

ENNE Martin G. & SEIDL Johannes

**The Archives of the University of Vienna as a place of the research of
the History of geosciences**

Arhiv Univerze na Dunaju kot središče raziskovanja zgodovine geologije

MMag. Dr. Martin G. Enne, Archives of the University of Vienna, Postgasse 9, 1010 Vienna, Austria,
martin.enne@gmail.com , webmaster@erbe-symposium.org

Univ. Doz. Dr. Johannes Seidl, MAS, Archives of the University of Vienna, Postgasse 9, 1010 Vienna, Austria
seidl.johannes@outlook.com

18 Slika / 18 Figures

Abstract

The Archives of the University of Vienna is about two decennia one of the most important centres of the research of the history of geosciences in Austria. One of the reasons of that development is the intensive cooperation with the working group History of geosciences of the Austrian Geological Society with its chairwoman Daniela Angetter.

Particularly studies concerning the history of institutions and persons form the main interest of the research of this working group (see the abstract of Daniela Angetter and Johannes Seidl in this book). Subsequently we intend to focus our explanations on those groups of archival materials which serve the researcher as aims for his scientific attempts.

Let us begin with the great reforms of the Austrian universities performed by the minister of education Leo count Thun-Hohenstein (1811-1888). Those reforms began in 1849 and lasted for round one decennium. These reforms were very important for the development of the humanities and also for the natural sciences because the philosophical faculties which had only the character of preparatory studies for theology, law and medicine became – following the example of the German universities – now famous places of research and teaching. Furthermore, were formed independent branches of science as zoology, botany, geology and palaeontology.

Our explanations shall take place in five parts: In a first part we will illustrate the most important sources treating with students (e. g. student registers), then we want to explain sources concerning the philosophical doctorate as “Rigoroosenprotokolle, Rigoroosenakten, Promotionsprotokolle”. A third step should lead to materials which can give insight in the life and scientific activities of the professors of earth sciences in Vienna (particularly dossiers of the philosophical faculty). Thereafter we will take a short look into the bequests of the university archives. In this regard we intend to illustrate more clearly the bequest of Eduard Suess (1831-1914) who was the greatest and most important Austrian geologist. Finally there should be explained the photographs and graphic reproductions of the Viennese university archives.

Povzetek

Arhiv Univerze na Dunaju je že skoraj dve desetletji eno najpomembnejših središč geoloških raziskav v Avstriji. Temelj temu razvoju je intenzivno sodelovanje z delovno skupino Zgodovina geoloških znanosti pri avstrijskem geološkem društvu s predsednico Danielo Angetter na čelu.

V ospredju raziskav delovne skupine (glej povzetek Fritza Steiningerja, Daniele Angetter in Johna Seidla v tej knjigi) so posebne študije o zgodovini institucij in oseb. V nadaljevanju se bomo osredotočili na tiste skupine arhivskega gradiva, ki so si jih raziskovalci postavili kot cilj znanstvenih prizadevanj.

Začenjamo z velikimi reformami avstrijskih univerz, ki jih je izvedel minister za šolstvo Leo Graf Thun-Hohenstein (1811–1888). Začele so se leta 1849 in trajale približno desetletje. Zelo pomembne so bile za razvoj humanistike in naravoslovja, saj so filozofske fakultete po vzoru nemških univerz postale znana raziskovalna in izobraževalna središča, pred tem pa so ponujale študij teologije, prava in medicine. Iz njih so izšle samostojne znanstvene veje, kot so zoologija, botanika, geologija in paleontologija.

Predstavitev je razdeljena v pet delov: v prvem bomo obravnavali izvor študentov (npr. register študentov), nato predstavitevno gradivo (kot so protokoli, akti in doktorske disertacije). V tretjem delu bomo predstavili gradiva, ki omogočajo vpogled v življenje in znanstveno dejavnost profesorjev geoloških znanosti na Dunaju (zlasti dosjeji filozofskih fakultet). Sledi kratek pregled zapuščine univerzitetnega arhiva. V zvezi s tem predstavljamo zapuščino Eduarda Suessa (1831–1914), največjega in najpomembnejšega avstrijskega geologa. Na koncu bodo predstavljene še fotografije in grafične reprodukcije arhiva Dunajske univerze.

The Archives of the University of Vienna as a place of the research of the History of geosciences

Researching the history of sciences consists of two major tasks: on the one hand it is necessary to analyse political, economic and social parameters and on the other hand it is vital to illustrate the historical development of the institutions of scientific work and of the persons acting in these centres of research. The following explanations are intended to focus on biographical relevant sources due to a lack of reliable biographies of scientists in the second half of the 19th century, especially in the field of geosciences. As long as there were no precise biographies of Austrian geoscientists, you can't approach the national and international geoscientific networks.



This lecture should start shortly after the great reform of the Austrian universities, initiated by Leopold Count of Thun und Hohenstein (1811-1888) who was at this time minister of education, in 1849. This reform¹ was of utmost importance for the development of the humanities as well as the natural sciences in Austria, as the arts faculty was transformed to a modern place of research and teaching, following the example of the German universities. Until 1849, the arts faculty was just a remedial course in preparation for the three higher faculties Theology, Law and Medicine. In the new arts faculty, many new disciplines consolidated themselves as German Philology and English studies as well as botany or zoology in the field of natural sciences. In the field of the geosciences the disciplines geology and palaeontology emerged. This procedure is very interesting concerning intellectual history and is surely reflected in sources of the university².

Abb. 1: Thun-Hohenstein

- 1 Richard MEISTER, *Entwicklung und Reformen des österreichischen Studienwesens. Teil I: Abhandlung.* Graz-Wien-Köln 1963 (= ÖAW, Sitzungsberichte der phil.-hist. Kl., 1. Abh. I); Christof Aichner, Brigitte Mazohl (Eds.), *Die Thun-Hohenstein'schen Universitätsreformen 1849–1860. Konzeption – Umsetzung – Nachwirkungen* (Wien/Köln/Weimar 2017).
- 2 Herbert H. EGGLMAIER, *Naturgeschichte. Wissenschaft und Lehrfach. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des naturhistorischen Unterrichts in Österreich* (Graz 1988).

The following statements can be divided into five parts:

At first we will present the most crucial sources concerning students of the arts / “philosophical” faculty (register of students and enrolment sheets), secondly we will show sources concerning the philosophical doctorate (doctoral viva’s journals, doctoral viva’s files and graduation journals). At third we will present sources concerning the scientific research of professors of geoscience (philosophical personnel files and personnel sheets), which will lead to our fourth part, the bequests of geoscientists in the Vienna University Archives. Last but not least we present the picture library of the Vienna University Archives.

Register of students

The “Matrikel”

Our statements will start with the registers of students¹. This registers were written by the actual rector of the university, starting with the year 1377 and ending 1917/18. All volumes of this registers still exist in the archives, except a gap in between 1797 and 1804.

As early as in the 19th century, Karl Schrauf (1835-1904), an incredible productive archivist of the Vienna University Archives, tried to achieve the edition and print of this source of utmost importance to biographical history. Unfortunately all his efforts and those of his successors were in vain, as financial straits and World War I and World War II terminated all efforts.

A new attempt for publishing was made after World War 2, but it wasn’t before 1956 that the first volume of the Matrikel was published. It consisted of the years 1377 until 1450. After this start point, the edition of the Matrikel made good progress. Today, the following volumes were published:

Die Matrikel der Universität Wien.

Publikationen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung. VI. Reihe:
Quellen zur Geschichte der Universität Wien. 1. Abteilung:

Band 1: 1377–1450. Bearb. von Franz Gall. Graz: Holzhausen 1956. XXVI, 712 S.

Band 2: 1451–1518/I [Text]. Bearb. von Franz Gall und Willy Szaivert. Graz, Wien, Köln: Böhlau 1967. XXII, 454 S., [Register]. Bearb. v. Willy Szaivert. Graz, Wien, Köln 1967. 739 S.

Band 3: 1518/II–1579/I. Bearb. von Franz Gall und Willy Szaivert. Wien, Köln, Graz 1971. 455 S.

Band 4: 1579/II–1658/59. Bearb. von Franz Gall und Hermine Paulhart. Wien, Köln, Graz 1974. 608 S.

Band 5: 1659/60–1688/89. Bearb. von Franz Gall und Marta Szaivert. Wien, Köln, Graz 1975. XL, 333 S.

Band 6: 1689/90–1714/15. Bearb. von Kurt Mühlberger, Walter Schuster.
Wien, Köln, Weimar 1993. XXVI, 387 S.

Band 7: 1715/16–1745/46. Hg. von Kurt Mühlberger, bearb. von Ulrike Denk, Nina Knieling, Thomas Maisel und Astrid Steindl. Wien, Köln, Weimar: Oldenburg, Böhlau 2011. XXXIX, 500 S.
<https://fedora.e-book.fwf.ac.at/fedora/get/o:213/bdef:Asset/view>

Band 8: 1746/47–1777/78. Hg. von Kurt Mühlberger, bearb. von Ulrike Denk, Nina Knieling, Thomas Maisel und Astrid Steindl. Wien, Köln, Weimar: Böhlau 2014. XXXVII, 671 S.,
<https://fedora.e-book.fwf.ac.at/fedora/get/o:417/bdef:Asset/view>

Band 9: 1779-1832/33. Hg. von Thomas Maisel, bearb. von Sonja Lessacher und Birgit Heinzle Wien, Köln, Weimar: Böhlau (will be published in 2019).

¹ Cf. Kurt MÜHLBERGER, Johannes SEIDL, Editionsprojekte. Zur Herausgabe der Universitätsmatrikel und der Matrikel der Rechtswissenschaftlichen Fakultät durch das Archiv der Universität Wien. In: Thomas MAISEL, Meta NIEDERKORN-BRUCK, Christian GASTGEBER, Elisabeth KLECKER (Eds.), Artes – Artisten – Wissenschaft. Die Universität Wien in Spätmittelalter und Humanismus. Singularia Vindobonensia 4 (Wien 2015), p. 331-342.

Studienjahr und Semester der Immatrikulation	Vor- und Zuname	Vaterland und Geburtsort	Facultät	Anmerkungen
1849/50	Anton Schubert	Proctoru Ligrau	Med.	
	Joh. Josef Schubert	Böhmisch Böhmenitz		
	Stephan Stern	Ung. Pest. Wien		
	Leit Stromayer	Wien		
	Adrianus Sturli	Österreich Triebe		
	Guido Südligai	Österreich Triebe		
	Johann Tschakirpa	Ung. Pest. Wien		
	Johann Tschep.	Wien		
	Matthias Woboda.	Mähren Třebitz		
	Ludwig v. Skabo	Ungarn Bicri		
	Joh. Baptist Sauerbainn	Galizien Dyrow		

Abb. 2: Matrikel Suess, F.E.



Abb. 3: Suess, F.E.

The inscriptions between 1849 and 1917/18, which were relevant for our research, were cased in 16 volumes. The following information can be found: Year of the beginning of the studies, family name, first name, the faculty and last but not least the country of origin and the place of birth of the student. For biographical information, the register of students can be only the starting point, as there is only the beginning of studies recorded. The “Matrikel” lost her importance starting with the year 1850 in favour of another source of student inscription, namely the “Nationalien” (inscription sheets)

The Nationalien

The image shows two pages of handwritten student registers, likely from a university. The left page is headed with the letters 'A B C D' and the right page with 'E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z'. Both pages contain columns for names, lecture titles, and dates. The handwriting is in a historical cursive script. The left page has columns for 'Vorlesungen' (lectures) and 'Wochentage' (days of the week). The right page has columns for 'Name des Studenten' (name of the student), 'Geburtsort' (place of birth), 'Geburtsjahr' (year of birth), 'Matrikelnummer' (matriculation number), 'Fächer' (subjects), and 'Semester' (semester).



Abb. 5: Tschermak, Gustav

Abb. 4: Phil. Nationale Tschermak

The implementation of the immatriculation with special form sheets, the so called “Nationale”, was prescribed by a decree of the Ministry of Education, issued on October 1st 1850 for the universities of Vienna, Prague, Lemberg, Krakau, Olmütz, Graz and Innsbruck¹. It was prescribed that three days before or within the first 14 days of the semester, every student has to bring his handwritten Nationale sheet and a copy of it to the dean of his faculty. After this the dean – acting in the name of the rector of the university – enrolled the student as regular student to the university.

The form blanks of the inscription sheets were divided in two sections. The first section included: First name and family name of the student, place of birth, age, religion, residential address, name, profession and residential address of the father or the legal guardian and denomination of the school from which the student went to the university. This information can be found only in the first semester of the student at the university.

In the second section the student had to list all courses with the names of the professors and other university lecturers. Having payed the tax required the student could enrol at the bursary. This procedure had to be repeated each semester.

Value of the sources

As the “Nationalien” consisted of standardized questions, the biographer obtains numerous conclusions with high authenticity because we deal with autobiographical statements of the students. Since these sheets of inscription contain all courses and the names of the professors and university lecturers, the “Nationalien” gain an important value concerning the reconstruction of the individual studies of the respective students and the offer of courses at the university. If a student chose a course of the same professor very often, we can gain a lot of precious information about the relations between certain teachers and students. Because of the numerous biographical indications the sheets of inscription are a very important foundation for statistic research and the migration of students, particularly between the universities of the Habsburg monarchy. In this context we have to mention the studies of the Hungarian historian László Szögi and his assistants, where the migration of the Hungarian students at many other European universities is investigated².

Sources concerning the philosophical doctorate

Records of doctoral viva

The decree concerning the reform of the philosophical doctorate in 1872 left noticeable traces in the records of doctoral viva which existed since 1813. Since the academic year of 1872/73 the deanery of the philosophical faculty introduced a new form of these records which were maintained in own numbers in ascending order³.

This group of sources contains a number of biographical relevant information. You can find there the date of submission of the doctoral thesis, the name of the doctoral candidate, his place of birth and his date of birth,

¹ Erlass des Ministeriums für Cultus und Unterricht Z. 8214/265, Reichsgesetzblatt Nr. 370; Leo Ritter BECK VON MANNAGETTA, Carl von KELLE (Eds.), Die österreichischen Universitätsgesetze. Sammlung der für die österreichischen Universitäten gültigen Gesetze, Verordnungen, Erlässe, Studien- und Prüfungsordnungen usw. (Wien 1906), Nr. 365.

² László SZÖGI, Magyarországi diákok németországi egyetemeken és főiskolákon 1789 – 1919. Budapest 2001 (= Magyarországi diákok egyetemjárása az újkorban 5); László SZÖGI, Ungarische Studenten an den Universitäten des Habsburgerreiches 1790 – 1850 (Budapest/Szeged 1994); Hubert REITTERER, Universitätsarchive und Biographik. Gedanken und Anregungen. In: Kurt MÜHLBERGER (Ed.), Archivpraxis und historische Forschung. Mitteleuropäische Universitäts- und Hochschularchive. Geschichte, Bestände, Probleme und Forschungsmöglichkeiten. (= Schriftenreihe des Universitätsarchivs. Universität Wien 6). Wien 1992, p. 207 – 210.

³ Verzeichnis über die seit dem Jahre 1872 an der Philosophischen Fakultät der Universität in Wien eingereichten und approbierten Dissertationen, 3 vols. (Wien 1935-1936); Bd. 4 (Nachtrag): Verzeichnis der 1934 bis 1937 an der philosophischen Fakultät der Universität in Wien und der 1872 bis 1937 an der philosophischen Fakultät der Universität in Innsbruck eingereichten und approbierten Dissertationen (Wien 1937); Verzeichnis der an der Universität Wien approbierten Dissertationen, 5 vols.: 1937/44-1964/65 (Wien 1954-1969); Gesamtverzeichnis österreichischer Dissertationen, 19 vols.: 1966-1984 (Wien 1967-1989).

the secondary school where he made his final examination, the subject of the doctoral thesis, the day of the doctoral viva, the names of the examiners and the marks of the examinations.

With the commencement of the reform of the doctoral viva in 1872 the philosophical deanery started to compile files of doctoral viva which were listed in numbers. These files mostly consist of an autographic curriculum vitae of the doctoral candidate and the reports of the two examiners. The doctoral theses of the 19th and early 20th century are listed in registers printed by the philosophical deanery

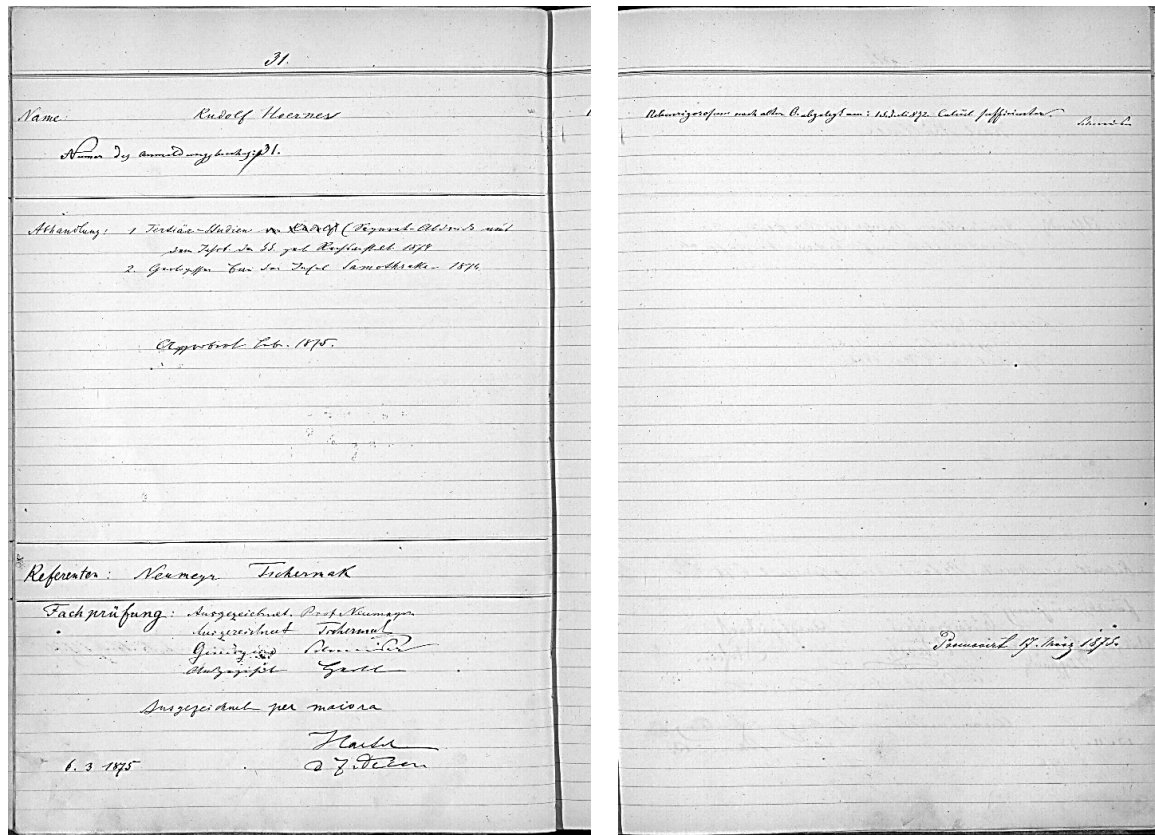


Abb. 6: Rigorosenprotokoll Rudolf Hoernes



Abb. 7: Hoernes, Rudolf, Files of doctoral viva

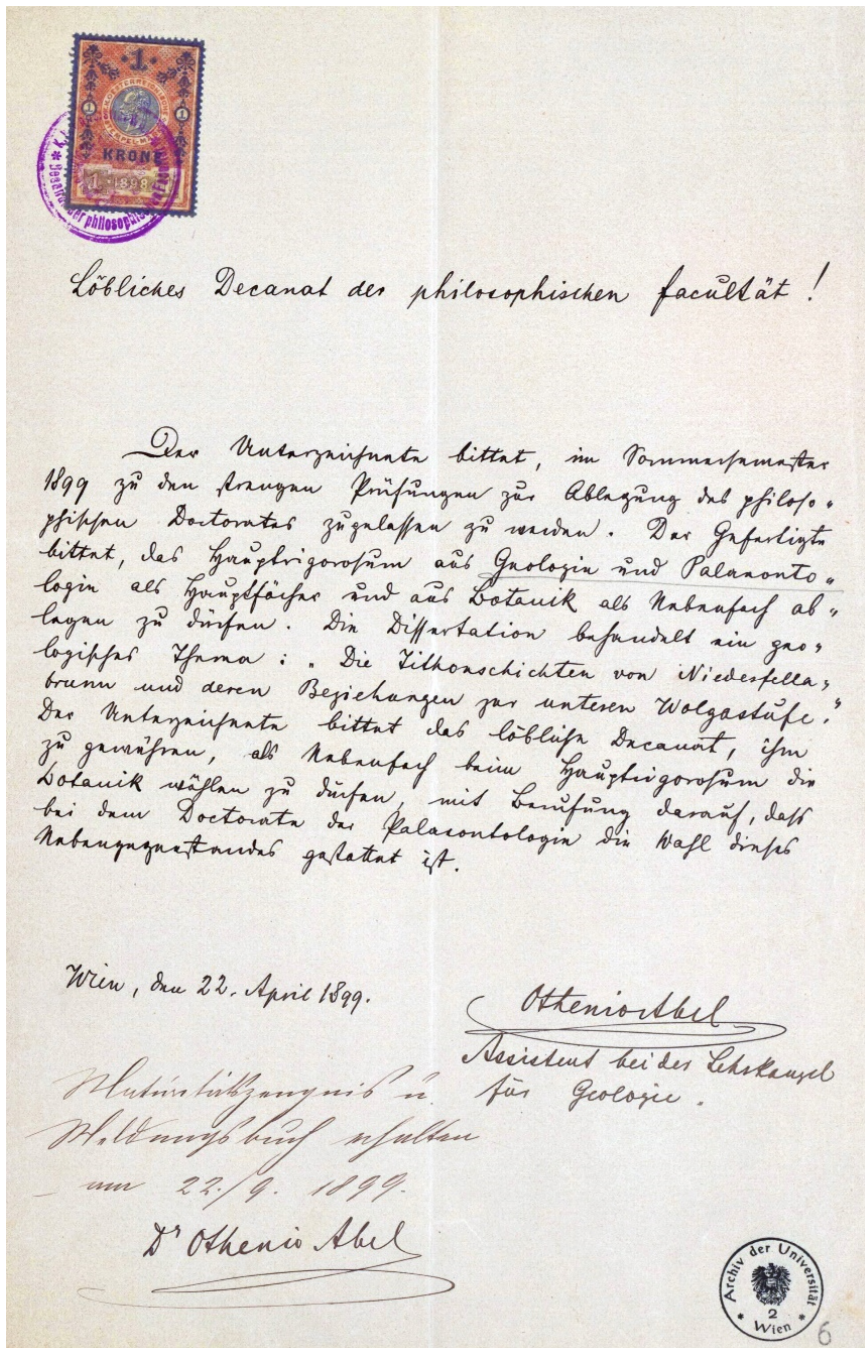


Abb. 8: Abel Rigorosenakt

Löbliches Decanat der philosophischen facultät!

Der Unterzeichnete bittet, im Sommersemester 1899 zu den obigen Prüfungen zur Ablegung des philoso-
phischen Doctorates zugelassen zu werden. Das Gegenstand
bittet, das Hauptgegenstand aus Geologie und Palaeontolo-
gie als Hauptfach und als Botanik als Nebenfach ab-
legen zu dürfen. Die Dissertation befaßt sich mit geo-
logischer Thema: Die Silberschichten von Niederschalla,
brenn und deren Beziehungen zur unteren Wolgastufe.
Der Unterzeichnete bittet das löbliche Decanat, ihm
zu erlauben, als Nebenfach beim Hauptgegenstand die
Botanik wählen zu dürfen mit Bemerkung darauf, daß
bei dem Doctorate der Palaeontologie die Wahl dieses
Nebenfaches gestattet ist.

Wien, den 22. April 1899.

Othenio Abel
Assistent bei des Lehrstuhl
für Geologie.

Wahrheitsgemäß
am 22./9. 1899.

Othenio Abel



Abb. 9: Abel, Othenio



The biographic value of this source is evident. Particularly the curricula vitae were superb autobiographic sources as they represent the only biographic descriptions of the early years of the student's life very often. The reports of the examiners inform about the scientific value of the doctoral theses at the time of their composition.

Registers of graduation

The graduation was the last point of the doctoral studies. Since the academic year of 1863/64 there exist registers of graduation which were maintained by the graduation office of the University of Vienna until today¹. In those registers we can find the precise date of the graduation. As the new doctor signed the register, this source has also an autobiographic value.

Abb.10:
Promotionsprotokoll Uhlig

Post No	Namen Geburtsort et Vaterland	Jahr und Tag an Promotion	Eigenhändige Unters. schrift des neu graduirten Doctors
219	Dr. philosoph. D. August Schindler aus Wastern neu in Oberösterreich	Am 24. Juli 1878	Dr. August Schindler Dr. Joh. Huemer
Studienjahr 1879			
220	Dr. philosoph. D. Johann Chrapek aus Yanowice neu in Galicien	Am 15. November	Dr. Johann Chrapek
221	Dr. philosoph. D. Maximilian Spitzer aus Waag-Neustadt alt in Ungarn	Am 1878	Dr. Markus Spitzer
222	Dr. philosoph. D. Karl Johann Koutny aus Freistadt neu in Mähren	Am 15. December	Dr. Konrad Johann Koutny
223	Dr. philosoph. D. Anton Raab aus Ober-Hinzenbrunn neu in Niederösterreich	Am 1878	Dr. Anton Raab
224	Dr. philosoph. D. Viktor Uhlig aus Oppersdorf neu in Galicien	Am 20. December 1878	Dr. V. Uhlig



Abb. 11: Uhlig, Viktor

¹ Martin G. ENNE (Comp.), Index zu den Promotionsprotokollen der Philosophischen Fakultät, Kod. M 34, Band 1 bis 4: 1863-06. 11. 1922).

an N. 5.

Einladung
 zur Liebesvorlesung des Herrn Prof.
 Albrecht Schrauf, bayerischer
 Jubilations- als Privatdozent für
 „physikalische Mineralogie“
 am 28. Juni d. J. um 11 Uhr
 Nachmittags im Hörsaal N. 8.
 Abgeschlossen wird.

An die B. O. Herren
 Professoren:

Director Albrecht von Eltingshausen
 Dr. Kunze, Dr. v. Lichten, Hunkeler
 „ Stefan, Stefan v. Kupfer
 „ Kner, Kner
 „ Freidenbacher, Müller, Hainig
 „ Peters, Peter
 „ Suesp
 „ Schmarva, Scharde
 „ Friese
 „ Feigl
 „ Feigl mit dem Dr. v. Lichten, bis um die
 oben genannten Vorlesungen für die bayerischen
 Dünste gültig, einfinden zu wollen.
 Wien am 21. Juni 1868.
 Stachbach Druck.

026

Abb.12: PA Schrauf



Abb.13: Schrauf, Albrecht

3) Sources concerning the careers of professors

Personal files

The subsequent academic career of geoscientists can be traced by personal files. In that case we have to consider two branches of tradition because you can find personal files in the Archives of the University of Vienna as well as in the Austrian National Archives, department Archives of Administration, ministry of cultural affairs and education in Vienna. While the files of the Archives of the University are dealing with the position of the professor towards the institutions of the university as rectorate, deanery, institute etc., the files of the Austrian National Archives are concerning rather the relation between the professor and the ministry of education. In any case the researcher has to consult both archives to get a high information density.

Personal sheets

About the year 1900 the rectorate of the University of Vienna invited each professor to fill out a personal sheet. These sheets contain the academic career and the most important scientific works in the personal opinion of the professor. As these bibliographies contain very often articles that can hardly be found in the catalogues of libraries, they are very important for the composition of bibliographies and for the scientific judgement of the work of the investigated geoscientist.

Abb.14: Personalblatt Dittler



Abb.15: Dittler, Emil

Vor- und Zuname: Emil Dittler

Geboren am 29. Oktober 1882 in Graz, Mähren

Studiengang: Gymnasium in Graz, 1903/4 freiwilliger
Zögling Nr. 1 in Villach, 1904 - 1910 Maturität
Graz und Wien: Chemie und Naturwissen-
schaften. 1908 Doktorat, 1910 Lehramtsprü-
fung für Chemie und Naturgeschichte (Lehrer
ab Hauptfach) 1909 - 1914 Assistent für Mine-
ralogie und Petrographie, 1911 habilitiert als Privat-
dozent für darunter Fach.

Doktor der Philosophie in 24. Juni 1908
promoviert am Graz
(eventuell Nostrifikation)

Habilitiert für Mineralogie u. Petrographie
an der phil. Fakultät in Wien Universität
bestätigt mit MKUE. vom

Berufstätigkeit vor Erlangung der Professur:
1908 Demonstrator an der Lehranstalt f. Chemie
Technische Hochschule Graz
1903 - 12 o. Assistent Ministerial Wien
1912 - 14 Professor Gymnasium Leoben und
1918 - 21 Oberstudienrat in Wien.
seit 1911 Privatdozent an Ministerial Wien
und Montan-Technische Leoben.

Professur:
mit 1. Oktober 1921 wickl. a.o. Professor
für Mineralogie und Petrographie
Universität Wien und
Vorstand des mineralogischen
Institutes d. Universität Wien

Form. Nr. 229.

4) Bequests

Bequests are a very fruitful source for the research of the history of science. This type of source is very heterogeneous: One can find correspondence, books, pictures, special prints but also concepts and personal materials¹.

Bequests of geoscientists not only multiply and enrich our knowledge about the character of the person in question but also provide information about his relatives, friends and colleagues. Often it is possible to clarify the motivations for activities, economic and ideological backgrounds, social aspects, causes for success or failures simply said the changeful relations between a person, a group of persons and the whole society (Peter Schmidt).

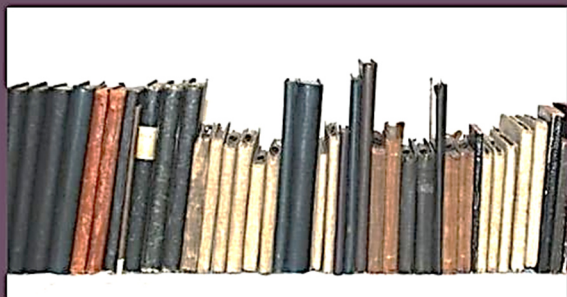
¹ Peter SCHMIDT, Aktuelle Fragen zum Problemkreis der wissenschaftlichen Nachlässe von Geologen, Mineralogen, Geophysikern und Paläontologen. In: Zeitschrift für geologische Wissenschaften 15, 1987, p. 243-251; Tillfried CERNAJEK, Johannes SEIDL, Zur Problematik der Nachlasserschließung von Naturwissenschaftlern. Die Bibliothek der Geologischen Bundesanstalt als Stätte der Nachlassbearbeitung von Geowissenschaftlern am Beispiel von Ami Boué (1794 – 1881). In: Tillfried CERNAJEK, Johannes SEIDL (Eds.), Zwischen Lehrkanzel und Grubenhunt. Zur Entwicklung der Geo- und Montanwissenschaften in Österreich vom 18. bis zum 20. Jahrhundert. Ausgewählte Beiträge des 3. Symposiums „Geschichte der Erdwissenschaften in Österreich“, 27. – 29. September 2001, Hallstatt, Oberösterreich. (= Jahrbuch der Geologischen Bundesanstalt 144, Heft 1, 2004), p. 15 – 26.

Margret Hamilton

Abb.16: Notizbücher Friedrich Becke

Die Notizbücher des Mineralogen und Petrographen Friedrich Becke 1855-1931

Vienna University Press



V&R



Abb.17: Becke, Friedrich

A very important group of bequests are field journals. For two years the Archives of the University of Vienna possess the notebooks of the Viennese mineralogist and petrographer Friedrich Carl Becke (1855-1931) which were submitted by the Institute of Mineralogy. Our colleague Margret Hamilton analysed the data and information of this source in a very precious doctoral thesis in 2016. That study was published in the series "Schriften des Archivs der Universität Wien" as volume 23 in 2017. This work can be considered as example for further similar studies¹.



Abb, 18: Suess, Eduard

Very different to these notebooks are the materials concerning the geologist Eduard Suess (1831-1914) which was submitted to the Archives of the University of Vienna in the last decade. The bequest consists particularly of letters written by great geologists as Emmanuel Margerie, Vladimir Obrutchev or Thomas Davidson which were given to the archives by the Institute of Geology. Furthermore the archives got private materials from Wolfgang and Jürg Gasche, great-grandchildren of the great Austrian geologist. The scientific analysis of these materials is in progress.

¹ Margret HAMILTON, Die Notizbücher des Mineralogen und Petrographen Friedrich Becke 1855-1931. Der Weg von der praktischen Erkenntnis zur theoretischen Deutung (= Schriften des Archivs der Universität Wien, Band 23). Göttingen 2017.

5) Pictorial sources: The photo archives

Besides a painting gallery and a collection of graphic reproductions the Archives of the University of Vienna possess a collection of photographs containing several thousands of photographs of persons and objects which are connected with the University¹. A culmination point was the year 1958 when the archivist of the Viennese University Franz Gall (1926-1982, director of the Archives 1953-1982) was buying 238 glass plate negatives, 111 photographs and a portrait of crown prince Rudolf from Johann Fessler. This Fessler collection, which was included into the collection of photographs, contains mainly portraits of professors, particularly between 1920 and 1930. Besides the portraits the collection of photographs contains pictures of groups of persons, buildings and complexes of buildings. Apart from that one can find photographs of academic ceremonies, insignia of the University, seals and charters.

For the biographic researcher the 2.700 portraits of professors are particularly important. Especially some albums which are part of the collection of photographs were to emphasize. In this context we have to mention at first an album for the important Viennese Romance philologist Adolf Mussafia (1835-1905) which was compiled in 1890 and contains 100 photographs, and secondly particularly the album for the famous geologist Eduard Suess (1831-1914) from 1901. This album contains 335 photographs showing portraits of Suess' students and colleagues of all branches of sciences².

Today all historic photographs of the Archives of the University of Vienna were scanned and fully described in our Archives Information System. All interested researchers can request the photograph desired which will be sent to them by mail. The increasing number of requests concerning the collection of photographs proves that the public is very interested in this possibility of research.

¹ Marta RIESS, Johannes SEIDL, Die Universität Wien im Blick. Das Bildarchiv des Archivs der Universität Wien wird digitalisiert - ein Werkstattbericht. In: Mitteilungen der Vereinigung österreichischer Bibliothekarinnen und Bibliothekare 62, 2009, Heft 1, p. 7-17.

² Johannes SEIDL, Ein Fotoalbum für Eduard Suess aus dem Jahr 1901 in der Fotosammlung des Archivs der Universität Wien. In: Jahrbuch der Geologischen Bundesanstalt 146, ¾ (Wien 2006), p. 253-263.