

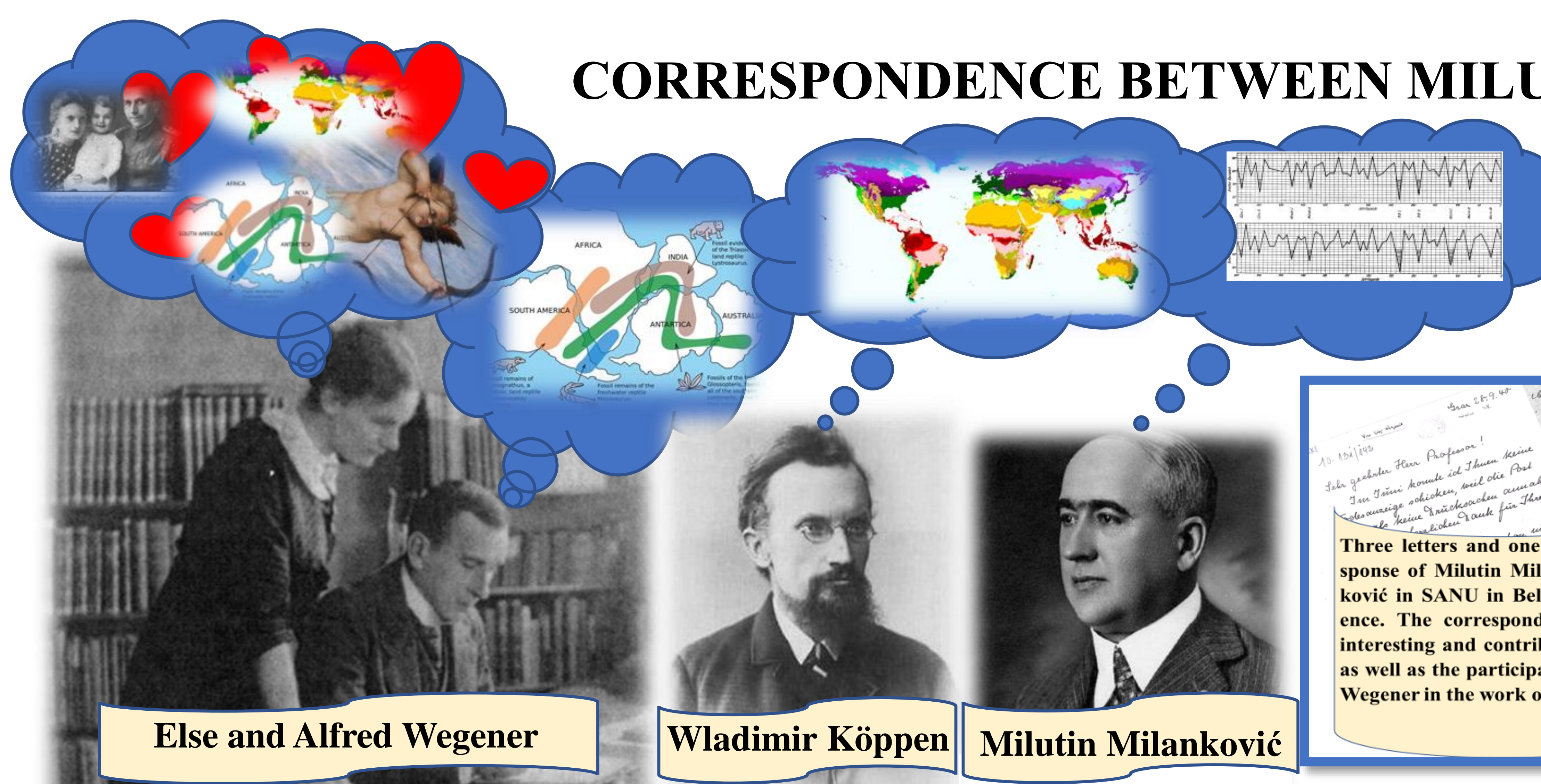
CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MILUTIN MILANKOVIĆ AND ELSE WEGENER KÖPPEN

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XIX SERBIAN ASTRONOMICAL CONFERENCE
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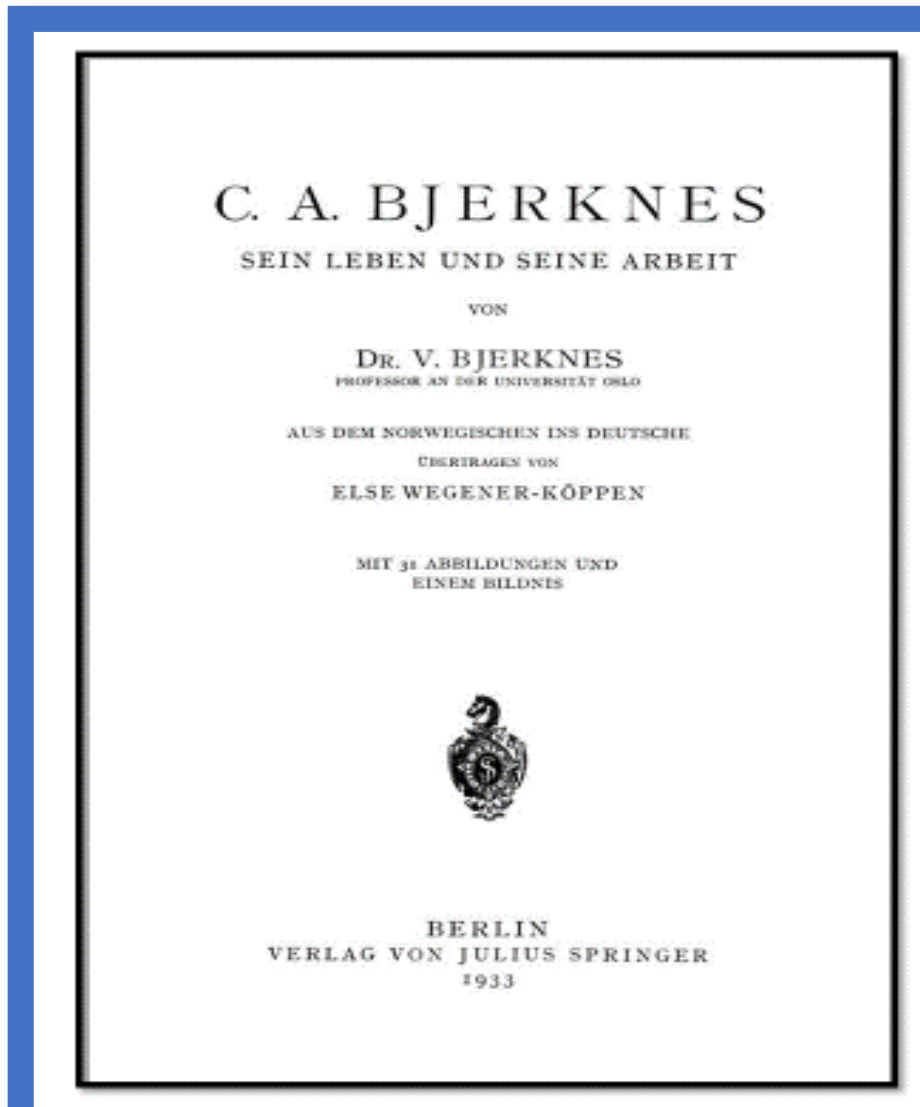


Else and Alfred Wegener

Wladimir Köppen

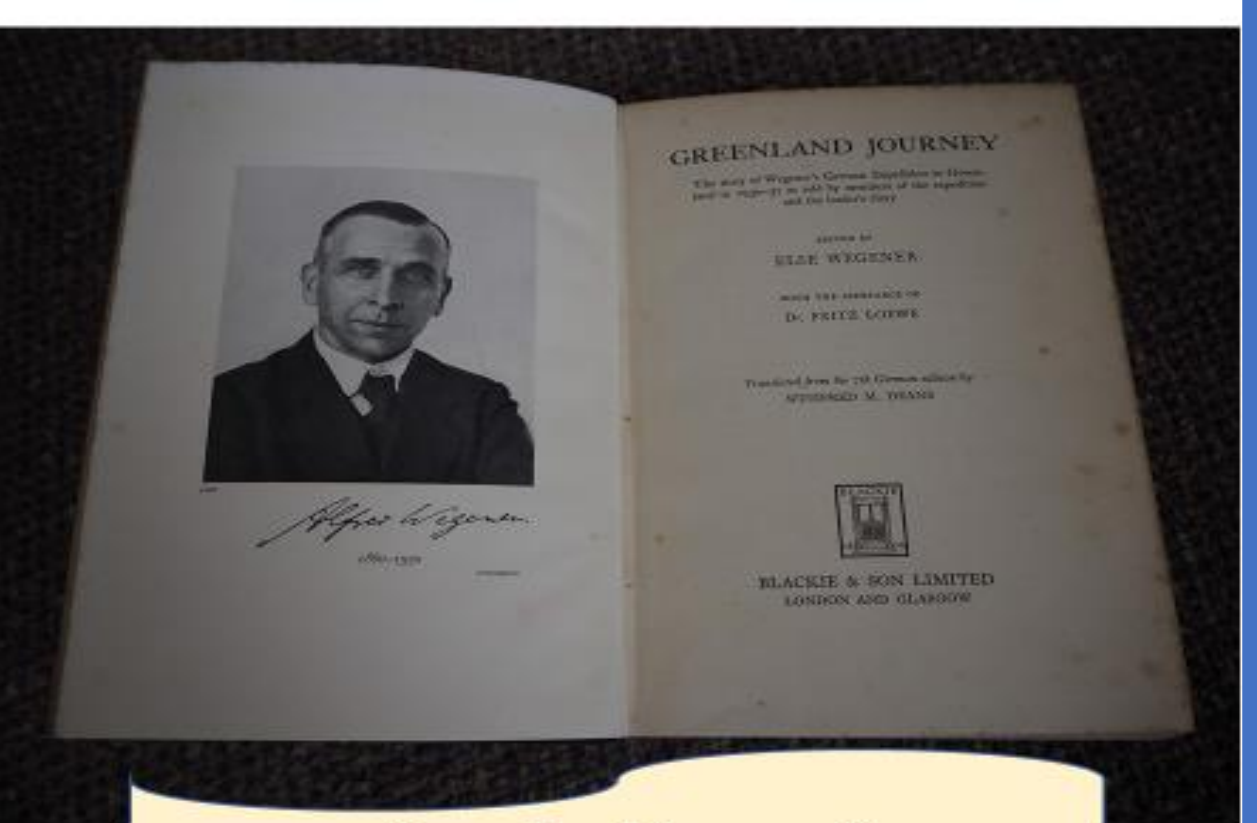
Milutin Milanković

Three letters and one postcard from Else Wegener and one letter / response of Milutin Milanković, which is in the legacy of Milutin Milanković in SANU in Belgrade, have been preserved from the correspondence. The correspondence is short, but the content of the letters is interesting and contributes to the study primarily of Wladimir Köppen, as well as the participation of other important scholars who assisted Else Wegener in the work on his biography.



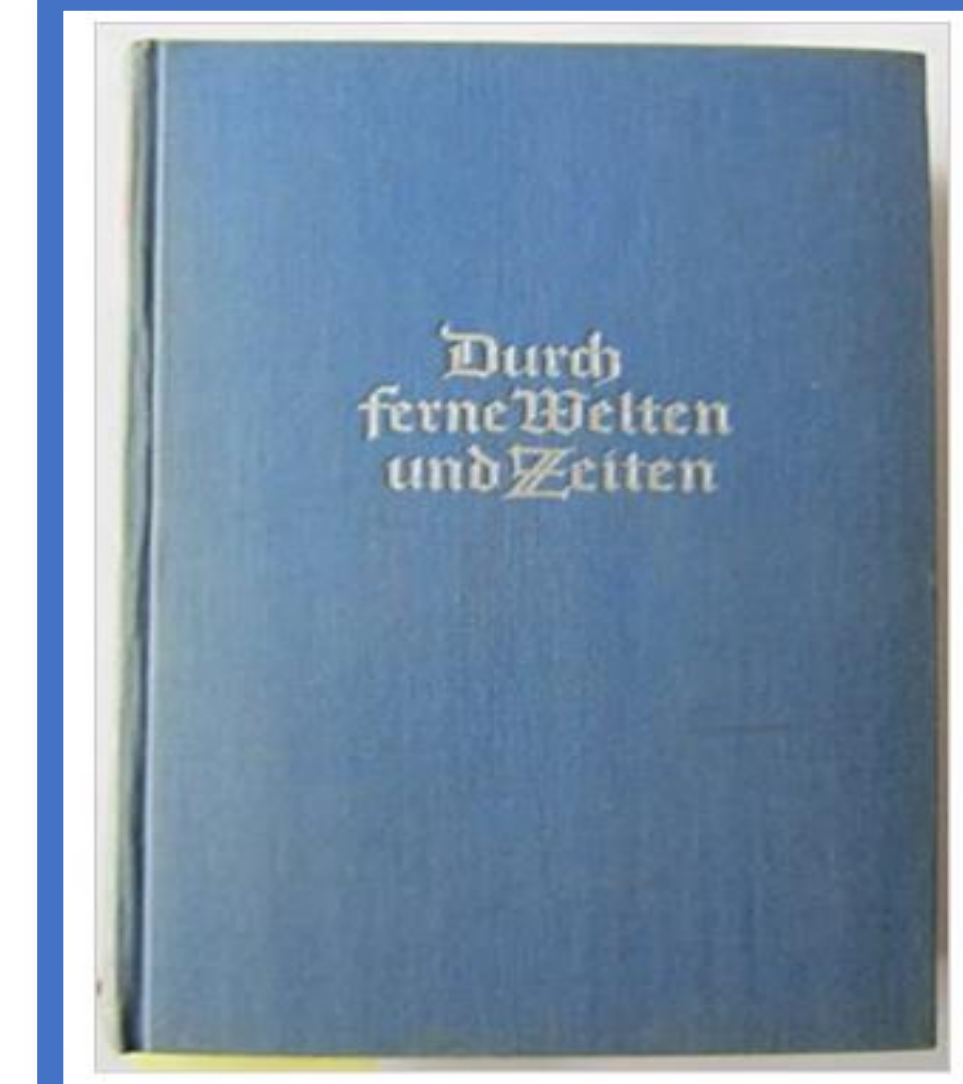
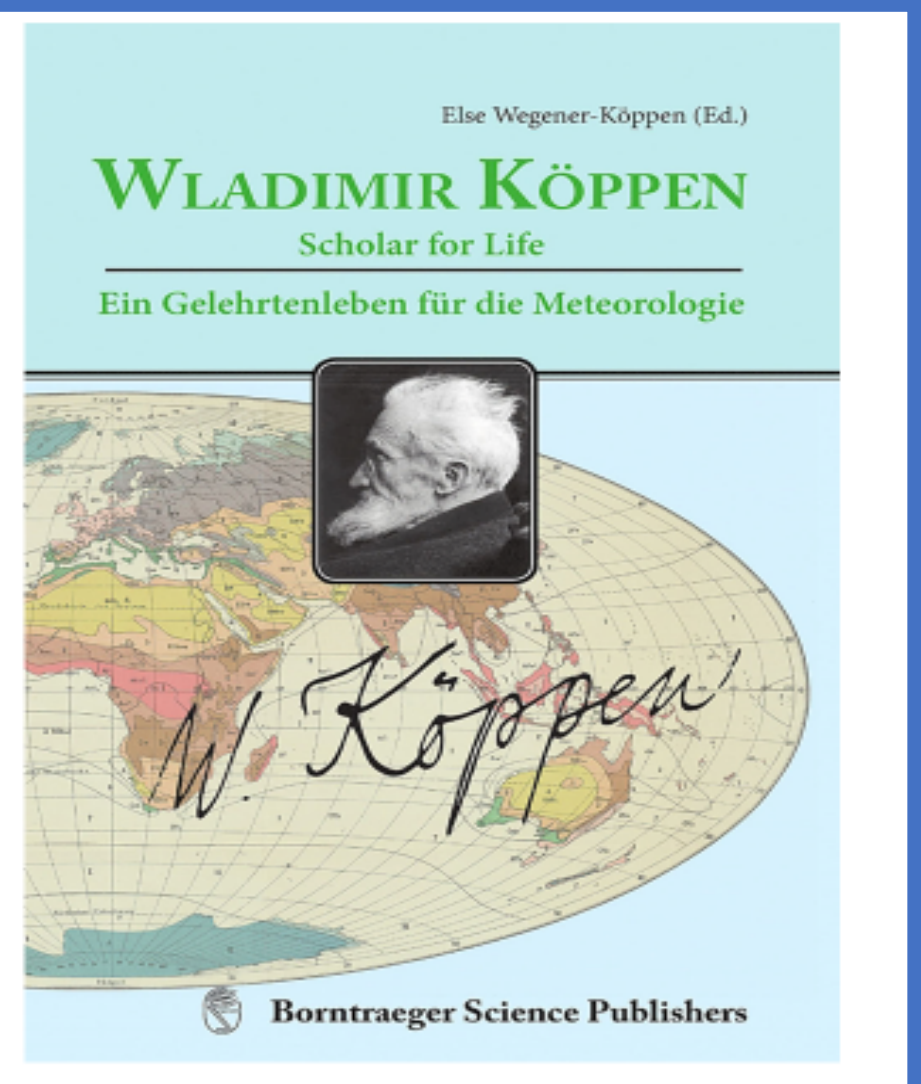
For the first time, as far as the authors know, in 1930 Else Wegener addressed Milanković with a request to send her information about the journals she needed while translating C. A. Bjercknes' (1825–1903) biography from Norwegian. That letter is not in SANU, but it is known indirectly from a letter that Milutin Milanković sent to Vojislav Mišković (1892–1976), the director of the Astronomical Observatory in Belgrade.

Else Wegener (1892–1992) was the daughter of Wladimir Köppen (1846–1940) and the wife of Alfred Wegener (1880–1930).
Milutin Milanković (1879–1958) had a very close collaboration with Wladimir Köppen and Alfred Wegener.



„Greenland journey“
The story of Wegener
Edited by Else Wegener










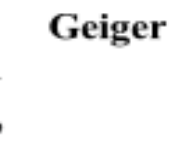

To supplement the biography of Wladimir Köppen, Else Wegener asked Milanković in 1949 to write to her how his collaboration with Köppen began on the book *Climates of the Geological Past* and about their correspondence in general. Milanković answered that he presented his personal impressions in the German edition of the book *Through the Universe and Centuries*, and about scientific cooperation in the *Canon*. That scientific cooperation lasted from 1921 until Köppen's death. Milanković received altogether 73 letters or postcards from Köppen, but he mostly kept only the drafts of his answers. Part of those contacts were near the end of Köppen's work at the Hamburg German Naval Observatory that dealt with meteorology, oceanography, geophysics, aeronomy, Earth magnetism, time service, instrument gauging, etc.



Else Wegener informed Milutin Milanković that their family copy of the translation into German of *Through the Universe and Centuries* (*Durch ferne Welten und Zeiten*) was sent with the legacy of Wladimir Köppen to the Geophysical Institute of the Prussian State Library in Berlin. She also asked Milanković to send her a copy of *Canon*, which Milanković did immediately through the Academy. Else received the book, thanked both Milanković and the Academy.




Else Wegener wrote to Milanković that Professor E. Kuhlbrodt (1891–1972) in Hamburg was working on the scientific side, and she would be very grateful for the submission of Milanković's *Canon of Earth Radiation*. Despite the difficulties in obtaining materials, she was enjoying her work, which had brought her in contact with many old friends like V. Bjercknes (1862–1951), A. Schmauss (1877–1954), G. Schott (1866–1961), H. Ficker (1881–1957), and R. Geiger (1894–1981) that helped her through mental difficulties, such as the separation from her children.

	August Schmauß was a German physicist, meteorologist, and climatologist. In the 1920s he introduced the notion of singularity in the research of regular meteorological phenomena.		Kuhlbrodt
	Erich Walter Gotthard Kuhlbrodt was a German meteorologist with fundamental results in maritime aerology, maritime weather observations, and maritime climatology. He earned his PhD with the topic of meteorology and climatology of Macedonia.		Ficker
	Heinrich von Ficker was a German-Austrian meteorologist and geophysicist. He is known for his treatise <i>Foehn and Foehn Effects</i> in the Alpine regions and important research of cold fronts and heat waves that occur in Russia and northern Asia.		Geiger
	Rudolf Geiger was a German meteorologist, one of the leading pioneers in microclimatology. He researched and collected extensive measurement data through systematic experiments in Bavarian forests and about changes in the existing climate depending on exposure and about the influence of soil vegetation on the local climate.		Schott
	Gerhard Schott was a German geographer and oceanographer. He was the best known ocean researcher in the world in his field. During an expedition when he was still a student, he discovered the relationship between the barometric pressure and the length of ocean waves.		Bjercknes
	Vilhelm Friman Koren Bjercknes was a Norwegian meteorologist who did much to found the modern practice of weather forecasting. He formulated the primitive equations that are still in use in numerical weather prediction and climate modeling.		

Neustift 1.5.49

Very esteemed mister Professor,
With best thanks I confirm the receipt of your work "Canon of Earth Radiation", from which I have taken valuable suggestions and contexts. I sent the acknowledgement receipt to the Academy.

With great respect
Else Wegener




Poster: N. Janc