Who was who? - In names of secondary minerals discovered in Jáchymov (Joachimsthal)

Kdo je kdo? – Osobnosti, po kterých byly nazvány jáchymovské sekundární minerály (Czech summary)

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Jáchymov is type locality for 17 secondary minerals. The following minerals were named after persons, including several prominent mineralogists of the 19th century: torbernite, haidingerite, johannite, zippeite, voglite, lindackerite, mixite, and albrechtschraufite. The text presents brief biography of persons after which these minerals were named.

Key words: personage, biography, secondary minerals, Jáchymov

Introduction

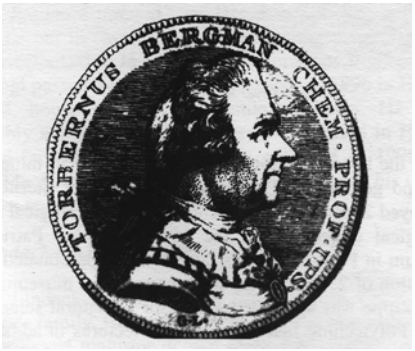
Jáchymov is type locality for 17 secondary minerals. Ten of these minerals were named after persons, including some prominent mineralogists of the 19th century. Interesting biographical data on these personalities were assembled during work on the projects of study of the secondary minerals in the Jáchymov ore district (Grant Agency of the Czech Republic [299], [325]).

We considered this information interesting enough to write a brief paper, which would present the data, extracted largely from old publications. The availability of biographical data varied significantly and it was not possible to keep a uniform scope of presentation. Literature references in this paper refer to the list at the end of the first paper in the present issue.

Biographies

Torbern O. Bergman - torbernite (Werner 1793)

It was named after Torbern Olof Bergman (1735-1784), Swedish chemist, crystallographer, and mineralogist who introduced a classification of minerals based on chemical composition rather than on their megascopic appearance.



Torbern Olof Bergman

Torbern Olof Bergman was born in Katrineberg, Sweden, the son of Barthold Bergman, sheriff on the royal estate at Katrineberg. Bergman studied mathematics, philosophy, physics and astronomy at the University of Uppsala, graduating in 1756. He later joined the faculty of the University, teaching physics and mathematics, and succeeded to Wallerius chair as Professor of chemistry in 1767. He developed a growing interest in chemistry, mineralogy and crystallography when demonstrated how the stacking of rhombohedral units could produce a scalenohedron. (Haüy later proposed the same thing but denied having known on Bergman's theories.) [217].

W. Haidinger - haidingerite (Turner 1827)

Wilhelm von Haidinger (February 5, 1795 Vienna - March 19, 1871 Dornbach near Vienna), the youngest son of Karl Haidinger, the mining adviser, mineralogist and geologist. He studied in Graz (Styria) and Freiberg. In 1823-25 he ventured study trip to Edinburgh.

During the years 1825-26 he travelled Europe jointly with the son of the Edinburgh banker Allen. From 1827 till 1840 he stayed with his brother in Loket near Karlovy Vary as a private researcher. In 1839, he was appointed director of newly founded Mining museum in Viena with the task to organise mineralogical collection. After foundation of the Austrian Imperial Geological Institute in 1849, joined with the Mining museum, Haidinger was appointed to the post of Director. He published more than 300 papers, mainly on mineralogy and crystallography, and was member of over 100 scientific societies. Haidinger was awarded numerous honours and titles by prominent persons of the time, including the title of *von* in 1864 [227]. He retired in 1866.

Haidinger was a widely known person and he significantly contributed to increase of interest in natural sciences, in particular mineralogy and geology, in Austria during the fifties and sixties [306].

Wilhelm von Haidinger

Archduke Johann - johannite (Haidinger 1830)

Archduke Johann (January 20, 1782 in Florence - May 11, 1859 Graz [245]), in full name Baptist Joseph Fabian Sebastian Johann, belonged to the Lotringen branch of the Habsburg family, grandson of the Emperor Maria Theresa, son of Leopold II, brother of Franz II (who used name Franz I after disintegration of the Holly Roman Empire [254]).

Besides general education, he was prepared for higher posts in military, but showed inclination to natural science and history. In 1800, Johann was suprime commander in the Hohenlinden battle, in 1806 promoted to commander of army in Tyrol, and in 1809 was in charge of army in battles against the Italian Vice-king [272].

Archduke Johann

After the war, Johann settled in Graz, where he founded in 1811 a scientific institution and museum named Joanneum in his honour. He dedicated his library and rich collections of natural objects, historical, archival, archaeological and econony items to the museum. *Landesmuseum Joanneum* became the first museum in Austria and with admission of public. The institute functioned at the same time as the facility for technical and natural science education.

Johann travelled to France, Scotland and England to improve his knowledge of industry [272]. During the years 1848 and 1849 he held the elected post of the Highest Imperial Administrator [245].

In 1827, after eight years of courtship, he married Anne Plochel, daughter of the postmaster in Bad Aussee (Austria) [272] [321].

F. X. M. Zippe –zippeite (Haidinger 1845)

Franz Xaver Maxmillian Zippe was born January 15, 1791 in Falknov near Česká Lípa as a son of butcher and pub-owner. He studied grammar school in Dresden and since 1807 natural sciences at the philosophical faculty of Charles University in Prague, later on since 1814 at the Polytechnic Institute in Prague.

Franz Xaver Maxmillian Zippe

At the last institution, he became lecturer in mineralogy and geology in 1822. The count Kašpar Šternberk employed Zippe in 1824 as curator of mineralogical and geological collections at the newly founded Patriotic Museum in Prague. On this occasion, Zippe donated his collection of 2500 mineral specimens to the museum. In 1835 Zippe was appointed Professor of natural sciences at the Polytechnic Institute and held lectures in addition to his curator's duties. He terminated his curator activity only as he moved to Příbram, after being appointed director of the newly founded Mining school in 1849. In

1850, Zippe moved to Vienna as Professor of mineralogy and served in this position till he passed away on February 22, 1863 [227].

J. F. Vogl - voglite (Haidinger 1853)

Josef Florian Vogl, mining officer, was born on November 6, 1818 in Kamenický Šenov (Steinschönau) No. 84 (near Litoměřice), as the fourth of seven children in the house of his mother Eleonora, born Zahn. His father was a merchant with glass goods, continuing this profession for second generation.

He studied in Česká Lípa, Litoměřice, and Prague. Since 1838 he studied in the Mining Academy in Banská Štiavnica and later he was employed in the mining office in Jáchymov. In 1843 he was transfered to the mining office in Horní Slavkov tin mines and in 1850 he moved again to Jáchymov as mining officer responsible for the western section of the Jáchymov mining district. He was staying at a remote place in the forests, in the mining service house next to the Eliáš mine, which was the largest mine of the western section of the Jáchymov mining district.

In 1857, Vogl was transferred again to Horní Slavkov as a deputy representing Mining office, a post he held till sale of the state mines and forests in 1868. By that time he and other employees were pensioned. Vogl moved to Horní Blatná (a town not far of Jáchymov) and since he enjoyed sympathy of local people, he was holding the post of mayor for 17 years and for some time served as a deputy for the district Jáchymov - Horní Blatná in the land parliament. When Wraný published his book on developments of mineralogy in Bohemia in 1896 [227], Vogl was still alive but he had sold his mineral collection some time ago.

During seven years in Jáchymov, Vogl in cooperation with J. Lindacker from Abertamy conducted a dedicated study of minerals in the district. Largely by self-collecting, he increased the number of minerals known in Jáchymov at that time from 50 to 80 species, including several new minerals. Vogl published number of mineralogical papers, in part jointly with Haidinger.

The minerals discovered by Vogl contain a wide range of elements, because ore veins in the western part of the district have rather varied mineralization. He missed but few minerals, e.g., schröckingerite and rösslerite, the latter mineral was described by Blum in 1861 from Bieber in Germany. (It is interesting that rösslerite was overlooked in Jáchymov for generations.)

Vogl passed away of age on October 1, 1896 in Horní Blatná, house No. 234 for senile weakness. He was probably not married. He was probably buried in Horní Blatná (according to information provided in 1996 by Mrs. Machová, administering local register) but his tomb can not be located at present.

J. Lindacker - lindackerite (Vogl 1853)

Josef Lindacker was born on 23.4.1823 in Cheb in a teacher's family. He studied chemistry and pharmacology and achieved magister degree in Prague in 1852. As he could not find appropriate employment, he lived with his brother Johann, a dean in Abertamy. Here he met J. F. Vogl from the Jáchymov mines and these two men started joint study of the Jáchymov minerals. Vogl purchased a small house in Abertamy, which Lindacker used for chemical analyses. Lindacker also studied chemistry, mineralogy and accumulated a rich mineral collection. In 1864 he bought a pharmacy shop in Luby (Schönbach) near Cheb and took position of postmaster in 1868 but in eighties he sold the pharmacy as production in the local factory for musical instruments (now Cremona factory) greatly expanded. He passed away on September 17, 1891 and the mineral collection passed on his son Franz Lindacker who continued as postmaster there [227].

J. Schröckinger - schröckingerite (Schrauf 1873)

Julius Schröckinger (born Janury 13, 1813 in Brno - died December 1, 1882 in Vienna), son of government counsellor. After early years in Linz, he graduated in 1836 from the University in Vienna and entered practice service in the counsellor office. During his career he passed through the whole rank of administration positions and in 1872 he was appointed head of department at the Ministry for agriculture. Schröckinger served first in provinces, later on in central offices in Vienna. He was pensioned in 1879 in the function of secret counsellor [220].

J. Schröckinger

A. Mixa - mixite (Schrauf 1879)

Anton Mixa (November 23, 1838 in Příbram - July 21, 1906 in Příbram) studied at the Polytechnic Institute in Prague and at the Mining school in Příbram.

Anton Mixa

In 1862 he joined the state service and took posts in Hungary and north-western Romania. In 1870, he was promoted to a post in Mining directorate in Příbram, in 1873 Mixa moved to a similar position in Jáchymov, to return to Příbram in 1887. He served here until being pensioned in 1903 in the function of mining director [234].

R. Brasse - brassite (Fontan et al. 1973)

Réjane Brasse (married Stahl) is a French chemist who first synthesised the phase corresponding to the mineral brassite.

At the time of brassite discovery, Stahl-Brasse was working in the laboratory of Professor H. Guerin, Université de Paris Sud, France.

A. Schrauf - albrechtschraufite (Mereiter 1984)

Albrecht Schrauf was born on December 14, 1837 in the Vienna outskirts Gumpendorf. He attended the primary school in Vienna-Neustadt where he also studied the first three years of grammar school, continuing in 1850–1853 the Piarist's order grammar school in Krems. In autumn 1853, Schrauf enroled the Piarist order and continued his study after his noviciate. He passed his final examinations in the Piarist grammar school in Vienna-Josephstadt in 1856. Following this, he left the Piarist order and started study at the University of Vienna, attending mainly lectures on mathematics and physics. In May 1861, M. Hörnes, director of the Imperial mineralogical collection, invited Schrauf to take post of assistant-curator in the institution which represented the main mineralogical research institution in Austria.

Albrech Schrauf

Schrauf completed his doctor-degree study in Tübingen (Germany), a title nostrified at the Faculty of Philosophy in Vienna in 1863, where he habilitated the same year as private assistant-professor for physical mineralogy. In the years 1865 and 1866 he published his most important books, *Atlas der Krystallformen des Mineralreiches* and *Lehrbuch der physikalischen Mineralogie*, awarded in 1867 Gold medal (the highest distinction in the natural science) by the Emperor [306]. As Tschermak was appointed director of the collection in 1868, when Hörnes passed away, Schrauf became Tchermak's close collaborator in publishing the magazin Mineralogische Mitteilungen [305].

In 1864, Schrauf was appointed Professor at the University of Vienna and at the same time, he was awarded a high distinction, the order of the Emperor Franz Joseph. Schrauf's working conditions at the university were quite modest at the beginning, starting with a room of 3 m^2, later he got somewhat larger room. He dedicated himself to teaching activities with enthusiasm, including construction of various teaching instruments. Schrauf hold his lectures even in the school year 1887/88 when he was serving as a dean. He was very accurate and meticulous in his research work, quality that he passed on his students.

Schrauf was personally somewhat uneasy and isolated in contacts with other people, but those who met him more frequently could appreciate his kind and unselfish manners. During years he developed states of depression, distrust to people, feeling he has no friends and of being watched by certain people. In 1896, he lost his left sight owing to sudden exposure to sunlight in the course of crystallographic measurement. Since that time his physical condition was deteriorating, for some time he used to be carried to the university. A. Schrauf passed away on November 29, 1897, survived by his wife and daughter.

The best known of his 18 students were R. Scharizer, P. Pjatnicky and J. Barvíř, other graduates did not continue work in mineralogy. During his curator years with the mineralogical collections, he taught several students, and later outstanding mineralogists, including F. Zirkel, J. A. Krenner and E. Dana [306].

Acknowledgement

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Kdo je kdo? – Osobnosti, po kterých byly nazvány jáchymovské sekundární minerály

Z Jáchymova bylo popsáno 17 sekundárních minerálů. 10 z nich bylo pojmenováno podle jmen osob. Při řešení grantu 205/0900/93 Grantové Agentury ČR bylo nashromážděno takové množství různého biografického materiálu o těchto osobách, že bylo rozhodnuto z nich sestavit samostatnou práci. Autoři se snažili do biografie zařadit i takové podrobnosti, které by popisovanou postavu čtenáři co nejvíce přiblížily. Množství údajů, které bylo k dispozici pro jednotlivé osobnosti, se mnohdy značně lišilo. Proto i délka jednotlivých biografií je často nesouměřitelná. Biografie jsou seřazeny chronologicky podle popisu jednotlivých minerálů. Literatura, na kterou se v tomto článku odkazuje, je zařazena v seznamu literatury na konci hlavního (prvního) články tohoto čísla časopisu.