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Rudolf FITTIG
(Goettingen, 1858)

Sir William RAMSAY
(Tuebingen, 1872)
Chemistry Nobel Prize 1904

Edward C.C. BALY
(UC London, 1892)

Francis O. RICE
(Liverpool, 1916)
- principle of least motion 1938

Ira REMSEN
(Goettingen, 1870)

James F. NORRIS
(Johns Hopkins, 1895)
- stable trityl carbocations 1901
- suggestion of benzoyl radical 1903

Elmer P. KOHLER
(Johns Hopkins, 1892)

Avery A. ASHDOWN
(MIT, 1924)

Robert B. WOODWARD
(MIT, 1937) Chemistry Nobel Prize 1965
- structure of metallocene "sandwich" complexes 1952
- Woodward-Hoffmann rules 1965

Charles J. PEDERSEN
(MIT, 1927)
Chemistry Nobel Prize 1987
- crown ethers 1967

Lee I. SMITH
(Harvard, 1921)

Wolfgang M. SCHUBERT
(Illinois, 1947)

James R. KEEFFE
(Washington, 1964)
- Keffe-Jencks equations 1981

Charles F.H. ALLEN
(Harvard, 1924) 

Raymond BOYER 
(McGill, 1933)

John T. EDWARD
(McGill, 1942)
- anomeric (Lemieux-Edward) effect  1969

Frank C. WHITMORE
(Harvard, 1914)
- carbocations in rearrangement reactions 1932

Jerrold MEINWALD
(Harvard, 1952)

Paul G. GASSMAN
(Cornell, 1960)
- nitrenium ions 1966

William P. JENCKS
(Harvard, 1951 MD)
- tetrahedral intermediates 1964
- More O'Ferrall-Jencks diagram 1970
- Keffe-Jencks equations 1981

John E. LEFFLER
(Harvard, 1948)
- Leffler hypothesis 1953

William v. E. DOERING
(Harvard, 1943)
- Doering-Zeiss intermediate 1953
- tropylium ion 1954
- aromatic sigma complexes (Wheland type) 1958