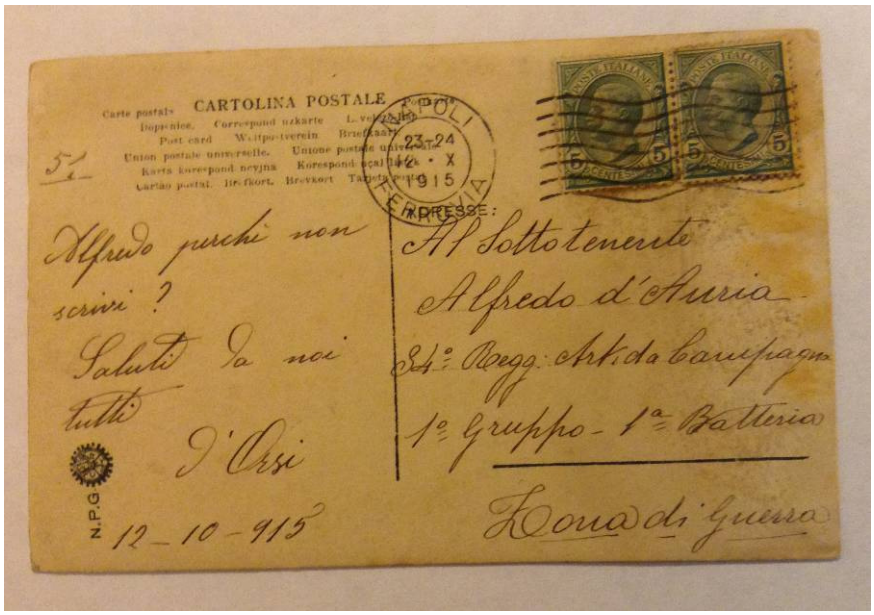
HOGG

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



Number 52
October 2014

Front cover

The cover illustration is a postcard from a Sorrento curio shop showing the 1906 eruption of Vesuvius. The eruption on April 7th killed over 100 people, ejected the most lava from a Vesuvian eruption and devastated Naples. Italy was preparing to hold the Summer Olympics for 1908 but diverted the funds to the reconstruction of Naples. The Games were relocated and held in London for the first time.

The card was posted in 1915 and, one hundred years from the beginning of the World War, there is a poignancy to the message asking why Alfredo had not written; he was presumably fighting Austrians on the Alpine front.

Images: David Earle

Editorial subcommittee
Beris Cox (e mail: beris.cox@btinternet.com)
David Earle (e mail: daearle@btinternet.com)

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 52

CONTENTS

LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

I visited Edinburgh recently as a tourist, with my youngest sister who had never been there; it was in some ways like seeing it for the first time. In the Scottish National Gallery, I stumbled across two familiar subjects in an unfamiliar context. At the moment, the first gallery displays very large paintings, so large I think they are rarely shown. The size theme creates some curious juxtapositions.

I first noticed Niagara Falls, a sight familiar from many childhood visits. The painting was a golden romantic view along the American side towards the Horse Shoe Falls. It is immediately recognisable and placeable. It could have been iconic but, perhaps because of its size, it didn't travel, wasn't reproduced and remains, I would say, unknown to most who visit and live near Niagara Falls.

Overlooking this view, from the other side of the gallery, is a figure familiar to historians of geology, but in an unfamiliar guise and experiencing his own history. Who did he think he was? The painting by Edwin Landseer, *Rent Day in the Wilderness*, recreates a scene in the life of Col. Donald Murchison, when he defied the King's forces to collect rents on behalf of his exiled master, the Jacobite Earl of Seaforth. At the centre of the scene is his great grandson, Sir Roderick Impey Murchison posing, in 1855, as his great grandfather in tweed jacket over a breast plate. 1855 was also the year when he became director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. Landseer took 13 years to complete and deliver the painting which was bequeathed to the SNG in 1871.

Looking at well known subjects from unfamiliar perspectives or in unfamiliar contexts, brings to mind history of geology, at least to yours truly in the midst of planning the conference to celebrate the bicentenary of William Smith's great map. I am pleased to tell you that the organising committee has received a gratifying response to its call for papers.—gratifying in the number and quality of abstracts received and in the breadth of their coverage of Smith, his map, and his contemporaries. Those attending the conference, next April, will see Smith's life from several unusual contemporary perspectives and his maps—published and developed from manuscripts—in a remarkable 'map that might have been'. The programme is being finalised as this newsletter 'goes to press'; it will be circulated when registration for the conference opens in January.

At the HOGG AGM next month (see P.3 of this newsletter), Leucha Veneer and Tom Sharpe will be leaving the HOGG committee. We thank them for their contributions in service and ideas to HOGG. Leucha has been the committee's secretary for the past four years. Tom organised the memorable Cardiff meeting and field trip last year, and has been the committee's Wm. Smith and Greenough map expert.

Looking further ahead to the end of next year, 2015, several committee members coincidentally come to the end of their terms and will need to be replaced. I would ask you to think seriously about contributing your time and abilities to the history of geology by joining the HOGG committee. The standard term of office is three years. Committee members attend four committee meetings per year, for which travel expenses to London are paid, and are expected to organise or substantially assist with at least one meeting during their term. The chair, secretary and treasurer are elected from within the committee and the period of these positions is also three years. If you would like further information, please contact me.

John Henry (e mail geol.maps@virgin.net)

October 2014

HOGG COMMITTEE 2014

Chairman John Henry **Vice Chairman** Dick Moody **Secretary** Leucha Veneer
Treasurer David Earle **Membership Secretary** Cherry Lewis
Ordinary members Alan Bowden, Beris Cox (**Newsletter**), Chris Duffin, Tom Hose, Tom Sharpe, Dave Williams.

HOGG AGM
TUESDAY 4TH NOVEMBER 2014

The 2014 HOGG AGM will be held at **Burlington House at 12.55hrs on Tuesday 4th November** during the Geology and Medicine meeting. At this AGM, new committee members will be elected to fill the vacancies left by retiring members.

As advertised in the June newsletter (no. 51), nominations must be received at least 14 days before the AGM. To date, two nominations have been received; if this remains the case, no ballot will be necessary.

HOGG NEW MEMBERS

HOGG welcomes the following new members who have joined this year.

Alex Brett (Cambridge)
Tim Fairs (West Didsbury, Manchester)
Sandra Freshney (Cambridge)
Sabina Michnowicz (Ealing, London)
Kathleen Santry (Oxford)
Judith Thursby (Kings Lynn, Norfolk)

HOGG SUBS

Subscriptions are due at the beginning of January each year. If you do not already do so, please consider paying in future years by standing order.

Just complete the standing order mandate at the back of this newsletter and send it to the HOGG Treasurer, David Earle, 61 Straight Road, Old Windsor, Berkshire SL4 2RT.

For all other membership queries or enquiries, please refer to the Membership Secretary, Cherry Lewis at cherry.lewis@bristol.ac.uk Please check that she has your correct e-mail address and advise her of any future changes, otherwise HOGG news and alerts will not reach you.

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.

INHIGEO MEMBERSHIP

At the INHIGEO Business Meeting 2014, held in July this year during the 39th INHIGEO Symposium at Pacific Grove, California, HOGG Chairman John Henry was welcomed as an Associate Member.

MURCHISON AND THE DISCOVERY OF THE SILURIAN

JULY 18th–JULY 20th 2014 — BRECON, POWYS, WALES
Leader : Duncan Hawley

John Henry[1] reports on HOGG's summer field weekend

We gathered at the Brecon Castle Hotel, where Roderick Impey Murchison and his wife Charlotte stayed in 1831, and we ate in the style to which they probably were accustomed, in a room with a view that he had sketched in his diary. Our leader, Duncan Hawley, began his briefing on the first evening with that same sketch projected on a screen placed in front of that same window. If it had been cinema, you might imagine a slow dissolve from the view to the sketch to the room and the table—and perhaps we could have gone so far as period costume.

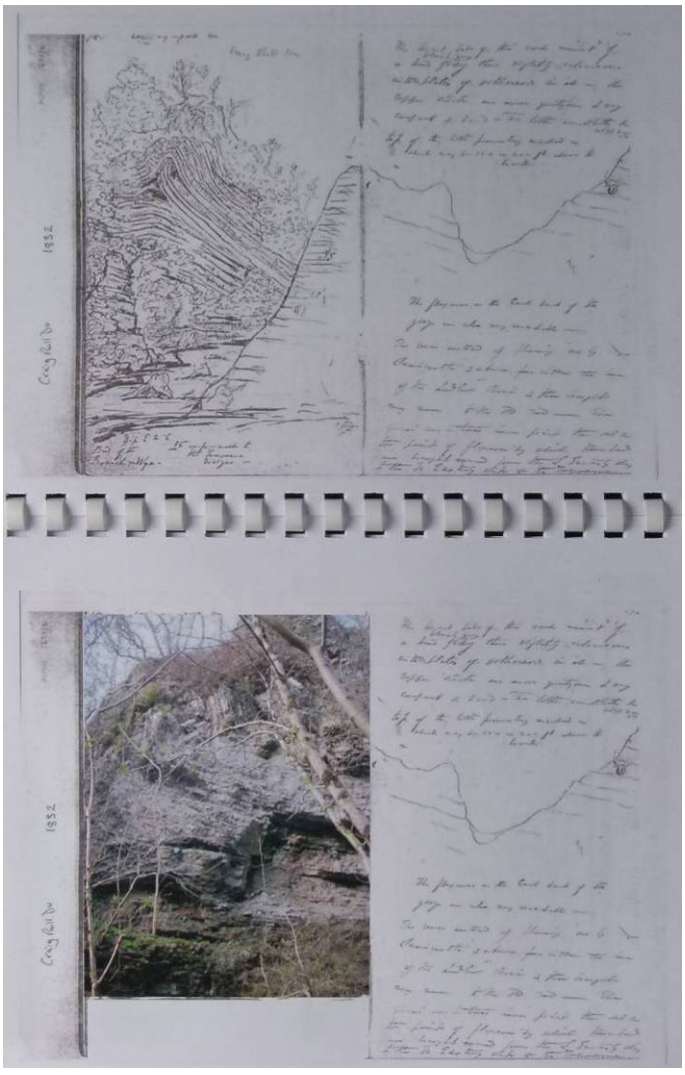
With the assistance of Murchison's diaries, Duncan led us over the next two days to the places where RIM had stood to view and analyse the landscape. We were gathered to learn how RIM mapped the Brecon 'anticlinal', a structure which he had come to recognise by his exploration of the Wye Valley between Builth Wells and Hay, at its eastern end (day one), and in the valley of the Honddu, at the anticline's west end (day two). The Brecon Castle Hotel is located at the confluence of the Honddu and Usk rivers. Duncan helped us all to read the landscape to distinguish between the '*Grauwackes'* and the Old Red Sandstone on the basis of topography and vegetation—not always as clear as you might expect. However on the path at our feet, there was usually clear confirmation of one or the other.

Before dawn on Saturday morning, it rained very heavily with thunder and lightning. During breakfast, it was still drizzling hard and the forecast was poor. But, we were lucky. The sun came out so that, at times, it was very warm and the breeze dried the vegetation. So instead of a wet slog, it was a pleasurable walk to the accessible outcrops that RIM had visited. Fifteen years ago, Duncan located the first exposure we visited by pinpointing where RIM had crossed the River Wye. He did so by deconstructing Murchison's phonetic spelling of the Welsh pronunciation, complicated by his further anglicisation of it. He 'ground-truthed' his textual analysis by finding, beneath the undergrowth, a

masonry landing platform on the east bank and an iron ring on the opposite side, at a place-name unknown to locals, 'Cavansham'. Here Cefn-Sion, =John the Boat, had crossed the pool in the Wye in his boat bearing RIM [NGR SO 115415]. Up the slope from this crossing, we visited the exposure where RIM retrospectively noted in his diary that here he had discovered 'the one true Silurian'.

Comparing fossils – ours and RIM's – at the location of 'one true Silurian'.
Photo: John Henry

The field notes included RIM's diary sketches and writing—helpfully transcribed by Duncan. One entry, from RIM's 1832 'campaign', when he would have waded up the narrow Bach Howey gorge, had previously been located and photographed by Duncan so that, mercifully, he left the access to this cliff to our imaginations.



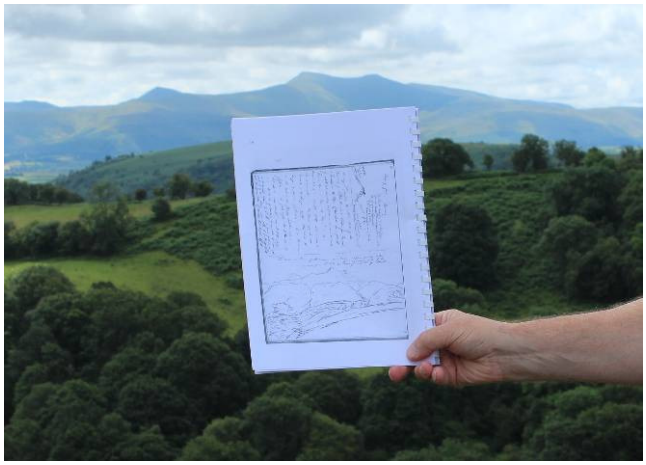
RIM 1832 diary with sketch of exposure in Bach Howey gorge (above) and Duncan Hawley's matching photograph (below), overlain on RIM's sketch.
From field notes provided by DH.

RIM visited the area in four campaigns from 1831–36 to resolve and define the structural problems which, on his first trip, he realised did not figure on Greenough's 1819 map of England and Wales, and which he wished to correct on the next edition of the map.

On the second evening, Duncan brought maps from his collection for us to consider: Murchison's 1839 *Silurian System*, Greenough's 1819 and 1839 geological maps, and a soils map of South Wales by Walter Davies, 1814. It helped to define the issues and to appreciate the accomplishment of geologically mapping such strenuous terrain before the advent of Ordnance Survey mapping. Extracts of these maps were also included in the field notes.

On day two, we followed RIM, accompanied by John Phillips, in 1836 to view the landscape from an ancient hill fort, Corn y Fan [NGR SN 985355].

Viewing westward from Corn y Fan (camera looking north).
Photo: John Henry

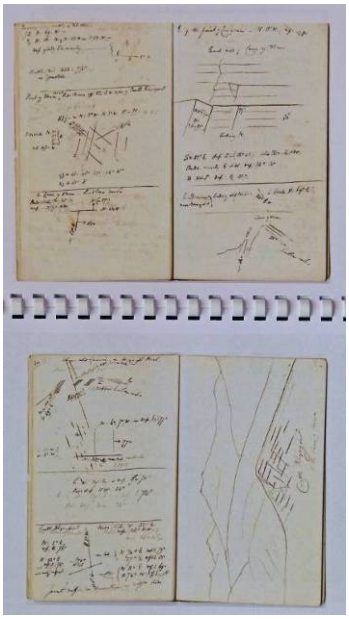


View south from Corn y Fan and RIM's sketch.
Photo: Barrie Chacksfield.

In the quarried exposure below the fort, we could compare Phillips' completely different style of seeing and recording compared to RIM's. Phillips' landscapes are far less detailed and pictorial. His recording of exposures was far more geometrical and analytical.

During the two days, apart from unravelling and explaining the geology, Duncan led us down various tangents which revealed RIM's character and habits. Outside of a small farmstead, near the crest of another hill, we learned of RIM's collapse and rescue by the local farmer and his wife. Through this episode, and others, we learned of RIM's driven nature and cocaine dependency, his influence in the garrison town of Brecon to sustain this need, his condescension to the Welsh, and the Welsh couple's links to the Brontés of Haworth. Wow!

The field trip was excellent. Thanks to Duncan for his enthusiastic leadership, entertaining talks in the evenings, and his well-researched and presented field guide. And, we were favoured by the weather!



John Phillips's diary entries from his day out with RIM.
From field notes provided by DH.

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[1] e mail geol.maps@virgin.net

FUTURE HOGG EVENTS

***GEOLOGY AND MEDICINE: EXPLORING THE HISTORICAL LINKS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND FORENSIC MEDICINE**
3rd–4th November 2014 (including 2014 HOGG AGM, see P.3)
Burlington House, Piccadilly, London
Details on pages 8–10 and Registration Form on page 25 of this newsletter.

***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 on page 11 of this newsletter.

***OPEN MEETING**
Thursday 18th June 2015
Burlington House, Piccadilly, London
Any HOGG member who would like to give a short (30 minute) talk on their latest research, work-in-progress, or some related subject, please email Tony Brook at anthony.brook27@btinternet.com with their proposal.

GEOLOGY AND MEDICINE: EXPLORING THE HISTORICAL LINKS AND THE DEVELOPMENTOF 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

- ***This meeting investigates the lives and work of physicians who have contributed to geology.***
- ***It traces the historical links between geology and disease (lithotherapy, public health, hydrogeology and occupational health).***
- ***The meeting will be of interest to geologists, medical professionals, historians of science and lay persons.***
- ***Speakers from Europe, Turkey, Israel, New Zealand, North America and Argentina will present 28 talks and 8 posters.***

Guided London Walk on Sunday 2nd November

Conference Dinner on Monday 3rd November

REGISTRATION FORM ON PAGE 25 OF THIS NEWSLETTER

Draft Programme

Sunday 2nd November

Morning excursion for pre-booked delegates. Walking in the steps of James Parkinson with Chris Derrett and Christopher Gardner-Thorpe. Assemble 11.30hrs at Arnold Circus (postcode E2 7JS). Walk total one mile, time 1.5 hours (shorter if bad weather). Finish 13 00hrs at Geffrye Museum Cafe to buy own lunch and thereafter visit the museum (Kingsland Road, London, E2 8EA).

Monday 3rd November (Meeting Day 1)

9:00 Registration at the Geological Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1J 0BG
9:25 Welcome and Housekeeping : John Henry

SESSION 1 PHYSICIANS AND GEOLOGY 1 (Chairman: Richard Moody)

9:30 Chris Derrett & Christopher Gardner-Thorpe James Parkinson (1755-1824) and his environs.
9:55 F. Sabaté Casellas & B. Torres Gallardo Pau Estorch Siqués and his *"Magnes Venenorum*".
10:20 Jane P Davidson Joseph Leidy (1823-1891) Pioneer in Medicine, Forensics and Paleontology.
10:45 Ella Hoch Enlightenment under politics—the case of Otto Sperling (1602-1681), Doctor medicinae and Botanicus to the King of Denmark-Norway.

11:10 COFFEE

SESSION 2 KEYNOTE SESSION: THE TERCENTENARY OF SIR JOHN HILL (Chairman: John Henry)

11:40/12:25 George Rousseau : John Hill (1714-1775) : his life and times.
Chris Duffin : John Hill (1714-1775) : a neglected Georgian Apothecary and Geologist.

1:10–2:10 LUNCH

SESSION 3 PHYSICIANS AND GEOLOGY 2 (Chairman: John Mather)

2:10 Massimo Aliverti A Letter by Nicolaus Steno about a Cavern near Como.

2:35 Eric Buffetaut "From giant birds to X-rays: Victor Lemoine (1837-1897), physician and palaeontologist".
3:00 Tim Carter & Anne Spurgeon Duncan and Son – two generations of scientific polymaths.
3:25 Lorenzo Lorusso, Alessandro Porro & Antonia Francesca Franchini Physician pioneers of the Italian Geological Society.

3:50 COFFEE

SESSION 4 GEMS AND MEDICINE (Chairwoman : Jane Davidson)

4:20 Zohar Amar & Efraim Lev "Arabian" gem stones: The distribution, trade, utilization and medicinal uses of Medieval Eastern precious stones.
4:45 Tom Blaen 'Not used to be worn as a jewel': Precious stones - ornaments or medicine?
5:10 Renzo Console Minerals, Plants And Animals In 17th Century Iatrochemistry Treatises.
5:35 Michael Swanton Ethelred the Unready's gift to parturient women.

6.00 CLOSE

RECEPTION

CONFERENCE DINNER

Tuesday 4th November (Meeting Day 2)

SESSION 5 FOSSILS AND MEDICINE (Chairman : Christopher Duffin)

9:30 Maria do Sameiro Barroso The coral stone in Petrus Hispanus' "Treasury of the Poor".

9:55 Rachael Pymm 'Serpent Stones': Myth and Medical Application.

10:20 Irina Podgorny Eagle-stones and terebratulae. Transfer of names and materia medica in South America.

10:45 COFFEE

SESSION 6 MEDICINAL EARTHS (Chairman : Christopher Gardner-Thorpe)

11:15 Spyros Retsas Medicinal Use of Earths and Minerals from Antiquity to the 21st Century.

11:40 Effie Photos-Jones, C. Keane, V. Perdikatsis, C. Eichenberge, A J Hall & A. Leanord Applying microbiology to myths: the case of the antimicrobial properties of Lemnian *sphragides.*

12:05 C. Keane, E. Photos-Jones, A J Hall, M. Stamatakis & A. Leanord The medicinal minerals of the Aegean: from geo-archaeology to microbiology, an overview.

12:30 Louis Heyse-Moore New Light On Darwin's Ills.

12:55–1:15 HOGG AGM

1:15–2:15 LUNCH

SESSION 7 WATER (Chairman : Beverly Bergman)

2:15 John Mather & Christopher Duffin Nathaniel Hodges and the Purging Wells of Shooter's Hill.

2:40 Alessandro Porro, Antonia Francesca Franchini, Bruno Falconi, Paolo Maria Galimberti & Lorenzo Lorusso Water and City at the end of the 19th century: the example of Milan.

3:05 Ayşegül Demirhan Erdemir: Salahaddin Ali's book entitled *Spas and Sea Baths*.

3:30 COFFEE

SESSION 8 PUBLIC HEALTH (Chairman : Eric Buffetaut)

4:00 Terence Doyle The Medical History of Antimony: Panacea or Fool's Gold

4:25 Sabina Michnowicz "The Inexcusable Persistence of Silicosis" A brief history.

4:50 Beverly Bergman Lead, Isotopes and Ice.

5:15 Şükran Sevimli Cognitive evolution of individual Hygiene concept at Anatolia in the antique age/Hittite empire, old Greek civilization colonies and Roman Age.

5:40 CLOSING REMARKS

200 Years of Smith's Map

Private Exhibition at Natural History Museum: 22 April 2015
Conference: 23-24 April 2015
Geological Society, Burlington House, London
Field excursion in Oxfordshire: 25 April 2015

HOGG is organising the first of two Geological Society William Smith Meetings in 2015.

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:
The deadline for papers has passed. We have had an excellent response and will soon announce a provisional programme. Thank you to all those who submitted proposals.

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

Publication:
It is intended to publish the conference proceedings supplemented by invited papers. Late abstracts will be considered for the conference publications; contact wmsmith2015@gmail.com

Field and other visits:
During the conference, we aim to visit Smith's fossil and rock collections at the Natural History Museum. 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.

CONVENORS: David Williams, Cherry Lewis, John Henry

For further information, please e-mail: wmsmith2015@gmail.com

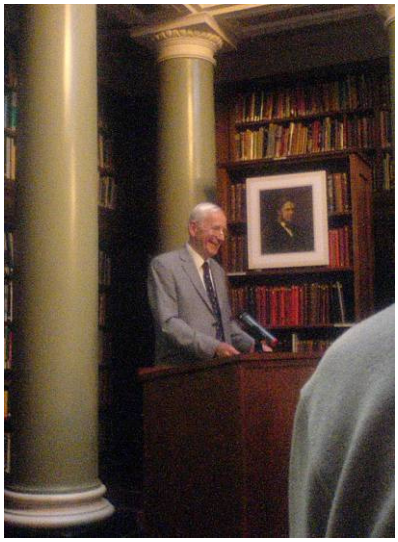
HISTORIC MEETING RESTAGED

John Henry[1] reports on the restaging of a 1919 lecture.

On 10th July this year, the GSL Library staged a reconstruction of a lecture given at the end of WWI by Lt Col. Tannatt William Edgeworth David (1858–1934), known as Edgeworth David. David was born in Cardiff, educated at Oxford and studied under Joseph Prestwich. He emigrated to Australia in 1882 to join the Geological Survey of New South Wales. In 1891, he was appointed professor of geology at the University of Sydney. His remarkable career included discovering coal in the Hunter Valley, confirming Darwin's theory of coral atoll formation by a deep boring on the Pacific island of Funafuti in 1896, and leading the first expedition to the southern magnetic pole in 1909. However, the GSL library meeting was about David's experiences during WWI as a military geologist.

He had founded the Australian Mining Corps at the outbreak of the war and arrived in 1915 to the Western Front to undertake tunnelling and mining. He used his geological expertise to advise on the construction of trenches and the location of wells for drinking water. He produced applied geological maps rating the terrain for excavation and trafficability. His military career culminated in the undermining and destruction of German positions at the Battle of Messines. He was demobbed in London and, when it was discovered that his ship home was delayed, he was invited to give a lecture at the GSL at a hastily convened meeting.

GSL Archivist, Caroline Lam, recently discovered a draft of his lecture. Hitherto, the only evidence of the lecture was a note of the event in the GSL *Proceedings*. This find inspired the restaging of the event. Prof. Ted Rose was invited to read Lt Col. David's lecture, and comment upon it, in the Upper Library which was reconfigured to represent the parliamentary style of the original GSL lecture theatre. Relevant maps were placed on the tables in the centre for inspection. Copies of portraits of illustrious past presidents were hung over the bookcases to recreate the atmosphere of that earlier meeting room.



Unfortunately, the meeting format limited numbers to 40, with entry by ticket only; before it could be advertised, all tickets were sold. The meeting was videoed but a glitch in the system means that the record of this meeting is more ephemeral than the impromptu meeting of 1919. As the only HOGG member present, I can report that the meeting was fascinating not least for Ted Rose's extended 'footnotes' inserted into Edgeworth David's lecture, expanding on individuals, incidents, and situations that would have been familiar to a geological audience in 1919. It is to be hoped that David's lecture will be published posthumously with Ted Rose's commentary.

Caroline deserves our thanks for recognising the draft of the lecture and together, she and the Library staff are to be congratulated for organising and hosting an inspired meeting. When future discoveries in the Archives inspire an event, we hope that the recording facilities will be triple checked and working.

The Parliamentary Layout of GSL meetings

The last event in the parliamentary style was an Ordinary General Meeting on 18th October 1972, entitled 'Geological controversies: past debates and their relevance today'. Abstracts of the papers presented (*Journal of the Geological Society, London*, vol.129, pp 207–208) suggest that current HOGG members would have felt welcome. The topics included:

- 'The Darwin-Whewell Controversy'—materialism vs. romanticism
- 'The Piltdown Problem Reconsidered' by K P Oakley who was very involved personally with Piltdown.
- 'Some northwest Highland controversies and their outcome'.
- 'The Murchison-Sedgwick controversy and its modern relevance' introduced by G Y Craig with two papers—'Outline of the Controversy' by J C Thackray, an earlier archivist of the GSL, and 'A case-study in scientific controversy', by M J S Rudwick, who went on to write *The Great Devonian Controversy*.

Two speakers at this 1972 meeting are current HOGG members.

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[1] e mail geol.maps@virgin.net

REGISTER OF HOGG SPEAKERS

Chris Duffin[1] proposes a new initiative for promoting the history of geology

Talks on the history of geology are generally quite popular and well received—they bring an extra depth to the topic under review, and consideration of the personalities and the methodologies they used adds a personal dimension which breathes new life into a subject, as well as giving a sense of continuity with the past. Our subject is of interest in this way to a wide range of local geology and natural history associations, historical societies and general interest groups. Local groups often find it difficult to find potential speakers who might broaden their lecture programmes.

For this reason, and as a means of promoting both the history of geology and HOGG itself, we wondered if it would be useful to compile a bank of potential speakers and their subjects for posting on the website and distribution amongst local societies. The reservoir of interest and expertise resident in HOGG, together with the wide geographical distribution of our membership means that we could potentially provide a unique service to our subject.

If you already give talks to local groups, or would welcome an opportunity to speak about your area of interest, perhaps you would consider adding your name and details to a **REGISTER OF HOGG SPEAKERS.**

To help you think about this, I suggest that a potential format might be as follows:
Name of speaker
Initial contact details
Title of talk(s)
Abstract(s) (if possible)
Area served,
Fee

By way of example, I offer the following:

Name of speaker: Dr Chris Duffin
Initial contact details: email cduffin@blueyonder.co.uk
Title of Talk: ***Louis Agassiz (1807–1873)***
Abstract: Swiss born Louis Agassiz adeptly avoided his parents plans for his career and rapidly established a reputation in ichthyology which brought him to Paris to study with Cuvier. His first major work on fossil fishes (5 volumes) added around 1500 new genera and species of fossil fishes, and he set up his own printing press to publish the results. He was the pioneering proponent of the effects of glaciation ("God's great plough") during what he termed the "Ice Age". Emigration to the United States brought nationwide popularity as a lecturer. He was instrumental in setting up the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard and spearheaded the American anti-Darwinism movement. The vastness of his plans usually exceeded his ability to complete them, and he was never far from controversy.
Area served: South East England but prepared to travel further afield.
Fee: No lecture fee, but travel expenses appreciated.

It could be argued that a **speaker's biography,** a couple of sentences long, might also be useful.

If you would be willing to have your details added to such a register, even if you would prefer to omit some of the sections above from your entry, please send the information to Chris Duffin (contact details below) who will collate and distribute the final list.

[1]Email: cduffin@blueyonder.co.uk
[1]Postal address : 146, Church Hill Road, Sutton, Surrey SM3 8NF

GEOSCIENTIST ONLINE

The July 2014 issue of *Geoscientist* (the Fellowship Magazine of the GSL) includes an article by Douglas Palmer (freelance writer and Director of the Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge) about the collection of some 9000 Cornish mineral specimens made by Joseph Carne FRS (1782–1858) and his daughter Elizabeth (1817–1873).

Read about, the collection, the Carnes and their connection with the Brontës at www.geolsoc.org.uk/Geoscientist/Archive/July-2014/Carnel-delights

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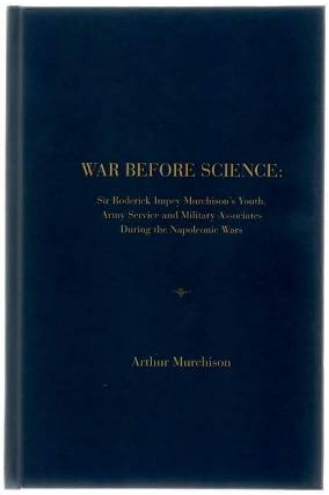
GSL BLOG

On August 21st 2014, the GSL Blog featured a post from *Geoscientist* editor Ted Nield who was seeking the identity of a certain 'APF', whose initials appear on a watercolour of William Buckland (1784–1856) based on Thomas Sopwith's famous printed lithograph. Any ideas/opinions were invited.

BOOK AND MAP NOTES



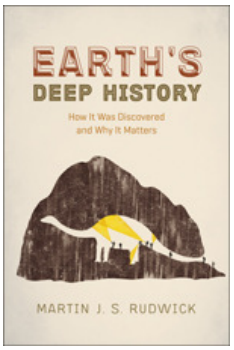
War before science: Sir Roderick Impey Murchison's youth, army service and military associates during the Napoleonic Wars
Arthur Murchison
Academica Press, Palo Alto, California. 2014. 628 pp.
ISBN 978-1-936320-74-5 (hardback) £49.15

Review by Ted Rose

One of the founders of modern geology, R. I. Murchison (1792–1871) established the Silurian and Permian stratigraphic systems, co-founded the Devonian, and became Director General of the 'British' Geological Survey in succession to its founder, H. T. De la Beche (1796–1855). Neither received the benefit of education at a university: both spent formative years as cadets at the Royal Military College (then at Great Marlow, later transferred to Sandhurst) in southern England. De la Beche was expelled for insubordination, but Murchison continued into adult life as a professional soldier. This monograph describes those early years in meticulous detail, to demonstrate that "Like most of us, Murchison was, in large part, a product of his experiences of the people and events of his times and culture" (p. 519).

The book is history rather than science. Arthur Murchison (no relation to Sir Roderick) tells a good story, based on R. I. Murchison's own unpublished 'journal' but with the context of events very substantially expanded from a wealth of other sources, published or within UK archives. Division into 38 short chapters, each with its own set of endnotes, makes digestion much easier than a historical work structured into fewer, longer discourses. However, the lack of illustration (other than the frontispiece, showing an officer—"likely" Murchison—in uniform) will strike geologists as unusual. This keeps the price of the book relatively low, but some figures would have enhanced the account, e.g. annotated locality maps to demonstrate the movements of Murchison's regiment relative to other forces in Portugal and Spain, during the Peninsular War. Topographical maps or diagrams (or photographs of the terrain) would have added to understanding of the battlefields described. Moreover, I guess that when Murchison in his journal referred to the "insulated old fortress of Marvao, which peers out of the cork woods and overlooks a perfect Gibraltar" (quoted on p. 211), he had in mind the town of Gibraltar nestling at the base of the famous fortified Rock that dominates the Gibraltar peninsula. The book's explanatory endnote (p. 218) records merely that "Gibraltar is over 250 miles from Marvao(!)". A picture would have indicated the supposed scenic resemblance.

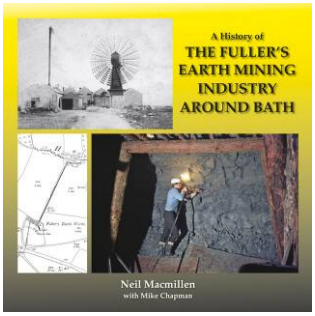
The strength of the book lies in its text: scholarly in the wealth of information it condenses, and fluent in presentation. It reads well, although the style differs from what we are used to in publications of the Geological Society of London, and every few pages there seems to be a typographic or grammatical error, a word missed out or duplicated, occasionally words copied and pasted rather than cut and pasted. These are minor flaws, but it is surprising that they were not corrected by the editor or proof-reader. The book concludes with an extensive list of references and a 90-page index: evidence of the author's rigour in scholarship. Moreover, the endnotes to each chapter are numerous and extensive, evidence of depth as well as breadth of reading—although seldom indicating the precise source for the information given. It is a book that I found informative and enjoyable, amplifying little-known aspects of Murchison's life in the context of the Napoleonic Wars that were to profoundly influence European (and thereby world) history.



Earth's Deep History: How it was discovered and why it matters
Martin J. S. Rudwick
University of Chicago Press. 2014. 392pp.
ISBN 9780226203935 (hardback) $30/£21
ISBN 9780226204093 (E book/Kindle) $18/£7.72

"…….Extensively illustrated *Earth's Deep History* is an engaging and impressive capstone to Rudwick's distinguished career. Though the story of the Earth is inconceivable in length, Rudwick moves with grace from the earliest imaginings of our planet's deep past to today's scientific discoveries, proving that this is a tale at once timeless and timely." (from publisher's website)

This book was reviewed in *New Scientist* of 04/10/2014.



A history of the Fuller's Earth mining industry around Bath
Neil Macmillen with Mike Chapman
Lightmoor Press, Lydney, Gloucs. 2014 152pp.
ISBN 978-1-899889-32-7(perfect bound with laminated covers) £15.

"….This detailed and well illustrated history of the Bath fuller's earth workings is based on papers which were discovered literally 'blowing in the wind' a few years ago, having escaped from the derelict works on Combe Down…….".
See http://lightmoor.co.uk/view_book.php?ref=L9327&section=Search

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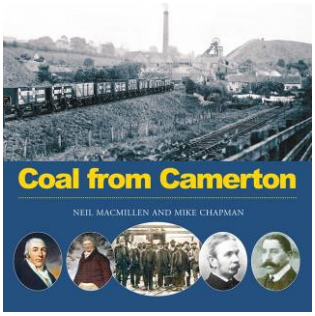

Coal from Camerton (revised and enlarged edition)
Neil Macmillen with Mike Chapman
Lightmoor Press, Lydney, Gloucs. 2014 160pp.
ISBN 978-1-899889-86-0 (perfect bound with laminated covers) £15.

This is the story of one village in the context of the whole North Somerset coalfield where mining took place for almost 200 years. See http://lightmoor.co.uk/view_book.php?ref=L9860&section=Search

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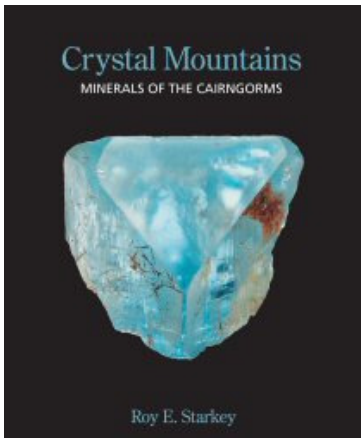
Not getting the drift: a hard look at the early history of plate-tectonic ideas
Allan Krill (Professor of Geology, NTNU, Trondheim, Norway)
An E book that you can open as a free pdf (4Mb): http://folk.ntnu.no/krill/krilldrift.pdf
2009, 2011, 2014
ISBN 978-82-998389-2-x

"*Abstract.* Textbooks teach the principles of science. Lyell's geology textbooks emphasized vertical crustal movement. He avoided far-fetched continental-drift hypotheses by Hopkins in 1844 and Pepper in 1861. Their notions of drift were supported by fossil and paleoclimate evidence, but their causes were global magnetism and electrochemical crystallization and dissolution. Dana's textbooks from 1863 to 1895 taught that the symmetry of North America proved it had always stood alone; thus, Americans were conditioned to reject Wegener's concept of a Carboniferous supercontinent. Unaware of Wegener's hypothesis in 1912, Schuchert launched a textbook series that guided American geological opinion from 1915 to the 1960s. His paleogeographic models required Carboniferous land bridges to connect fixed continents. He and co-authors Longwell and Dunbar eventually

realized that Wegener's continental-drift hypothesis would disprove land-bridge theory and solve problems of mountain ranges, paleoclimates, and fossil distributions, but they guarded against it in their textbooks.

Already in 1927, Holmes proposed that convection with sea-floor spreading drove continental drift, but editor Schuchert would not publish that breakthrough. Geologists Du Toit, Van der Gracht, Holmes, Shand, Bailey and Grabau showed the merits of continental drift, but their publications had little impact. Willis accepted the invitations of Schuchert in 1932 and Longwell in 1944 to write papers opposing Wegener's hypothesis. Simpson contributed with paleontologic opposition. In 1944, Holmes published a British textbook that showed how continental drift could change geology. It was Holmes, Carey and Wilson, as much as Americans Hess and Dietz, who should be credited with instigating the plate-tectonic revolution."



Crystal Mountains—Minerals of the Cairngorms
Roy Starkey 2014, 184pp., softback
Available direct from publisher www.britishmineralogy.com £25 plus p&p

Author and HOGG member Roy Starkey introduces his new book:
The Cairngorms is an area of dramatic and rugged scenery, recognised formally by its designation in September 2003 as the UK's largest, and most northerly National Park. It is home to five out of six of Britain's highest mountains and the Queen's summer residence at Balmoral. The area has given its name to Scotland's most famous gemstone, the distinctive, smoky amber-coloured cairngorm quartz, a term recognised globally by the jewellery trade, and which has for centuries adorned traditional Highland dress. Cairngorm quartz, has been found in very large crystals and crystal groups (up to 20 kg in weight) but much of the material is too dark (termed morion) to be used as gem cutting material, and the lapidary trade resorted to heat treatment of dark specimens, in an effort to improve their colour and commercial value. If this was successful, such specimens were commonly sold as citrine.

My new book *Crystal Mountains—Minerals of the Cairngorms* unravels the story of the cairngorm, exploring the long tradition of hunting for 'Cairngorm stones', which saw individuals, and whole families, driven to search the mountains with a zeal akin to the lust for gold.

I have been fascinated by minerals since I was at school and have travelled all over the UK in my search for worthwhile specimens. I have a particular interest in the minerals of Scotland, and have been exploring the Cairngorms for more than 25 years. My love of the Cairngorms grew from exploring the wilderness areas, and researching the fascinating history of the minerals and the people who sought them in days gone by. I realised that I had gathered together a unique collection of information and decided to compile what I hope will be the definitive work on the subject.

Demand from the lapidary and jewellery trade in the 1800s was such that the supply of authentic local material could not keep up, and inevitably, imported material began to be passed-off as Scottish. It is now very difficult, if not impossible, to be certain of the provenance of cut stones and those mounted in jewellery. I have examined specimens in all the major public and private collections, and the book features numerous previously unpublished images of specimens from the Cairngorms. The book traces the history of the cairngorm (and the associated topaz and beryl crystals which are found in the region, although of much less common occurrence than quartz), and also presents a very readable account of the geology and occurrence of the gem minerals, including an easily understood explanation of the cause of colour in smoky quartz.

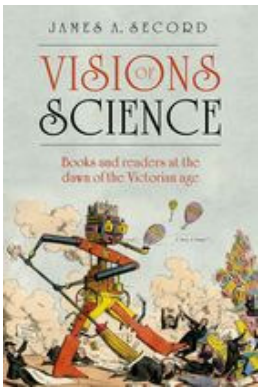
The fascination of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert with Scotland's national gem, and the surviving legacy of their specimens, are explored using the Queen's personal journals and contemporary newspaper accounts, together with images of specimens from the collection at Balmoral Castle and Osborne House. A supply chain is traced from the 'diggers' who sought raw material, through mineral dealers, lapidaries, seal engravers and jewellers who all earned a living trading 'Cairngorm stones'. The principal centres for the Scottish lapidary trade appear to have been Edinburgh and Aberdeen, but with several notable businesses also prospering in Inverness, and others in Dundee, Perth and Stirling. The story culminates in the Great Exhibition of 1851, which provided a shop window to the World for Scottish goods, including natural cairngorm crystals, and the jewellery and other artefacts fashioned from them.

The days of the 'diggers' and 'cairngorm miners' are long gone, but there may still be forgotten treasures scattered in attics and trinket boxes across the area, just awaiting discovery by the next generation. Queen Victoria's mountains attract thousands of visitors each year, and the links with Balmoral remain as strong as ever. Scottish pebble jewellery is now a highly collectible commodity, and an authentic Scottish cairngorm brooch would undoubtedly still make a most acceptable gift.

An annotated select bibliography of the Piltdown forgery
David G. Bate
British Geological Survey (OR/13/047) 2014 129pp.
Available online at http://nora.nerc.ac.uk/id/eprint/507543

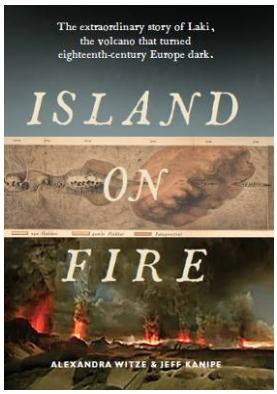
Abstract/Summary: Ever since the Piltdown man was shown to be a hoax about half a century ago, science has been haunted by the spectre of fraud. By and large, most researchers have felt themselves part of an honourable tradition of being seekers after scientific objectivity. And examples of trickery and deceit have been few and far between. However, recent studies have shaken this view and challenged it as at best complacent, at worst misleading. The major scientific crimes of fabrication, falsification and plagiarism may be only the tip of the iceberg and there is evidence of a much wider and deeper problem, not of outright fabrication of results but of distortion, omission and exaggeration. So wrote Stephanie de Bono in an article for the *Telegraph* published in 2005. This criticism was aimed primarily at the biomedical profession, but her warning could have been applied with varying degrees of justification to almost any scientific discipline. Furthermore, the often-made claim that scientific research proceeds in a rational way has been shown to be a myth. Thus, "Expectancy leads to self-deception, and self-deception leads to the propensity to be deceived by others. The great scientific hoaxes, such as the Beringer case and the Piltdown man...demonstrate the extremes of gullibility to which some scientists may be led by their desire to believe" (Broad & Wade 1982; for Beringer see Jahn & Woolf 1963). Perhaps then, there are still lessons to be learned from Piltdown. Yet the lessons are not confined only to a proper understanding of the circumstances of the forgery and its ability to remain undetected for forty years! Since 1953, when the fraud was first exposed, we have seen the development of an entertaining but unworthy 'whodunit' industry, in which almost anyone with a link to Piltdown has been considered a suspect. The evidence put forward in these cases is often circumstantial and sometimes flimsy in the extreme. The arguments frequently demonstrate poor judgement, personal bias and a tendency toward tunnel vision on the part of investigators. Little wonder that some commentators have expressed exasperation at the whole messy business (e.g. Bowler 1987, Chippindale 1990). The list of suspects implicated in the Piltdown forgery has been said to number twenty-seven (Henderson 2003), although to the compiler's knowledge no comprehensive list has yet been published. Turrittin

(2006) examines sixteen of those directly accused. The following names, here given in alphabetical order, have been tainted by accusation, in some cases supported by detailed arguments, in others noted in passing, and in a few instances put forward presumably in jest (in the last category may probably be included two 'confessions'). These are: W. J. Lewis Abbott, Frank O. Barlow, W. R. Butterfield, C. P. Chatwin, Chipper the goose, Horace de Vere Cole, Charles Dawson, Arthur Conan Doyle, W. L. H. Duckworth, F. A. Hampton, Venus Hargreaves, John T. Hewitt, Martin A. C. Hinton, Arthur Keith, A. S. Kennard, Robert Kenward (and the young Kenwards), John Lewis, R. A. Marriott, Harry Morris, Félix Pelletier, Grafton Elliot Smith, W. J. Sollas, Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, Samuel Woodhead and Arthur Smith Woodward. Entries under each of these names will be found in the bibliography. It is the view of this compiler that the Piltdown forgery owed its early success to the grandiose ambitions of four rather self-important men, each in search of fame and academic recognition, but only one of whom was the actual forger. All, however, feature among the list of the accused. The present bibliography, selective as it is, contains some 1190 citations—a remarkable testimony to the legacy of Piltdown, a legacy moreover that shows no sign of diminution. Herein will be found a cabinet of curiosities, from the sensible to the absurd, from ethical science to creationism, from wine to weird fiction.



Visions of Science
Books and readers at the dawn of the Victorian age
James Secord
Oxford University Press 2014 320pp.
ISBN 978-0-19-967526-5 (hardback)

"The early 1830s witnessed an extraordinary transformation in British political, literary, and intellectual life. New scientific disciplines begin to take shape, while new concepts of the natural world were hotly debated. James Secod, Director of the Darwin Correspondence Project, captures this unique moment of change by exploring key books, including Charles Lyell's *Principles of Geology*, Mary Somerville's *Connexion of the Physical Sciences,* and Thomas Carlyle's satirical work, *Sartor Resartus*. Set in the context of electoral reform and debates about the extension of education to meet the demands of the coming age of empire and industry, Secord shows how the books were published, disseminated, admired, attacked and satirized." (from publisher's website).



Island on Fire
The extraordinary story of Laki, the volcano that turned eighteenth century Europe dark
Alexandra Witze & Jeff Kanipe
Profile Books 2014 224pp.
ISBN 9781781250044 (hardback) £10.99

"The (1783) eruption of Laki is one of history's great untold natural disasters. The Icelandic volcano spewed out a poisonous fog for eight months, but its effects lingered across Europe for years. It caused the deaths of people as far away as the Nile, and created famine that may have triggered the French revolution (1789). It is the story not only of a volcano but also of the people whose lives it changes such as the pastor….who witnessed and recorded the events in Iceland. It is the story too of modern volcanology, and looks at how events might work out should Laki erupt again in our time." (from publisher's website).

***The Geological Curator*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (August 2014)**
The latest issue of the journal of the Geological Curators' Group includes an article on the history of palaeontology at Doncaster Museum.

Abstract: This article summarises the history of palaeontology collections at Doncaster Museum, their uses, and the collectors and curators associated with them. It begins by outlining the general national context, then details Doncaster Museum's specific story, including the quantity and type of materials collected, collections care (or lack of it), exhibition and other uses. In brief, Doncaster's collections were formed at the end of the late Victorian field naturalist era, saw a slump in interest during the first half of the 20th century, were revitalised during the early 1960s, expanded hugely during the 1970s and early 1980s, and then received little attention in succeeding decades until the arrival of a keen local palaeontologist in 2008. This largely mirrors the national picture with two exceptions, both of which are related to key individuals: Elphinstone Forrest Gilmour was the highly charismatic Director between 1953–67, who gained support for and oversaw the building of the new museum in 1964, but who's career ended in ignominy; Dean Lomax is a passionate, local palaeontologist whose persistent enquiries and personal commitment resulted in the very successful Fabulous Fossils exhibition that then led onto the CIRCA project major, a review and revitalisation of the palaeontology collections.

Bowden, A., Lomax, D.R., Robinson, P. and Larkin, N.R. 2014. The history of palaeontology at Doncaster Museum. *The Geological Curator*, 10(1), 27–45.

A GEOLOGICAL PHRASE

Duncan Hawley[1]

I'm sure there are a number of sayings that have a geological turn of phrase—perhaps the most prominent that easily comes to mind is '*A rock and a hard place*'. My mother—when she is overwhelmed or confused (a more commonplace condition in her aging years)—frequently says: "*I don't know if I am on this Earth or Fuller's!*"

In her more lucid phases, I have quizzed her about where the phrase comes from and she tells me she doesn't really know but may have been from her mother. I have heard the phrase being used around Sheffield and South Yorkshire, usually amongst older people—but I am not sure if it is used elsewhere. If the phrase is confined to Yorkshire, then it is rather curious as there is a geographical mismatch between the saying and the geological occurrence of Fuller's Earth (which is famously found in the Bath district overlying the Freestones (Great Oolite) and underlying the Bastard limestones (Inferior Oolite)––the stratigraphical position first established and described by William Smith in his Order of Strata 1799 (Phillips 1844). It is possible that the phrase originates in the West Riding of Yorkshire—arising from associations with the wool industry. Does anyone know if "*I don't know if I am on this Earth or Fuller's*!" is used in other areas?

Whilst enquiry into this sort of 'cultural geology' is not strictly the history of the science, it does I think hold some interest and give an indication of geological awareness across the country before the science of geology became established. Finally, are there other phrases that have a geological and/or geographical distribution? I, for one, would be interested to read about them.

Reference:
Phillips, J. (1844) *Memoirs of William Smith LL.D., Author of the "Map of Strata of England and Wales*". London: John Murray.

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[1] duncan.hawley@gmail.com

WILLIAM SMITH AND THE CASTLE HILL SECTION

Anthony Brook[1]

This is another little 'historical mystery' which I hope HOGG members can help resolve, in time for the bicentenary celebrations of William Smith's innovative map. L.R.Cox, in his comprehensive listing of all William Smith's written works, including all his books, pamphlets, maps, sections, etc, that was published in the *Proceedings of the Yorkshire Geological Society*, Vol. 25 (1942), comments, on pp. 8–9, that "Other sections dating from a comparatively early period in Smith's career show.....the section at Castle Hill Cliff, Newhaven (1808)". That was repeated, word for word, by John Challinor in the *Annals of Science*, Vol. 26 (1970) in his section on William Smith, Early Manuscript Sections, c. 1794–1809 (p. 179). The Palaeogene deposits resting unconformably upon the Chalk at Castle, Hill, West Beach, Newhaven were first described in print by William Buckland in 1817, and first illustrated as the frontispiece to Gideon Mantell's *Fossils of the South Downs* (1822), as lithographed by Mary Ann Mantell in May 1818. The Section at Castle Hill Cliff by William Smith would therefore precede these by almost a decade, and be historically very significant, in particular to the history of geology in Sussex. The problem is where is this Section now? Is it even still extant?—if so, in which Archive or Records Office? What happened to this invaluable historic document? I would love to know.

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[1] e mail anthony.brook27@btinternet.com

OTHER FUTURE MEETINGS AND EVENTS

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY
UPPER LIBRARY, BURLINGTON HOUSE

Thursday 6th November 2014 at 7 pm

DR TED NIELD
Ghosts of the Museum: An elementary class on fossils and how to draw them

The room which is now called the Upper Library was, until 1911, the Society's Museum. From its earliest days, the Geological Society collected rocks, minerals, fossils and other interesting objects in order to document what was known about this new burgeoning science. Access was restricted to members of the Society but it was to be of educational use to both beginners and accomplished geologists.

Following the resignation in 1842 of curator William Lonsdale, the Society received six applications for his job. One of these was from the palaeontologist Edward Charlesworth (1813–1893) who had held curator posts at the Ipswich Museum, British Museum and Zoological Society. Unfortunately, three years previously, Charlesworth had engaged in a campaign of verbal fisticuffs with a number of our eminent Fellows—which he then decided to publish in full in a special supplement of his own short-lived journal. Members of Council, who remembered only too well this special supplement, decreed that Charlesworth was ineligible to apply for the job.

This special evening will bring the room back to its original educational use once more and, for one night only, Edward Charlesworth (aka Ted Nield) shall fulfil his wish and become the curator of the Museum! Curator 'Charlesworth' will be conducting an elementary class on fossils and demonstrating how to draw them in a scientifically correct manner in order to understand their structure fully. On display will be some of the Geological Society's original fossil specimens—not seen in the building since 1911.

The class is suitable for beginners but artistically challenged experts are welcome. Space is very limited and entry is by ticket only. Admission £12.

Contact the GSL Library at library@geolsoc.org.uk or telephone 020 7432 0999.

For further information, visit the GSL website.

LEICESTER LITERARY & PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY (GEOLOGY)
LECTURE THEATRE 3, KEN EDWARDS BUILDING on MAIN UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER CAMPUS

Wednesday 26th November 2014 at 7.30 pm (Refreshments from 7 pm)

PROF. PATRICK BOYLAN (City University, London)
The geological significance of Darwin's four weeks in the Andes in March–April 1835.

Details from Chairman Mark Evans 0116 225 4904.

GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION SOUTH-EAST REGIONAL CONFERENCE
hosted by the West Sussex Geological Society (Local Group of the GA) and supported by the Brighton and Hove Geological Society and HOGG)

SATURDAY 29th NOVEMBER 2014
Exhibition Hall, Worthing College
(at the new college campus on the northern outskirts of the town)

Geology and History in Southeast England

PROGRAMME

9.00–9.40	REGISTRATION
9.40–10.20	Matt Pope *Prehistoric Peoples and Wealden Landscapes*
10.20–11.00	Rory Mortimore *The Geological Mysteries of Flint, the Implement of the Neolithic Age*
11.00–11.30	COFFEE/BISCUITS
11.30–12.10	David Bridgland *Gravel in the Southeast: Superficial deposits and under-rated resource*
12.10–12.50	Roger Cordiner *Building in Stone in Medieval Sussex*
12.50–2.00	BUFFET LUNCH
2.00–2.40	Matthew Pitts *The Making of the High Weald*
2.40–3.20	David Brown *Mineral Extraction from Ancient Woodlands of the Weald*
3.20–4.00	John Lonergan *Transport Innovations and Wealden Geology: Canals and Railways*
4.00-4.25	TEA/BISCUITS
4.25–5.05	David Martill *Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Pterosaurs and Piltdown*
5.05–5.45	Geoffrey Mead *Brighton and Hove Basement: Geological Foundation of a Conurbation*

REGISTRATION FORM

Name: _

Address: _

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Tel:_ **Mobile:** _

Email:_ _

Conference fee is £25 for the day (Full-time students only £20) including coffee/tea, buffet lunch and Conference publication.

***Please make your cheque payable to* West Sussex Geological Society *and forward, with this completed Registration Form (photocopied) to* Anthony Brook, 15, Cambourne Court, Shelley Road, Worthing, BN11 4BQ**

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

11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MILITARY GEOSCIENCES
UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, USA

15th–19th June 2015

This series of near-biennial conferences has developed from a one-day conference held in 1994 under the auspices of the Geological Society of America, followed by a similar conference in 1996 hosted by the Geological Society of London, and then by conferences alternately in North America and in Europe.

The 10th ICMG, held in Aviemore in Scotland, extended over five days, to include a full-day field trip and two half-day trips, and presentations ranging widely in scope, from history and archaeology to present-day science and technology. A similar programme is currently under consideration for the 11th ICMG. Details will be announced soon via a Web site hosted by the Desert Research Institute (Nevada, USA, which hosted the 9th ICMG; http://www.dri.edu).

For further information, contact Dr Eric McDonald at Eric.McDonald@dri.edu

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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/speakers	Both days (3–4/11/14)	£45.00	☐
	Day 1 (3/11/2014) only	£25.00	☐
	Day 2 (4/11/2014) only	£25.00	☐
Non Members	Both days (3–4/11/14)	£55.00	☐
	Day 1 (3/11/2014) only	£27.50	☐
	Day 2 (4/11/2014) only	£27.50	☐
Conference Dinner (optional; numbers limited)		£45.00	☐

London Walk 2nd November 2014. (optional; numbers limited)
Walking in the steps of James Parkinson with Chris Derrett and Christopher Gardner-Thorpe. Assemble 11.30hrs at Arnold Circus (postcode E2 7JS). Walk total one mile, time 1.5 hours (shorter if weather bad). Finish 13.00hrs at Geffrye Museum Café to buy own lunch and thereafter visit the museum (Kingsland Road, London E2 8EA) £6.00 ☐

TOTAL _____

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.

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