

## VLADIMIR I. VERNADSKY ABROAD: YEARS OF STUDIES AND RESEARCH

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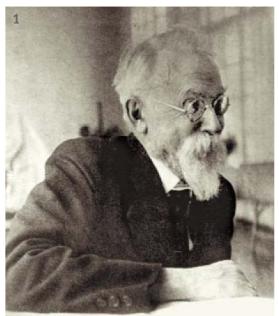
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### Historical photos are provided by:

1. Historical collections of School of Mines, Paris (the Fonds Historiques, École des Mines de Paris (now Mines-Paristech)) (10, 11, 12, 13, 15);
2. National Museum of Natural History (Le Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHN), Paris (16, 17, 19, 32, 33, 34);
3. the Group of the Geology History of the Geological Institute RAS (1, 3, 7, and 31);
4. Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow (4).

Photo of mineral specimens from Vernadsky State Geological Museum, Russia Academy of Science (VSGM RAS), Moscow: Michael B. Leybov.

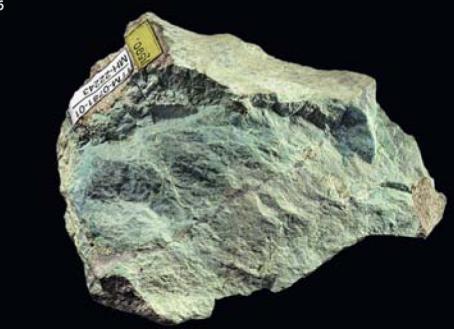
1. Vladimir I. Vernadsky at the International Geological Congress in Moscow, 1937.



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<sup>1</sup> Genetic mineralogy studies the genesis of minerals: finds out the conditions, patterns, processes that lead to the formation of minerals and their deposits. This term was introduced in 1912 by A.E. Fersman, who was the first in the world to study pegmatites from the point of view of genetic mineralogy.

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26. **Amblygonite.** 8 x 4.5 x 4 cm.

Montebras, Creuse, France. Type locality of the mineral. Specimen: VSGM RAS, #MH-22243, Collection of V.I. Vernadsky, 1906.

27. **Romanèchite.** 12 x 9 x 5 cm. Saône-et-Loire, Romanèche, France. Type locality of the mineral. Specimen: VSGM RAS, #MH-13902, Collection of V.I. Vernadsky, 1900.

28. **Quartz.** 13 x 8 x 3.5 cm. Mine de Collette, Dep. Allier, France. Specimen: VSGM RAS, #MH-03139, Collection of V.I. Vernadsky, 1900.

**Specimens on photo 20–30: Vernadsky State Geological Museum RAS (VSGM RAS), Photo 20–30: Michael B. Leybov.**

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