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**EREMEEV, PAVEL VLADIMIROVICH** (1830-1899). Mineralogist. Professor at the Mining Institute in St. Petersburg and member of the Academy of Sciences.

The son of a physician and collegiate assessor, Ereemeev was born 25 February 1830 in the Tobolsk region of Siberia. Almost immediately following his birth the entire family moved to St. Petersburg, where Ereemeev lived and worked the rest of his life. Despite the lack of variety in Ereemeev's external circumstances his career in the imperial capital was distinctive in its smooth success and its lack of ostentation or professional politicking. His career was marked by solid and responsible investigations and steady activity toward the consolidation of professional geology in Russia.

Although employed as a physician, Ereemeev's father was a graduate of the Cadets' Mining Corps (after 1833 the Institute of the Corps of Mining Engineers), to which he returned and taught German and French during 1830-1840. In 1831 his father translated the first volume of Jöns Jacob Berzelius's (1779-1848) chemistry textbook, for which he received significant praise. When Pavel Vladimirovich was twelve, his father died and the family's strained circumstances demanded that the son enroll early in the Mining Institute and begin his career. Because of his father's exemplary service, special permission was granted and Ereemeev was enrolled in the first class in the fall of 1842. Ereemeev graduated in 1851 and began fieldwork that summer in the Tula region, mostly investigating coal deposits. In November he returned to the institute and in fall 1854 was granted permission to begin teaching at the now-renamed Mining Institute, where he spent the rest of his professional career.

Ereemeev only took two significant trips away from his position at the institute. The first was a state-sponsored research trip to the Ural and Altai regions in 1856-1857 to investigate mineral deposits. This was a purely scholarly venture and formed the basis of much of Ereemeev's future work in descriptive mineralogy. His detailed research journal kept during this trip is an almost unique instance of the thoughts of a nineteenth-century Russian naturalist engaged in fieldwork. After his return from Asiatic Russia he was sent to Central and Western Europe in 1859-1861 on another state-sponsored trip. Such research trips for post-graduate students were quite common in the period after the Crimean War, as the state hoped to modernize its educational capacities by exposing future teachers to pedagogical and technical developments abroad, which would then be introduced into Russian schools upon their return. Given the importance of mining and mineral resources for the Russian economy, these areas were strongly emphasized. Ereemeev attended lectures at a famed mining academy in Freiberg, in Paris, and in Leipzig. He visited mineralogical collections in Berlin, Dresden, Heidelberg, Munich, Prague, Budapest, Göttingen, Zurich, Naples, and London. As his later scholarly activities

included curating mineralogical collections, this stay abroad was clearly formative for his intellectual development.

Recollections by Eremeev's students indicate that he was a gifted and dedicated teacher. He maintained his post at the Mining Institute, down the banks of the Neva from St. Petersburg University, until he was required to retire in 1896 when he reached the statutory term limit at age sixty-six, a sign of how early he began his career. In 1894 he was elected an extraordinary member of the Academy of Sciences. He engaged in substantial administrative work for the academy, particularly after 1895 when he became a member of the Permanent Committee for Helping Needy Writers and Scholars. In addition to his work at the institute and the academy, Eremeev was the backbone of the Mineralogical Society, one of the first professional scientific societies in the Russian empire. He became secretary of the society in 1870 and filled this role until he became director in 1892.

Eremeev's idiosyncratic concept of the duty of the secretary of the Mineralogical Society accounts in part for his fragmentary publishing style. He published roughly 400 academic pieces, but almost all were brief descriptive notes tucked in the Notes (*Zapiski*) of the Mineralogical Society, the News (*Izvestiia*) of the Academy of Sciences, or the Mining Journal (*Gornyi zhurnal*). He believed that as secretary he should report some research at every meeting of the body, and so he favored descriptive mineralogy presented in brief paragraphs. Unlike his more famous contemporary, academician Nikolai Ivanovich Koksharov (1818-1892), who in 1863 published the first Russian textbook of crystallography, Eremeev never produced a synthetic account of his extensive research, and he appeared generally uninterested in more mathematical or theoretical investigations of mineral formation and structure. Thus, his publishing style and his preferred area of research dovetailed neatly. His chief geologic work was on the Paleozoic formations of different regions of Russia—the Urals and Altai regions, the banks of the Volkhov River, and the Tula and Tver regions—but he also engaged in some petrography. The two main conceptual directions of his research were the study of paragenesis in minerals and pseudomorphosis, and his work in these areas remains foundational for geology. Eremeev was in particular interested in imperfections in minerals, not stopping at pointing out the flaws in samples, but attempting to identify how those flaws were characteristic of the sites of mineral formation.

Eremeev died suddenly 6 January 1899 after a brief illness.

*Bibliography:* V.F. Aliavdin, *Pavel Vladimirovich Eremeev, 1830-1899* (L., 1986); I.I. Shafranovskii, *Istoriia kristallografii. XIX vek* (L., 1980), and "Pamiati vydaiushchegosia russkogo mineraloga Akad. P.V. Eremeeva," *Priroda*, No. 3 (1950), 85-87; V.I. Vernadskii, "Eremeev, Pavel Vladimirovich" in *Materialy dlia biograficheskogo slovaria deistvitel'nykh chlenov Imperatorskoi Akademii nauk*, Pt. 1 (P., 1915), 277-289; Alexander Vucinich, *Science in Russian Culture*, Vol. 2, 1861-1917. (Stanford Cal., 1970).

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