieved the overburdened Society of some of its tasks and made possible a reasonable cooperation between them. From this time the Society deposited its collection in the Institute, and its cooperation with the Museum came to an end. In fact, the Society played an important role in the foundation of the Institute, and their further developments were closely interlinked.

The change, urged by J. SZABÓ, started in the General Assembly on the 9th of November, 1870. The 1856 constitution was modified here, and the new constitution was declared in the General Assembly on the 12th of April, 1871. According to the new constitution, "The Hungarian Geological Society is a scientific society that aims at obtaining and promoting of geological knowledge". In the 1870 Assembly F. KUBINYI, president of the Society, resigned alleging his bad health as a reason. M. HANTKEN first secretary also resigned, because he had been appointed director of the Geological Institute. Therefore, Frigyes REITZ, the former vice-president was elected president, while József SZABÓ became vice-president, and Benő WINKLER was elected first secretary. Finally, two important motions were adopted. The General Assembly decided to launch a scientific journal, entitled *Földtani Közlöny* ("Geological Proceedings"; the English subtitle is *Bulletin of the Hungarian Geological Society*); its first volume was published in the following year. The other motion, made by M. HANTKEN, proposed to hold meetings in the countryside, that is in the mining towns, in order to promote geosciences. The Assembly entrusted the Committee with realization of the decisions.

The General Assembly on the 26th of April, 1871, reinforced F. REITZ and J. SZABÓ in their presidential and vice-presidential positions, respectively. József BERNÁTH was elected first secretary, while Antal KOCH became second secretary. The leading role of J. SZABÓ, and the close relations between the Society and the Geological Institute gave an impetus to the development of the Society.

FÖLDTANI KÖZLÖNY

KIADJA

A MAGYARHONI FÖLDTANI TÁRSULAT.

A VÁLASZTMANY MEGBIZÁSABÓL SZERKESZTETTÉK

Winkler Benő,

TÁRSULATI ELSŐ TITKÁR (april 1-ig végig)

azán

Bernáth József és Koch Antal

TÁRSULATI TITKÁROK

ELSŐ ÉVFOLYAM

I - X. szám.

2 könyvvel táblával és a szöveg: nyomott I. fennsúlyozással.



PEST, 1872

NYOMATOTTI KÖR ÉS WEIN KÖNYVNYOMDÁJÁBAN

Fig. 4. Front-page of the first issue of "Földtani Közlöny". This journal replaced the periodical "Munkálatok". Its 122nd volume is to be published this year

József Szabó and the Society

J. SZABÓ, "father of Hungarian geology", the first to educate geology in Hungarian language at the university, was an outstanding figure of the Society in the period following the Compromise of 1867. He had co-workers like Vilmos ZSIGMONDY, pioneer of drilling technology in Hungary, Miksa HANTKEN, researcher of foraminifers, first director of the Geological Institute, Károly HOFMANN and János BÖCKH, pioneers of geological mapping and petroleum exploration in Hungary, József KRENNER, the eminent mineralogist, Professor Antal KOCH, an authority on the geology of Transylvania, and Béla INKEY, founder of Hungarian agrogeology and ore geology. The scientific activity of these people made up the first half-century history of the Society. They played an

important role not only in foundation and development of geosciences in Hungary but in the promotion of economic development as well.

Now let us have a look at József SZABÓ's career. He was born in Kalocsa in 1822. He studied philosophy and law at the University of Pest (now Budapest). Later he graduated as mining engineer at the Mining Academy of Selmecbánya. He was the first Hungarian professor of geology at the University of Pest (1862), the first geologist member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1858), the first Hungarian member of the Geological Society of London (1870), member of the K. Leopold Carolinische Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher in Halle (1871) and a number of other institutes and societies in Hungary and abroad. He was the founder of independent and modern Hungarian geology. He published many works on a wide variety of subjects: beside his fundamental handbooks, *Mineralogy* (1875) and *Geology* (1883), he gave the principles of Hungarian geology and the up-to-date, practical description of mineralogical and geological conditions of the country. He was an eminent educator, a scientist who founded a school. He established the University's collection of minerals and rocks, having a fame all over Europe. He also dealt with the special vocabulary of mining and geology, and had a decisive role in creating the Hungarian geological language. The medal named after him in 1900 is the highest geological honour.

After publication of the first volume of "Munkálatok" in 1856, the Committee entrusted J. SZABÓ, second secretary, with taking over the work of the first secretary, Gy. KOVÁTS, whose health had declined. The second volume of "Munkálatok" (1863) was already edited by J. SZABÓ. In the General Assembly on the 14th of March, 1866, he passed his function to the newly elected first secretary, M. HANTKEN, while he, now as a member of the Committee, remained the leading spirit of the Society. His facilities enabled him to play an outstanding role in the life of the Society. Some of his graduating students became enthusiastic members of the Society. Through his extensive travellings and far-reaching relations he made the activity of the Society well-known in a lot of places. His directing and managing role was felt particularly after the 1871 Assembly, where he was elected vice-president.

J. SZABÓ took an active part in managing the periodical of the Society "Földtani Közlöny", launched in 1871. It was intended to be a scientific geological journal. Each issue consisted of three parts: 1) original scientific contributions; 2) review of geological literature concerning Hungary; 3) miscellaneous: short geological articles, and society news (assemblies, sessions, constitutions, etc.). The first volume (1871) was published in 1872, and consisted of 10 numbers (I to X) and 262 pages. According to the Committee's decision, numbers 1 to 5 were edited by B. WINKLER first secretary, and numbers 6 to 10 by J. BERNÁTH and A. KOCH secretaries. The journal was welcomed by the membership of the Society, since now they got what they wanted: in addition to scientific contributions, reviews, news, and a permanent connection with the Society. This journal became an important tool and, at the same time, a mirror of the scientific activity of the Society. It was issued in small monthly numbers, making up a volume in every year. In the beginning it was published only in Hungarian. Later it seemed

MAGYAR TUDOMÁNYOS AKADEMIA.

Pest, május 4. 1872

A Magyar Tudományos Akadémiához... ajándékából
beérkezett következő nyomtatvány:

A magyarországi földtani Társulat munkálatai. III. IV. V. kötet.

az intézet könyvtárába tétetett, s alólírt meg van bízva a küldeményért az Akadémia köszönetét kifejezni.

*Arany János,
főtitkár.*

Jud. ...

A magyarországi földtani Társulatnak.

Pest.

Nyomatott Légrády testvérekénél.

Fig. 5. Secretary-general of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, poet János Arany, first Hungarian translator of Shakespeare, thanks the Society for the publications presented to the Library of the Academy

necessary to publish some of the contributions in German, French, or English. Thus, the "Földtani Közlöny" acquired international reputation.

The General Assembly on the 9th of November, 1870, adopted HANTKEN's proposal to hold meetings outside the capital. The first meeting of this kind was successfully held in Selmebánya between the 6th and 12th of August, 1871. Participants of the meeting were F. REITZ, president of the Society, V. BRUIMANN, mining officer, M. HANTKEN, director of the Geological Institute, Á. KUBINYI, former president of the Society, Baron D. MEDNYÁNSZKY, mine superintendent, J. PÉTTKÓ, professor at the Mining Academy, V. ZSIGMONDY, mining engineer, J. BERNÁTH, first secretary, and A. KOCH, second secretary. A number of notabilities from Selmebánya and its vicinity were invited. M. HANTKEN's proposal to establish a local branch of the Society was received with approval in the meeting. A committee, including Gusztáv FÁLLER, Antal KERPÉLY, János PETTKÓ, Ferenc PLATZER, Adolf WIESZNER, and Vilmos ZSIGMONDY, led by Miksa HANTKEN, was delegated to find the manner of the action. In the closing session, the Committee announced that the local members established the Selmebánya Branch of the Society. In the statutory meeting of the Branch on the 11th of March, 1872, Baron D. MEDNYÁNSZKY was elected president, while B. WINKLER became secretary.

In the following we mention only the most important events of the society life.

In the General Assembly on the 13th of March, 1872, J. BÖCKH was elected first secretary, while the former first secretary, J. BERNÁTH, became member of the Committee. The second countryside meeting of the Society was held in Igló [Spisska Nova Ves, Slovakia] between the 26th of August and the 2nd of September, 1872.

In the General Assembly on the 28th of January, 1874, Frigyes SAJÓHELYI was elected first secretary, and Lajos TELEGDI ROTH became second secretary. The 1874 countryside meeting was held in Máramarossziget [Sighetul Marmatiei, Romania] between the 5th and 11th of August, while that of the following year in the Erdélyi-érchegység (Transylvanian Ore Mountains) [Munti Semenicului, Romania] between the 2nd and 14th of August, 1875.

The General Assembly on the 31st of January, 1877, elected new secretaries: Béla INKEY, first secretary and Sándor SCHMIDT, second secretary. Though the library of the Society had been accommodated in the Geological Institute since 1875, the uniting of the two libraries was not decided earlier than the 1877 assembly. In autumn the members of the German Geological Society made an excursion to Vienna and J. SZABÓ invited them to Budapest. The participants, among others H. E. BEYRICH, J. KAYSER, P. BENECKE, and S. SEEBACH, accepted the invitation and made excursions in the vicinity of Budapest and Esztergom with J. SZABÓ, M. HANTKEN, and V. ZSIGMONDY.

The General Assembly on the 30th of January, 1878, made preparations for the World Exhibition in Paris. Prior to the meeting, the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce turned to the Society and requested its help in organizing special teams on geology, mining, and metallurgy, responsible for the preparations for the Exhibition. Based on the proposal submitted by the Society, V. ZSIG-

MONDY was appointed referee of these subjects in the National Committee on the Exhibition.

The idea of an international geological congress first emerged at the congress of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences in Buffalo on the 25th of August, 1876. A committee was formed and charged with making preparations for the organization of an international geological congress. According to the decision of the Committee, the congress was to be held in Paris, a town hosting the World Exhibition in 1878. Thus, the first International Geological Congress, organized by the French Geological Society, was held in Paris between the 29th of August and the 8th of September, 1878.



Fig. 6. The geological publications and the collection of minerals and rocks, exhibited by the Society in the World Exhibition in Paris in 1878, were honoured with this gold medal

Representatives of Hungary at the Congress were M. HANTKEN and J. SZABÓ. HANTKEN was elected member of the Congress Council, while SZABÓ was elected one of the vice-chairmen of the Congress Bureau. The Congress had two main topics, and, accordingly, two committees were formed for the unification of 1) geological maps (pour l'unification des figures géologiques) and 2) geological nomenclature (pour l'unification de la nomenclature géologique). HANTKEN became the member of the first committee, while SZABÓ worked in the other. The congress charged the committee members with establishing national committees on these subjects, in order to elaborate proposals on unification to the next congress.

An account of the Paris Congress was given by J. SZABÓ in a Society session on the 6th of November, 1878. The mineralogical and mining collection, compiled and exhibited by V. ZSIGMONDY, J. BELHÁZY, and S. GESELL, was received with recognition and was honoured with gold medal. Similarly, the set of geological maps and publications exhibited by the Hungarian Royal Geological Institute was honoured with Grand Prix. This success was appreciated at home as well. His Majesty's congratulations and thanks were delivered by president F. REITZ in the General Assembly on the 29th of January, 1879.

On the 18th of January, 1880, the Committee of the Society brought a decision: the "Földtani Közlöny" would publish only original contributions in two languages: Hungarian and German, French, or English. The reviews, miscellaneous, society news, and articles of popular science were to be published in a new journal entitled "Földtani Értesítő" (Geological Gazette). (This journal, however, had only a short life: the resolution of the General Assembly in 1883 put an end to it.)

In November 1880, the Society entrusted F. SCHAFARZIK, M. HANTKEN, and B. INKEY with studying the Zagreb earthquake. SCHAFARZIK proposed to extend registration and observation of earthquakes over the whole country. Accordingly, the Earthquake Committee of the Society was established on the 9th of November, 1881. It included J. SZABÓ, president, M. HANTKEN, L. LÓCZY Sr., F. SCHAFARZIK, and T. SZONTAGH. The bulk of the work was done by Ferenc SCHAFARZIK.

The Society took part in the activity of the International Geological Congress in Bologna, between September 20th and October 2nd, 1881, aiming at the unification of geological nomenclature. Representatives of Hungary at the Congress were M. HANTKEN and J. SZABÓ. Prior to the Congress, in a Society session on the 3rd of November, 1880, J. SZABÓ presented his opinion on the subject. According to his proposal, a committee, including J. SZABÓ, J. BÖCKH, K. HOFMANN, B. INKEY, L. LÓCZY Sr., and L. TELEGDİ ROTH, was set up to elucidate the Society's standpoint. The proposition, elaborated by the Committee, was sent still in that year to G. DÉVALQUE in Liège, secretary of the International Committee on nomenclature. Based on the propositions of this kind, DÉVALQUE compiled the recommendation of the International Committee, delivered to all participants at the congress.

E. MOJSISOVICS, on behalf of the Austrian committee, made an important motion to create the geological map of Europe. The motion was unanimously accepted, and the Committee on the Geological Map of Europe was formed.

An important part of the Congress was the exhibition of special collections. The Hungarian contributions: HANTKEN's unique collection of foraminifers, SZABÓ's collection of trachytes, and the geological map of Selmechánya and its surroundings were greatly appreciated. An account of the Congress was given by J. SZABÓ in the Society. The Bologna Congress can be regarded as the most significant one of the 12 Geological Congresses held prior to World War I. It was able to effectuate the unification of geological nomenclature, thus paved the way for the following Congresses. The Hungarian geologists in general, and J. SZABÓ and M. HANTKEN in particular, played an active and acknowledged role in this pioneering work.

The General Assembly on the 24th of January, 1883, elected new officials: J. SZABÓ president (the former president, F. REITZ had resigned), V. ZSIGMONDY vice-president, Gy. PETHŐ first secretary, and F. SCHAFARZIK second secretary. The main topic discussed by the Assembly was the problem of the journals. With the ceasing of "Földtani Értesítő", "Földtani Közlöny" was replaced into its original function, with an improved appearance. The new editorial board included János BÖCKH, Károly HOFMANN, József KRENNER, and

The Smithsonian Institution,



has received from the Magyarosoni Földtani Társulat,
Budapest,
Földtani Közlemény. XII, 1-4

a gift for which it returns its grateful acknowledgement.

O. F. Baird
Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

Smithsonian Institution,
Washington City, U. S. A., Oct. 17, 1882.

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JUL 1 1882

Fig. 7. Letter of thanks from the Smithsonian Institution for sending the "Földtani Közlemény"

Vince WARTHA. At the same time, relations between the Society and the Institute were strengthened. From January 1883 the *Földtani Közlöny* became the common journal of the Hungarian Geological Society and the Hungarian Royal Geological Institute, and its new status was indicated in the cover page.

Since the International Geological Congress set the producing of Europe's geological map as a task, drawing of the geological map of Hungary became necessary. This work was managed by J. SZABÓ. First, he charged the best field geologists with exploring the "blank spots" of the map. Thus, L. LÓCZY Sr. worked on the mapping of Bihar and Hegyes-Drócsa [Bihar, Romania] and the trio of B. INKEY, I. PRIMICS, and G. HERBICH worked in the Eastern and Southern Carpathians. This herculean work had been done by 1884. Second, he made a proposal, adopted by the Committee, to charge a team, consisting of J. BÖCKH, K. HOFMANN, B. INKEY, L. LÓCZY Sr., A. KOCH, and L. TELEGI ROTH with editing the geological map of Hungary. Drawing of the general geological map of Hungary also started with this decision in 1885.

In the 3rd International Geological Congress in Berlin, between September 28th and October 3rd, 1885, J. SZABÓ and M. HANTKEN took part as vice-chairman of the Congress Bureau and as member of the Congress Council, respectively. The scientific activity of the Congress was focused on the geological map of Europe and on the unification of geological nomenclature. E. RENEVIER, Switzerland, gave account of the work of the Committee on the Geological Map of Europe. He announced that the map of Europe on the scale of 1:1,500,000 would consist of 49 panels. In his account of the Congress, in the November 1885 session of the Society, J. SZABÓ emphasized that the main point of international congresses is to express intellectual connections of geologists.

New secretaries were elected by the General Assembly of the Society on the 13th of January, 1886: M. STAUB first secretary (the former first secretary Gy. PETHŐ had resigned), and T. SZONTAGH second secretary. President J. SZABÓ and vice-president V. ZSIGMONDY kept their positions. The Society comprised 406 members. Prior to the election of officials, in his opening speech president J. SZABÓ gave account of the works on the general geological map of Hungary. It was he who managed the map in the International Committee, while V. ZSIGMONDY undertook the task of raising money from the government, and editing work of the map was performed by the committee mentioned above, under the guidance of J. BÖCKH, director of the Geological Institute. The manuscript of the map on the scale of 1:1,296,000 was presented in a session on the 12th of May, 1886. This general geological map of Hungary was a contribution, signed D.V., to the geological map of Europe. Unfortunately, it had not been multiplied (printed), due to financial difficulties. Having sent the map to Berlin, Hungary, i.e. the Society and the Geological Institute met its commitments. The geological map of Hungary on the scale of 1:1,000,000 had also been produced by the end of the year 1888. Though this work was sponsored by A. SEMSEY, generous Maecenas of the Hungarian geology, and by the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce with 500 forints each, the map was published only after a long time, in 1896.

New officials were elected by the General Assembly on the 13th of February, 1889. J. BÖCKH became vice-president, while M. STAUB was elected first secretary, and T. SZONTAGH became second secretary. In his opening speech president J. SZABÓ gave account of the 4th International Geological Congress, held in London between September 17th and 24th, 1888. J. SZABÓ, as one of the vice-chairmen of the Congress Bureau, and M. HANTKEN, as member of the Congress Council took part in the congress. As the account of the Committee on the Geological Map of Europe revealed, some countries had been late, or had not submitted at all their contributions. The first completed panel of the map, describing northern Germany, was presented as a test specimen, and its colouring was discussed.

As T. SZONTAGH resigned, the General Assembly on the 5th of February, 1890, elected new second secretary: Gy. SZÁDECZKY-KARDOSS. Two years later he was replaced by K. ZIMÁNYI, while all the other officials were confirmed in their positions by the General Assembly on the 3rd of February, 1892. At that time the Society numbered 396 members. In his opening speech J. SZABÓ gave account of the International Geological Congress in Washington, between August 26th and September 2nd, 1891. J. SZABÓ and M. HANTKEN attended the Congress with the same charge as before. According to SZABÓ, this Congress was a bit unusual, as "Neither the Committee on the map nor the Committee on nomenclature came to Washington, therefore, from these points of view, the congress can not be regarded as a successful one. It was good, however, as a *conventus geologorum*", he added. In fact, the Americans were not really concerned with the geological map of Europe. SZABÓ, in contrast, all the while attached great importance to this work.

In the 1894 general assembly, held on the 7th of February, J. SZABÓ commemorated the late Prince Miklós ESTERHÁZY, patron of the Society. The Society had suffered a great loss: M. HANTKEN, former first secretary of the Society, had died in 1893. The commemorative address was delivered by A. KOCH.

Several months later, on the 10th of April, 1894, J. SZABÓ also died. The science of geology suffered a great loss with his death. His activity and comprehensive knowledge brought him into prominence among his eminent contemporaries. Though he was the youngest founder of the Society, it was he who gave an impulse to the development of the Society after the period of stagnancy between 1856 and 1863. His ten-year-presidentship was the heyday of the Society. In order to immortalize his memory, in the session of the Committee on the 2nd of May, 1894, T. SZONTAGH proposed to start a fund. The commemorative medal, established from the interest of this fund, is the highest scientific honour for the members of the Society. The Szabó Commemorative Medal was first awarded in the 1900 General Assembly.

secretary, and Károly ZIMÁNYI second secretary. The Society counted 345 members. J. BÖCKH gave account of the 6th International Geological Congress in Zürich between August 29th and September 2nd, 1894. From the society members A. KOCH, L. LÓCZY Sr., and S. SCHMIDT participated the Congress. This time no Hungarian was elected into the Congress Bureau and Congress Council. In fact, after SZABÓ's and HANTKEN's death, the Hungarian geologists played a less important role in the Geological Congresses than before.



Fig. 9. The József Szabó Commemorative Medal — the highest geological honour in Hungary

In the General Assembly on the 5th of February, 1896, J. BÖCKH commemorated the late Antal PÉCH, president of the Selmecbánya Branch of the Society.

The most important event in the next general assembly, on the 3rd of February, 1897, was J. BÖCKH's account of the role the Society played in the National Millennial Exhibition, where it had been awarded with medal and honorary diploma. A. KOCH presented the first geological map of Hungary on a scale of 1:1,000,000, published by the Society. This map had also been exhibited, and 800 copies were sold in a short time. By 1904 all the copies had been sold out. In the Assembly secretary M. STAUB announced that the regulations of the Szabó Commemorative Medal had been adopted.

In the General Assembly, on the 9th of February, 1898, president J. BÖCKH gave account of the 7th International Geological Congress in St.Petersburg between August 29th and September 5th, 1897. The representatives of Hungary were J. BÖCKH, A. FRANZENAU, and Gy. SZÁDECZKY-KARDOSS. J. BÖCKH was elected one of the vice-chairmen of the Congress Bureau. H. F.

The period of stabilization (1895-1920)

By producing the first general geological map of Hungary, the SZABÓ period laid the foundations of further geological investigations. The period discussed in this chapter extends from J. SZABÓ's death (1894) to the peace-treaty of Trianon, ending World War I. Historical background of this time involves the spreading of capitalistic mentality and capitalistic economic system in Hungary. Large-scale geological mapping started with data collecting, chemical analyses, and microscopical examinations. J. KRENNER drew up the mineralogical inventory of the country, sponsored by A. SEMSEY. Basic petrological and ore geological works were done by Móric PÁLFY, Károly PAPP, Hugó BÖCKH, and Pál ROZLOZSNIK. F. SCHAFARZIK founded a school on petrology, hidrogeology, and engineering geology. Other eminent researchers of the period were János BÖCKH, Antal KOCH, and Lajos LÓCZY Sr.



Fig. 8. Membership card of the eminent mineralogist József Sándor Krenner

SZABÓ's successor in the presidential position was J. BÖCKH. He managed the Society on as high level as SZABÓ did before him. In the General Assembly, held on the 6th of February, 1895, in his opening speech J. BÖCKH announced that Pál ESTERHÁZY, son of the late Miklós ESTERHÁZY, undertook to patronize the Society. A. KOCH and M. STAUB commemorated J. SZABÓ and Miklós ESTERHÁZY, respectively. The General Assembly elected new officials: János BÖCKH president, József KRENNER vice-president, Móric STAUB first

BEYSCHLAG gave account of the work of the Committee on the Geological Map of Europe and announced that 11 panels, including the Hungarian one, had been completed. The election of officials brought change only in one position: A. KOCH was elected vice-president.

In the General Assembly, on the 1st of February, 1899, president J. BÖCKH announced the unexpected death of Prince Pál ESTERHÁZY, patron of the Society. His son, Miklós ESTERHÁZY Jr., undertook to patronize the Society. The secretaries resigned, thus L. LÓCZY Sr. was elected first secretary, and Jenő CHOLNOKY became second secretary. The Society organized a field excursion to the Erdélyi-érchegység (Transylvanian Ore Mountains) [Munti Semenicului, Romania] between July 2nd and 8th.

In the General Assembly, on the 7th of February, 1900, J. BÖCKH was presented with Szabó Commemorative Medal for his works "Data on the geology of Iza valley and its petroleum containing sediments" (1894) and "Geology of the Sósmező area and its petroleum containing sediments in Háromszék county" (1895).

In the next General Assembly, on the 6th of February, 1901, president J. BÖCKH gave account of the 8th International Geological Congress. It was organized within the framework of the Paris World Exhibition, between August 16th and 27th, 1900. Hungary was represented by J. BÖCKH. According to the account of the Committee on the Geological Map of Europe, further panels of the map had been completed. The Society exhibited the manuscript of a general geological map of Hungary on the scale of 1:360,000, edited by L. LÓCZY Sr. It was honoured with gold medal. Similarly, the geological maps and other publications, exhibited by the Geological Institute were honoured by honorary diploma. J. BÖCKH's announcement that the new palace of the Hungarian Royal Geological Institute had been inaugurated by Ignác DARÁNYI, Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, on the 7th of May, 1900, was greeted with cheers. On the 29th of May, 1900, His Majesty FRANCIS JOSEPH, King of Hungary, visited the Stefánia street palace of the Institute. The General Assembly elected new officials: L. TELEGDIROTH president, S. SCHMIDT vice-president, L. LÓCZY Sr. first secretary, and V. SEEMAYER second secretary. The Society had 326 members.

Between September 22nd and 29th, 1901, the Society organized a field trip to the Selmechánya and Körmöcbánya [Kremnica, Slovakia] area. Impressed by the beauty of the rhyolite cliffs in the Geletnek part of the Szkleno valley, next to Selmechánya, J. BÖCKH proposed to name one of these picturesque cliffs after the eminent J. SZABÓ, ex-president of the Society. As the proposal was unanimously adopted, an executive committee was formed. The memorial tablet of SZABÓ, fixed on the 30th of May, 1908, with all solemnity, is still visible on the cliff.

Between September 6th and 12th, 1902, the Society organized a field excursion to the High Tatras. The Selmechánya Branch of the Society dissolved on the 14th of January, 1903, as the number of the members significantly decreased, due to

foundation of the Hungarian Mining and Metallurgical Society (Magyar Bányászati és Kohászati Egyesület).



Fig. 10. A group of participants in the geological excursion to Vihnye in 1901 (from left to right): T. Szontagh, F. Schafarzik, G. Laszló, Gy. Szádeczky, H. Böckh, M. Pálffy, L. Telegdi Roth, V. Uhlig, J. Böckh, and L. Cseh

In the General Assembly, on the 3rd of February, 1904, in his opening speech president L. TELEGDI ROTH gave account of the 9th International Geological Congress in Vienna, held in August 1903. The Society offered to organize a post-congress excursion to Hungary. The route would have included a boat excursion on the Danube to Belgrade and further to the Iron Gate and Herkulesfürdő [Baile Herculane, Romania]. Though all the preparations had been made, the organizers of the congress cancelled this excursion. The Society, however, printed the guide of the excursion, written by Péter TREITZ, Antal KOCH, and Ferenc SCHAFARZIK, and sent a copy to all foreign colleagues who had applied to the excursion. After the president's account, the General Assembly elected new officials: A. KOCH president, F. SCHAFARZIK vice-president, and M. PÁLFY first secretary; the second secretarial post was left vacant. On the 6th and 7th of May, 1905, the Society made an excursion to Salgótarján and its vicinity.

On the 6th of February, 1907, the General Assembly re-elected president A. KOCH and vice-president F. SCHAFARZIK. I. LŐRENTHEY became first secretary, and V. GÜLL was elected second secretary. B. INKEY gave account of the 10th International Geological Congress, held in Mexico City between September 6th and 14th, 1906. He was elected one of the vice-chairmen of the Congress Bureau. His contribution, presented in French, entitled "Connection between propylitization of andesites and veins" gave rise to a hot debate.

The officials, elected by the General Assembly on the 10th of February, 1910, were Ferenc SCHAFARZIK president, Tamás SZONTAGH vice-president, Károly PAPP first secretary, and Viktor VOGL second secretary. T. SZONTAGH commemorated J. BÖCKH, ex-president of the Society. At about that time specialization within the Society started. L. LÓCZY Sr. made a motion to establish a Speleological Committee. The further activity of this committee was closely linked with the name of Ottokár KADIĆ. The first International Agrogeological Conference was organized by L. LÓCZY Sr., director of the Geological Institute, in 1909. The success of this conference was owing to the pioneers of Hungarian agrogeology, B. INKEY and P. TREITZ. They also attended the second International Agrogeological Conference in Stockholm between August 17th and 25th, 1910. The 11th International Geological Congress was organized at the same time and place as the Agrogeological Conference. The representative of Hungary was L. LÓCZY Sr.; he was elected member of the Congress Council. B. INKEY, J. KRENNER, G. LÁSZLÓ, and P. TREITZ also took part in the congress. H. F. BEYSCHLAG pronounced that the geological map of Europe had been completed, except some marginal panels (eastern Russia, parts of Turkey). An initiative of great significance was the formation of a committee on studying the earth's geothermal gradients (L. LÓCZY Sr. and T. SZONTAGH were elected members of this committee.) The account on the Congress was presented in the Society by L. LÓCZY Sr.

In April 1909, a large gas field was explored at Kíssármás, Transylvania [Sarmasel, Romania]. The exploration, in which L. LÓCZY Sr. and K. PAPP played an important role, was sponsored by the Hungarian government. Later a nation-wide movement started for the exploitation of the gas field; at that time it was the largest gas field in Europe.

Between June 4th and 7th, 1911, the Society made an excursion, guided by L. LÓCZY Sr., to the lake Balaton.

On the 5th of February, 1913, the General Assembly re-elected F. SCHAFARZIK president, T. SZONTAGH vice-president, and K. PAPP first secretary, while I. MAROS became second secretary. The number of the society members (724) significantly increased. The Speleological Committee was promoted "department"; Mihály LENHOSSÉK was elected its president, and Ottokár KADIĆ became its secretary. The journal of the department, entitled Barlangkutatás (Speleology), was launched already in that year.

In the opening speech of the General Assembly on the 4th of February, 1914, president F. SCHAFARZIK spoke about the 12th International Geological Congress in Toronto (7-14 August 1913), where Gy. SZÁDECZKY-KARDOSS

represented the Society. He was elected one of the vice-chairmen of the Congress Bureau. The main topic of the Congress, similarly to that of the previous one in Stockholm, was a practical geological problem, namely the coal resources of the world. A three-volume-monograph on the topic, compiled by the Canadian Geological Survey, was published and presented in the Congress. The chapter dealing with Hungary had been written by K. PAPP.

In spring of the year 1914 L. LÓCZY Sr. guided a four-day-trip to the basalt volcanites of the Balaton area.

On the 9th of February, 1916, the General Assembly elected new officials: T. SZONTAGH president, M. PÁLFY vice-president, K. PAPP first secretary, and R. BALLENEGGER second secretary. The Society had 719 members.

On the 7th of February, 1917, the General Assembly adopted the motion of the Committee and unanimously decided to found the Hydrological Department of the Society. A conference, guided by Count Ferenc Károly MARENZI, initiator of the idea, delegated a committee, led by T. SZONTAGH, to elaborate the regulations of the department. The Committee agreed to the regulations in its session on the 9th of May, 1917. The supplementary General Assembly, on the 6th of June, also consented to the regulations, delivered by O. KADIĆ. In the first Assembly of the Hydrological Department, on the 16th of June, the officials were elected: Sebestyén Aladár KOVÁCS president, Radó KÖVESLIGETHY and Ferenc SCHAFARZIK co-presidents, and Ödön BOGDÁNFFY secretary. The first issues of "Hidrológiai Közlemények" (Hydrological Proceedings), journal of the Hydrological Department, were published as a supplement of "Földtani Közlöny" 1918 volume.

In June 1917 the Society commemorated János BÖCKH by a marble relief. Since it was given to the Geological Institute as a present, it became one of the ornaments of the Stefánia street palace.

The number of the society members culminated with 755 at the time of the following General Assembly, on the 6th of February, 1918. This high number itself indicates the great importance the Society had in the scientific life of Hungary.

The period between the 29th of January and 3rd of December, 1919, included the existence of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, i.e. dictatorship of the proletariat. In the session of the Directory of the Society, on the 14th of May, 1919, president Elemér VADÁSZ criticized and condemned the scientific life in general and the former activity of the Geological Society and Geological Institute in particular. He emphasized that reorganization should be accomplished. One of the grave consequences his speech involved was that the eminent geologist Lajos LÓCZY Sr., director of the Geological Institute, tendered his resignation in a letter dated 15 May 1919, and, indeed, he was dismissed. After the political consolidation, on the 3rd of December, 1919, the Committee proposed to form a commission to investigate the activity of Directory members. Adopting the motion of this commission, the Committee excluded E. VADÁSZ and eight other members from the Society on the 18th of February, 1920.

The period of recommencement (1920-1948)

The comprehensive, high-quality, and widely appreciated activity of József SZABÓ was carried on by L. LOCZY Sr. in the period extending from 1896 until the end of World War I. He widened the field of geological research as far as the study of geographical patterns. In the previous period, the activity of the Society and that of the Geological Institute were closely interlinked. The public initiative and the governmental intention met in laying foundation of the geological investigation of the whole Carpathian basin for practical and scientific purposes.

The capitalistic industrial development between 1896 and the dictated peace-treaty of Trianon (1920), though not lacking some feudal constraints, took place in a relatively quick pace, demanding and utilizing the work of Hungarian geologists. This work, however, was carried out under profoundly changed conditions after World War I.

The Society faced the difficulties of commencement again. At the end of the war, due to the economic collapse, the means of the Society were destroyed. The Society lost its members living in the areas attached to Czechoslovakia, Romania, Yugoslavia, and Austria, and many of those living in the countryside. The number of the members dropped to half its previous level.

The foundation of the Society, similarly to the beginning in 1848, had to be laid again. It was a slow process, and the 1920s were full of struggle. Perhaps this process is best reflected by the size of the "Földtani Közlöny", representing the scientific activity of the Society. The 1921-1922 volume of "Földtani Közlöny", a memento of the hard times, was published only in 1923. The 1925 volume, however, had already 411 pages (256 pages in Hungarian, the others in German). It is worthy to compare: the 1911 volume, brilliantly edited by K. PAPP first secretary, contained 850 pages. (An other record was achieved by the 713-page-volume of 1943, edited by András TASNÁDI KUBACSKA, and sponsored by Simon PAPP, president of the Society.)

The outstanding researchers of the period between 1920 and 1948 were Hugó BÖCKH, István VITALIS, Béla MAURITZ, Aladár VENDL, Simon PAPP, Károly TELEGDI ROTH, and Elemér VADÁSZ. The activities of B. MAURITZ, A. VENDL, and S. PAPP were closely interlinked with the history of the Society. During the first three-year-period of the first decade, i.e. between 1920 and 1923, president of the Society was M. PÁLFY, and first secretary was G. LÁSZLÓ. In the following years, quite until 1940, two eminent professors, B. MAURITZ and A. VENDL played an outstanding role in the history of the Society. Their profound knowledge and the authority they had in the scientific life guaranteed the recovery and strengthening of the Society.

B. MAURITZ was elected president by the General Assembly on the 7th of February, 1923, and held this office until 1932. According to the new conditions, the constitution of the Society was also modified in the Assembly. In the festive session, held on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Society on the 14th of May, 1925, in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, president B. MAURITZ revived the past of the Society.

In May 1926 the Speleological Department left the Society and established the independent Speleological Society.

In the General Assembly, on the 4th of February, 1931, the president announced that the government had formed the Geological Advisory Council. Since the president of the Society in office was member of the Council, the Society would have direct influence on government decisions.

The 13th International Geological Congress was held in Brussels in August 1922. The losers of World War I, that is Germany, Austria, and Hungary did not take part in the congress, while all the winners, including the members of the Little Entente, were present. Foundation of the Carpatho-Balkan Geological Association was decided here, and its first session was held in 1925 in Lemberg [Lvov, Ukraina] with participation of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

The 14th International Geological Congress was held in Madrid between May 24th and 31st, 1926. Hungary's representatives were Ferenc NOPCSA, Gábor LÁSZLÓ, Ferenc PÁVAI-VAJNA, and Ferenc BÖHM. Károly PAPP and Lajos LÓCZY Jr. also took part in the Congress. F. NOPCSA was elected one of the vice-chairmen of the Congress Bureau. Presentations were given by F. NOPCSA, L. LÓCZY Jr., F. PÁVAI-VAJNA, and F. BÖHM. An account of the Congress was given by G. LÁSZLÓ in a society session in November 1926.

The 15th International Geological Congress sat in Pretoria between the 29th of July and 7th of August, 1929. Though formally Hungary was not represented here, K. PAPP, Gy. SZÁDECZKY-KARDOSS, and V. ZSIVNY took part in the Congress; the two latter contributed with presentations. An account of the Congress was given by Viktor ZSIVNY in a society session on the 8th of January, 1930.

During the 1920s and early 1930s several outstanding figures of the "golden age" of the Society passed away: J. KRENNER (1920), L. LÓCZY Sr. (1920), B. INKEY (1921), Gy. HALAVÁTS (1926), A. KOCH (1927), F. SCHAFARZIK (1927), L. TELEGDY ROTH (1930), M. PÁLFY (1930), H. BÖCKH (1931), and A. SEMSEY (1923), the great Maecenas of the Hungarian geology.

On the 2nd of March, 1932, A. VENDL was elected president by the General Assembly. He held this office until 1940; that is, he resigned within his third three-year delegation.

The 16th International Geological Congress was held in Washington between July 22nd and 29th, 1933. Hungary was represented by L. LÓCZY Jr. and K. PAPP. Gy. SZÁDECZKY-KARDOSS also participated and, like L. LÓCZY Jr., contributed with presentation.

As a measure of economy, the secretarial posts of the Society were fused in 1934. Secretaries Róbert REICHERT and Kálmán SZTRÓKAI resigned, and from this time only one secretary, namely Ferenc PAPP, was in office.

In 1936 the Society re-established the journal "Földtani Értesítő". Three volumes of this journal had been published between 1880 and 1882. Propagation of geosciences came to the foreground again and, as means were available, the Committee session on the 6th of November, 1935, brought a decision about organizing propagating lectures and launching a propagating journal. The attendance at these lectures were large and the new series of "Földtani Értesítő" was

received with great interest. The significant camp of its subscribers included people of variable profession. The journal was edited by the secretaries: F. PAPP, then A. TASNÁDI KUBACSKA, later Géza SZUROVY. The sessions were held until 1943; then a gap followed due to the war. The journal "Földtani Értesítő" ceased after 12 years in 1948 with the change of the political regime.

The 17th International Geological Congress was held in Moscow between July 21st and 29th, 1937. The great international interest was reflected in the composition of the attendance. 400 participants (about 40%) were foreigners, arriving from 50 countries. Germany and Italy kept themselves ostentatiously away, while Hungary, though not formally, was represented by Raul VAJK. The most important item from the rich programme of the congress was the discussion on petroleum reserves of the World. Academician I. M. GUBKIN, chairman of the Congress, presented a very interesting paper on the petroleum reserves of the Soviet Union. R. VAJK gave account of the Congress in the 1938 volume of *Bányászati és Kohászati Lapok* (Journal of Mining and Metallurgy).

A commemorative session was held on April 10th, 1938, on the occasion of the 900th anniversary of King STEPHEN's death. The session was held in Esztergom, old capital of christian Hungary, called "town of relating stones". The scientific programme included studying of the geological conditions of the town and its vicinity.

On the 15th of February, 1940, the General Assembly elected K. PAPP president, and K. TELEGDÍ ROTH vice-president. The latter one, however, resigned on the 7th of March. The supplementary General Assembly, on June 12th, could not elect vice-president due to lack of quorum. The vice-presidential post remained vacant.

Still prior to the elections, during the presidentship of A. VENDL, further members of the "Great Generation" passed away: F. NOPCSA (1933), P. TREITZ (1935), Gy. SZÁDECZKY-KARDOSS (1935), T. SZONTAGH (1936), K. LAMBRECHT (1936), and P. ROZLOZSNIK (1940).

On the 5th of March, 1941, the General Assembly elected Simon PAPP president, József SÜMEGHY vice-president, and A. TASNÁDI KUBACSKA first secretary. S. PAPP's first presidentship between 1941 and 1945 coincided with World War II. From this period of time we have very few data on the Society, as if our memory had failed us. The volumes of "Földtani Közlöny", published during this period, however, contain excellent contributions. S. PAPP supported the Society with much money: he can be regarded as the second "Maecenas" of the Society after A. SEMSEY. His scientific activity, moral, and willingness to make sacrifices inspired respect. As chief geologist of the Hungarian-American Oil Company, he was accused of sabotage and condemned to death in a staged trial in the late 1940s. Later the "court" commuted the death sentence to life imprisonment. He was rehabilitated only after his death.

World War II ended on the 8th of August, 1945. In the session of the Committee of the Society, on the 15th of August, all the officials resigned and a six-member-commission, led by Jenő NOSZKY Sr., was charged with managing the Society until the following elections. The Commission convened the General Assembly

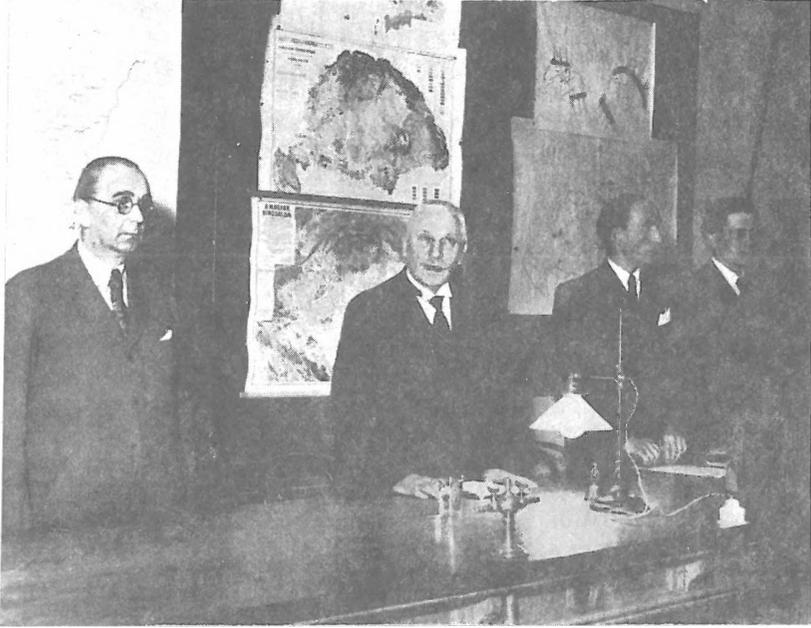


Fig. 11. Chairmen of the session in the 90th anniversary of the Society (from left to right): K. Telegdi Roth, vice-president, K. Papp, president, F. Horusitzky, secretary-general, and L. Bartkó, second secretary

by September 19th, 1945. Adopting the proposal of the chairman, J. NOSZKY, the General Assembly invalidated the resolutions of the 5 May 1920 General Assembly, thus rehabilitated E. VADÁSZ and his fellows, and elected them Committee members. New officials were also elected: István VITÁLIS president, András TASNÁDI KUBACSKA vice-president, László MAJZON first secretary, and Lajos REICH second secretary.

During the years 1945 and 1946 the grave consequences of the war were still felt in the life of the Society. In the opening speech of the General Assembly, on the 6th of February, 1946, president István VITÁLIS also touched upon the commemorative session, planned on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Society. He said: "We hope that now, under peaceful and secure circumstances, our Society will gain strength, and we shall be able to invite the representatives of the civilized nations to celebrate with us its 100th anniversary. We are convinced that the work we have done in exploration, mapping, and publication of the geology of the Carpathian basin has international significance."

Due to illness of the president, the General Assembly on the 5th of February, 1947, was chaired by vice-president A. TASNÁDI KUBACSKA. After his opening speech, the first secretary, L. MAJZON proposed a modification in the constitution. He asked for increasing the number of the officials. The General

Assembly carried the motion, and elected new officials: Simon PAPP president, Tibor SZALAI and Elemér VADÁSZ vice-presidents, and József SÜMEGHY first secretary.

In a commemorative session on the 3rd of January, 1948, the Society celebrated its 100th anniversary* in a modest way, in the presence of 140 society members but without foreign guests. President T. SZALAI summarized the history of the foundation in 1848, while vice-president E. VADÁSZ spoke about the Society life before and during World War I.



Fig. 12. The centenary plaquette of the Society

In the festive General Assembly on the 11th of February, 1948, vice-president E. VADÁSZ made a speech on the foundation of the Society. Then M. VENDEL commemorated the late István VITÁLIS.

The political regime had become totalitarian by the late 1940s. The Federation of Technical and Natural Scientific Societies (Műszaki és Természettudományi Egyesületek Szövetsége), an institution to exercise control upon the scientific societies, was established on the 29th of June, 1948. In the Statuary General Assembly of the Association Géza SZUROVY second secretary announced the joining of the Hungarian Geological Society. On the 20th of October, 1948, the Committee accepted resignation of president S. PAPP and his withdrawal from the Society. Due to the entire reorganization of the Society, all the officials and

* In the 1930s several documents turned up that refer to the statutory meeting in 1848 as the date of the formation of the Society, instead of the approval of the Court in 1850. This is why the 75th anniversary of the Society was celebrated in 1925, while the 100th anniversary — in 1948.

members of the Committee resigned. Until the 1949 General Assembly E. VADÁSZ managed the Society.

The 1949 General Assembly was held on the 16th of February. After E. VADÁSZ' opening speech, G. SZUROVY announced that the Society had joined the Federation of Technical and Natural Scientific Societies. This joining, however, required modifications in the constitution. The General Assembly adopted the modifications. G. SZUROVY presented the declaration of the Hydrological Department on the formation of the independent Hungarian Hydrological Society. The General Assembly elected officials: Elemér VADÁSZ president, Tibor SZALAI and Elemér SZÁDECZKY-KARDOSS co-presidents, and Géza SZUROVY secretary. The number of minor officials significantly increased, while the Society itself had only 239 members, including 76 junior members. After World War I, in the 1920s, this number was about 350, and hardly changed until the end of World War II; in 1944 it was 322.

* * *

In the new period, starting in 1948 when the autocratic regime came to power, the Hungarian Geological Society had to face profoundly changed economic and social conditions with new constraints and new opportunities. We think, however, that it would be premature to outline and evaluate the history of this recent period.

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S U P P L E M E N T

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KUBINYI, F.	1865-1870	
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BÖCKH, J.	1895-1901	
TELEGDI ROTH, L.	1901-1904	
KOCH, A.	1904-1910	
SCHAFARZIK, F.	1910-1916	
SZONTAGH, F.	1916-1920	
PÁLFY, M.	1920-1923	
MAURITZ, B.	1923-1932	
VENDL, A.	1932-1940	
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PAPP, S.	1941-1945	
VITÁLIS, I.	1945-1947	
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CSIKY, G.

ÉRDI-KRAUSZ, G.

GALÁ CZ, A.

GRESCHIK, GY.

JUHÁSZ, A.

KÉRI, J. — 1992: PATAKI, A.

NAGY, E.

PAP, S.

SZÉKY-FUX, V.

VICZIÁN, I.

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Member: GODA, L.

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President: NÉMEDI VARGA, Z.

Members: KÖRÖSSY, L.
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JUHÁSZ, A. WALLACHER, L.
KASZAP, A.

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Secretary: KONRÁD, GY.

Northern Hungary Division (1961):

President: JUHÁSZ, A.

Secretary: VARRÓ, T.

Central and Northern Transdanubia Division (1961):

President: KÉRI, J.— 1992: PATAKI, A.
Secretary: KOPEK, A.

Alföld Division (1966):

President: PAP, S.
Secretary: RÉVÉSZ, I.

Budapest Division (1977):

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Secretary: CSONTOS, L.

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President: VÖRÖS, A.
Secretary: MAGYAR, I.

Section for Clay Mineralogy (1960):

President: SZÉKY-FUX, V.
Secretary: FÖLDVÁRI, M.

*Section for Engineering Geology and Environmental Geology (1967)
(between 1962 and 1967 Section for Engineering Geology):*

Honorary president: KERTÉSZ, P.
President: GRESCHIK, GY.
Secretary: SCHAREK, P.

Section for Mineralogy and Geochemistry (1963):

President: VICZIÁN, I.
Secretary: PAPP, G.

Section for Economic Geology (1967):

President: BOHN, P.
Secretary: HAHN, GY.

Section for General Geology (1969):

Honorary president: BALOGH, K.
President: NAGY, E.
Secretary: BUDAI, T.

Historical Section (1970):

President: CSÍKY, G.
Secretary: HÁLA, J.

Section of Geomathematics and Computer Science (1988)
(between 1970 and 1988 Geomathematical Section):

President: BÁRDOSSY, GY.

Secretary: GEIGER, J.

Honorary members of the Society

Hungarians:

ALMÁSSY, M.	1850	VADÁSZ, E.	1958
ANDRÁSSY, GY.	1850	KOCH, S.	1960
RÜSEGGER, J.	1850	SZÁDECZKY-KARDOSS, E.	1960
KUBINYI, F. honorary president	1870	BACSAK, GY.	1961
REITZ, F. honorary president for life	1883	BALLENEGGER, R.	1963
SEMSEY, A.	1883	VENDEL, M.	1966
BÖCKH, J.	1901	BALÓ, R.	1969
DARÁNYI, I.	1904	JABLONSKY, J.	1969
SZÉCHENYI, B.	1904	HORUSITZKY, F.	1971
KOCH, A.	1910	VITÁLIS, S.	1971
KRENNER, J.	1912	FÖLDVÁRI, A.	1972
LÓCZY, L.Sr.	1912	JUGOVICS, L.	1972
TELEGDI ROTH, L.	1912	PANTÓ, G.	1972
INKEY, B.	1912	SZTRÓKAY, K.	1972
ILOSVAY, L.	1913	TASNÁDI KUBACSKA, A.	1972
SCHAFARZIK, F.	1918	CSEPREGHY-MEZNERICS, I.	1975
SZONTAGH, T.	1922	GALLI, L.	1975
HALAVÁTS, GY.	1926	JANTSKY, B.	1975
NOPCSA, F.	1928	VOGL, M.	1975
PÁLFY, M.	1928	BOGSCH, L.	1978
ZIMÁNYI, K.	1928	LENGYEL, E.	1978
BÖCKH, H.	1930	RÓNAI, A.	1978
MAURITZ, B.	1933	SZALAI, T.	1978
HORUSITZKY, H.	1940	BARTKÓ, L.	1981
LIFFA, A.	1942	FÜLÖP, J.	1981
VENDL, A.	1942	GRASSELLY, GY.	1981
VITÁLIS, I.	1942	NEMECZ, E.	1981
PAPP, K.	1944	SZÉKY-FUX, V.	1981
EMSZT, K.	1945	BALOGH, K.	1986
GAÁL, I.	1945	CSÍKY, G.	1986
LÓCZY, L.Jun.	1945	DANK, V.	1986
NOSZKY, J.Sr.	1945	MEZŐSI, J.	1986
PAPP, S.	1945	STRAUSZ, L.	1986
SZENTPÉTERY, ZS.	1945	VARJU, GY.	1986
SCHRÉTER, Z.	1948	JASKÓ, S.	1991
PÁVAI VAJNA, F.	1949	KÖRÖSSY, L.	1991
TELEGDI ROTH, K.	1954		

Foreigners:

GERINGER, K. (Vienna)	1850	SABOLJEV, V. ST. (Soviet Union)	1960
THUN, L. (Vienna)	1850	SLAVIN, V. I. (Soviet Union)	1960
HAIDINGER, W. (Vienna)	1850	WIALOW, O. ST. (Soviet Union)	1960
HAUER, J. (Vienna)	1850	CLAR, E. (Austria)	1964
THINNFELD, F. (Vienna)	1850	KOZLOWSKI, R. (Poland)	1964
HAUER, F. (Vienna)	1867	KSIAZKIEWICZ, M. (Poland)	1964
HÖRNES, M. (Vienna)	1867	KÜHN, O. (Austria)	1964
PETERS, K. (Graz)	1869	KÜPPER, H. (Austria)	1964
HEER, O. (Zürich)	1872	MACHATSCHKI, F. (Austria)	1964
STUR, D. (Vienna)	1872	NALIVKIN, D. (Soviet Union)	1964
COTTA, B. (Freiberg)	1876	PETKOVIC, V. K. (Yugoslavia)	1964
STACHE, G. (Vienna)	1880	ROSENQUIST, I. TH. (Norway)	1964
ETTINGSHAUSEN, C. (Graz)	1883	TONGIORGI, E. (Italy)	1964
RICHTHOFEN, F. (Berlin)	1883	JABLONSKY, J. (USA)	1969
ZITTEL, K. A. (Munich)	1883	BOGDANOV, A. A. (Soviet Union)	1971
BEYRICH, E. H. (Berlin)	1886	COLLIGNON, M. (France)	1971
BLANFORD, W. I. (London)	1886	TSUKROW, F. W. (Soviet Union)	1971
CAPELLINI, G. (Bologna)	1886	GAERTNER, H. R. (Germany)	1971
DANA, J. (USA)	1886	HECKER, R. F. (Soviet Union)	1971
DAUBRÉE, A. (Paris)	1886	STEFANOVIC, P. (Yugoslavia)	1971
DECHEN, H. (Bonn)	1886	STRUNZ, H. (Germany)	1971
HALL, J. (USA)	1886	ZOUBEK, V. (Czechoslovakia)	1971
HÉBERT, E. (Paris)	1886	WIESENEDER, H. (Austria)	1972
MENEGHINI, G. (Pisa)	1886	JANOSCHEK, R. (Austria)	1975
PRESTWICH, J. (London)	1886	SENEŠ, J. (Czechoslovakia)	1975
SUESS, E. (Vienna)	1886	BONCEV, E. ST. (Bulgaria)	1978
HEIM, A. (Zürich)	1913	MAHEL', M. (Czechoslovakia)	1978
GROTH, P. (Munich)	1913	SMULIKOWSKY, K. (Poland)	1978
TSCHERMAK, G. (Vienna)	1916	VACHTL, J. (Czechoslovakia)	1978
BEYSCHLAG, F. (Berlin)	1916	WATZNAUER, A. (Germany)	1978
LAITAKARI, A. (Finland)	1942	ZAPFE, H. (Austria)	1978
ANDRUSOV, D. (Czechoslovakia)	1960	GATTINGER, T. (Austria)	1991
KETTNER, R. (Czechoslovakia)	1960	SLACZKA, A. (Poland)	1991
ROGER, J. (France)	1960	TELEKI, P. (USA)	1991
SHATSKY, N. S. (Soviet Union)	1960		

Remark: Three Hungarian geologists from Transylvania were honoured with a diploma, equivalent to honorary membership: E. BALOGH /1965/, J. BÁNYAI /1965/ and J. TULOGDI /1975/

Geologist members of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

	Corresponding member	Ordinary member	Honorary member
KUBINYI, F. (1796-1874)	1841	—	1858
KOVÁTS, GY. (1815-1873)	1858	—	—
SZABÓ, J. (1822-1894)	1858	1867	—
PETTKÓ, J. (1812-1890)	1861	—	—
HANTKEN, M. (1821-1893)	1864	1874	—
ZSIGMONDY, V. (1821-1888)	1868	—	—
HOFMANN, K. (1839-1891)	1871	—	—
KRENNER, J. (1839-1920)	1874	1885	—
KOCH, A. (1843-1927)	1875	1894	—
BÖCKH, J. (1840-1909)	1876	—	—
INKEY, B. (1847-1921)	1887	—	—
LÓCZY, L. Sr. (1849-1920)	1888	1901	1920
SCHMIDT, S. (1855-1904)	1891	—	—
FRANZENAU, Á. (1856-1919)	1896	—	—
STAUB, M. (1842-1904)	1898	—	—
SCHAFARZIK, F. (1854-1927)	1902	1916	—
ZIMÁNYI, K. (1862-1941)	1904	1921	1940
LÖRENTHEY, I. (1867-1917)	1905	—	—
MAURITZ, B. (1881-1971)	1913	1923	1942 ^{a/}
BÖCKH, H. (1874-1931)	1915	—	—
PÁLFY, M. (1871-1930)	1915	—	—
NOPCSA, F. (1877-1933)	1917	1928	— ^{b/}
VITÁLIS, I. (1871-1947)	1920	1945	—
PAPP, K. (1873-1963)	1920	—	— ^{c/}
VENDL, A. (1886-1971)	1922	1931	1945
ROZLOZSNIK, P. (1880-1940)	1927	—	—
SZENTPÉTERY, ZS. (1880-1952)	1929	1946	— ^{a/}
TELEGDI ROTH, K. (1886-1955)	1931	—	— ^{a/}
VENDEL, M. (1896-1977)	1933	1943	—
PRINCZ, GY. (1882-1973)	1935	—	— ^{a/}
SCHRÉTER, Z. (1882-1970)	1938	—	— ^{a/}
TOKODY, L. (1898-1964)	1941	—	— ^{a/}
PAPP, S. (1886-1970)	1945	1946	— ^{d/}

^{a/} Consulting member from 1949. This qualification was invalidated by the General Assembly of the Academy on the 9th of May, 1989.

^{b/} Resigned in 1930.

^{c/} His membership ceased in 1948.

^{d/} His membership ceased in 1949. The ceasing was invalidated by the General Assembly of the Academy on the 9th of May, 1989.

ANDREÁNSZKY, G. (1895-1967)	1945	—	— ^{a/}
VADÁSZ, E. (1885-1970)	1948	1950	—
SZÁDECZKY-KARDOSS, E. (1903-1984)	1949	1950	—
KOLOSVÁRY, G. (1901-1968)	1960	—	—
KERTAI, GY. (1912-1968)	1965	—	—
PANTÓ, G. (1917-1972)	1965	—	—
FÜLÖP, J. (1927-)	1967	1976	—
KLIBURSZKY-VOGL, M. (1912-)	1973	1985	—
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Publications of the Society

Első jelentés a Magyarhoni Földtani Társulatról (First report on the Hungarian Geological Society) 1852. Ed. KOVÁTS, GY.

A Magyarhoni Földtani Társulat Munkálatai (Activities of the Hungarian Geological Society)

Vol. I—V. 1856—1870.

Vol. I. 1856. Ed. KOVÁTS, GY.

Vol. II. 1863. Ed. SZABÓ, J.

Vol. III. 1867. Ed. HANTKEN, M.

Vol. IV. 1868. Ed. HANTKEN, M.

Vol. V. 1870. Ed. HANTKEN, M.

Földtani Közlöny (Bulletin of the Hungarian Geological Society) from 1871. First eds WINKLER, B., BERNÁTH, J., KOCH, A.

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Földtani Értesítő (Geological Gazette) Vol. I.—III. 1880—1882. Eds INKEY, B., SCHMIDT, S., PETHÓ, GY., FRANZENAU, A.

Földtani Értesítő, Új folyam (Geological Gazette, new series)

Vol. I—IX. 1936—1944.

Vol. I—IV. 1936—1939. Ed. PAPP, F.

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Journals of the departments:

Óslénytani Viták (Discussiones Palaeontologicae) 1963. Ed. HABLY, L.

Mérnökgeológiai Szemle (Engineering Geological Review) 1964. Ed. SCHEUER, GY.

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Tudománytörténeti Földtani Évkönyv (Annals of the History of Hungarian Geology) 1972. Ed. CSÍKY, G.