

EARTH SCIENCES HISTORY

JOURNAL OF THE HISTORY
OF THE EARTH SCIENCES SOCIETY

Volume 16, Number 2, 1997



Title Page of Georg Engelhardt von Löhneys's, Bericht vom Bergwerck, published in 1617 and reprinted in 1620, 1650 and 1690, one of a large number of such treatises published in the 17th and 18th centuries in Germany. In this portrayal miners of all ranks (including the supervisors in the foreground) wear the traditional Arschleder, a leather garment designed to warm and protect the lower back, buttocks and thighs while working the Gebirg. See E.P. Hamm's article within.

EDITORIAL

MOTT T. GREENE

Editor, *Earth Sciences History*

In this number of *EARTH SCIENCES HISTORY* we have two outstanding contributions. The first, by E.P. Hamm, takes us back more than one hundred years before the traditional dating of the foundations of geology, to the extremely interesting and voluminous literature of mining engineering in Germany published in the 17th and 18th centuries. Here in the work of Leibniz and others we see ambitious plans to construct a science of the earth. The breadth, depth, and scientific seriousness of the literature explored by Hamm considerably extends and revises the picture of the period we have in Rachel Laudan's *From Mineralogy to Geology* (1987) and in the work of François Ellenberger. Moreover, it parts company in a refreshing way with George Sarton's determination to have the history of science be "the history of thinkers, not tinkers." In modern parlance, we would say Hamm is determined to establish that the science of geology grew very much out of practical concerns and practices, not because these need to be counterpoised to theory (as in Sarton) but precisely because they drove the construction of such theories throughout much of the history of modern Europe.

The second major paper here opens a new department for *Earth Sciences History*, that of "documentation." French-language history of science has long made room for historical and archival work that does not have an explicit argument or thesis, but that provides detailed source information for the construction

of such arguments. Donald McIntyre's compendious and exhaustive "James Hutton's Edinburgh" is such documentation. Prepared for the Hutton celebrations in Scotland this past summer, it explores the world in which Hutton lived and moved, the concerns of his friends and acquaintances, the intellectual, social and political culture of Scotland before his birth, during his life, and after his death. Those with an interest in Hutton's geology (and this would include much of our Society) should relish the chance to see the context in which Hutton produced his work. Far from being a lonely genius, Hutton was the member of a large, diverse, and vibrant community of thinkers and doers, from whose learning and conversation he benefited enormously, and on whom he depended for criticism and support. I am very pleased that we are able to publish this document in its entirety, though an abbreviated version will very likely find publication in the UK with other papers given at the conference celebrating Hutton in Edinburgh.

As usual, we have a good selection of book reviews ably edited by our veteran Book Review Editor, Gretchen Luepke. Gerry Friedman, our Founding Editor, continues to give us the benefit of his encyclopedic grasp with yet another installment of "Interesting Publications."

The next issue of *EARTH SCIENCES HISTORY*, Volume 17 #1, 1998, appearing in Summer 1998, will be a special theme issue on the history of the study of impacts and impact cratering on earth.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTORS TO EARTH SCIENCES HISTORY

1. *EARTH SCIENCES HISTORY* promotes and publishes historical work on all areas of the earth sciences—geology, geography, geophysics, oceanography, paleontology, meteorology and climatology. The journal honors and encourages a variety of approaches to historical study: biography, history of ideas, social history, and histories of institutions, organizations and techniques.
2. Submit **manuscripts** (original and two copies) to the Editor: Mott T. Greene, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington, 98416, U.S.A. Please include an **abstract** of approximately 150 words. Contributors should retain a copy for reference, and should include return postage or international reply coupons if they desire return of submitted material.
3. Manuscripts should be **typewritten** or processed on a **letter quality** printer and **double-spaced** throughout, including quotations and notes, on paper of standard size and weight. Margins should be wider than usual to allow space for instructions to the typesetter. All copy should be flush left, with the right hand margin left ragged (unjustified) to maintain even spacing and readability.
4. Revised manuscripts should be submitted in double-spaced hard copy and, whenever possible, on **3.25" diskettes** identifying both the platform (Mac, PC or Other) and the word-processing program used (WordPerfect 3.0, Word 5.1 etc.). All diskette copy should have **formatting stripped out**: it should all be flush left, unjustified, with no special character formats other than underlining (italics).
5. Bibliographic information should be given in **endnotes** (not parenthetically in the text), typed separately from the main body of the manuscript, **double-** or even **triple-spaced** numbered consecutively throughout the article, and keyed to reference numbers in the text.
 - a. References to **books** should include author's full name; complete title of the book, underlined (italics); place of publication and publisher's name for books published after 1900; date of publication, including the original date when a reprint is being cited; page number cited. *Example*:
 Eduard Suess, *The Face of the Earth*, 5 vols., Vol. I (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1904), p. 17.
 - b. References to articles in **periodicals** should include author's name; title of article, in quotes; title of periodical, underlined (italics); year; volume number, Arabic and underlined (italics); number of issue if pagination requires it; page numbers of article; number of particular page cited. Journal titles are spelled out in full on first citation and abbreviated subsequently. *Example*:
 David R. Oldroyd, "The Archaean Controversy in Britain: Part I—The Rocks of St. David's," *Annals of Science*, 1991, 48:407–452, on p. 434.
 - c. Succeeding citations of books and periodicals should use an abbreviated version of the title with the author's last name. *Example*: Oldroyd, "Archaean," p. 446.
6. **Figures** are welcome in illustrating articles. Line drawings should be directly reproducible, glossy prints must be furnished for all halftone illustrations. Where authors elect not to make voluntary page contributions (see 8 below), there is a charge of US \$15.00 for each figure in excess of two.
7. Manuscripts should be submitted to *EARTH SCIENCES HISTORY* with the understanding that upon publication, **copyright** will be transferred to the History of Earth Sciences Society. This understanding precludes *EARTH SCIENCES HISTORY* from considering material that is under consideration or accepted for publication elsewhere.
8. *EARTH SCIENCES HISTORY* requests **voluntary page contributions** from authors in the amount of \$15.00 US per page, but acceptance of manuscripts and publication are not contingent on payment of page charges.