

Jons J. BERZELIUS
(Uppsala, 1802)
- concept of catalysis 1836

→ **Heinrich ROSE**
(Kiel, 1821)

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Wilhelm H. HEINTZ
(Berlin, 1844)

Charles F. CHANDLER
(Goettingen, 1856)

Johannes WISLICENUS
(Zurich, 1860)

Marston T. BOGERT
(Columbia School of Mines, 1894)

George G. HENDERSON
(Leipzig, 1887)

William H. PERKIN, Jr.
(Wuerzburg, 1882)
- malonic ester synthesis 1907

Hal T. BEANS
(Columbia, 1904)

Alexander ROBERTSON
(Glasgow, 1924)

Sir Robert ROBINSON
(Manchester, 1909)
Chemistry Nobel Prize 1947
- curly arrow notation for
reaction mechanisms 1922 - 1932
- flavylum salts 1926
- electronic theory of organic
chemistry 1926
- Robinson annulation 1935

John L. SIMONSEN
(Manchester, 1909)
- acetoacetic ester synthesis 1910

Louis P. HAMMETT
(Columbia, 1922)
- linear free energy relationships (LFER) 1924
- solvolysis 1927
- Hammett acidity function 1932
- Hammett equation 1935
- substituent effects 1935
- acylium ions 1937
- acidity functions 1937
- Zucker-Hammett hypothesis 1939
- Curtin-Hammett principle 1954

→ **Fred E. KING**
(Queen Mary College, London,
1927)

Sir Ewart R.H. JONES
(Wales, 1936)
- Jones oxidation 1946

Michael J.S. DEWAR
(Oxford, 1944)
- aromatic pi complexes
(charge transfer) 1945
- Dewar PMO method 1952

Sir Derek H.R. BARTON
(London, 1942)
Nobel Prize Chemistry 1962
- halonium ions 1951
- conformation in organic
synthesis 1952

Lois M. ZUCKER
(Columbia, 1940)
- Zucker-Hammett hypothesis 1939
Robert W. TAFT
(Ohio State, 1949; Columbia)
- Taft equation 1952
- Kamlet-Taft solvent parameters
1976



Michael A. WHITEHEAD
(London, 1960)

Sir Jack E. BALDWIN
(London, 1964)
- Baldwin's rules 1976

Norris J. HOLNESS
(Imperial College London, 1951/2)
- Winstein-Holness equation 1955



Kenneth E. EDGECOMBE
(Dalhousie, 1988)



Russell J. BOYD
(McGill, 1971)
- Boyd-Edgecombe electro-
negativity parameters 1988