

Abstract nr: **IUGG23-3124**

Topic: **JA03** – Posters – Analogue Data for the Future:
Preservation and Present-Day Utilization of Historical
Data in the Geosciences (IAGA, IACS, IASPEI, IAHS, IAG, IAPSO)

Poster nr: **JA03P-252**

The **Eötvös balance**
and the
Eötvös 175 posters
are exhibited at the
Stand 24.

Alpine stereographic photographs taken by Baron Roland Eötvös (1848–1919)



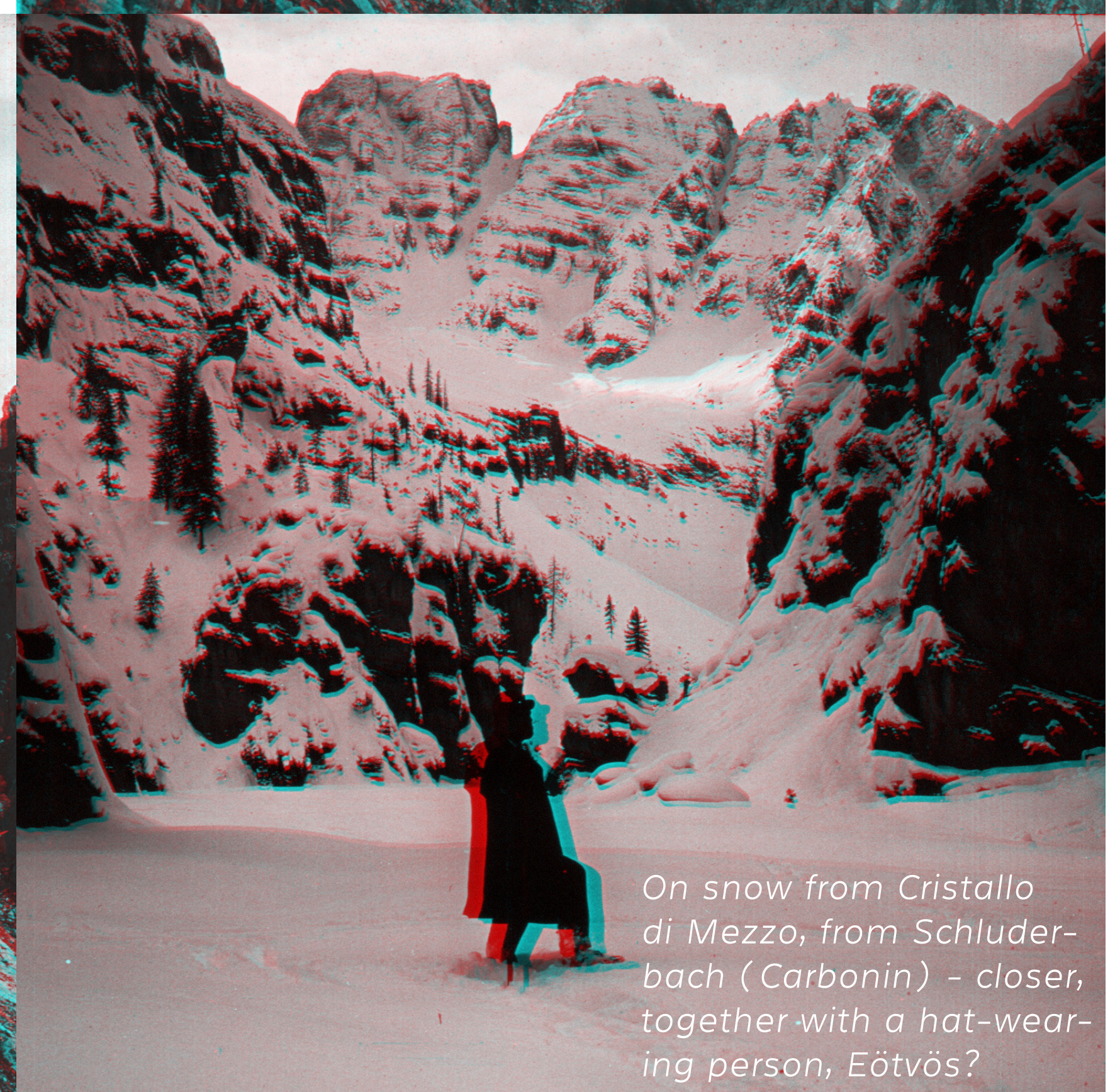
At the top of Cristallo.
It was presented at
a photo exhibitions.



Cadin Group, (left, no longer
seen: Nevaio saddle).
On the left side of the
picture: Croda Liscia.
Right, no longer visible:
Torre Siorpaes



To the left of Cadin is
Zwölferkofel, to the right:
the Zinnen



On snow from Cristallo
di Mezzo, from Schluder-
bach (Carbonin) – closer,
together with a hat-wear-
ing person, Eötvös?

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Baron Roland Eötvös

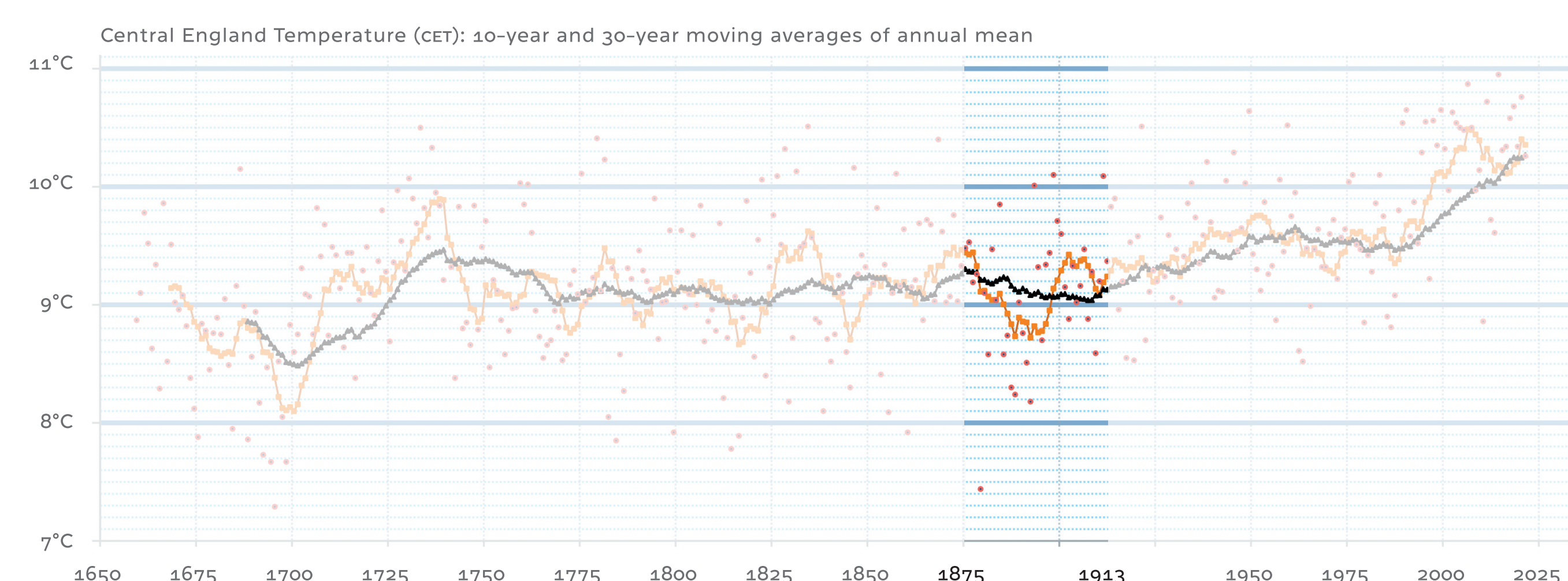
(in Hungarian: *Báró Eötvös Loránd*)

as a scientist is known from

- 1) the Eötvös rule in capillarity, which has
of equal importance as the universal gas laws;
- 2) from the Eötvös balance, by means of which
he demonstrated the equivalence of gravitational
and inertial masses, with a precision of 10^{-9} ;
- 3) from the field version of his balance, which
was the first geophysical field instrument.

As a Public Man, he was founder and leader
of scientific and sport organizations, a supporter
of young talents, a sportsman, among others
a mountaineer. In the Dolomites the Eötvös peak
is named after him. He captured the landscape by
his stereo camera. His photos were digitized on
the occasion of the Eötvös 100 Commemorative
Year, in two steps: (a) the already known photos
in January 2019, (b) photos newly found in the
Hungarian Museum of Science, Technology and
Transport, in 2020.

Recognizing the environmental significance of
these documents, on the occasion of the 175th
anniversary of his birth, we present several three-
dimensional photos from this South Tyrol collection,
as a part the complete oeuvre of one of the greatest
pre-IUGG geoscientists, Baron Roland Eötvös. More
photos (and an original Eötvös balance) can be
seen in the booth of Institute of Earth Physics and
Space Science (Sopron, Hungary), with the financial
support of the Eötvös Loránd Research Network.



Temperature record of Central England, measured from 1659. Eötvös spent every
summer in the Dolomites, accommodated in Schludersbach/Carbonin, presently
part of Toblach/Dobbiaco, between 1875 and 1913.

Source Data: Met Office U.K. (31 July 2019). „mean CET ranked coldest to warmest from 1659 to 2019”. Met Office, Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and Research. Archived from the original on 21 May 2019. Retrieved 31 July 2019.



Building the house for
the Eötvös balance,
on the Cimabanche plateau
between Croda Rossa
and Cristallo, in the
summer of 1910



Tomb of
Michael Innerkofler,
(1844–1888):
“Michael Innerkofler
(mountain leader), died
on August 20, 1888”



Cortina d'Ampezzo,
a square in front
of the church



(a)



(b)