

HOGG

**Newsletter of the History
of Geology Group of the
Geological Society
of London**



Number 50
February 2014

Front cover

HORACE BOLINGBROKE WOODWARD FRS, the centenary of whose death occurs in February this year.

Historians of geology will know the name H. B. Woodward as the author of the books *The History of the Geological Society of London* (1907) and *History of Geology* (1911). Born in London on 20th August 1848, he was the third in a generation of geologists. His father was Samuel P. Woodward, naturalist and palaeontologist at the British Museum, and his grandfather was Samuel Woodward, one of the early writers on the geology of Norfolk.

HBW spent most of his life (from 1867) as a geologist (field surveyor, stratigrapher, palaeontologist and hydrogeologist) with the Geological Survey. When he retired in 1908, he was Assistant Director. He contributed to many Survey maps and memoirs but he is particularly remembered for volumes 3, 4 and 5 of *The Jurassic Rocks of Britain* (1893–95). He had a long connection with the Geological Society having been elected a Fellow in 1868, and serving on Council, including as Vice-President 1904–6. He was awarded its Murchison Fund in 1885, the Murchison Medal in 1897 and the Wollaston Medal in 1909. In 1896, he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. He died at Croydon on 6th February 1914.

Sources: Mainly based on the obituary in *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*, 91 (1920), xxi-xxii.
Picture: ©NERC BGS GeoScenic P585040 “HBW 25th Nov. 1908”.

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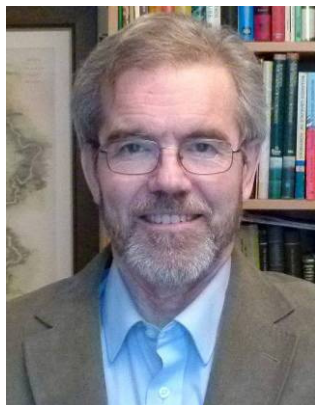
The HOGG newsletter will be issued in February (copy deadline 31st January), June (copy deadline 31st May) and October (copy deadline 30th September).

HOGG NEWSLETTER 50

CONTENTS

	Page
Letter from the Chair	2
HOGG AGM 2013.	3
HOGG Committee 2014.	3
Secretary's Report 2013	4
Treasurer's Report 2013	5
Introducing new committee member	6
E mail addresses	6
HOGG website.	6
HOGG subscriptions 2014	7
In Our Time	7
Report on HOGG meeting Comparing the Smith and Greenough maps (Cardiff, November. 2013) (John Henry)	8
Future HOGG Events	11
Field trip to Burgundy (April 2014).	12
Field trip to Brecon (July 2014)	13
Geology and Medicine (November 2014)	15
200 years of Smith's map (April 2015)	16
Tercentenary of Sir John Hill (1714-1775) (Chris Duffin)	17
Looking ahead to the Arthur Smith Woodward 150th Anniversary Symposium (Mike Smith) Where was Sir Arthur Smith Woodward buried? (Tony Brook)	18 21
BGS Piltown web pages	22
Sue Tyler Friedman Medal 2014	22
GSL Blog	23
GSL online exhibitions	23
Book and Map Notes	24
Future Meetings of Other Bodies	27
The Arthur Smith Woodward 150th Anniversary Symposium (May 2014)	27
39th INHIGEO conference (July 2014)	27
GA Lecture Meeting (October 2014)	28
GA Regional Conference (November 2014)	28
Registration form for Brecon meeting	29
HOGG Standing Order Mandate.	30
STOP PRESS Lost Smith map rediscovered	30
Registration form for Geology and Medicine meeting.	31

LETTER FROM THE CHAIR



Belated best wishes for the New Year. I wonder if you received something geological for Christmas? Friends of mine gave me a cartoon of fellows of the Geological Society at dinner. It was the illustrator's original for a figure in Bill Bryson's *A Really Short History of Nearly Everything* (first published 2008). While there are historical inaccuracies in the picture (it is highly unlikely that the four individuals, Lyell, Parkinson, Buckland and Greenough, ate together as the Dining Club was formed in the last month of Parkinson's life and the portrait of Parkinson is not our James – in fact no known portrait of him exists), I was so intrigued that this picture was in a children's book, that I decided to look into it. In fact, the book is a history of science with an emphasis on astronomy, chemistry, physics, geology and biology, and the links between them (a version of his earlier *A Short History of Nearly Everything*). It is colourful, entertaining and glib. From a geological perspective, it has William Smith and his 1815 map, the above characters – well three of them – dining, Mary Anning, Sedgwick and Murchison, Owen and the Crystal Palace dinosaurs, and more. I find it encouraging, despite his carelessness with facts, that Bryson has tackled the history of science, and geology within it, and made it interesting for children. He has provided a starting point for the curious child.

At HOGG, I hope we satisfy that inner curious child that lurks still in many of us. For the forthcoming year, we have planned two field trips and one meeting at Burlington House. In April, we will visit Burgundy to learn about Henry Darcy, 'Father of Hydrology', in Dijon, and the geology of the Beaune region. In July, we will visit Brecon and follow the then Mr and Mrs R I Murchison and the beginnings of *Siluria*. In November, we will hold a conference on the History of Geology and Medicine with a public health and forensic emphasis. Details of our meetings follow in this issue.

We are also planning ahead to 2015 and the bicentenary of William Smith's pioneering map *A Delineation of the Strata of England and Wales and part of Scotland*. HOGG is organising a conference on 23rd–24th April 2015 preceded by a private exhibition at the Natural History Museum, and followed by a field trip to Oxford and Churchill (Smith's birthplace).

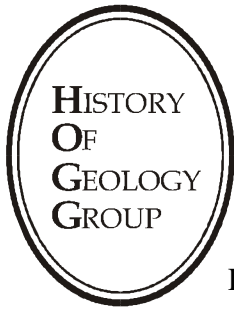
Many bicentenary events and exhibitions are being planned around the country. There is a coordinating committee at the Geological Society to keep track of the developing events, to avoid conflicts of timing, to develop synergies and to seek sponsorship. A calendar of known events will be published by the GSL soon.

Oxford University Museum of Natural History is to be commended for its advance work. It will launch William Smith On-line on this coming 23rd March, Smith's birthday (see <http://www.oum.ox.ac.uk/collect/library4.htm#WS>). This will provide a vast amount of primary source material for all those who would research Smith. I don't know yet how the diaries, letters, sketches, etc. will be indexed, but I expect that the curious who wish to research Smith's work in their area, will find plenty of scope. There will be time to apply that research during the bicentenary in your region for projects from journal papers and newspaper articles, to local exhibitions and William Smith trails.

If you know of plans in your area to celebrate William Smith in 2015, please let me know at john@geolmaps.com so that we can put them on the Bicentenary calendar.

All the best,
John Henry

February 2014



HOGG AGM 2013 MINUTES

The Annual General Meeting for 2013 was held at the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, at 12.30 on 15 November 2013.

Committee members present:

John Henry in the Chair, Leucha Vener (Secretary), Beris Cox, Tom Hose, Cherry Lewis, Tom Sharpe

1 Apologies

Received from Alan Bowden, Chris Duffin, Dick Moody, Bob Symes.

2 Election matters

Beris Cox is standing down as Treasurer, and David Earle is taking over. Two new appointments as ordinary committee members were ratified: Chris Duffin and Dick Moody. Beris Cox will continue to edit the newsletter and will therefore be co-opted back to committee meetings as necessary.

3 Secretary's Report for 2013

Circulated and taken as read. Thanks especially voted to Cherry Lewis and the organizers of the symposia and field trips for ICHSTM 2013.

4 Treasurer's Report for 2013

Circulated and taken as read.

5 Motions

No motions were raised.

6

Any Other Business

None.

The Chair closed the meeting at 12.40.

HOGG COMMITTEE 2014

Chairman John Henry **Vice Chairman** Dick Moody **Secretary** Leucha Vener

Treasurer David Earle **Membership Secretary** Cherry Lewis

Ordinary members Alan Bowden, Chris Duffin, Tom Hose, Tom Sharpe, Dave Williams

Co-opted member (newsletter) Beris Cox

For the benefit of those members who did not attend the AGM, the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer given at the AGM are reproduced below.

SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 2013

HOGG has had another good year, with the main focus of activity this year being the symposia and field trips organized for INHIGEO for the 24th International Congress of the History of Science, Technology and Medicine, held in Manchester in July. This meeting as a whole was a great success, with 1758 delegates from all over the world. The geology symposia were very popular, as were the field trips.

There was also a very interesting small meeting at Burlington House with the Charles Close Society to look at some of the map collection, and of course today's sessions here at the National Museum of Wales.

The committee continues to plan meetings for the future, with several meetings in the pipeline for 2014, including a conference on medical and forensic geology and related topics towards the end of the year at Burlington House – this will include next year's AGM. HOGG members are also invited to attend a one-day symposium on Arthur Smith Woodward at the Natural History Museum in May next year, and some ideas for field trips throughout the year have been proposed.

The committee is also already making plans for 2015 which will mark 200 years since William Smith's map – there will be a HOGG conference at Burlington House, as well as a number of other Geological Society events, and a series of events at museums across the country. 2015 will also mark HOGG's 21st birthday, and we are planning a conference for the end of the year to celebrate this.

The Group's excellent publication record continues, with the volume from the *Geology and Medicine* conference now out as a *GSL Special Publication*, and the *Appreciating Physical Landscapes* volume (stemming from HOGG's geotourism meeting in 2012) is in progress. The volume edited by Alan Bowden and others on historical aspects of foraminiferal micropalaeontology is also now out.

I would like to thank our current committee for contributing so much to HOGG over the past year, and especially those who are standing down: Beris Cox and Bob Symes are both leaving the committee. David Earle will take over from Beris as Treasurer, though Beris is continuing her excellent work on the newsletter. New nominations for the committee as ordinary members are Chris Duffin and Dick Moody.

Leucha Veneer
November 2013

HOGG AGM 2013 Treasurer's Report

Summary statement of accounts for period 15/12/12 – 14/11/13 (prepared for AGM on 15/11/13)

Opening Balance 14/12/12	£6102.80		
<u>Income</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	
Subscriptions	2425.00	Newsletters ¹	353.97
Map Meeting (May 13)	210.00	Committee travel expenses	1106.90
Selsey Field Meeting (Sept. 13)	216.50	Map Meeting (May 13)	150.06
Cardiff Meeting (Nov. 13)	195.00	Selsey Meeting (Sept. 13)	253.00
Inhigeo field trips(July 13)	17016.00	Inhigeo field trips etc (July 13) ²	13124.40
Co-operative a/c interest	7.86	GA affiliation	33.00
	-----	First Aid kit	19.99
	£20070.36	PayPal fees	732.24
	-----		-----
			£15773.56

		Closing balance 14/11/13	£10399.60

Total	<u>£26173.16</u>	Total	<u>£26173.16</u>

¹printing and postage for newsletters 47, 48 and 49.

²Inhigeo field trips expenditure also featured in last year's AGM statement of accounts.

The HOGG finances are managed through three bank accounts – Santander Business account (mainly for subscriptions and committee expenses), Co-operative Bank Community Directplus account (mainly for meeting revenues) and PayPal Business account (mainly for overseas payments and other credit/debit card payments). Balances on 14/11/13 are: Santander £2810.76, Co-operative £7478.89, PayPal £109.95*. Future additional regular annual expenditure will be website maintenance (£500.00) and insurance (c. £180.00). If we are to avoid raising the subscription rate, it is vital that our membership numbers do not decline and that subscriptions are paid promptly in January each year and preferably by standing order. **Members are asked to advise the Membership Secretary (cherry.lewis@bristol.ac.uk) of any changes in their contact details, particularly e mail addresses.**

* £75.00 in uncleared cheques also in hand.

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Subscriptions income	2144.00	2107.75	2125.00	2425.00
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Regular outgoings:				
Newsletters	229.90	326.75	313.36	353.97
Committee expenses	1120.15	839.90	720.50	1106.90
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1350.05	1166.65	1033.86	1460.87
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Difference	£793.95	£941.10	£1091.14	£964.13
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Closing balance at AGM	£6494.06	£11466.12	£6102.80	£10399.60

Beris M Cox
November 2013

INTRODUCING NEW COMMITTEE MEMBER CHRIS DUFFIN



Recently retired from school teaching, Chris Duffin was formerly Senior Master, Director of Sixth Form, Head of Biology and Head of Critical Thinking at Streatham and Clapham High School in south London. Following a geology degree, he obtained a Ph.D. in vertebrate palaeontology at University College London, working on the vertebrate fauna of the Late Triassic Rhaetic Bone Bed. He has published extensively on a wide range of fossil groups, but is particularly concerned with sharks and their allies, recently co-authoring the *Handbook of Paleoichthyology Volume 3D . Chondrichthyes. Paleozoic Elasmobranchii : Teeth* (2010, Friedrich Pfeil Verlag). In 2011, Chris received the Palaeontological Association's Mary Anning Award for outstanding contributions to palaeontology, and he is a Scientific Associate at The Natural History Museum in London. The history of geology is a relatively new interest – his family would say 'obsession' – which has recently borne fruit in GSL Special Publication 375 *A history of geology and medicine* (Duffin, Moody & Gardner-Thorpe 2013). His historical research has embraced some well-known Victorian geologists (Charles Moore, Richard Owen, William Buckland, Louis Agassiz, Samuel Beckles) and a variety of themes (folklore of fossils, history of coprolite research, glacial theory, jewellery history), but he has contributed most on the historical links between medicine and geology.

E MAIL ADDRESSES

Please check that the Membership Secretary has your correct e- mail address and advise her of any future changes, otherwise HOGG news and alerts will not reach you.

Contact the Membership Secretary at cherry.lewis@bristol.ac.uk

HOGG WEBSITE

Since October 2012, HOGG has had its own website at <http://historyofgeologygroup.co.uk/>. This is our main website although we continue to have a presence at www.geolsoc.org.uk/. The HOGG site provides easy access to all aspects of HOGG including details about HOGG meetings and the facility for online registration and payment. It also includes links and latest news from elsewhere.

If you have any queries about the site or material to add to it, please contact Cherry Lewis at cherry.lewis@bristol.ac.uk in the first instance.

HOGG SUBS FOR 2014

Subscriptions for 2014 were due at the beginning of January.

If you have not paid, please either

- Send a cheque (*payable to HOGG*) to the HOGG Treasurer:
David Earle, 61 Straight Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire SL4 2RT

or

- Visit the JOIN US page on the HOGG website
<http://historyofgeologygroup.co.uk/>

For future years, please consider paying by standing order. Complete the standing order mandate at the back of this newsletter and send it to the HOGG Treasurer (address above).

IN OUR TIME



In our Time is a weekly live BBC Radio 4 broadcast in which Melvyn Bragg and three studio guests discuss the history of ideas, including philosophy, science, literature and religion, and the influence these ideas have on us today. The series is reported to attract a weekly audience of more than two million.

On Thursday January 30th this year, the programme featured *Catastrophism*. Quoting the BBC, “Catastrophism is the idea that natural disasters have had a significant influence in moulding the Earth’s geological features. In 1822,

William Buckland ascribed most of the fossil record to the effects of Noah’s flood. Charles Lyell later challenged these writings, arguing that geological change was slow and gradual, and that the processes responsible could still be seen at work today – a theory known as Uniformitarianism. But in the 1970s, the idea that catastrophes were a major factor in the Earth’s geology was revived by the discovery of evidence of a great asteroid impact 65 million years ago, believed by many to have caused the extinction of the dinosaurs.” This was the focus of the discussion led by Melvyn Bragg whose three guests were Andrew Scott (Leverhulme Emeritus Fellow in the Department of Earth Sciences at Royal Holloway, University of London; Jan Zalasiewicz, Senior Lecturer in Geology at the University of Leicester and **HOGG Secretary Leucha Veneer** (Visiting Scholar at the Faculty of Life Sciences, University of Manchester).

All the *In Our Time* broadcasts (over 500) are archived on the BBC Radio 4 website; hear them on BBC iPlayer or download them as podcasts.

Others of geological interest are *Ice Ages* (14/02/13), *Crystallography* (02/11/12) and *Early Geology* (12/04/12; also with Leucha, see HOGG newsletter 45).

REPORT ON COMPARING THE SMITH AND GREENOUGH MAPS — BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, CARDIFF

FRIDAY 15TH NOVEMBER 2013

John Henry¹

The National Museum of Wales (NMW), Cardiff has the largest collection of William Smith and G.B. Greenough maps; these were collected by Frederick North, the first Keeper of Geology, when few geologists appreciated them. The collection grew under North's successors to include the diaries and extensive correspondence of Henry De la Beche, including letters from William Buckland, William Conybeare and Roderick Murchison. In the morning, Tom Sharpe, our host and last Keeper of Geology (now subsumed within a Natural History Department and without a staff geologist), mounted a fascinating display of the maps on large tables so that we could see the whole of each map up close and, wearing issued gloves, handle them. This enabled us to make close comparisons between the Smith and Greenough maps and between different numbered issues of the Smith maps, and Greenough's first and second editions. Anyone who has been frustrated by seeing closely only the bottom edges of the maps hung in the foyer of the GSL at Burlington House, will appreciate the advantage of being able to ponder the entirety of the maps at close quarters. Despite the substantial space in the Oriel conference room, we could only see a fraction of the NMW's map treasures.

Tom explained how Smith numbered his maps in three ranges of approximately 100 each; these were preceded by a few unnumbered sheets and followed by some later unnumbered sheets with which Smith probably had nothing to do. In total, there were about 320 maps issued in 1815–16. The NMW has nine of these. Smith made revisions as new information was discovered or received. This was possible because the sheets were hand-coloured from master copies so variations could be easily introduced. Each of the Smith maps is unique. The names of the three principal colourists employed by Smith's publisher/cartographer, John Cary, are known. Although Smith maps are very valuable now and widely recognised, it was not always so; Tom showed the remains of one rescued from a bonfire and a Christmas card made from a charred fragment. Although the Greenough first edition map of 1819 is more detailed and much rarer, it attracts a far lower price, perhaps because it came second.



© Barrie Chacksfield



© Barrie Chacksfield

During the lunch break, Tom and his team cleared the maps and set out a second display for us to view in the afternoon. Diaries, correspondence and family photographs of Henry De la Beche were on display. De la Beche, who founded the Geological Survey, was a talented artist. He is known for his (in)famous cartoons lampooning colleagues as well as his charming report illustrations but, packed into his diaries, there were numerous exquisite pen and ink landscapes, cliff sections and rock exposures, drawn for his own pleasure and information. Through his in-laws, he was connected to Fox Talbot, the

pioneering photographic experimenter, and Tom displayed numerous photographs from the early 1850s of the elderly De la Beche and his family.

Several HOGG members brought their own unique perspectives: Dave Williams told how, as an eight-year-old, he brought a fossil to the NMW; Dr. North himself came down and spoke to him for half an hour about his fossil and geology in general, setting the direction of Dave's life. Duncan Hawley brought a curious transitional Greenough map that combined the second edition revised colouring on a first edition base-map. When we examined De la Beche's original watercolour of *Duria Antiquior* (pictured below), Richard Trounson informed us that there was a probable pun in the title; the translation, 'a more ancient Dorset', in the usage of the time, could also be read as 'a better Dorset'.



© Barrie Chacksfield



© Barrie Chacksfield

The meeting was a pleasure to attend because of the excellent maps and documents, the stimulating commentary by Tom, and the enlightening questions and contributions of those attending. It was a privilege to read, examine and handle so many primary sources.

A few of us stayed over to Saturday for a field visit organised by Tom Sharpe and Duncan Hawley. Our subject was William Conybeare (1787-1857) who is probably best known for *Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales* (1822) written in collaboration with William Phillips. Although more often associated with south-west England and ichthyosaurs, Conybeare spent two lengthy periods of his life in South Wales as Rector of Sully (1822-36) and as Dean of Llandaff Cathedral (1845-57). Llandaff is now an up-market suburb of Cardiff but when the Bishop of Wales chose his site in the Norman period, it was only a hamlet. Sully lies approximately 10 km to the south-west of central Cardiff.

We met on Saturday morning and, sharing two cars, drove first to Llandaff Cathedral. The cathedral is located on a fluvioglacial terrace at the base of a steep slope in Radyr Stone, a breccia of the Mercia Mudstone Group deposited as an alluvial fan. The first view of Llandaff Cathedral is dramatic, from above and level with the towers. Here, we met John Kenyon who has been closely involved with the cathedral for decades and knows its structure and history intimately. By 1845, Conybeare's geological days were over as his ecclesiastical duties increased. The extension to the building, for which he was responsible, was almost entirely destroyed by a WW2 parachuted landmine. Nevertheless, a large memorial monument, designed by his son (*see right*), absorbed our attention as its masonry was sourced widely and not from local stone. Inside, memorial plaques signalled Conybeare's relations in the rising industrialist families of Wales. In a meeting room in Prebendal House, which we visited to view a memorial stained glass window to Conybeare, we discovered a



© Duncan Hawley

previously unknown (to any in our group) photograph of him. Outside again, we climbed the Dean's staircase to the top of the slope where we visited Fairwater House, Conybeare's substantial home in Llandaff, now divided into flats.

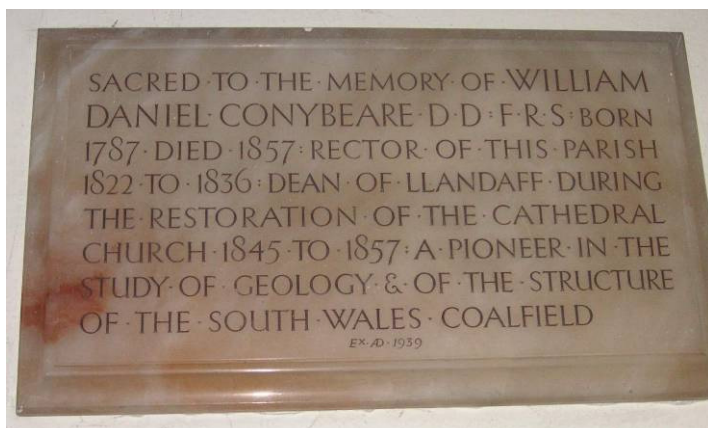
We next visited Sully, first to The Captain's Wife pub for lunch. This pub, formerly Sully House, occupies a row of former fishermen's houses opposite Sully Island. While waiting for the excellent haddock, the subject of conversation fairly 'fizzed' around the subject of Greenough, his map and his role at University College London (UCL) and his relations with his contemporaries. It turned out that two of our group had been presidents, separated by decades, of the Greenough Society, UCL's student geology club.

Emerging from the pub, we viewed Sully Island from the mainland. It is accessible at low tide along a natural causeway of the Radyr Stone which dips in a gentle syncline between the mainland and the island. Time and distance meant that a visit to the far side of the island to view the unconformity identified by Conybeare had to be left to another day. Meanwhile, we proceeded to the church of St John the Baptist in Sully, where Conybeare had been rector during his young family days.

Conybeare spent 12 years here, one field length away from the sea. We could see the scene that he would have observed each day and which he would have explored in detail. Exmoor and the Somerset/Devon cliffs are visible to the south and, to the east, Clevedon Hill and several islands in the Bristol Channel. Tom had a map of the area which, from the handwriting, he thought was drawn by Conybeare to assist in the revision of Greenough's map. Duncan had a copy of a drawing from Murchison's diary of a faulted cliff section at Warren Tump which Murchison and Conybeare had visited just west along the coast from the Rectory. Although the area was levelled and buried during the construction of Barry Docks, Duncan and Tom have located Warren Tump on the first edition OS 6 inch map; Murchison's drawing is the only known record of it. Although Conybeare himself left a rather meagre archive, Murchison, Sedgwick and Buckland all visited him and recorded their travels. From these records and Conybeare's publications, Duncan pieced together more of Conybeare's character, movements and geological contribution than had previously been known or appreciated. On the basis of his observations on the coast and limited inland outcrops of the Carboniferous, Conybeare recognised the existence of three synclinal basins below the unconformably overlying Triassic cover, long before it was confirmed by mining exploration.



© Duncan Hawley



© Duncan Hawley

At the church itself, the vicar showed us copies of the baptismal record of a Conybeare daughter and the record of her death, signed by Conybeare. Later, we found her grave marker, located within the graveyard as near the altar as was possible and bearing her informal name. Also in the graveyard, we recognised a prominent medieval preaching-cross that had evidently inspired Conybeare's son when he designed the memorial at Llandaff. Duncan read a poem Conybeare had written when he was transferred from Sully, reflecting his great

attachment to the place where his surviving young family had grown up. The vicar also brought out a silver chalice hall-marked 1575 and showed us the disused rustic wooden font, both of which Conybeare would have used. The extensive alterations that he made to the church, with the support of his brother-in-law of the Manor House, reflected his high church tendencies. This village church revealed several traits of Conybeare the man.

Tom and Duncan prepared excellent illustrated and referenced field notes with much more historical background and geological context than given above; their field notes are more than halfway to becoming an excellent paper on Conybeare. Their enthusiasm and the synergy between them was evident and spread to the whole field party. They had clearly enjoyed working together and produced a very good field trip.

Thanks to Tom and his assistant Cindy Howells for preparing the exhibitions on Friday, and to Tom and Duncan for the thoughtful and stimulating field trip on Saturday.

¹e mail: john@geolmaps.com

FUTURE HOGG EVENTS

***FIELD TRIP: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF THE GEOLOGY AND WINES OF BURGUNDY**

14th–20th April 2014

There is now only one vacancy left on this trip but there is also a reserve list for those still interested in joining.

Details on page 12 of this newsletter.

***MURCHISON IN BRECON**

18th–20th July 2014

A weekend field trip based in Brecon, Powys, Mid Wales and led by Duncan Hawley.

Details on pages 13–14 and Registration Form on page 29 of this newsletter.

***GEOLOGY AND MEDICINE: EXPLORING THE HISTORICAL LINKS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND FORENSIC MEDICINE**

3rd–4th November 2014 (including 2014 HOGG AGM)

Burlington House, Piccadilly, London

Call for Papers on page 15 and Registration Form on page 31 of this newsletter.

As well as the two-day meeting at Burlington House, associated visits in London to the Wellcome Institute, the Natural History Museum, the Royal Pharmaceutical Society Collections and the Society of Apothecaries are being planned, as well as history of geology and medicine walks relating to Gideon Mantell in Brighton and Lewes, James Parkinson in the east end of London, and John Snow in Soho.

***GSL WILLIAM SMITH MEETING 2015**

200 YEARS OF SMITH'S MAP

23rd–24th April 2015

Burlington House, Piccadilly, London

This two-day HOGG conference will cover the production of Smith's map, his methods and contemporaries, and its legacy for geology. A celebratory dinner is also proposed. On 25th April, after the two-day meeting at Burlington House, there will be a field trip to Oxford and Churchill (Smith's birthplace). More details and Call for Papers on page 16 of this newsletter.

FUTURE HOGG EVENTS contd

*THE PAST IS THE KEY TO THE FUTURE: HOGG COMES OF AGE

November 2015

Burlington House, Piccadilly, London

A one- or two-day celebratory meeting. Further details will appear in later newsletters.

HOGG FIELD TRIP

THE GEOLOGY, HYDROGEOLOGY AND OENOLOGY OF BURGUNDY

APRIL 14th–APRIL 20th 2014

Leaders: Dick Moody and John Mather



Henry Darcy
(Wikimedia Commons)

This excursion will pay homage to the hydraulic engineering projects of Henry Philibert Gaspard Darcy (1803-1858), the 'Father of Hydrogeology', in Dijon, before investigating the inter-relationships between tectonics, topography, palaeogeography, soil science and oenology in one of the greatest wine-growing areas of the world. The history of the region will be fundamental to our appreciation of the different industries that thrive today.



(RTJM)



(RTJM)

For further information or to book the last remaining place or to put your name on the reserve list, please contact

**Prof. R T J Moody, Gnoll House, 15 Forster Road, Guildford, Surrey GU2 9AE
e mail rtj.moody@virgin.net tel. 07973 273623**

HOGG FIELD TRIP

MURCHISON, THE DISCOVERY OF THE SILURIAN AND THE BRECON ANTICLINAL

JULY 18th–20th 2014

Brecon, Powys, Wales

Leader: Duncan Hawley

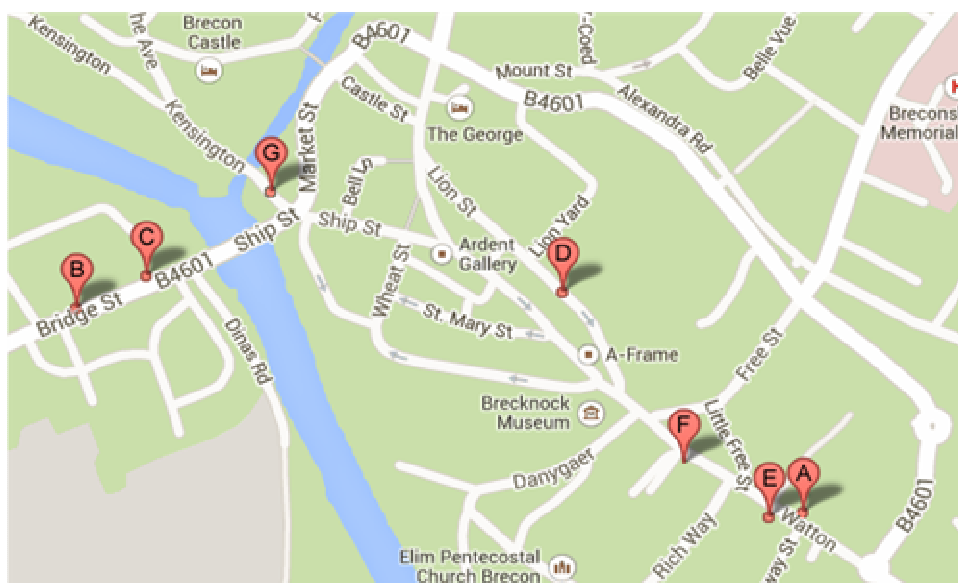
Sir Roderick Impey Murchison was one of the most important figures in 19th century geology and exploration. He was Director-General of the Geological Survey, President of the Royal Geographical Society and publicly known as the ‘King of Siluria’. In July 1831, on his first field season as a solo geologist, Murchison explored the Wye Valley. Retrospectively, over his diary entry for one of the locations we shall visit, he wrote “This was the first true Silurian”.

Our leader Duncan Hawley, who lives in the area, knows its geology intimately. The trip will explore Murchison’s field visits to the region in the early 1830s to gain a perspective on Murchison the man, his methods and geological thinking, how he modified the standard geological map of the time and how his visits to this area contributed to the publication of *The Silurian System*.

The field trip will be centred in the town of Brecon, where Murchison and his wife stayed in the Brecon Castle Hotel. There are several hotels and B&Bs in Brecon itself for field trippers to book independently. (The Brecon Castle Hotel is almost fully booked on this weekend). Transport to Brecon will also be independent, and by car on the field trip. We will arrange sharing to reduce the number of cars in the field.

We intend to meet on the evening of Friday 18th for a briefing and then spend Saturday and Sunday following in Murchison’s footsteps. We plan to have evening meals together at the Brecon Castle Hotel on the Friday and Saturday nights. The price will cover these meals, full field notes and organising expenses.

Map showing locations of Hotels and B&Bs



Hotels

Brecon Castle Hotel,
Castle Square, Brecon, LD3 9DB
01874 624611 www.breconcastle.co.uk/

The George Hotel,
George Street, Brecon, LD3 7LD
01874 623421 www.george-hotel.com

Bed and Breakfasts

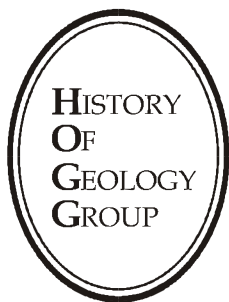
- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Grange Guest House
22 Watton, Brecon LD3 7ED
01874 624038
www.thegrange-brecon.co.uk | F. The Lansdowne Hotel & Restaurant
39 Watton, Brecon, LD3 7EG
01874 623321
www.lansdownehotel.co.uk |
| B. The Beacons Guest House
16 Bridge Street,
Llanfaes, Brecon, LD3 8AH
01874 623339
www.thebreconbeacons.co.uk | G. Watergate Mill
Watergate, Brecon, LD3 9AN
01874 623074 (no email) |
| C. Bridge Cafe
7 Bridge St, Brecon, LD3 8AH
01874 622024
www.bridgecafe.co.uk | Not indicated on map
The Clarence Inn
25 Watton , Brecon LD3 7ED
01874 622810 clarenceinn.co.uk |
| D. Cantre Selyf
5 Lion St, Brecon LD3 7AU
01874 622904 www.cantreselyf.co.uk | Canal Bridge Holiday Accommodation
Self-catering
1 Gas Lane, Brecon LD3 7HA
+44(0)7964 410584
info@canalbridgeholidays.co.uk |
| E. Borderers
47 Watton Street, Brecon, LD3 7
01874 623559 www.borderers.com | |

There are more B&Bs outside of Brecon, but one of historical significance to this field trip is Trericket Mill which features in Murchison's notebooks and is near the sites we will visit on one of the days. Trericket Mill lies 21 km NE of Brecon and half way to Builth.

Trericket Mill, Erwood,
Builth Wells, LD2 3TQ
01982 560312 www.trericket.co.uk

If a longer visit appeals while you are in Brecon, major attractions in the vicinity include the Fforest Fawr Geopark Visitor Centre at Pontneddfechan to the south-south-west and Hay on Wye 'book-town' to the east, with Kington and Stanner Rocks (which has associations with the history of geology) not much further across the border in Herefordshire.

**Book on-line at www.historyofgeologygroup.co.uk or
complete the registration form at the back of this newsletter (page 29).**



**GEOLOGY AND MEDICINE: EXPLORING THE
HISTORICAL LINKS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF
PUBLIC HEALTH AND FORENSIC MEDICINE
(Celebrating the Tercentenary of Sir John Hill**)**

3rd–4th November 2014

Burlington House

Organisers: Dick Moody, Chris Duffin and Christopher Gardner Thorpe

CALL FOR PAPERS

Building on the success of the *History of Geology and Medicine* conference held in 2011 and the subsequent Geological Society publication SP375 of the same name, the History of Geology Group calls for written and poster contributions on the following topic(s):

- **Founding Fathers of Geomedicine, recording the historical links established by individual scientists such as Darwin, Astley Cooper, Charles Daubeny, Gideon Mantell etc.**
- **Geological Therapies, dealing with the evolution of treatments from primitive lithotherapies to the therapeutic use of geological materials in medicines and the advent of hydrotherapy.**
- **The Origins of Public Health including Soil Chemistry, Water Quality, Health and Safety and the provision of the necessary infrastructure during the Victorian Era.**
- **The Evolution of Forensic Medicine.**

Oral, written and poster contributions are invited from historians, medical professionals, geoscientists, including geochemists and civil engineers, whose work crosses subject boundaries. International contributions are most welcome.

Contributors of both oral presentations and posters will be registered at a reduced rate. No financial assistance can be given to speakers but HOGG will provide a letter of invitation on request. It is hoped that the conference proceedings will be published as a book.

**Those wishing to contribute should contact Professor R. T. J. Moody rtj.moody@virgin.net.
Extended abstracts of 500 words and a maximum of three figures should be submitted by
31st AUGUST 2014.**



****SEE ARTICLE ON
SIR JOHN HILL
ON PAGE 17
OF THIS
NEWSLETTER.**



William Smith Meeting 2015

200 Years of Smith's Map



Conference: 23-24 April 2015
Geological Society, Burlington House, London
Field excursion: 25 April 2015

The History of Geology Group (HOGG)
is organising the Geological Society's flagship William Smith Meeting 2015 to
celebrate publication of the first geological map of a nation 200 years ago.

William Smith (1769–1839) was an English geologist who created the first nationwide geological map. In 1794, working as a surveyor on the construction for the Somerset Coal Canal, Smith recognised that each stratigraphic horizon contained a unique assemblage of fossils. This enabled him to work out the order of strata from the fossils they contained. From 1799 he mapped local strata, eventually creating the first geological map of England and Wales, published in 1815. In the interim, his ideas were widely disseminated throughout the geological community. Like many new theories they took time to become accepted. In 1831 the Geological Society of London awarded Smith the first Wollaston Medal and the President, Adam Sedgwick, referred to him as 'the Father of English Geology'.

This bicentenary meeting aims to address:

- Smith's achievements and his impact on the state of geology in his time, his fossil collection, his contemporaries, his relationship with the Geological Society of London, and his various careers including canal builder, land drainer, mineral surveyor and lecturer.
- Smith's map, '*Delineating the Strata of England and Wales with Part of Scotland*', contemporary concepts of geological survey and map design, and past and present research into surviving Smith maps, sections and documents.

Call for Papers: We are pleased to invite all interested participants to submit abstracts for oral presentations on topics of relevance. Presentations should last 25 minutes. International contributions are most welcome, although no financial assistance can be given. HOGG will provide a letter of invitation on request. 500-word abstracts should be submitted by **31 August 2014** to John Henry: wmsmith2015@gmail.com

Confirmed keynote speakers: Professor Simon Knell, Professor Hugh Torrens, Dr Tom Sharpe

Posters: Given the fundamentally graphic contribution of William Smith to geology, posters are also invited and it is intended that short presentations of selected posters will be addressed to the conference audience prior to the poster sessions. 250-word abstracts should be submitted by **24 August 2014** to John Henry: wmsmith2015@gmail.com

Publication: It is intended that the conference proceedings will be published as a Geological Society Special Publication. Speakers will be strongly encouraged to contribute to this. Please indicate your willingness to contribute a paper when submitting your abstract. Suggestions for written contributions to supplement the proceedings from the conference are also invited.

Field and other visits: During the conference we aim to visit Smith's fossil and rock collections at the Natural History Museum, and to unveil a plaque on Smith's London house. An evening celebratory dinner is also planned. On Saturday 25 April we will visit the Smith Archive at the Oxford University Museum of Natural History, and Smith's birthplace and the Smith Heritage Centre in Churchill village.

Event organisers: David Williams, Cherry Lewis, John Henry
For further information, please e-mail: wmsmith2015@gmail.com

TERCENTENARY OF SIR JOHN HILL (1714–1775)

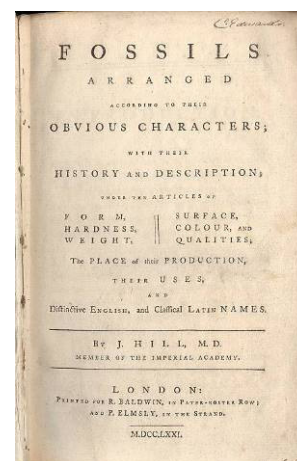
Christopher J. Duffin¹



John Hill could justly be considered a typical Renaissance Man; his published contributions spanned translations, plays, fiction, satire, theology, history, astronomy, microscopy, zoology, botany, horticulture, medicine, geology, and the conduct of married life. Born the second son of the rather impecunious Anglican cleric, Theophilus Hill (1673-1746), John, a voracious reader, was systematically educated by his father, with an emphasis on classical languages and botany. This was to hold him in good stead when he later became apprenticed to an apothecary and, following an M.D. from St Andrews University (*in absentia*), he began his excursions into the world of publishing.

Somewhat vilified by his contemporaries on account of his abrasive, highly competitive, ambitious character and scandalous behaviour, John Hill nevertheless made significant contributions to both medicine and geology. His *A History of the Materia Medica* (1751) represented a fitting syncretism of the two sciences; over one third of the volume was dedicated to a discussion of the supposed therapeutic uses of geological materials, just as the popularity of many of them was declining in the wake of the welcome rise of empiricism. He also contributed works on cancer, gout, renal calculi, nervous disorders, hypochondria, senescence and, through his botanical publications, an enormous body of knowledge on herbalism.

His geological contributions made him a significant though much neglected figure in the Georgian history of the science. In 1746, he produced the first English translation of Theophrastus's foundational *History of Stones* from the original ancient Greek. Embellished with copious notes and observations, the book was well received and formed the basis of a later French translation; it would be 200 years before another English translation was produced. Friendly relations, joint collecting trips and positive co-operation with the naturalist Emanuel Mendes da Costa (1717-1791) degenerated to accusations of philosophical piracy and plagiarism over plans to produce a volume on 'fossils' (in the sense of any geological material) after da Costa was elected FRS in 1747. In the event, two quite different works were published, with Hill beating the somewhat beleaguered da Costa to press. Hill's *A History of Fossils* (1748), the first of a three-volume series on natural history, was followed by his *Fossils Arranged According to their obvious characters* in 1771 and a work on spars (1772). Characterised by a competent grasp of earlier literature, an innate desire to systematise an approach to geological materials somewhat emulating Linnaeus's approach to botany, Hill's geological works are replete with original observations and expressions of his personal opinions.



¹ e mail cduffin@blueyonder.co.uk

LOOKING AHEAD TO THE ARTHUR SMITH WOODWARD 150th ANNIVERSARY SYMPOSIUM AT THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM ON MAY 21st 2014

Mike Smith¹, Meeting Coordinator, sets the scene by telling the early history of the Natural History Museum's fossil fish collection.

The Natural History Museum (NHM) in London's Kensington houses one of the most important scientific collections of fossils in the world, certainly one of the most extensive. The collection goes back to the inception of the British Museum in 1753 with the purchase of the Hans Sloane collection. The separate Department of Geology and Mineralogy was formed in 1837 but just 20 years later, with the collections growing rapidly, it was necessary to split the department in two. The first Keeper of Geology was George Robert Waterhouse who held this office until he retired in 1880 when Dr Henry Woodward succeeded him. In April 1881, the beautiful new building in Kensington was opened and at last there was ample space to display the many scientifically important specimens that had been in storage for so long – in particular the collection of fossil fishes. One person was to have a major influence on establishing this collection as the basis for the most important palaeoichthyological publication of the late 18th Century – *The Catalogue of the Fossil Fishes in the British Museum (Natural History)* (1889-1901). That person was Arthur Smith Woodward.

Through a series of purchases, donations and bequests, many private collections had been acquired by the Museum in the years up to 1900. These collections were important because they contained many type specimens and specimens that had been figured in books, monographs and scientific papers. For example, in 1816, the Museum purchased the fossils collected by William Smith to illustrate his *Strata Identified by Organized Fossils*. By 1900, nearly seventy collections containing fossils fishes had been acquired, mostly by purchase, and slightly more than this number of sets of fossil fishes had been presented to the Museum.

The Egerton and Enniskillen collections were mentioned briefly in HOGG Newsletter 48. Undoubtedly, these are two very important collections containing many of the fishes described and/or figured by Agassiz in his *Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles* (1833-44). All the important collections of the Department of Geology are recorded in *The History of the Collections Contained in the Natural History Departments of the British Museum, Vol. I.* (1904); four of these collections are featured below.

Mr James Scott Bowerbank's Collection

“A wealthy citizen and distiller of London, Bowerbank accumulated, mainly from British localities and from every horizon, a large collection of fossils, which served as the basis of important researches by himself and others, and was always open to scientific students. Many of the specimens are described in the monographs of the Palaeontographical Society, of which he was founder and first president. He wrote a book on the *Fossil Fruits of the London Clay* (1840), but is chiefly known for his later researches on Sponges. His collection of fossils was purchased for the Museum in two instalments in 1865. It included, besides the Fruits just mentioned, reptilian remains from the London Clay, Chalk, and Wealden; Crustacea from the London Clay, Greensand, and Oolite; Cirripedia and Polyzoa from the Crag; Lower Tertiary Mollusca; Chalk Echinoidea - all figured in the monographs of the Palaeontographical Society. There were many other fossils of all kinds, some figured in various works. No special form of label ever accompanied the Bowerbank specimens.”



Fig. 1

Mrs M. H. Smith's Collection

“This lady, who lived at Mayo House, Tunbridge Wells, not only purchased valuable specimens from quarrymen and collectors, but collected herself, especially from the Chalk, and worked with the microscope until prevented by blindness. She presented fossils to Mantell and the Brighton Museum, and a few to the British Museum; and her collection was utilised by F. Dixon in his *Geology of Sussex*. A MS. “Catalogue of Fossil Organic Remains” in her cabinet, compiled and illustrated by S. P. Woodward, with other drawings by W. H. Bensted, G. A. Mantell, and J. Delves, is preserved in the Library of the Geological Department. On Mrs. Smith's death the collection passed to her daughter, Mrs. Bishop of Bramcote, near Nottingham. She also died before long, and in 1878 the greater part of the collection was sold to the British Museum by the second Mrs. Bishop. It consisted of 248 complete specimens and about 130 fragments, and included the type-specimen of *Dolichosaurus longicollis*, Owen, with specimens of *Pterodactylus conirostris*, *Polyptychodon interruptus*, *Plesiosaurus*, and Chelonians, all figured by Owen in either the first or second edition of Dixon's book, and in his “*Reptilia of the Cretaceous Formations*” (Palaeontogr. Soc., 1851); type-specimens of *Saurocephalus lanciformis*, Agass., *Pachyrhizodus basalis*, Dixon, with a specimen of *Edaphodon mantelli* also figured in the same work; fine specimens of *Enoplocytia leachi* and *E. sussexensis*, some figured; *Oreaster coronatus*, *Goniaster regularis*, and the type of *G. smithiae*, figured by Forbes in Dixon. A cabinet of small Chalk fossils from Mrs. Smith's collection was bequeathed by Mr. Bishop, who died in 1877, to the then proposed Nottingham Museum, while a small collection, arranged by his first wife, was retained by his widow. Mrs. Bishop, who subsequently moved to Watford (Herts), presented the Museum with the above-mentioned catalogue in 1892.”

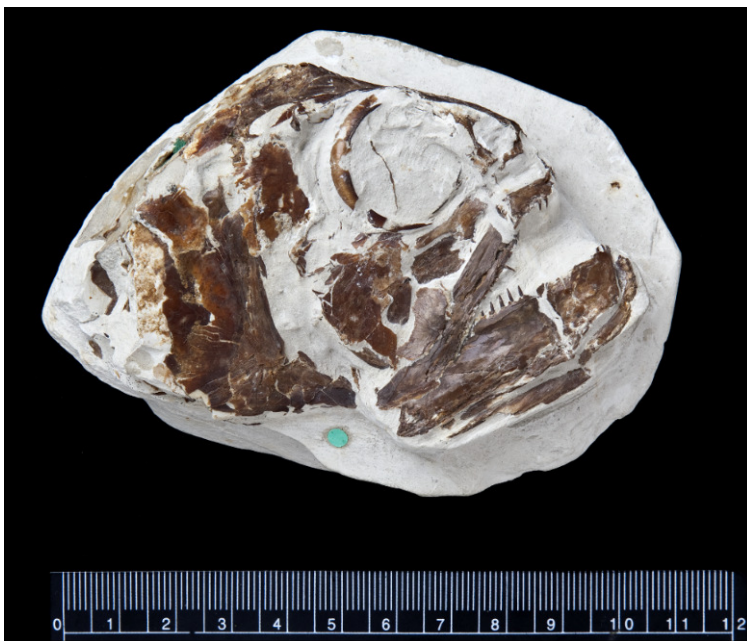


Fig. 2

Rev. Professor E. R. Lewis's Collection



Fig. 3

“The late Professor in the Syrian Protestant College, Beirut, made a large collection of the various organisms found in the Upper Cretaceous of the Lebanon. He specially collected the fishes, and described his work in the *Geological Magazine*, dec. 2, vol. v. (1878), pp. 214-220. His collection was acquired by the dealer, R. Damon, of Weymouth, from whom the Trustees of the British Museum purchased a first selection in 1878, 1883, and 1884. A selection was subsequently purchased by the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art. The whole collection of fish-remains was described by J. W. Davis (*Trans. Roy. Dublin Soc.*, ser. 2, vol. iii., 1887). The British Museum possesses the specimens on which H. Woodward founded the species *Squilla lewisi* and *Limulus syriacus* (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, 1879).”

Frederick Harford Collection

“For many years, Harford relieved the tedium of a city life by the preparation of Chalk fossils. His specimens were collected chiefly by Joseph Wood in the neighbourhood of Cuxton and Burham, Kent, but scarcely any of them bore a record of the locality whence they were obtained. His collection was mentioned in Dixon's "Geology of Sussex" (1850). Besides the beautifully-prepared Chalk fossils, especially fishes, Harford accumulated a few specimens from other formations, some of them valuable. The greater part of the collection, numbering 1108 specimens, was purchased from him in 1888. In the same year he presented to the Museum the type-specimen of *Thrissops portlandicus*, A. S. Woodw., from the Portland Stone; and in 1889 he handed over to the Trustees the residue of his collection as a donation, to be used partly for distribution as duplicates to other museums.”



Fig. 4

Figure details

Fig. 1 *Apateodus lanceolatus* A.S. Woodward (fragment of jaw). Grey Chalk: Dover, Kent. Bowerbank Collection. 1901, *Catalogue of the Fossil Fishes in the British Museum (Natural History)*, Part IV, p. 264, Pl. XIII, fig. 7.

Fig. 2 *Ichthyodectes tenuidens* A.S. Woodward (right lateral view of skull). Lower Chalk: Burham, Kent. Mrs. Smith's Collection. 1901, *Catalogue of the Fossil Fishes in the British Museum (Natural History)*, Part IV, p. 104, Pl. IX, fig. 6.

Fig. 3 *Aipichthys velifer* A.S. Woodward. Upper Cretaceous: Hakel, Mt. Lebanon, Syria. Lewis Collection. 1901, *Catalogue of the Fossil Fishes in the British Museum (Natural History)*, Part IV, p. 427.

Fig. 4 *Thrissops portlandicus* A.S. Woodward. Portlandian: Dorset. Presented by F. Harford, Esq., 1888, *Catalogue of the Fossil Fishes in the British Museum (Natural History)*, Part III, p. 525, Pl. XVIII, fig. 4.

The observant reader will have noticed that the images of fish reproduced above are all attributed to Arthur Smith Woodward. They are in fact all type specimens described and, with one exception, figured in the *Catalogue of the Fossil Fishes in the British Museum (Natural History)*, the so-called 'Catalogue'. The four volumes of the 'Catalogue' published between 1889 and 1901 contain references and, in many cases, detailed descriptions of over 11,500 fossil fishes, all contained in the Museum collection. Of these approximately 300 are new species described by Smith Woodward, including those figured above. Running to 2394 pages in total the volumes include 140 woodcuts with 70 plates containing 480 figures. Where species were not represented in the collection, Smith Woodward provided detailed references to them. The 'Catalogue' was such a comprehensive record of all known fossil fishes that, over 100 years later, it is still the starting point for any palaeoichthyological research. A hugely influential scientist who dedicated himself to the British Museum, he was knighted on retirement in 1924 at age 60.

The Arthur Smith Woodward 150th Anniversary Symposium

On May 21st, the NHM is hosting a one-day meeting where ten invited speakers will explore the life and times of Arthur Smith Woodward and his legacy of scientific work. The meeting is being held in the Flett Theatre and foyer at the NHM where there will be the opportunity to view fossil fishes from the collection, personal memorabilia and posters dealing with his life and work. For full details and how to register follow this link, [Woodward150](#) or search for 'Woodward150' on the internet. The presentations start at 10:30. Entry is free but pre-registration is essential.

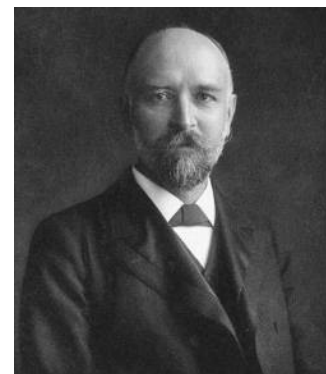
¹ e mail asw150@nhm.ac.uk

The reproduction of any part of this article, particularly the images, may only be done with the permission of the Natural History Museum.

WHERE WAS SIR ARTHUR SMITH WOODWARD BURIED?

As another prelude to the forthcoming Arthur Smith Woodward 150th Anniversary Symposium, Anthony Brook¹ discovers ASW's final resting place.

This year we are celebrating two significant anniversaries in the life and career of the palaeontologist, Sir Arthur Smith Woodward-- his birth in Macclesfield, Cheshire on 23rd May 1864, and his death at his Sussex home, Hill Place, Balcombe Road, Haywards Heath on 2nd September 1944. He retired from the prominent position of Keeper of Geology at the British Museum (Natural History) in 1924, aged 60, after 42 years' service at the Museum, and spent an active retirement writing, lecturing and travelling. He was sorely afflicted by blindness in the last few years of his life, which curtailed his activities severely. Only a couple of months before he died, Sir Arthur and Lady Woodward had celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.



© GSL

He served on the Council of the Sussex Archaeological Society from 1925, and was President from 1939 to 1941. A long-time friend and mentor of Charles Dawson, Sir Arthur was deeply involved in the whole Piltdown affair from the time it went public in December 1912. He believed in the scientific validity of the Piltdown Skull until his dying day; indeed, he had a book published posthumously on Piltdown Man which is entitled *The Earliest Englishman*.

According to his entry in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (2004, vol. 60, pp. 231-33), he was buried on 8th September in the churchyard of All Saints Church, Lindfield, Sussex, which is the ancient village just to the north-east of Haywards Heath. I visited Lindfield last November and went to look for Smith Woodward's gravestone in All Saints churchyard but, despite careful searching, it was nowhere to be found; neither was there any sort of memorial in the church itself. I contacted Richard Bryant, Chairman of the Lindfield History Project Group, and asked if he knew the whereabouts of the grave of this important geoscientist because it did not seem to be where it was supposed to be. He replied that Smith Woodward could not have been buried in All Saints churchyard because all burials ceased there as early as 1854; nor was he buried in Walstead Burial Ground, a short distance away, which was used thereafter as records indicated. A Memorial Service for Smith Woodward was held in All Saints, but he certainly was not interred there, although many people, including certain family members, still believe he was. The fact that it was a Memorial Service rather than a Funeral Service raised suspicions of something previous; also, the Memorial Service was held only six days after the death, which might seem unduly hasty, although this may have been due to wartime expediencies. The obituary in *The Times* on 4th September has no mention of any post-mortem arrangements.

One of the county-wide newspapers covering the Haywards Heath area, *The Mid-Sussex Times*, carried a full-column report of the Memorial Service on its front page on Wednesday 13th September 1944 and stated that: “At the Service representatives of London’s learned societies mingled with local friends who admired Sir Arthur’s scholarly qualities during his 20 years’ residence in mid-Sussex”. The penultimate paragraph provides the crucial information: “Sir Arthur was cremated at Brighton Crematorium last Wednesday [6th] with only close family present Sir Arthur’s ashes were scattered in the Garden of Remembrance”. So, it would seem that Sir Arthur Smith Woodward was cremated a few days prior to the Memorial Service, with only close family members in attendance. It means that there is no burial place, no gravestone and no final resting place for this eminent geologist. Perhaps there should be-- in the form of a memorial stone or plaque in All Saints Church, Lindfield, the parish church where he regularly worshipped, and where his well-attended memorial service was held. This anniversary year would seem most appropriate.

¹ e mail anthony.brook27@btinternet.com

BGS PILTDOWN WEB PAGES

In December 2012, HOGG held a joint meeting with the Natural History Museum marking the 100th anniversary of the original presentation of Piltdown Man. The meeting explored the history of the elaborate hoax which was finally exposed, but not fully resolved, in the 1950s (See HOGG Newsletter 47, pp. 16–19).



© GSL

Andrew Morrison (Archivist at the British Geological Survey) has alerted HOGG members to the new web pages and timeline about Piltdown which can be found at

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/archives/piltdownMan/home.html>

This is hosted by the BGS but includes material contributed by the Natural History Museum and the Geological Society. The included bibliography by David Bate (BGS) is almost certainly the most comprehensive ever compiled on the subject.

SUE TYLER FRIEDMAN MEDAL 2014

It has just been announced that this year the Geological Society of London (GSL) has awarded its Sue Tyler Friedman Medal to Dr Edward (Ted) Rose, Honorary Research Fellow in the Department of Earth Sciences at Royal Holloway, University of London. The GSL will issue the citation after the award ceremony which will be held at Burlington House in London on June 4th.

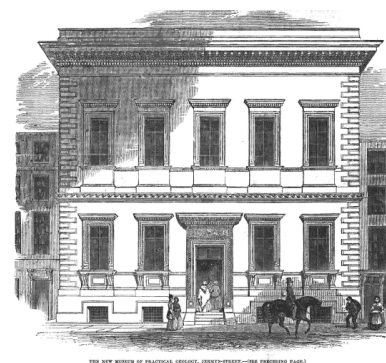
The award was established by Gerry Friedman in 1987 by a gift of the Northeastern Science Foundation Inc. of Troy, New York, and dedicated to his wife Sue Tyler Friedman. The award is made annually, or at such intervals as the GSL Council may determine, in recognition of distinguished contributions to the recording of the history of geology.

CONGRATULATIONS TED!

GSL BLOG

The Geological Society's Blog (www.geolsoc.org.uk) has two recent postings by Paul Johnson (GSL Map Librarian) which highlight the history of the former Museum of Practical Geology in London.

“The Unfortunate Tale of the Museum of Practical Geology”
Part I (posted 16/01/14) “*Once upon a time, the great and the good of the geological world had collected a large number of rocks, fossils, books and maps and needed somewhere to put them.....*”.
Part II (posted 17/01/14) “*We rejoin the Museum of Practical Geology in the final years of Victoria's reign.....*”.



GSL ONLINE EXHIBITIONS

The GSL Library has announced two new online exhibitions.



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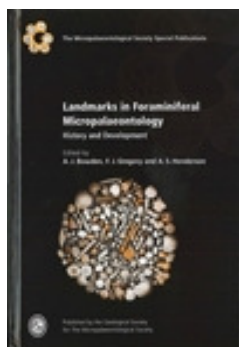
The Geological Society Library's latest online exhibition—*The Society's Portrait and Bust Collection*—focuses on the paintings and sculptures of Fellows and distinguished individuals which are displayed in the Society's apartments in Burlington House. According to the announcement, the exhibition gives an introduction to the personalities depicted and their connections with the Geological Society. Apart from these grander works, the Society's Archives hold a large number of images of its Fellows including around 1500 photographs, together with engravings and drawings. View the exhibition at www.geolsoc.org.uk/Library-and-Information-Services/Exhibitions/The-Society-s-portrait-and-bust-collection By clicking on the thumbnail images, details of the painting/sculpture and its provenance, and biographical notes are displayed. Mary Anning, William Babington, James Scott Bowerbank, William Buckland, Henry Thomas De la Beche, Hugh Falconer, Archibald Geikie, George Bellas Greenough, Thomas Henry Huxley, Charles Lyell, John MacCulloch, Gideon Algernon Mantell, Roderick Impey Murchison, William Pengelly, John Phillips, Joseph Prestwich, Andrew Crombie Ramsay, Adam Sedgwick, Willam Smith, Henry Woodward are featured, as well as a small group photograph from the British Association meeting in Newcastle (1838), and the famous Piltdown image (1915) seen on page 22 of this newsletter.



The second exhibition features some of the images from the *Louis Agassiz fossil fish collection*. This collection comprises nearly 3000 original drawings and watercolours of fossil fish specimens which were commissioned by Louis Agassiz to accompany his research. The exhibition shows some of the more unusual items in the collection and tells the history of their discovery, as well as giving Agassiz's interpretations, and information about the collectors to whom the specimens belonged and the artists. As mentioned in previous HOGG newsletters (43 and 45), the GSL has been fund-raising to conserve and digitise this collection. View the exhibition at www.geolsoc.org.uk/Library-and-Information-Services/Exhibitions/Louis-Agassizs-Fossil-Fish

Don't forget the third (but not new) online exhibition featuring *Women and Geology in the 19th Century*. Mary Anning, Etheldred Benett, Mary Buckland and Charlotte Murchison are featured. View at www.geolsoc.org.uk/Library-and-Information-Services/Exhibitions/Women-and-Geology

BOOK AND MAP NOTES



Landmarks in Foraminiferal Micropalaeontology: History and Development

Bowden, A. J., Gregory, F. J. and Henderson, A. S. (editors)

TMS Special Publication 6

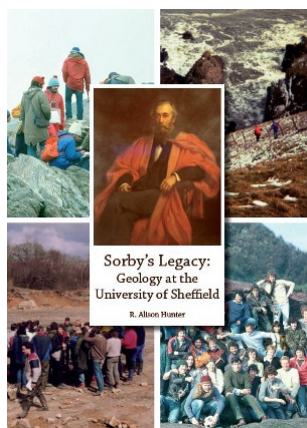
Geological Society on behalf of The Micropalaeontological Society. 2013 360pp.

ISBN 978-1-86239-371-4 (hardback)

List price £95.00

GSL Fellow's price £57.00 Other societies price £47.50

“This TMS Special Publication comprises a collection of 23 papers with an international authorship reflecting on landmarks in the history and development of foraminiferal micropalaeontology. The volume is prefaced by an introductory overview that provides a brief and selected historical setting, as well as the intended aims of the book. Selected developments in foraminiferal studies from a global perspective are presented from the time of Alcide d’Orbigny and the founding of the Paris MHNH collections in the mid-nineteenth century to the use of foraminifera in industry today, other museum collections, palaeoceanography and environmental studies, regional studies from the Southern Hemisphere and the rise and fall of significant research schools. The book concludes with a chapter on the modelling of foraminifera. It will be of particular interest to micropalaeontologists, other Earth scientists, historians of science, museum curators and the general reader with an interest in science.”



Sorby's Legacy. A History of the Geology Department at the University of Sheffield.

R. Alison Hunter.

The Onyx Press. 2013. 201pp.

Price £10.00 + p&p.

Limited edition. Available from Alison Hunter (illustrator@aditlevel.co.uk) while stocks last.

Review by Noel Worley (edited from the Circular of the Yorkshire Geological Society, with author's permission)

The year 2013 would have marked the 100th anniversary of the Geology Department in the University of Sheffield and a commemorative history has been recently published by Alison Hunter a former student. The demise of geology in the University of Sheffield has been a puzzle not only to the many alumni but also to the wider geological community for Sheffield had become one of the largest teaching departments in the UK and had established an international reputation in a number of fields of research. Its end was surprising, and how and why it came about is a story well worth telling.

The book is divided into eight chapters that trace the development of the department from its establishment in 1913 with the appointment of W G Fearnside as Sorby Professor, until the final year group of single honours students that graduated in 2001. A teaching support facility was maintained until 2011 and thereafter the remaining collections and teaching materials were dispersed to other universities and the British Geological Survey.

The author has researched the available records from a wide variety of sources and also used information from many former members of staff and students. This has included numerous archive photographs and other illustrative materials that are reproduced in the book as half-tone grey images.

Biographical accounts of all members of staff are carefully interspersed within the chapters. The author has refrained from commenting upon the management of the university yet has succeeded in conveying the sense of concern felt by many that a leading research-based civic university has been left without a geological faculty. She is to be congratulated on producing an authoritative valuable historical account of the growth of geology in the University of Sheffield.

A Brief Bibliography of Sir Charles Lyell FRS, Bt; Geologist

Stuart A. Baldwin

Baldwin's Scientific Books. 2013. 36pp.

Available as free download from sbaldwin@fossilbooks.co.uk

(There is a £4 charge if ordered online from Baldwin's Scientific Books; this pays for the item to be listed.)

Review by John Henry

This 'brief' bibliography is much more than a list. Stuart Baldwin provides the publishing context of Lyell's numerous books with notes on editions, numbers published and descriptions of variants together with a listing all of Lyell's articles, biographies of Lyell and scholarly articles discussing aspects of Lyell and his ideas. The author has delved into the John Murray (Lyell's publisher) archives and consulted leading scholars in preparing his commentaries. His familiarity with his own considerable Lyell collection and the many copies of Lyell's works that he has handled over the decades give substance and reliability to this work. Baldwin explains that this bibliography is brief in the sense that it is limited to publications of Lyell's works up to 1911 in the UK, and that subsequent reprints and translations are not included. The frontispiece is a colour portrait of a young-looking Lyell at age 43. The original, which I happen to know was donated by the author, hangs in the Lyell Room of the Geological Society. The short biographical introduction focuses on Lyell's publications in the context of other events in his life.



In Chapter 1, each of Lyell's books is described in terms of its appearance as published, and its significant revisions. The issue date, the number of volumes, the quantity printed and useful comments are tabulated for each edition of all his works. Numerous colour illustrations of embossed cover details reveal Lyell's input and help to tell quickly a book by its cover. For instance, Lyell's *Principles of Geology* went through 12 editions, each with significant revisions which effectively trace the progress of geological knowledge from 1830 to 1875. The component volumes were not always published in the same year, and the number of volumes varies with the edition. It is a bibliographer's nightmare to which the author has brought clarity and definition. The publication and revision histories of Lyell's other and later publications are not as complicated as that of *Principles*, but the benefit is still appreciable.

Chapter 2 lists all of Lyell's published papers, and notes where essentially the same article is published in more than one journal at approximately the same time. Excluding the latter, the prolific Lyell wrote 87 published papers and a further six jointly, a considerable number in addition to his books, lectures, GSL duties, correspondence and extensive travels. Chapter 3 covers biographies of Lyell and selected works with biographical content and runs to two pages. Chapter 4 lists selected articles, partly or entirely on Lyell and his ideas, including those found in journals and chapters within edited volumes ranging from Conybeare in 1830 to Fortey in 2011. As such, it includes much contemporary commentary as well as the historical view and runs to eight and half pages.

Chapter 5, a single page, is a charming note on Arabella Buckley (1840-1929) who was Lyell's secretary and literary assistant from 1864 until his death. In addition to taking dictation for his correspondence,

she drew illustrations, re-wrote passages, compiled tables and indices, précised new work and proof-read for him. She met the great and the good of science who visited Lyell and after his death became a science writer and populariser. It was the third edition of her *A Short History of Science* that was the young Baldwin's first serious book purchase and set his course.

Finally, the appendix outlines proposals for an expanded second edition-- what will be included or what are under consideration for inclusion.

Baldwin's work will be an immensely valuable resource for scholars, bibliophiles, collectors and antiquarian book sellers. As issued at the INHIGEO conference in July 2013 in Manchester, the bibliography is a professionally produced A4 paperback on fine 120 gsm paper. The author has made it available as a free download at sbaldwin@fossilbooks.co.uk. Given the value of the content and the evident time and effort expended in its compilation and writing, this is a very generous offer.

Joachim Barrande

***Ríkali mu jemnostpá* People called him gentleman**

Marek, J., Šarič, R and Kácha, P.

Czech Geological Survey (Česká geologická služba). 2013.

ISBN 978-80-7075-811-3

Wendy Cawthorne (GSL Library) writes “Seems to contain pretty comprehensive bibliographies of works by and about Barrande, but some quirky illustrations too alongside the conventional.”



The Wyley History of the Geologists' Association in the 50 years 1958–2008

Leake, B. E., Bishop, A. C. and Howarth, R. J.

The Geologists' Association. 2013. 140pp.

ISBN 978 0900717 71 0 (paperback)

Free to GA members.

This volume derives from a generous bequest by former GA member John Fitzthomas Wyley (1920–1994) which has been used to produce a sequel and continuation of G. S. Sweeting's (1958) *The Geologists' Association 1858–1958. A history of the first hundred years*.

Geoscientist Online

The online version of *Geoscientist*, the Fellowship magazine of the Geological Society, is freely available to non-Fellows. This month's issue includes an article about Spencer Compton (1790-1851), Marquess of Northampton, who was President of the Geological Society from 1820 to 1822. As a fossil collector, he was a knowledgeable correspondent of geologists of the time (including Buckland and Mantell). He mediated between academics and politicians using his connections to further the cause of science, and promote the establishment of geological collections in public museums. Read the illustrated article, by Philip Compton, Archive Researcher to the Estate of the Marquess of Northampton, at www.geolsoc.uk/Geoscientist/February-2014/Feature-Through-the-looking-glass.



HISTORIC IMAGES FROM THE BRITISH LIBRARY



The recent GSL Library's electronic newsletter includes the news that the British Library has released over a million images on Flickr Commons for anyone to use, remix and repurpose without copyright infringement. The images are from pages of 17th, 18th and 19th century books and are searchable through keywords. The images include historical maps, geological diagrams and illustrations. Each image is individually addressable online, and Flickr provides an API to access it and the image's associated description.

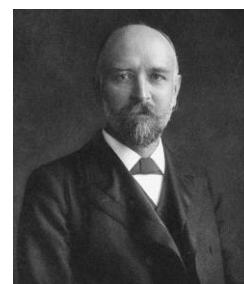
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/britishlibrary>

FUTURE MEETINGS OF OTHER BODIES

THE SIR ARTHUR SMITH WOODWARD 150th ANNIVERSARY SYMPOSIUM FLETT THEATRE, NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, LONDON

Wednesday 21st May 2014 (*see also pages 18–22 of this newsletter*)

The symposium is open to the general public, and is free of charge. There will be displays of important fossil specimens, memorabilia and other items of interest in the Flett Theatre foyer. Attendees will be required to pre-register to gain access to both the foyer and the lecture theatre.



To pre-register and receive further information, please e-mail the Meeting Co-ordinator, Mike Smith, at ASW150@nhm.ac.uk



**39TH INHIGEO SYMPOSIUM
ASILOMAR CONFERENCE GROUNDS
PACIFIC GROVE
CALIFORNIA, USA**

Sunday 6th July – Thursday 10th July 2014

Membership of INHIGEO is not a prerequisite for participation in this meeting. The organizers strongly encourage attendance and participation by everyone with an interest, and are hoping for active involvement by many who are not INHIGEO members.

The conference themes are

- Doing the History of the Earth Sciences: What, Why, and How?
What is properly encompassed within historical studies of the earth sciences? How is the domain of investigation defined? Where do its boundaries lie?
Why should the history of the earth sciences be investigated and analyzed? What purposes

are served by such historical examination? Who should care?

How should research on history of the geosciences be conducted? How should the results be formulated? How can constructive dialogue between scientists and historians be promoted? How can our research be better shared with colleagues and with the public at large?

- California in the History of the Earth Sciences

See www.inhigeo.org/coming-symposia for more details.



**THE GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION
LECTURE MEETING**

Friday 3rd October 2014

Lecture Theatre of the Geological Society, Burlington House

Tea at 5.30 pm with lecture starting at 6 pm

Prof. Hugh Torrens

The Incredible Story of the Stone Pipe Company 1805–1815, London, Manchester and Dublin.

**GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION REGIONAL CONFERENCE
AMBERLEY (CHALKPITS) MUSEUM AND HERITAGE CENTRE
NEAR ARUNDEL, SUSSEX**

Saturday 29th November 2014

Preliminary announcement from convenor Tony Brook:

“On behalf of the Geologists' Association, I am organising a South-east Regional Conference with the broad theme *Geology and History in South-east England*. By south-east is meant the counties of Kent, Surrey and Sussex or, more geologically, the whole dimensions of the Wealden Anticline. The terms geology and history should be considered as widely and generously as possible. There will be nine presentations during the day on a wide range of topics around this theme; a lively programme is envisaged appealing to a broad spectrum of interests. A full list of speakers and topics, and a registration form, will be available in due course. Please ensure that this GA regional event is entered into your calendar of events for 2014, and please lend it your full support. If any HOGG members have recently undertaken research bearing on any aspect of this broad theme and area (or part thereof), and would like to tell us about their results and ideas, please contact me as soon as possible.”

Anthony Brook (e mail anthony.brook27@btinternet.com)



Registration Form for Brecon Field Trip

You may book on-line at www.historyofgeology.co.uk or complete the form below.

Name(s) _____

E-mail _____ telephone _____ mobile _____

HOGG member _____ Geological Society fellow _____ GA member _____ Other _____

I / we will be attending the field trip in Brecon
from Friday 18th to Sunday 20th July @ £55.00 each x _____ = £ _____

If other than HOGG, GSL or GA member @ £ 65.00 each x _____ = £ _____

TOTAL £ _____

Please make cheques payable to *HOGG* and send with the completed form to:

**HOGG Treasurer,
61 Straight Road
Old Windsor,
Berkshire
SL4 2RT**

Will you need transport in the field? Yes _____/No _____

Can you provide transport in the field? If yes, how many places? _____

HOGG STANDING ORDER MANDATE

Name of bank or building society.....

Branch address.....

.....

.....

Sort code.....Account number.....

Account name.....

Please pay the amount of £15 (fifteen pounds) to the History of Geology Group of the Geological Society (Santander Business Account, Sort code ___-___-___ Account number _____) on 1st January (or closest date thereto) following the date of this instruction and annually thereafter until terminated by me in writing. **[NB Account details will be inserted by the HOGG Treasurer.]**

Signed..... Date.....

PLEASE SEND THE COMPLETED MANDATE TO

**David Earle (HOGG Treasurer)
61 Straight Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire SL4 2RT**

STOP PRESS 19th February 2014

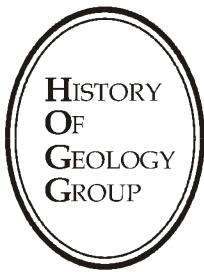
LOST SMITH MAP REDISCOVERED

John Henry reports:

A missing Smith map of 1815 was discovered today at the Geological Society. Archivist Caroline Lam has been steadily working through a backlog of uncatalogued material since joining the staff two years ago. Her temporary assistant Victoria was clearing an old drawer of Centenary (1907) and discovered a map

in a folder. It is an unnumbered early copy which makes it rare. It is in the form of an atlas of map plates loosely folded in a worn red leather case, bearing the faint title "England and Wales Strata Smith". It bears the label TS 5 which relates to an inventory compiled by Tom Shepherd in 1931. The depiction of the Isle of Wight's geology places it as an early Smith (Eyles 1969). The colouring is clean and bright, and when the folds are 'relaxed', it will be a superb copy of Smith's masterpiece. This find certainly supports the decision to hire a professional archivist to care for the Society's collection of historic books, documents and maps.





Geology and Medicine: Exploring the Historical Links and the Development of Public Health and Forensic Medicine

Convenors: Dick Moody, Chris Duffin and Christopher Gardner Thorpe

November 3-4 2014 - Burlington House, Piccadilly, London

REGISTRATION FORM

PERSONAL DETAILS

First Name:.....Surname:.....

Organisation:.....

Address:.....

.....

Postcode:.....Telephone number:.....

Email:.....Membership No (If appropriate):.....

REGISTRATION FEES *(including All Conference Materials, Refreshments and Reception)*

HOGG/GA members/GSL fellows	Both days (3–4/11/14)	£45.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Day 1 (3/11/2014) only	£25.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Day 2 (4/11/2014) only	£25.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non Members	Both days (3–4/11/14)	£55.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Day 1 (3/11/2014) only	£27.50	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Day 2 (4/11/2014) only	£27.50	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conference Dinner (optional; numbers limited)		£45.00	<input type="checkbox"/>

TOTAL

London Walks and Visits Programme to be announced.

PAYMENT

I enclose a cheque for.....*made payable to HOGG*

Please send completed form and cheque to

David Earle, HOGG Treasurer, 61 Straight Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire SL4 2RT

Full prepayment must accompany your registration form to guarantee a place. An email confirmation will be sent on receipt of your completed registration form. Notification of cancellation must be given at least 10 working days prior to the event for a refund to be given.

Alternatively, please register online at www.historyofgeologygroup.co.uk and pay by credit/debit card.