

## CHRONOLOGY OF THE HISTORY OF MINERALOGY IN HUNGARY

☞: book, longer study or paper

📖: periodical, shorter paper in a journal, part of a book

🎓: education, educational institution

🏛️: museum, collection

🏠: institute, society, etc.

**\*Remark:** The present-day equivalents of the starred place names are given in “I. Mutató” (Index I).

Around 1150: 🏛️ The first record on the collecting of geological rarities in Hungary.

Around 1200: ☞ Anonymus: *Gesta Hungarorum*. Chronicle with a note on Transylvanian salt-mining and gold-washing.

1490: ☞ Ransanus, Pietro: *Epithoma rerum Hungararum* (manuscript). One of the first humanist descriptions of Hungary, listing mining sites and mineralogical rarities as well.

16<sup>th</sup> century: 🏛️ The first records on precious or curious minerals from rarity chambers of the aristocracy of Hungary.

1530–56: ☞ Agricola’s books on mining and mineralogy, with several data related to Hungary.

1536: ☞ Oláh, Miklós: *Hungaria* (manuscript). The first humanist description of Hungary by a Hungarian<sup>1</sup> author (with notes on mines and minerals of the country).

1549: ☞ Wernher, Georg: *De admirandis Hungariae aquis hypomnemation* (Basel). One of the first natural history books by a Hungarian author (with sections related to mineralogy).

1617: ☞ Szepesi Csombor, Márton: *Disputatio physica de metallis* (Danzig [Gdańsk]). One of the first natural history thesis collection (dissertation) containing mineralogical data as well, written by a Hungarian student.

Middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century: 🏛️ The first records on natural history (among them mineralogical) collections of Hungarian naturalists.

1653: ☞ Apáczai Csere, János: *Magyar Encyclopaedia* (Utrecht). The first encyclopaedic book in Hungarian containing a chapter devoted to mineralogy.

1660: ☞ A manuscript on the goldsmith’s craft by Péter W. Kecskeméti, written in Hungarian, with a chapter on gemstones.

1664–65: ☞ Kircher, Athanasius: *Mundus subterraneus* (Amsterdam). An early “geological” monograph, among others with mineralogical reports from Hungary.

1667: ☞ Pósaázi, János: *Philosophia naturalis etc.* (Sárospatak). The first textbook of physics (with chapters on mineralogy) by a Hungarian author. Until the end of the 1700s, elements of mineralogy were included in the education of (special) physics (*physica specialis* or *particularis*).

1672: 📖 The first mineralogical paper by a Hungarian author (Johann Paterson Hain) on Hungarian minerals in the *Ephemerides Medico-Physica Academiae Naturae Curiosorum* (Breslau [Wrocław]).

1673: ☞ Browne, Edward: *De re metallica et fodinis in Hungariae et vicinis vicis* and *A brief account of some travels* (London). Scientific and popular records of a journey, respectively, by an English physician who visited Hungary in 1669, with a number of mineralogical notes and descriptions.

1700: ☞ Tollius, Jacobus: *Epistolae itinerariae* (Amsterdam). Travel report of a Dutch scientist from the years 1660 and 1687, containing mineralogical records as well.

1714: 📖 Csiba, István: *Dissertatio historio-physica de montibus Hungariae* (Nagyszombat\*). A natural historical description of the mountains of Hungary, including their mineral wealth, written in scholastic approach.

1717: ☞ Köleséri, Sámuel: *Auraria Romano-Dacica* (Nagyszeben\*). A classical work dealing with all the aspects of Transylvanian gold mining and the uses of gold.

1720s–1780s: ☞ Books of Hungarian medico-chemists on different kinds of salt efflorescences, works remarkable also from the mineralogical point of view.

1726: ☞ Marsigli, Luigi Fernando: *Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus* (Hague and Amsterdam). Natural historical description of the valley of the Danube with numerous mineralogical data, work of a scholarly Italian military engineer.

1727–30: ☞ Brückmann, Franz Ernst: *Magnalia Dei in locis subterraneis* (Braunschweig). The book of a German physician and scientist, who – presenting the mining of the world known at that time – gave a detailed account on the mining and minerals of Hungary and Transylvania.

1728–41: ☞ Brückmann, Franz Ernst: *Epistola itineraria etc. I–C* (Wolffenbüttel). Miscellaneous notes, published in the form of letters, among others on the author’s travels in the northern part of Hungary in 1724, with numerous mineralogical data.

1735: 🏛️ The Court Chamber establishes a two-year mining and metallurgical school (*Bergschule*) at Selmechánya\*. ⇨ 1763

1763: 🏛️ Nicolaus J. Jacquin is appointed the first professor of metallurgy-chemistry-mineralogy at the school of mining in Selmechánya\*, that up to 1770 is expanded into a mining academy with a three-year programme.

1767: ☞ Fridvaldszky, János: *Minerologia Magni Principatus Transilvaniae* (Kolozsvár\*). The first Transylvanian

topographical mineralogy.

- 1770: ☞ Delius, Christoph Traugott: *Abhandlung von dem Ursprunge der Gebürge und der darinne befindlichen Erzadern* (Leipzig). One of the first petrographical and ore geological treatise by an author working in Hungary.
- 1771: ☞ Scopoli, Giovanni Antonio: *Mineralogische Vorlesungen für die andere Classe der Bergakademie zu Schemnitz* (Vienna). The first printed mineralogy textbook for the Hungarian higher education.
- 1772: ☞ Scopoli, Giovanni Antonio: *Principia mineralogiae systematicae et practicae etc.* (Prague). The first systematical mineralogy textbook by an author working in Hungary.
- 1774: ☞ Born, Ignaz von: *Briefe über mineralogische Gegenstände auf seiner Reise durch das Temeswarer Bannat, Siebenbürgen, Ober- und Nieder-Hungarn...* (Frankfurt and Leipzig). Report of a Transylvanian-born author on his montanistic travel in 1770, with numerous mineralogical observations.
- 1774: 📖 The Department of Natural History of the University of Nagyszombat is established (the first professor is the Styrian-born Mathias Piller). ⇨ 1784
- 1770s: 🏛️ The first large mineral collections for educational purposes are formed at the Mining Academy of Selmechánya\* and the University of Nagyszombat\*.
- 1776: ☞ Scopoli, Giovanni Antonio: *Crystallographia Hungarica* (Prague). Classical crystallographical book by a professor of the Mining Academy of Selmechánya\*, from the times preceding the development of geometrical crystallography.
- 1777: 📖 The first *Ratio Educationis*. Natural history – including mineralogy – is introduced into the national curriculum. ⇨ 1849
- 1777: 📖 The Royal Hungarian University is transferred to Buda.
- 1778: ☞ Piller, Mathias: *Elementa historiae naturalis, Pars 3. Regnum minerale* (Nagyszombat\* and Buda). The first mineralogy textbook published in Hungary (for primary and secondary education). ⇨ 1799
- 1780: ☞ Fichtel, Johann Ehrenreich von: *Beytrag zur Mineralgeschichte von Siebenbürgen, I–II* (Nürnberg). A book on geology-palaeontology and salt mining (volumes I and II, respectively) by a Hungarian author, with an outline of the topographical mineralogy of Transylvania in the first volume.
- 1780: ☞ Molnár, János (1780): *Oryctologicon, complexum historiae naturalis mineralium* (Buda). A mineralogical textbook, written in Latin (verse) by a Hungarian author. ⇨ 1783
- 1782–83: 📖 The first description of the element later named tellurium (by Franz Joseph Müller, mining councillor at Nagyszeben\*).
- 1783: 📖 Molnár, János (1783): *A Természet Három Országának rövid ismertetése* [A brief description of the Three Kingdoms of Nature]. A Hungarian natural history with a mineralogical section, published in the periodical *Magyar Könyv-Ház* (Pozsony\*).
- 1784: ☞ Benkő, Ferenc: *Werner Ábrahám úrnak a, köveknek és értzeknek külső megesmértető jegyeikről írt szép, és igen hasznos könyvetskéje* [The nice and indeed useful booklet of Abraham Werner about the distinctive external characteristics of stones and ores] (Kolozsvár\*). Hungarian translation of the fundamental work of Wernerian mineralogy, *Von den äusserlichen Kennzeichen der Fossilien* (the earliest translation of Werner's book).
- 1784: 📖 Following the move of the university from Buda to Pest, the Department of Natural History is divided into two parts, Dept. of General Natural History (including agriculture and technology) and the Dept. of Particular Natural History (*historia naturalis specialis*, i.e. the Dept. of Zoology and Mineralogy). The latter is displaced from the Faculty of Arts to the Faculty of Medicine. ⇨ 1849
- 1786: ☞ Benkő, Ferenc: *Magyar Minerologia, az az a' kövek' s' értzek' Tudománya* [Hungarian Mineralogy, i.e. the science of stones and ores] (Kolozsvár\*). The first systematical mineralogy written in Hungarian.
- 1791: ☞ Zay, Sámuel: *Magyar Mineralogia, avagy az ásványokról szóló tudomány* [Hungarian Mineralogy, or the science of minerals] (Komárom). The second systematical mineralogy written in Hungarian.
- 1791: ☞ Fichtel, Johann Ehrenreich von: *Mineralogische Bemerkungen von den Karpathen* (Vienna). A topographical mineralogical-geological review of the Carpathian Mountains from a Hungarian author.
- 1792: ☞ Piller, Mathias: *Collectio naturalium etc.* (Graz). The first printed catalogue of a natural history collection (including a mineral collection) to be found in Hungary.
- 1794: ☞ Fichtel, Johann Ehrenreich von: *Mineralogische Aufsätze* (Vienna). A collection of mineralogical-geological studies by a Hungarian author.
- 1795: ☞ Gáti, István: *A természet históriája stb.* [History of Nature etc.] (Pozsony\*). The first Hungarian textbook on natural history, including mineralogy.
- 1796: ☞ Haager, Johann Daniel: *Ueber das Vorkommen des Goldes in Siebenbürgen* (Leipzig). A small mineralogical monograph on Transylvanian gold minerals by a native author.
- 1797: ☞ Townson, Robert: *Travels in Hungary* (London). Travel report of an English naturalist on a journey in Hungary in 1793, containing mineralogical and geological parts.
- 1798: ☞ Esmark, Jens: *Kurze Beschreibung einer mineralogischen Reise durch Ungarn, Siebenbürgen und das Banat* (Freiberg). A description of a field trip devoted to the mining and mineralogy of Hungary and Transylvania in

- 1794, by a Norwegian earth scientist.
- 1799: ✎ Mitterpacher, Lajos: *Compendium historiae naturalis* (Buda). The first university textbook on natural history (with a mineralogical section) published in Hungary.
- 1800: ✎ Benkő, Ferenc: *Esztendőnként ki-adott parnassusi időtöltés. VI. darab.* [Annually published Parnassian pastime. Volume VI] (Kolozsvár\*). A collection of papers on topographical and systematic mineralogy.
- 1803: ✎ Stütz, Andreas: *Physikalisch-mineralogische Beschreibung des Gold- und Silber-Bergwerkes zu Szekerembe* (Vienna). A locality monograph of Nagyág\*, with additional contributions on Transylvanian minerals, written by the head of the natural history collection of the Habsburg court in Vienna, based on his visit in 1795.
- 1803: 🏛️ Countess Julianna Széchényi-Festetich establishes the mineral collection of the later Hungarian National Museum (Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum, MNM) with her donation.
- 1805–9: ✎ Schönbauer, Joseph: *Neue analytische Methode die Mineralien und ihre Bestandtheile richtig zu Bestimmen* (Buda – Vienna). The first mineral identification handbook by a Hungarian author.
- 1805–9: ✎ Leonhard, Karl Caesar von: *Handbuch einer allgemeinen topographischen Mineralogie, 1–3.* (Frankfurt am Main). The topographical mineralogy of the world known at that time, including the mineral occurrences of Hungary and Transylvania as well, by a German author.
- 1806–10: ✎ Schönbauer, Vinzenz: *Minerae metallorum Hungariae et Transilvaniae etc.* (Vol. 1, Pest), *Descriptio salium, inflammabilium, carbonum, terrarum ac lapidum* (Vol. 2, Vienna). The first Hungarian topographical mineralogy that contains the mineral occurrences of both Hungary and Transylvania.
- 1810: 🏛️ The Department of Natural History of the Hungarian National Museum (MNM) is established, including a mineralogical and geological collection as well (its first curator is Ludwig Tehel). ⇨ 1870
- 1812: ✎ Reichezter, Franz Xaver: *Anleitung zur Geognosie, insbesondere zur Gebirgskunde nach Werner* (Wien). Petrographical-geological textbook by a professor of the Mining Academy of Selmechánya\*.
- 1816: ✎ Clarke, Edward Daniel: *Travels in various countries of Europe, Asia and Africa* (London). Contains the description of a mineral collecting travel through Hungary and Transylvania in 1802.
- 1817: ✎ Zipser, Christian Andreas: *Versuch eines topographisch-mineralogischen Handbuches von Ungern* (Sopron). The most complete Hungarian topographical mineralogy of the Wernerian era.
- 1820: ✎ Jonas, Joseph: *Ungerns Mineralreich orycto-geognostisch und topographisch dargestellt. /Physio-technographisches Magazin über die anorganische Natur des Oesterrich'schen Kaiserstaates, 1/* (Pest). A collection of papers on topographical mineralogy and geology of Hungary.
- 1820: ✎ Reisinger, Johann: *Enchiridion anorganognosiae* (Buda). An unfinished university textbook on mineralogy in Wernerian style.
- 1822: ✎ Beudant, François-Sulpice: *Voyage minéralogique et géologique en Hongrie pendant l'année 1818*, Vols. 1–4 (Paris). A work on the geology of Hungary, fundamental for decades, based on the study trip of a French geologist-mineralogist in 1818.
- 1822: ✎ Kováts, Mihály: *Lexicon mineralogicum enneaglottum* (Pest). A mineralogical dictionary on nine languages, a striking example for the passion of “mineral name creation” from the language reform period in Hungary.
- 1830: ① The Section of Natural Science of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, MTA) is founded, including mineralogy as well. ⇨ 1949
- 1841: ① The first General Meeting of Hungarian Physicians and Naturalists (Magyar Orvosok és Természetvizsgálók Nagygyűlése, MOTN; later on called Regional Meeting of Hungarian Physicians and Naturalists, Magyar Orvosok és Természetvizsgálók Vándorgyűlése, MOTV). ⇨ 1933
- 1841: ① The Royal Hungarian Natural Science Association (Királyi Magyar Természettudományi Társulat, KMTT) is founded at the first MOTN in Pest. ⇨ 1953
- 1843: 📖 The Department of Mineralogy, Geology and (until 1904) Palaeontology is founded at the Academy of Mining and Forestry in Selmechánya\* (its first professor is János Pettkó). ⇨ 1923
- 1843: ✎ Mihálka, Antal: *A jegeczisme elemei* [Fundamentals of crystallography] (Pest). The first crystallography textbook in Hungarian (translation of the work of Gustav Rose).
- 1844: 📖 The first steps of the introduction of Hungarian replacing Latin as the language of education at the university of Pest (at Selmechánya\* replacing German only from 1867 on).
- 1846: 📖 The Royal Joseph Industrial School (called Polytechnic from 1856 on) is established in Pest, where also mineralogy is taught within natural history. ⇨ 1864
- 1847–55: ✎ Ackner, Michael Johann: *Mineralogie Siebenbürgens, mit geognostischen Andeutungen* (Nagyszeben\*). A topographical mineralogy of Transylvania.
- 1848–50: ① The Hungarian Geological Society (Magyarhoni Földtani Társulat, MFT) is founded. ⇨ 1952
- 1849: 📖 In the Faculty of Arts of the University of Pest, the independent Department of Mineralogy is founded, where – just like at the Academy of Selmechánya\* – all geological subjects are taught (its first professor is József Szabó). ⇨ 1885

- 1849: 📖 Reform of the secondary education. In the following hundred years, more or less influenced by the reforms of the institutional organisation and the curricula, mineralogy – including further geological subjects, too – is continuously taught (mostly together with chemistry). ⇨ 1946
- 1849: ① The *Siebenbürgischer Verein für Naturwissenschaften* (Nagyszeben\*), the natural history association of the Transylvanian Saxons is founded (exists until 1949), and its periodical, the *Verhandlungen und Mitteilungen ...* (1850–1946) is released.
- 1857: 📖 Bielz, Eduard Albert: *Handbuch der Landeskunde Siebenbürgens* (Nagyszeben\*). A list of the minerals and rocks of Transylvania is published in this book. (Enlarged versions of the list were published in 1883 and 1889.)
- 1859: ✂ Zepharovich, Victor von: *Mineralogisches Lexicon für das Kaiserthum Österreich* (Vienna). Topographical mineralogy of the Habsburg Empire. (Further volumes published in 1873 and 1893.)
- 1859: ① The Transylvanian Museum Association (Erdélyi Múzeum-Egylet, EME, Kolozsvár\*) is founded. (With interruptions, it exists up to the present day) ⇨ 1872
- 1860: ① The Committee on Mathematics and Natural History of Section III of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA) is founded, existing until the end of World War II.
- 1861: ✂ Szabó, József: *Ásványtan* [Mineralogy] (Pest). The first modern university textbook on mineralogy, written in Hungarian; further editions: 1864, 1876, 1893.
- 1861: ✂ Peters, Karl Ferdinand: *Geologische und mineralogische Studien aus dem südöstlichen Ungarn, insbesondere aus der Umgegend von Rézbánya* (Vienna). A long unsurpassed locality monograph by the former professor of the University of Pest.
- 1861: 📖 *Matematikai és Természettudományi Közlemények* (Pest), a periodical of Class III of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA) is released. ⇨ 1944
- 1862: ✂ Cotta, Bernhard von – Fellenberg, Edmund von: *Die Erzlagerstätten Ungarns und Siebenbürgens* (Freiberg). An ore geological review with mineral paragenetic tables, written by German authors, used for long as an essential work of reference. ⇨ 1864
- 1864: ✂ Cotta, Bernhard von: *Erzlagerstätten in Banat und in Serbien* (Vienna). A continuation of the previously mentioned book. ⇨ 1862
- 1864: 📖 The Department of Mineralogy and Geology of the Royal József Polytechnic of Buda (called Technical University from 1871 on) is established (its first professor is Károly Hofmann). ⇨ 1990
- 1867: 📖 *Értekezések a Természettudományok Köréből* (Pest), a periodical of Section III of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA) is released. ⇨ 1894
- 1869: ① The Royal Hungarian Geological Institute (Magyar Királyi Földtani Intézet, MKFI; from 1946 on State Geological Institute of Hungary, Magyar Állami Földtani Intézet, MÁFI), the national institution of geological research in Hungary is established. ⇨ 1900
- 1870: 🏛 The Natural History Collection of the Hungarian National Museum (Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum, MNM) is divided into three (Dept. of Zoology, Dept. of Botany, and Dept. of Mineralogy and Palaeontology; the head of the latter is József Krenner). Still the same year, with the help of the Parliament the famous Lobkowitz mineral collection counting 35 000 specimens is bought for the department. ⇨ 1939
- 1871: 📖 *Földtani Közlöny* (Budapest), the bulletin of the Hungarian Geological Society (MFT) is released.
- 1871: 📖 The first issue of *MKFI Évkönyve* (Budapest), yearbook of the Royal Hungarian Geological Institute (MKFI) is published.
- 1872: ① At the foundation of the University of Kolozsvár\* (from 1881 on Ferenc József University) the Department of Mineralogy and Geology is also established (its first professor is Antal Koch). The Transylvanian Museum Association lends its earth science collections to the department for use. ⇨ 1919
- 1870s: 🏛 Andor Semsey starts his almost 50-year-long science patronising activity. With his help, József Krenner builds up one of the world's most excellent mineral collection in the Hungarian National Museum (MNM).
- 1876: 📖 *Értesítő* etc. (Kolozsvár\*), the bulletin of the Medical and Scientific Society of Kolozsvár\* (Kolozsvári Orvos-Természettudományi Társulat) is released. (last issue: 1905) ⇨ 1911
- 1877: 📖 *Természettudományi Füzetek* (Budapest), periodical of the natural history departments of the Hungarian National Museum (MNM) is released. (In 1903 it is superseded by the *Annales Historico-Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici*.)
- 1880: ✂ Maderspach, Livius: *Magyarország vasérc-fekhelyei* [Iron ore deposits of Hungary] (Budapest). One of the first Hungarian ore geological reviews.
- 1880–82: 📖 Three volumes of *Földtani Értesítő* (Budapest), the first Hungarian popular geological periodical, are published by the Hungarian Geological Society (MFT). ⇨ 1936
- 1882: 📖 The Department of Palaeontology is separated from the Department of Mineralogy at the University of Budapest. ⇨ 1894
- 1882: 📖 *Matematikai és Természettudományi Értesítő* (Budapest), a periodical of Section III of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA) is released. ⇨ 1943/44

- 1882: 📖 The first issue of *MKFI Évi Jelentése* (Budapest), annual report of the Royal Hungarian Geological Institute (MKFI) is published.
- 1882: ✍ Tóth, Mike: *Magyarország ásványai* [Minerals of Hungary] (Budapest). The only complete topographical mineralogy of the pre-world-war Hungary.
- 1884–1885: ✍ Koch, Antal: *Erdély ásványainak kritikai átnézete* [Critical review of the minerals of Transylvania] (Kolozsvár\*). The first modern topographical mineralogy of Transylvania.
- 1885: ✍ Inkey, Béla: *Nagyág földtani és bányászati viszonyai* [Geology and mining aspects of Nagyág\*] (Budapest).
- 1886–88: 🏛 József Szabó sets up the large mineralogical and petrographical exhibition at the University of Budapest, in the new natural history building at Múzeum körút. (The last few decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the first few decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century represent the golden age of mineral collections in higher education.)
- 1892: ① The Section of Chemistry and Mineralogy of the Royal Hungarian Natural Science Association (KMTT) is formed. ⇒ 1941
- 1894: 📖 The last issue of *Értekezések a Természettudományok Köréből* is published.
- 1895: 📖 The Institute (Department) of Geology is detached from the Institute of Mineralogy and Petrology at the University of Budapest.
- 1896: ✍ Primics, György: *A Csetráshegység geológiája és érczetelerei* [Geology and ore veins of Csetrás Mountains] (Budapest).
- 1896: ✍ From the foundation of Andor Semsey, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA) invites applications for the preparation of ten handbooks, among others *Minerals of Hungary*. The tender closes practically without success.
- 1900: 🏛 In the new palace of the Royal Hungarian Geological Institute (MKFI) Aurél Liffa installs a large earth science exhibition.
- 1911: ✍ Pálffy, Mór: *Az erdélyrészi Érchegység bányáinak földtani viszonyai és érczetelerei* [Geology and ore veins of the Transylvanian Ore Mountains] /*MKFI Évkönyv*, **18(4)**/.
- 1911: 📖 The first issue of the Mineralogical Section of *Múzeumi Füzetek* (Kolozsvár\*), periodical of the Earth Science Collections of the Transylvanian Museum Association (at the Ferenc József University) is published. (Last issue: 1919)
- 1915: ✍ Papp, Károly: *A Magyar Birodalom vasérc- és kőszénkészlete* [Iron ore and coal reserves of Hungary] (Budapest).
- 1918: 📖 Preceding the Czechoslovakian occupation of Selmechbánya\*, the High School of Mining and Forestry is transferred to Sopron. ⇒ 1949
- 1919: 📖 Following the Romanian occupation, the Ferenc József University of Kolozsvár\* continues to exist in Budapest (1920–21), and later in Szeged (1921–40). ⇒ 1940
- 1923: 📖 At the High School of Mining and Forestry in Sopron, the Department of Mineralogy and Geology is divided into the Dept. of Mineralogy and Geology and the Dept. of Geology and Mineral Deposits. ⇒ 1949
- 1928: 📖 The first issue of *Acta Chemica, Mineralogica et Physica* (Szeged), periodical of the Ferenc József University of Szeged is published. (The last issue in Szeged: 1940)
- 1929: 📖 The Institute of Mineralogy and Geology is founded at the Tisza István University of Debrecen (its first professor is Károly Telegdi Roth).
- 1929: ✍ Schafarzik, Ferenc – Vendl, Aladár: *Geológiai kirándulások Budapest környékén* [Geological excursions in the surroundings of Budapest] (Budapest). The first printed geological excursion guide in Hungarian.
- 1931: ✍ Reichert, Róbert – Zeller, Tibor – Koch, Sándor: *Ásványhatározó* [Handbook of mineral identification] (Budapest). A popular guide to mineral identification, appended with an overview of the mineral localities of Hungary, including the territories annexed by the surrounding countries after World War I.
- 1933: ① The last Regional Meeting of Hungarian Physicians and Naturalists (MOTV).
- 1936: 📖 A new series of *Földtani Értesítő*, a popular geological periodical, is released (published until 1948).
- 1939: 🏛 Within the Natural History Museum of the Hungarian National Museum (MNM) the Department of Mineralogy and Palaeontology is divided into the Dept. of Mineralogy and Petrology and the Dept. of Geology and Palaeontology.
- 1940: 📖 The Ferenc József University is transferred from Szeged back to Kolozsvár\*, the Department of Mineralogy and Geology is simultaneously divided into the Dept. of Mineralogy and Petrology and the Dept. of Geology. ⇒ 1945
- 1940: At the newly established Horthy Miklós University of Szeged the Institute of Mineralogy and Petrology is founded (its first professor is Sándor Koch). ⇒ 1967
- 1940: ① New name for the Section of Chemistry and Mineralogy of the Royal Hungarian Natural Science Association (KMTT): Section of Chemistry.
- 1942: ✍ Mauritz, Béla – Vendl, Aladár: *Ásványtan I-II* [Mineralogy I–II] (Budapest). University textbook.
- 1943: 📖 The first issue of *Acta Mineralogica-Petrographica* (Szeged), periodical of the Institute of Mineralogy and Petrology of the Horthy Miklós University of Szeged is published.
- 1943/44: 📖 The last issues of *Matematikai és Természettudományi Közlemények* and *Matematikai és Természettudományi*

*Értesítő* (periodicals of Section III of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, MTA) are published.

- 1944: ✍ Náráy-Szabó, István: *Kristálykémia* [Crystal chemistry] (Budapest).
- 1945: 📖 The Ferenc József University stays this time in Kolozsvár\* and is called Bolyai University, retaining the Hungarian language of education until 1959, when it is united with the Romanian Babeş University.
- 1946: 📖 The teaching of mineralogy as an independent subject in the primary and secondary education is ceased.
- 1949: 📖 In Veszprém, at the Faculty of Industrial Chemistry of the Technical University of Budapest (from 1951 on Veszprém University of Chemical Engineering) the Department of Mineralogy is founded (its first professor is Ernő Nemeecz). ⇒ 1997
- 1949: ⓘ At the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA), earth sciences (including mineralogy) are transferred to the competence of the Section of Technical Sciences. ⇒ 1965
- 1949: 📖 From the relevant parts of the Faculty of Mining, Metallurgy and Forestry (then in Sopron) of the Technical University of Budapest the Technical University for Heavy Industry is formed in Miskolc. The Department of Mineralogy and Geology moves to Miskolc in 1949, while the Department of Geology and Mineral Deposits moves there only in 1959.
- 1950: ⓘ The Geochemical Research Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA) is founded, adjoining the Institute of Mineralogy and Petrology of the Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE). ⇒ 1955
- 1951: ✍ Tokody, László – Dudich-Vendl, Mária: *Magyarország meteoritgyűjteményei / Meteorite-collections in Hungary*. (Budapest).
- 1952: 📖 *Acta Geologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* is released (in 1983 superseded by *Acta Geologica Hungarica*) (Budapest).
- 1952: ✍ Koch, Sándor: *A magyar ásványtan története* [History of Hungarian mineralogy] (Budapest). The only complete history of Hungarian mineralogy published so far.
- 1952: 📖 The Department of Mineralogy and the Department of Petrology and Geochemistry are formed within the Institute of Mineralogy and Petrology of the Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE). ⇒ 1957
- 1952: ⓘ The Section of Mineralogy and Petrology of the Hungarian Geological Society (MFT) is founded, but exists only for one year. ⇒ 1960
- 1953: ✍ Grasselly, Gyula: *Ásvány- és ércelemzési módszerek* [Methods of mineral and ore analysis] (Budapest). University textbook.
- 1953: ⓘ The Hungarian Natural Scientific Association (formerly Royal Hungarian Natural Scientific Association) *de facto* ceases to exist. The Society for the Propagation of General Knowledge on Natural and Social Sciences is founded (Társadalom- és Természettudományi Ismeretterjesztő Társulat, TTIT). From 1958 on it is called the Society for the Propagation of General Knowledge on Science (Tudományos Ismeretterjesztő Társulat, TIT). ⇒ 1990
- 1954: ✍ Erdélyi, János: *Kristályszerkeztés és kristályszámítás* [Crystallographical construction and calculation] (Budapest). University textbook.
- 1955: ⓘ The Geochemical Research Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences is transformed to the Geochemical Research Laboratory of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA GKL).
- 1955: ✍ Koch, Sándor – Sztrókay, Kálmán: *Ásványtan* [Mineralogy] (Budapest). University textbook. ⇒ 1967
- 1955: ✍ Szádeczky-Kardoss, Elemér: *Geokémia* [Geochemistry] (Budapest).
- 1956: 🏛 Approximately 80% of the mineral collection of the Natural History Museum (TTM) is destroyed in the fire of the Hungarian National Museum (MNM) during the Soviet intervention.
- 1956: 📖 New name for the Department of Mineralogy and Geology at the Technical University for Heavy Industry in Miskolc: Department of Mineralogy and Petrology.
- 1957: 📖 The Institute of Mineralogy and Petrology of ELTE ceases to exist as a unit.
- 1957: 📖 *Annales Universitatis Scientiarum Budapestinensis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae, Sectio Geologica* (Budapest) is released. (Publishes mineralogical papers until 1986.)
- 1959: ✍ Vendel, Miklós: *A kőzetmeghatározás módszertana* [Methodology of rock identification] (Budapest). University textbook.
- 1960: ⓘ The Section of Clay Mineralogy of the Hungarian Geological Society (MFT) is founded. ⇒ 1963
- 1963: ⓘ The Section of Mineralogy and Geochemistry of the Hungarian Geological Society (MFT) is founded. ⇒ 1972
- 1965: 🏛 The collection of Sándor Koch, extremely rich in minerals of the Carpathian Basin, becomes the property of the József Attila University (JATE) of Szeged.
- 1965: ⓘ The Section of Earth Sciences and Mining (from 1991 on Class of Earth Sciences) is founded at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA).
- 1966: 📖 Koch, Sándor: *Magyarország ásványai* [Minerals of Hungary] (Budapest). The first topographical mineralogy of the present territory of Hungary (second edition 1985, edited by József Mezősi).
- 1967: ✍ Koch, Sándor – Sztrókay, Kálmán: *Ásványtan I–II* [Mineralogy] (Budapest). University textbook.

- 1967: 📖 New name for the Institute of Mineralogy and Petrology of the József Attila University (JATE) of Szeged: Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry and Petrology.
- 1967: ✍ Végh, Sándorné: *Nemércsek földtana* [Geology of non-metalliferous deposits] (Budapest). University textbook.
- 1969: 📖 *Fragmenta Mineralogica et Palaeontologica* (Budapest), periodical of the earth science departments of the Natural History Museum (TTM) is released. ⇨ 1996
- 1970: ✍ Nemez, Ernő: *Agyagásványok* [Clay minerals] (Budapest). The first modern Hungarian monograph on clay mineralogy.
- 1970–71: ✍ Sztrókay, Kálmán – Grasselly, Gyula – Nemez, Ernő – Kiss, János: *Ásványtani praktikum* [Practical methods in mineralogy] (Budapest). University textbook.
- 1972: ① The Club of Mineral Collectors (from 1983 on Section of Mineral Collectors) of the Hungarian Geological Society (MFT) is founded. ⇨ 1989
- 1977: ✍ Bárdossy, György: *Karsztbauxitok* [Karst bauxites] (Budapest).
- 1980: 🏛 The Department of Mineralogy of the Herman Ottó Museum (HOM) of Miskolc is founded (its main scope is the collecting and research of minerals of Hungary).
- 1982: ✍ Oberfrank, Ferenc – Rékai, Jenő: *Drágakövek* [Gemstones] (Budapest). The first book published in gemmology after World War II.
- 1982: ✍ Kiss, János: *Ércteleptan I–II* [Ore geology] (Budapest). University textbook.
- 1983: 📖 *Ásványgyűjtő Figyelő*, the first Hungarian popular periodical in mineralogy is released (exists until 1988).
- 1987: ✍ Bognár, László: *Ásványhatározó* [Identification guide to minerals] (Budapest). The first identification guide illustrated with colour photos by a Hungarian author.
- 1989: ① The Section of Mineral Collectors of MFT is terminated.
- 1990: ✍ Bárdossy, György – Aleva, Gerald J. J.: *Lateritic bauxites*. (Budapest).
- 1990: 📖 New name for the Department of Mineralogy and Geology of the Technical University of Budapest: Department of Engineering Geology. ⇨ 1999
- 1990: ① The Hungarian Minerophil Society, the first nation-wide society of mineral collectors is founded (The official bulletin of the society, called *Geoda* [Geode] (Budapest–Miskolc), is published from 1991 on.)
- 1990: ① The Hungarian Society of Natural Sciences is reorganised.
- 1991: ✍ Vitális, György – Kecskeméti, Tibor (eds.): *Museums and collections in the history of mineralogy, geology and palaeontology in Hungary / Annals of the History of Hungarian Geology, Special Issue, 3/* (Budapest). Studies on the history of Hungarian earth science collections.
- 1993: ✍ Szakáll, Sándor – Gatter, István: *Magyarországi ásványfajok* [Mineral species of Hungary] (Miskolc). A brief review.
- 1993: 📖 *Topographia Mineralogica Hungariae* (Miskolc), a series on the topographical mineralogy of Hungary is started.
- 1994: ✍ Szendrei, Géza: *Talajásványtan* [Soil mineralogy] / *MÁFI Módszertani Közlemények, 14(1)* (Budapest).
- 1995: ✍ Bognár, László: *Ásványnévtár* [Glossary of mineral names] (Budapest). The first complete Hungarian dictionary of mineral names.
- 1996: 📖 The last issue of *Fragmenta Mineralogica et Palaeontologica* is published.
- 1997: 📖 The Department of Mineralogy of the Veszprém University is reorganised as Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences.
- 1999: 📖 The Department of Engineering Geology of the Technical University of Budapest is merged with the Department of Building Materials.
- 2000: ✍ Polgári, Márta – Szabó, Zoltán – Szederkényi, Tibor: *Mangánércsek Magyarországon* [Manganese ores in Hungary] (Szeged).
- 2001: ✍ Szakáll, Sándor: *Rudabánya ásványai* [Minerals of Rudabánya] (Budapest).

<sup>1</sup> Hungarian author = author with Hungarian residence, not necessarily an ethnic Hungarian.