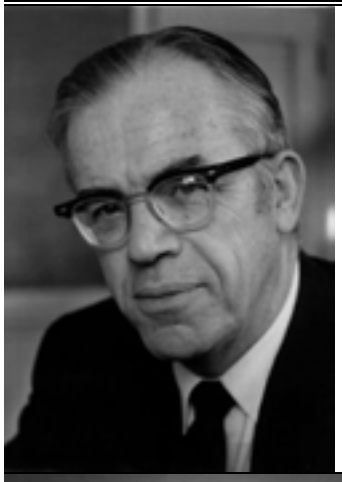
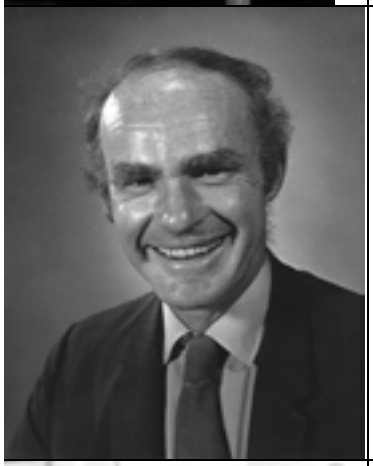
Turro Group Roots

	BERGMAN, TOBERN OLOF (1735-1784) UPPSALA, 1758	Bergman made great contributions to the field of inorganic chemistry. He founded current metho of quantitative inorganic analysis, specifically for determining Ca, Pb, and sulfuric acid. He introduc the binomial nomenclature system for salts and dre up comprehensive tables of chemical affinities. In addition to his chemistry, Bergman made contributions in the fields of physics and geology, being the first person to classify rocks based on the chemical composition.
	AFZELIUS, JOHANN (1753-1837) UPPSALA, 1776	Following in the footsteps of Bergman, Afzelius continued to develop methods of quantitative analysis of inorganic compounds. He also spent time studying oxalic and formic acid, th latter he isolated from ants.
	Von BERZELIUS, JOHNS JACOB (1779-1848) UPPSALA, 1802	Berzelius made contributions of great importance to the field of chemistry. He was the fi person to use the term “organic chemistry” and began to define the subject as we know it by writin one of the first Organic Chemistry textbooks. He discovered Ce, Se, Si, and Th and suggested the us of one and two letter symbols to represent all elements. He generated the first accurate list of atomic weights and invented the mercury cathode. He proposed many explanations and gave names t phenomena such as electronegativity, catalysis and polymerization. During the first half of the 19th century Berzelius was considered the leading chemical authority.

	WOHLER, FRIEDRICH (1800-1882) HEIDELBERG, 1823	Initially a medical student studying under Gmelin, Wohler was sent to pursue chemistry in depth with Berzelius at Heidelberg. He successfull synthesized urea from ammonium cyanate demonstrating the relationship between organic an inorganic chemistry and introduced the concept of intramolecular rearrangement of atoms. In his studies he discovered Al, Be, and Y and formulate the compound-radical theory.
	LIMPRICHT, HEINRICH FRANZ PETER (1827-1909) GOTTINGEN, 1850	Limprict was one of the early organic chemist who studied a wide range of organic compounds ranging from amino acids to chlorine substituted aromatics to pyrrole. He developed many new syntheses for aliphatic acids, alcohols, and aldehydes. Included in his accomplishments are the syntheses of anthracene and diphenylacetylene.
	FITTIG, WILHELM RUDOLPH (1835-1910) GOTTINGEN, 1858	In addition to jointly discovering the Wurtz-Fittig reaction for synthesis of alkylbenzenes, Fittig discovered a large number of organic compounds such as pinacol and biphenyl. He identified and synthesized the first lactones, isolated phenanthren from tar and did in depth investigations into the structures of napthalene and fluorene.

	REMSEN, IRA (1846-1927) GOTTINGEN, 1870	Remsen is known for defining rules governing the oxidation of aromatic sidechains and the protective effect of ortho substituents. He also was the first to synthesize saccharin and attemped the first reaction that tried to prove the existence of a reactive intermediate by a trapping experiment. He also wrote several influential organic chemistry textbooks.
	KOHLER, ELMER PETER (1865-1938) JOHNS HOPKINS, 1892	Kohler discovered 1,4 addition to alpha, beta unsaturated ketones; carried out comprehensive studies of tautomerism, isomerism, and configuration of unsaturated compounds. He also discovered alpha disulfones, alpha-ketosulfones, ar isoxazoline oxides. Additionally, the first to resolv allene into optical isomers and prepared the first darylmethyl free radical.
	CONANT, JAMES BRYANT (1893-1978) HARVARD, 1916	He investigated the mechanism of mustard ga synthesis and S_N2 reactions; discovered the presenc of copper in hemocyanin and showed that the prosthetic group was non-porphyrinic and contains sulfur. He also studied high pressure polymerizatic of olefins and was first to clearly distinguish kineti and thermodynamic controls.

	BARTLETT, PAUL DOUGHTY (1907-1999) HARVARD, 1931	Bartlett proved that halogenation of alkenes proceeds in two steps. He also studied 2+2 cycloadditions and studied the reaction of singlet C with alkenes and decomposition of peroxy radicals Bartlett is also well known for measuring lifetimes and spin states of pairs of free radicals.
	HAMMOND, GEORGE SIMMS (1921-) HARVARD, 1947	Hammond investigated mechanisms of free radical reactions such as bromination of olefins and decomposition of peroxides and azo compounds. H also studied correlations of structure with reactivity and mechanisms of polar reactions, and investigate aromatic nitration of tosylates.
	TURRO, NICHOLAS J (1938-) CALTECH, 1963	Turro is a cutting-edge researcher who is leading advances in the use of photochemistry and spectroscopy to reveal the structure and dynamics o supramolecular systems. He is the William P. Schweitzer professor of chemistry at Columbia University. He is a member of National Academy o Science and is the author of the standard textbook i the field of photochemisty, *Modern Molecular Photochemistry* and over 700 scientific papers. Turro has recently received the NSF's Director's Award for Distinguished Teaching Scholars.