



STANISŁAW JASKÓLSKI

1896—1981

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On 4th August 1981 died Stanisław Jaskólski, emeritus professor of the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy in Cracow. Two years earlier, he celebrated together with his school the 60th anniversary of research and didactic work. Despite his age, he was indefatigable till the last days of his active life. He could be seen in his study nearly every day, browsing among the latest publications on geology and ore microscopy. He took part in the investigations of Lower Silesian uranium ores, supervised the writing of doctoral and master's theses.

Stanisław Jaskólski was born in Lwów on 28th September 1896. After finishing secondary school in Vienna in 1915, he studied at the Faculty of Philosophy, the Jagiellonian University, under the supervision of such eminent scientists as professors Kreutz, Szajnocha and Nowak. In 1924 he received his Ph. D. on the basis of a dissertation on the Tatra amphibolites. In 1919 he began working as Teaching Assistant at the Department of Mineralogy of the newly-founded Academy of Mining in Cracow. In 1921 he was transferred to the Department of Applied Geology set up of prof. Karol Bohdanowicz. In the following years he carried out studies of the Częstochowa iron ores, concluded with a dissertation qualifying him as Assistant Professor. In the early thirties he engaged in research in the field of ore microscopy, utilizing his experience in the studies of Bolivian tin-silver ores, the Łowicz meteorite and bituminous coals. He studied ore microscopy more thoroughly under the supervision of professors Lacroix and Orcel in Paris, Ehrenburg in Aachen, Schneiderhoen in Freiburg and Ramdohr in Berlin. In 1935 he was appointed titular professor at the Academy of Mining in Cracow.

During the war he spent three months in the concentration camp of Sachsenhausen after having been arrested in the atrocious operation "Sonderaktion Krakau". From February 1940 till the end of the German occupation he taught at the School of Mining, Metallurgy and Surveying in Cracow.

In 1948 Stanisław Jaskólski was appointed to a professorship and in 1953 he took over the Chair of Ore Deposits at the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy. In 1966 he retired, yet he continued research and teaching activities at his faculty.

Professor Jaskólski was a keen advocate of the practical application of research works. He actively co-operated with ore mining industry, being a member of several scientific and industrial organizations. He was awarded several medals and decorations for distinguished public service. He is a holder of the Knight's Cross of the Order of Polonia Restituta and the Medal of Victory and Freedom.

During the sixty years of his scientific and didactic activity, professor Jaskólski contributed to the solution of a variety of problems in the fields of geology of mineral deposits, cartography, mineralogy and petrography. His major studies concentrated on Carpathian rocks, iron ores in the Częstochowa district, polymetallic ores from Bolivian deposits, Lower Silesian deposits of tin and uranium ores and pyrites, and the Łowicz meteorite. He participated in several discussions on the genesis of ore deposits, e.g. Cracow-Silesian Zn—Pb ores or copper ores in the Holy Cross Mts. He generally published the results of his studies in the form of comprehensive monographs. Many of his publications are still an excellent source of scientific information.

In this memorial the author wishes to emphasize professor Stanisław Jaskólski's merits in the field of ore geology. He made remarkable use of ore mineralogy in the studies of mineral matter of ore deposits and in genetic discussions. Ore microscopy was his favourite research tool. He was among the first scientists who introduced this method into Polish research laboratories, and in the post-war years he included it in the curriculum for geology students at the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy. Professor Jaskólski can certainly be called the father of ore microscopy in Poland. He handed down the experience gained from his research and studies abroad to students in the form of lecturer's notes (*The Rudiments of Ore Microscopy*, 1956, co-author: J. Bukowczan) and textbooks (*Determination of Minerals*, 1951, written together with A. Bolewski). On the organizational and scientific foundations laid by prof. Jaskólski this branch of geology developed into a major subject of studies. Today, the investigation of ores in reflected light is being taught by his disciples, who maintain scientific relations with research centres abroad and co-operate with the IMA Commission on Ore Microscopy. The methods of ore microscopy are used by Polish research centres of Cu and Zn-Pb ore mining industry and by specialistic laboratories working on the determination of the mineralogical composition of ores and on ore treatment and dressing.

Professor Jaskólski is the author of many publications based mainly on the results of his ore-microscopic studies. Worth noting are his three papers on Bolivian deposits: a dissertation on the Oruro Sn—Ag ore deposits (1933), and two papers on similar ores from the Potosi and Chocaya deposits (1933, 1935). These publications have become classical works in the field of ore mineralogy and are still a useful source of information on these important mining areas. They are a fine contribution of Polish science to the development of ore geology in Latin America, being a modest continuation of the work of the great Polish investigator Ignacy Domeyko.

Jaskólski's studies of coal in reflected light were the pioneer work in Poland. He carried them out together with Drath, and the results were published in the journal of the Polish Geological Society in 1936. The value of this work was enhanced by precise microscopic observation, excellent photographic documentation and comprehensive discussion of results.

In the days of the great interest in the objects of cosmic origin, it is worth noting that professor Jaskólski was the first to investigate the opaque components of the Łowicz meteorite. The results, consulted by prof. P. Ramdohr, were published in 1938.

The territory of Lower Silesia regained after 1945 became an excellent proof ground for the Polish ore geologists. Prof. Jaskólski initiated the ore-mineralogical

studies of the Gierczyn tin ore deposit, most interesting from the genetic point of view. First individually and then with his disciples, he published papers on this subject (1948, 1959, 1960, 1962). Worth noting are Jaskólski's hypotheses concerning the pneumo-hydrothermal and metamorphic genesis of tin-polymetallic mineralization in the Gierczyn deposit.

As a result of several years' studies, he wrote a few comprehensive monographs on the mineralization and genesis of a pyrite deposit at Wieściszowice (1957, 1961, 1964). Due to extensive ore-mineralogical studies carried out in the Sudeten, professor Jaskólski became an expert in this field. In 1959, on behalf of the Plenipotentiary's Bureau for the Application of Nuclear Energy, he organized and supervised investigations of uranium deposits. Owing to his scientific initiative, a great number of publications appeared, which enriched the geological literature of Lower Silesia and were valuable practical contributions to the advancement of prospecting for deposits of radioactive materials and the studies of their mineralization. He personally investigated uranium mineralization in the Izera gneisses near Radoniów (1967). He also participated in several international conferences dealing with prospecting for and studies of uranium ores.

Professor Stanisław Jaskólski also initiated and carried out investigations of ore deposits in other parts of Poland, e.g. pyrite deposits in the "Staszic" mine in the Holy Cross Mts (1952), Zn—Pb ores in the Cracow-Silesian ore district (1959). His comprehensive petrographic-chemical study of oolitic iron ores from the Częstochowa deposits (1927) is of great scientific value. He subjected ores from a dozen mines to detailed analysis, distinguished the major types of ores and gave their petrographic and chemical descriptions followed by an interesting genetic discussion.

Professor Jaskólski made a lasting contribution to mineralogical and petrographic sciences through petrographic studies of rocks. His paper on the Tatra amphibolites (1924) and another on the chloritic schists of the Western Tatra Mts (1927) are classical examples of petrographic studies of crystalline rocks, and his view that the Tatra amphibolites are metamorphosed basic igneous rocks is still actual. Flysch Carpathian rocks were also the object of Jaskólski's geologic and petrographic studies. Owing to his investigations, the individual lithostratigraphic units of the Krosno Beds were identified (1931) and characterized on the basis of heavy mineral associations. He also gave a petrographic description of some oil-bearing series in the Flysch Carpathians (1939).

Professor Stanisław Jaskólski educated several generations of miners and mining geologists. More than a dozen doctors, senior lecturers and university professors are his disciples. His scientific achievements in the fields of mineralogy and petrography have a firm standing in the geological literature. The conclusions drawn from his studies still find application in ore geology, serving as a basis for prospecting for mineral deposits.

Professor Jaskólski's associates and disciples will always remember him as an earnest scholar, a kind adviser of young geologists, a great friend of students, and as a modest, serene and noble man.

The complete list of Stanisław Jaskólski's publications will appear in the *Annales Societatis Geologorum Poloniae*, vol. 53, no. 1—4, 1983.

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Dnia 4 sierpnia 1981 zmarł w Krakowie dr hab. Stanisław Jaskólski, emerytowany profesor zwyczajny Akademii Górniczo-Hutniczej. Urodził się 28 września 1896 we Lwowie. Studiował na Uniwersytecie Jagiellońskim, gdzie w roku 1924 uzyskał stopień naukowy doktora. Od 1919 pracownik naukowo-dydaktyczny Akademii Górniczej, od roku 1948 jej profesor. Był uczniem i współpracownikiem Karola Bohdanowicza. Studiował mineralogię kruszców we Francji i Niemczech. Więzień obozu zagłady w Sachsenhausen.

Do najważniejszych prac profesora St. Jaskólskiego zaliczyć należy badania: skał karpaccich, oolitowych rud żelaza okręgu częstochowskiego, polimetalicznych rud ze złóż boliwijskich, dolnośląskich złóż rud cyny, uranu oraz pirytów, a także meteorytu łowickiego. Wprowadził do programu studiów geologicznych w Polsce metody badań mikroskopowych w świetle odbitym.

Był znakomitym badaczem przyrody i wychowawcą wielu pokoleń górników, geologów górniczych, z których wielu uzyskało stopnie naukowe doktorów i profesora.

Дня 4 августа 1981 г. в Кракове скончался д-р Станислав Яскульский, ординарный профессор Горно-Металлургической академии на пенсии. Родился 28 сентября 1896 г. во Львове. Учился в Ягеллонском университете, где в 1924 г. присвоена ему была научная степень доктора наук. С 1919 г. научно-дидактический работник Горной Академии, а с 1948 г. ее профессор. Был учеником и сотрудником Кароля Богдановича. Изучал минералогию руд в Франции и Германии. Узник гитлеровского лагеря уничтожения в Заксенхаузен.

К важнейшим работам профессора С. Яскульского следует отнести исследования: карпатских горных пород, оолитовых железных руд Ченстоховского округа, полиметаллических руд боливийских месторождений, нижнесилезских месторождений олова, урана и пиритов, а также ловицкого метеорита. В учебные программы геологии в Польше внедрил методы микроскопических исследований в отраженном свете.

Был замечательным испытателем природы и воспитателем многих поколений горняков и горных геологов, из которых многие стали докторами наук и профессорами.