

 The Geological Society	The Geological Society of London REGULATIONS	Number : R/G/14 Issue : 11 Date : 18/09/18 Page : 1 of 3
	AWARD OF SOCIETY MEDALS AND FUNDS	Approval Authority COUNCIL

1 OBJECTIVE

To define the process for the nomination and award of the Society's Medals and Funds.

2 SCOPE

This Regulation covers the procedures for the nomination and consideration of proposals for the award of the Society's Medals and Funds.

3 RELATED REGULATIONS

Reference should be made to the following related Regulation:-

Regulation R/G/7: Standing Committees of Council

4 PROCEDURES

- 4.1 Fellows may propose nominations for the Society's Medals and Funds. Such nominations will be considered by the Awards Committee (Regulation R/G/7).
- 4.2 The proposer must be a Fellow and although it is preferable for the seconder also to be a Fellow the most important criterion, in order to keep the standard of nominations at the highest level, is for the proposer and the seconder to have sufficient knowledge of the candidate and their work to recommend them for a Society Award.
- 4.3 The proposer and seconder must not be from the same institution as the nominee. This is with the exception of nominations for the William Smith Medal and the Aberconway Medal where it is recognised that the work of the nominees may not be widely known. The proposer must be from a different institution but the seconder can be from the same institution. In the case of nominations for the Lyell, Murchison, William Smith and Wollaston Funds where it is also recognised that the work of the nominees may not be widely known, the proposer may be at the same institution but the seconder must be from a different institution.
- 4.4 Where it may be difficult to put a strong case for an individual because of the confidentiality of their work and, particularly in the case of nominees from industry, the lack of published data, the criteria at Annex B may be used.
- 4.5 The Society does not confer posthumous Awards with the exception that should the nominee die between the Council meeting where the Award is decided and the subsequent Awards Ceremony then the Award will stand.
- 4.5 Council will conduct a ballot to decide which candidates should receive the appropriate Medal or Fund. In the event of a tied vote, the President shall have the casting vote.
- 4.6 This Regulation does not apply to the President's Awards, which are determined solely by the President.

- 4.7 The Awards will be conferred at a ceremony held at the same venue and on the same day as the Annual General Meeting.

SOCIETY AWARDS DESCRIPTIONS

All medals, awards and funds are usually awarded annually by Council (or by the President in the case of the President's Awards) though no award will be made for a specific medal, award or fund if no candidate with sufficient achievements is proposed that year or as Council determines.

I. CAREER ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

Wollaston Medal

The Wollaston Medal is the highest award of the Geological Society. This medal is given to geoscientists who have had a significant influence by means of a substantial body of excellent research in either or both 'pure' and 'applied' aspects of the science. It was established by William Hyde Wollaston (1766-1828), an eminent figure in British science credited with discoveries across the natural sciences, to promote 'researches concerning the mineral structure of the Earth' ... 'or of the science of Geology in general' and to enable the Council of the Geological Society to reward 'the researches of any individual or individuals, of any country, saving only that no member of the Council ... shall be entitled to receive or partake of such aid or reward'. The first recipient of the Wollaston Medal was William Smith in 1831. The Wollaston medal will be awarded annually or at such other intervals as Council may determine.

Lyell, Murchison and William Smith Medals

The Society holds these three Medals, considered to be of equal merit, in high regard. They are awarded to geoscientists who have made sustained and excellent contributions to their fields by means of a substantial body of work through their careers in areas of academic, applied or economic geoscience. The **Lyell Medal** is normally given for contributions to 'soft' rock studies and the **Murchison Medal** for 'hard' rock studies. The **William Smith Medal** is awarded for contributions to applied or economic aspects of geoscience.

They are named after distinguished geoscientists who were amongst the founders of our science. The Lyell Medal was established under the will and codicil of Sir Charles Lyell (1797 – 1875), the author of *Principles of Geology*, which popularised the idea of uniformitarianism. The Murchison Medal was established under the will of Sir Roderick Impey Murchison (1792-1871), the Scottish geologist who first described the Silurian and Devonian successions in Britain, among other achievements, in a long and distinguished career. The William Smith Medal is named after the 'Father of English Geology', William Smith (1769-1839), maker of the first geological map of Britain and arguably the pioneer of applied geology.

Lyell Medal: *Established under the will and codicil of Sir Charles Lyell (1797-1875), the Medal 'to be cast in bronze and to be given annually (or from time to time) as a mark of honorary distinction and as an expression on the part of the governing body of the Society that the Medallist (who may be of any country or either sex) has deserved well of the Science....not less than one third of annual interest (of the fund) to accompany the Medal, the remaining interest to be given in one or more portions at the discretion of the Council, for the encouragement of Geology or of the allied sciences by which they shall consider Geology to have been most materially advanced, either for travelling expenses or for a memoir or paper published, or in progress, and without reference to the sex or nationality of the author, or the language in which any such memoir or paper may be written. There is further provision for suspending the award for one year, and in such case for awarding a medal to each of two persons who have been jointly engaged in some exploration in the same country, or perhaps on allied subjects in different countries, the proportion of interest always not being less to each Medal than one third of the annual interest'.*

Murchison Medal: *Established under the will of Sir Roderick Impey Murchison (1792-1871) 'to be applied in every consecutive year, in such manner as the Council of the Society may deem most useful in advancing Geological Science, whether by granting sums of money to travellers in pursuit of knowledge, to authors of memoirs, or to persons actually employed in any enquiries bearing upon the science of Geology, or in rewarding any such travellers, authors, or any other persons, and the Medal to be given to some person to whom such Council shall grant any sum of money or recompense in respect of Geological Science'.*

William Smith Medal: *Candidates must have made significant contributions, which will normally be published papers and verifiable achievements in the application of geoscience, although in view of the confidential nature of the work in the case of some candidates, other criteria may be used as the basis of the award. The Engineering Group had been considering establishing its own William Smith essay prize in the early 1970s, but fearful that the Society would lose its connection with the 'Father of English Geology' the treasurer Dr Alec James Smith suggested the idea of a new medal in his honour. The move was supported by the Engineering Group and the Society's new President, Sir Peter Kent, who himself gave £1000 to initiate the Medal and Fund. In 1976 industry was approached to help fund the award and the first Medal was awarded the next year.*

The monetary indications in the original bequests for these Medals have been superseded and modern custom and practice is that a medal is awarded.

Prestwich Medal

This Medal will be awarded to persons 'who shall have done well for the advancement of the science of geology'. It was established under the will of Sir Joseph Prestwich (1812-1896); however, the bequest was not payable until after the death of Lady Prestwich in 1899.

Established under the will of Sir Joseph Prestwich (1812-96) 'to apply the accumulated annual proceeds...at the end of every three years, in providing a Gold Medal to the value of Twenty Pounds which, with the remainder of the proceeds is to be awarded... to the person or persons either male or female, and either resident in England or abroad, who shall have done well for the advancement of the Science of Geology; or, from time to time to accumulate the annual proceeds for a period not exceeding six years, and apply the said accumulated annual proceeds to some object of special research bearing on Stratigraphical or Physical Geology, to be carried out by one single individual or by a Committee; or, failing these objects, to accumulate the annual proceeds for either three or six years and devote such proceeds to such special purposes as may be decided'. The monetary indications in the original bequest have been superseded.

Sue Tyler Friedman Medal

This award is for distinguished contributions to History of Geoscience. Established in 1987 by Gerald Friedman (1921-2011) and the Northeastern Science Foundation of Troy, New York (an organisation he founded), it is dedicated to his wife Sue Tyler Friedman in acknowledgement of her contributions to History of Geoscience. The Medal, which is not confined to those with a geoscience background or to Fellows of the Society, will be awarded to an individual of any nationality.

Dewey Medal

This Medal will be awarded to a geologist who has made substantial and significant contributions to geology through sustained field mapping and/or field observation of rocks, and who has a strong record of training, leading and encouraging others to practise and pursue advances in geology by this means.

Established by a donation from Professor John F Dewey FRS and first awarded in 2018.

II. SERVICE AND/OR OUTREACH AWARDS

Major John Sacheverell A'Deane Coke and Major Edward D'Ewes Fitzgerald Coke Medals

These Awards will be made to geoscientists for their contributions to science, as is the case with the Lyell, Murchison and William Smith Medals, *in addition to* significant service to geoscience, for example through administrative, organisational or promotional activities resulting in benefits to the community. The awards may be made to scientists whose training and interests are outside the main fields of geoscience, but whose contributions are of great significance to our science. These two medals are named in honour of Lieutenant Colonel Basil Elmsley Coke's (1884-1970) cousin's two sons, who both died at the Battle of Arnhem in 1944. John Coke was captured by German forces, then shot while attempting to escape, and his brother Edward was killed shortly afterwards while leading part of the British relief force. In 1965, Lieutenant Colonel Coke, who was a Fellow of the Society, established an endowment fund for his daughter with the instruction that after her death the Geological Society was to become the beneficiary, which happened in 1982. This bequest led to the establishment of the two medals.

Distinguished Service Award

Some of the greatest achievements in the geosciences are made possible by individuals who give distinguished service in a range of activities and disciplines. Established in 1998, this award recognises an individual who has made significant contributions to geoscience and the geoscience community by virtue of their professional, administrative, organisational or promotional activities.

R H Worth Award

The R H Worth Award is conferred in recognition of achievements in outreach, public engagement and/or education carried out by an individual or an institution. It was established in 1955 under the will of Richard Hansford Worth.

This Award originated in 1955 in a bequest of the late Richard Hansford Worth, of Plymouth, which established a fund to be devoted to the provision, from time to time, 'of a prize or prizes for the encouragement of amateur geological research'.

III. MID-CAREER AWARDS

Bigsby Medal

Founded by John Jeremiah Bigsby (1792-1881), and to be awarded 'as an acknowledgement of eminent services in any department of Geology, irrespective of the receiver's country'. The recipient of the medal must have done no more than 25 years' full time equivalent research, 'thus probably not too old for further work, and not too young to have done much'.

This fund was originally directed at 'studies of American Geology' but the Award has been traditionally given to geoscientists in a wider range of fields.

Aberconway Medal

This Medal will be awarded to geoscientists with no more than 25 years' full time equivalent experience to recognise distinction in the practice of applied or economic geoscience. The Aberconway Medal was established by a donation from ECC International Ltd and its chair Charles Melville McLaren (1913-2003), 3rd Baron Aberconway.

IV. EARLY CAREER AWARDS

Wollaston, Murchison, Lyell and William Smith Funds

These Funds are awarded to early career geoscientists who have made excellent contributions to geoscience research and its application, in the UK and internationally. Recipients must be within ten years (full time equivalent) of the award of their first degree in geoscience or a cognate subject. The individual Funds are given for contributions in the fields defined by the Society's Medals of the same name. The Funds are each accompanied by the award of £500.

President's Awards

Two President's Awards are conferred upon early career geoscientists who are within eight years (full time equivalent) of the award of their first degree in geoscience or a cognate subject, who show significant early promise and are judged to have potential to be future leaders in their fields. These Awards were instituted in 1980 by Professor Perce Allen and the Awards are made annually at the discretion of the incumbent President. The President's Awards have a value of £250 each.

Proposed guidelines to rank candidates from Industry and Government

- A. Value created and evidence of personal impact. Evidence required that the nominee is still technically engaged, either directly or actively champions the use of new science.
- For example, value of companies created, or increase in value by actions responsible for.
 - For example, in extractive industries, major discoveries made, value added (or made possible) in development side. In engineering or hydrogeology, major or innovative projects.
 - For example, in public sector (e.g. Environment Agency, British Geological Survey), efficiency savings, initiatives delivered, significant organisational change, significant steps in making geoscience data available.
- B. Progression, leadership or innovation in career:
- Progression through management or progressing as a technical specialist. Evidence of leadership and innovation, supervisor or peer endorsement of high scientific standards, mentoring of staff.
- C. External activity:
- Service in professional bodies, e.g. Geological Society, American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Petroleum Exploration Society of Great Britain, conferences convened, or via Distinguished Lecture tours. Publication record if it exists and /or awards gained.
 - Alternatively, through school work, STEM, University lectures, raising awareness of geology to public, etc.
- D. Values:
- Sustainability
 - Ethics, in work and personal life
 - Support for diversity
 - Services to community or society
 - Adherence to the Nolan Principles

These values are equally applicable to candidates of academic background.