

Our Academic Ancestors

It is hard to overlook the fact that our faculty, for the most part are academically descended from three men: Berthollet, Berzelius, and Fourcroy. There is disagreement

Napoleon was able to escape from Egypt in a secret, hazardous voyage back to France in 1799. He chose Berthollet and another savant to accompany him. Berthollet was later cited for his bravery in Egypt and was rewarded financially and other ways.

The French army surrendered, and among the spoils of war was the Rosetta Stone that was useful in being able to translate Egyptian hieroglyphics. It is now in the British Museum in the Bloomsbury district of London.

Jöns Jacob Berzelius (1779-1848)

Berzelius was the Swedish chemist who provided us with the concepts of isomerism and catalysis, with blowpipe analysis, ash correction in gravimetric analysis, the system of notation of chemical formulas that we use today (except that he favored superscripts instead of subscripts), the atomic weight (mass) concept, electrochemical series, a law of combining weights, and the encouragement of Latin-based names (for the sake of wider acceptance).

He was a noted teacher. His students included Berzelius, Berzelius, and Berzelius. Dose, Magnus, Berzelius, and Berzelius. These persons later made significant contributions to chemistry.

He was well-regarded in his time, both locally and internationally. When he married for the first (and last) time at the age of 25, the King of Sweden granted him a barony as a wedding present. Ten years after his death, he was honored by a statue in a Stockholm park (Berzelius Park). It is reported that his widow 1 year his junior) was asked patronizingly at a social event what her husband did, and Baroness Berzelius responded, "Oh, my husband. Well, he has a statue in Berzelius Park & Dussell, (,).

His personal background was provided by Dussell & (,). Berzelius was born in

Fourcroy received his medical education, then became a professor of chemistry at the Jardin du Roi in 1788, following the death of Lavoisier (at the same time Berthollet assumed Lavoisier's position as superintendent of the French dyeing industry).

The three scientists joined with Louis Bernard Guyton de Morveau in an effort to reform chemical nomenclature (1788). Among the reforms was avoiding names based on places (most salts, for example). They were influential in large part because of the popularity of a textbook written by Fourcroy that was widely translated.

Fourcroy helped prevent the destruction of learned societies during the French revolution. Lavoisier's opponent, Laplace, was the founder of the French classical school of painting, and his paintings include a well-known portrait of Lavoisier and his wife.

His research efforts involved organic chemistry during the subject's primitive period. For example, he and Gay-Lussac proved that ethyl ether, prepared by the action of sulfuric acid on ethanol, and called "sulfuric ether" did not contain sulfur. The two men also prepared highly pure urea, and they studied substances of medical interest.

Literature

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