

Paper Number: 3706

Development of geological and geophysical cartography in Poland (XVIII – XXI cent.)

Krzywiec, P.¹, Wołkowicz, S.², Wołkowicz, K.²,

¹ Institute of Geological Sciences, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland; Piotr.krzywiec@twarda.pan.pl

² Polish Geological Institute, Warsaw, Poland

A map entitled *Carte Mineralogiques de Pologne* published in 1764 by Jean-Etienne Guettard marks beginning of modern geological cartography of Poland and surrounding areas. In late XVIII – early XIX century this was followed by publication of other maps such as *Mineralogische Karte von Schlesien* (Buch, 1797) of the Upper Silesia and Sudety Mts., *A New Map of Hungary* (Townson, 1797) showing N part of the Carpathians, or, above all, magnificent *Carta geologica totius Poloniae, Moldaviae, Transylvaniae, et partis Hungariae, et Valachiae* (Fig. 1) by “father of the Polish geology” Stanisław Staszic (1815), covering large part of Europe between Baltic and Black seas.

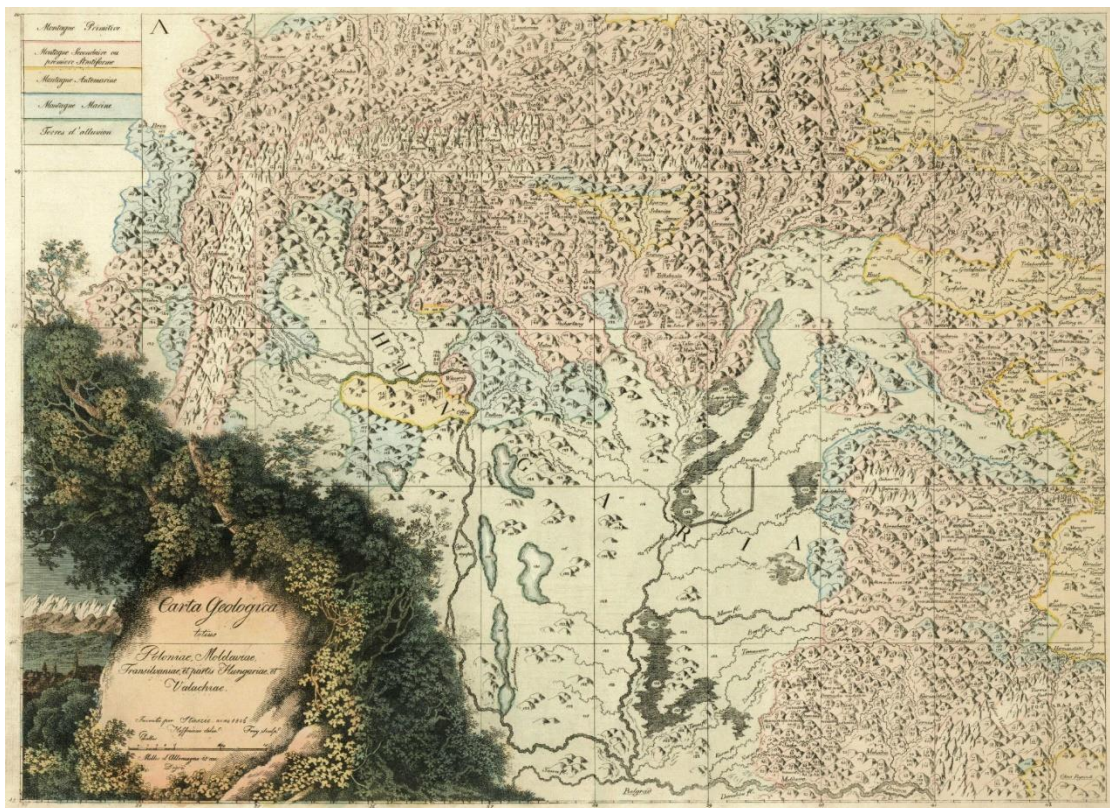


Figure 1: SW sheet of *Carta geologica totius Poloniae...* (Staszic, 1815) showing parts of present-day Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria and Hungary

This period of birth and early development of geological cartography was concluded by publication of large atlas entitled *Geognostischer Atlas von Polen* by G. G. Pusch (1836). Next phase of development of geological cartography was stimulated by rapid development of coal industry (Upper Silesia) and

petroleum industry (Carpathians). Numerous maps of regional or more local extent have been published for these areas, including *Atlas Geologiczny Galicyi* – first-ever regional mapping project that covered large part of the N Carpathians. Famous cartographers of that period active within the Polish territories and their surroundings include, but are not limited to, Alth, Beudant, Bieniasz, Carnall, Dunikowski, Friedberg, Grzybowski, Hauer, Hohenegger, Lill von Lilienbach, Łomnicki, Oeynhausien, Raumer, Szajnocha, Teisseyre, Tietze, Uhlig, Wiśniowski, Zaręczny, Zuber and Zejszner.

Magnetic and gravity mapping dates back to early XX century, following studies of Smoluchowski, Teisseyre, Rudzki and other pioneer geophysicists. Recent geophysical maps provide tremendous amount of information regarding shallow and deep subsurface of Poland.

