

古植物学的故事 503 期[总第 504 期]

Story of Paleobotany Series (No.503) [The 504th issue in total]

The Epic of Palaeobotany-503

Swiss naturalist Oswald Heer (1809--1883)

拒当牧师的瑞士古植物学巨匠 Oswald Heer (1809--1883)

题记--“你把旌旗赐给敬畏你的人，可以为真理扬起来。”

----引自《圣经》诗篇(60:4)

Psalm 60:4

Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth. Selah. (King James Version); quia factus es spes mea turris fortitudinis a facie inimici (The Latin Vulgate w/ Apocrypha)

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Fig.1. The map of the position of Matt in northeast Switzerland

♠ 生于阿尔卑斯山、长于阿尔卑斯山

19 世纪瑞士博物学家 Oswald Heer

(1809--1883)是一位了不起的古植物学大师，而且是有成就的古昆虫学家。他于 1809 年出生于瑞士东北 Sankt Gallen 地区的一个小山村 Niederutzwyl [Sankt Gallen, Ostschweiz, northeast Switzerland] (47° 26' 0" N, 9° 7' 0" E)。他的父亲是一位牧师【注：Heer 家族是牧师世家】。1816 年，Oswald Heer 跟随父亲到 Glarus 地区的一个小山村—Matt [Glarus, Ostschweiz, Switzerland] (46° 58' 0" N, 9° 10' 0" E)。

Fig.2. The skyline of Matt, northeast Switzerland

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matt,_Switzerland

幼年时期的 Oswald Heer 身体孱弱。他的启蒙教育和基础教育均由其父亲在家中灌输的。作为神职人员的父亲期望 Oswald Heer 当牧师。然而，也许是壮

美的阿尔卑斯山(The Alps)激发了 Oswald Heer 对大自然的热爱。Oswald Heer 喜欢草木昆虫，少年时代采集过大量的植物及昆虫标本。为了科学鉴定标本他开始与博物学家交往，如瑞士植物学家 Johannes Jacob Hegetschweiler (1789--1839)。

§2 在德国 Halle 学神学和自然科学

1828 年，Oswald Heer 听从父亲的旨意到德国 Halle 大学(University of Halle, Germany)学习神学。可是，Oswald Heer 不忘自己对自然科学的兴趣。那时，Halle 大学云集了一批著名的博物学家，如植物学家 Kurt Polycarp Joachim Sprengel (1766--1833)和 Georg Friedrich Kaulfuss (1786--1830)，昆虫学家 Ernst Friedrich Germar (1786 --1853)和 Christian Ludwig Nitzsch (1782--1837)等。Christian Ludwig Nitzsch 不仅研究昆虫，而且研究鸟类和硅藻。Oswald Heer 跟随这些教授学习自然科学知识。

§3 拒绝蒙召、走科学之路

1831 年，Oswald Heer 结束了在德国 Halle 大学的学习生活，返回瑞士。同年，他通过了神职人员的资质考试。

1832 年，Oswald Heer 拒绝蒙召，不当牧师。他很幸运谋到一份他感兴趣的工作，即：在苏黎世担任

Escher-Zollikofer 的私人昆虫馆藏的管理和研究人员。[注：我个人理解“Escher”指的是瑞士富商 Heinrich Escher (1776–1853)，他是著名政治家 Johann Heinrich Alfred Escher vom Glas (Alfred Escher, 1819—1882) 的父亲；“Zollikofer”指的是：Lydia Zollikofer (1797–1868)，为 Alfred Escher 的母亲。约在 1831 年，Heinrich Escher 捐献了很多植物及昆虫标本。Oswald Heer 担任过 Alfred Escher 的家庭教师。]

1834 年，Oswald Heer 开始终生供职于新成立的苏黎世大学(University of Zürich)，主要从事植物学和昆虫学的教学和科研。同年，他开始化石植物的收藏工作，并建立苏黎世大学植物园。

1835 年，Oswald Heer 完成了他的博士学位论文。同年，受聘苏黎世大学副教授。1852 年，受聘苏黎世大学正教授。

Oswald Heer 中年之后，身体健康欠佳，曾患有结核病。但是他坚持教学和科研。1855 年，Oswald Heer 开始兼任苏黎世联邦理工学院(Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich，简称 ETH Zürich 或 ETHZ)植物学教授。1883 年，Oswald Heer 去世，他在 ETH Zürich 的教授职位由他的学生 Carl Joseph

Schröter (1855--1939)继任。

§4 卓越的学术成就

Oswald Heer 的研究领域包括植物地理学、现代昆虫学、古昆虫学以及古植物学。

1835 年，Oswald Heer 完成的博士学位论文，主要研究了瑞士 Glarus 东南部的植被，系瑞士阿尔卑斯山地区的首部植物地理学专著。

在古昆虫学研究领域 Oswald Heer 研究了产自瑞士 Öhningen 及克罗地亚 Radoboj 等地区的昆虫化石。在 1847 年出版的《Öhningen 与 Radoboj 第三纪昆虫动物群》(*The insect fauna of Tertärgebilde of Oeningen and Radoboy*) Oswald Heer 描述了 460 多种化石昆虫。

Oswald Heer 的突出科学贡献在于古植物学。他一般聚焦中新世地层的植物化石的研究。代表作有：

1855—1859 年出版的 3 卷本《瑞士第三纪植物》(*Flora tertiaria Helvetiae*)，描述了产自瑞士境内的植物化石约 720 种；与瑞士博物学家 Eduard Heinrich Graeffe or Gräffe (1833--1916)等人合作于 1868—1883 年出版 7 卷本《北极植物化石》(*Flora fossilis arctica*)。

Heer, Oswald and **Eduard Heinrich Graeffe or Gräffe**, 1868-1883. *Flora fossilis arctica - Die fossile Flora der Polarländer*; Steenstrup's finds in Vol. VII, 1883

1883 年, Oswald Heer 的第 7 卷《北极植物化石》问世。不久, 他在瑞士西南部名城洛桑 (Lausanne) 辞世。

Oswald Heer 在国际学术界享有很高的声誉。他于 1876 年当选为俄罗斯科学院通讯院士 (Corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg); 1877 年当选为美国人文与科学院外籍荣誉院士 (Foreign Honorary Member of American Academy of Arts and Sciences); 1879 年当选为德国科学院院士 (Member of the German Academy of Sciences—Leopoldina)。

§5 英文生平

Brief chronology of Swiss naturalist Oswald Heer
(1809--1883)

--1809: Born in Niederutzwyl, Canton of St. Gallen, northeastern Switzerland;

--1811: Heer's family moved to Glarus, the center of Canton of St. Gallen;

--1816: Heer's father moved to Matt, a small mountain village of Glarus (Ostschweiz, Switzerland, 46° 58' 0" N, 9° 10' 0" E), and worked as a pastor there;

Matt, northeastern Switzerland

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matt,_Switzerland

--Heer was taught by his father at home and expected to become a pastor;

--1825: Heer was interested in natural sciences, particularly in botany and entomology, and began to collect plant specimens;

--1828: Attended the University of Halle in Germany to study theology and natural sciences;

--1831: Passed a Protestant state exam with ordination in Switzerland;

--1832: Heer refused the call of the Pastora office in a small place "Schwanden", canton Glarus;

Johannes Jacob Hegetschweiler (1789--1839), a Swiss physician and botanist, introduced Heer to the "Naturforschende Gesellschaft in Zürich"

(NGZ--naturesplorsocieto in Zuriño, founded 1746);

--1832: Hired as curator of the enormous, private Escher-Zollikofer Collection in Zürich; worked as a private teacher at home;

--1834: Became habilitated or a free docent of botany and entomology at the newly established university in Zürich; promoted to associate professor

at Zurich; established palaeobotanical collection for the project "Flora tertiaria";

--1834—1882: Served as the first director of the botanical garden of University of Zürich;

--1835: Completed his dissertation, i.e. "*Beiträge zur Pflanzengeographie, mit einem Gemälde der Vegetationsverhältnisse des Kantons Glarus*";

appointed as an extraordinary professor of botany and entomology;

--1838: Married Margaretha Trümpy;

--1840: Initiated paleobotanical studies;

--1845: Founded the Zurich's society of agriculture and horticulture and acted as president;

--1850--1851: Spent time in Madeira to recover from tuberculosis;

--1850—1868: Became a member of the Zürich cantonal parliament;

--1852: Promoted to a full professor of University of Zürich with lectures on general and special botany, paleobotany, economic botany & entomology;

--1853: Founded "agricultural school
ñuregobieno" (German "Landwirtschaftliche

Schule Strickhof ") in Zürich; and served as president of observation commission about the Snuregobieno-school between 1853 and 1863;

--1855: Also worked as a professor of special botany of ETH Zürich, and began to teach taxonomic botany at the Technische Hochschule in Zürich; [ETH Zürich-- Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich]

--1855--1859: Published his *Flora tertiaria Helvetiae* in three volumes;

--1856 & 1861: Made field trips to Austria, Italy, England and Holland together with Swiss geologists, such as Arnold Escher (1807--1872), Peter Merian (1795--1883);

--1868--1883: Co-worked with Eduard Heinrich Graeffe or Gräffe (1833--1916) and published his *Flora fossilis arctica* in seven volumes;

--1871: suffered from a tuberculosis again;

--1874: Received the Wollaston Medal from the Geological Society of London;

--1876: Published his *Flora fossilis Helvetiae*;

--1876: Elected a corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg;
--1877: Elected a Foreign Honorary Member of American Academy of Arts and Sciences;
--1879: Elected to the German Academy of Sciences—Leopoldina;
--1883: Heer finished the 7th volume of "Flora fossilis arctica" - Floral fossil Arctic, and died in Lausanne, southwest Switzerland.

Qigao Sun (孙启高):

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October 24, 2016

相关阅读:

Oswald Heer (1809--1883), a Swiss geologist and naturalist

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oswald_Heer

https://de.wikisource.org/wiki/ADB:Heer,_Oswald

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oswald_Heer

<http://people.wku.edu/charles.smith/chronob/HEER1809.htm>

古植物学的故事 500 期[总第 501 期]

Story of Paleobotany Series (No.500) [The 501st issue in total]

The Epic of Palaeobotany-500

The founder of modern genetics Gregor Johann Mendel (1822--1884) and his botany teacher--Austrian palaeobotanist Franz Joseph Andreas Nicolaus Unger (1800--1870)

遗传学先驱孟德尔及其植物学老师--奥地利古植物学家 Franz Joseph Andreas

Nicolaus Unger (1800--1870)

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The following work is associated with Switzerland--

古植物学的故事（94）

美国古植物学先驱 Charles Léo Lesquereux

Story of Palaeobotany Series (94):

How did American palaeobotany rise? (Part I)

Charles Léo Lesquereux (1806—1889), a founder of American palaeobotany

[English information with Chinese introduction]

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古植物学的故事 234 期[总第 235 期]

Story of Palaeobotany Series (No.234) [The 235th issue in total]

Umbrella of American palaeobotany-5: A historical sketch of palaeobotany of Harvard University with a list of graduate students and their thesis

哈佛大学古植物学：悠久淡定 & 仍在路上

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