Museum of the History of Science at Cambridge, England.
iii) The Playfair Collection in the Royal Museum of Scotland once held four different models of the Wollaston scale. Sadly, they were listed as missing in 1978 when R. G. W. Anderson published *The Playfair Collection and the Teaching of Chemistry at the University of Edinburgh 1713-1858* (The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, 1978, p. 153).

D. In the above publication Anderson included the following comments and references concerning the scales:

Thomas Charles Hope demonstrated a variety of scales (2) to his classes. His manuscript "List of Specimens" (used by his assistant for preparing apparatus for demonstration at Hope's lectures) includes four: "Dr. Wollaston Table Cheml Equivalents - Dr. Dewars - Dr. Reids - Prideaux"(3). These four may be those which once formed part of the Playfair Collection.

Scales bases on the diagram in Wollaston's original paper seem to have been relatively common, (4). On the other hand, no examples of Dewar's, Reid's or Prideaux's tables appear to have survived ... John Prideaux's scale of 1830 was complex, including symbols for about 500 substances. It was based on oxygen = 1 and was doubled, opening on hinges like a book (6). Dr. Dewar's is not easily traceable. The reference may be to a scale (unpublished) by Henry Dewar, M.D. (7).

2. Various forms of instrument are discussed by D. C. Goodman, "Wollaston and the Atomic Theory of Dalton," *Historical Studies in the Physical Sciences*, *1*, 37 (1969). Michael Faraday, *Chemical Manipulation* (London, 1827, 551) warned on practical grounds that the instrument was not dependable: "It is almost impossible that the scales should be accurate, because of the extension and contraction of the paper when it is damped, and again dried, and the facility with which it yields to mechanical impressions."

3. Edinburgh University Library MS Gen 270, "List of Specimens," under heading "Chemical Action."

4. There are three examples at the Science Museum, London (inv no 1932-578, see A. Barclay, *Handbook of the Collections Illustrating Pure Chemistry* (London 1937), 13), two examples at Harvard (in my *Bulletin* paper), and one example at the Museum of the History of Science, Oxford (see C. R. Hill, *Museum of the History of Science Catalogue 1* (Oxford 1871) 42, item 292).

6. J. Prideaux, "Continuation of the Table of Atomic Weights, and Notice of a New Scale of Equivalents," *The Philosophical Magazine*, *8*, 423 (1830).

7. H. Dewar, "The Influence of Chemical Laws on the Phenomena of Physiology," *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, *17*, 479 (1821).

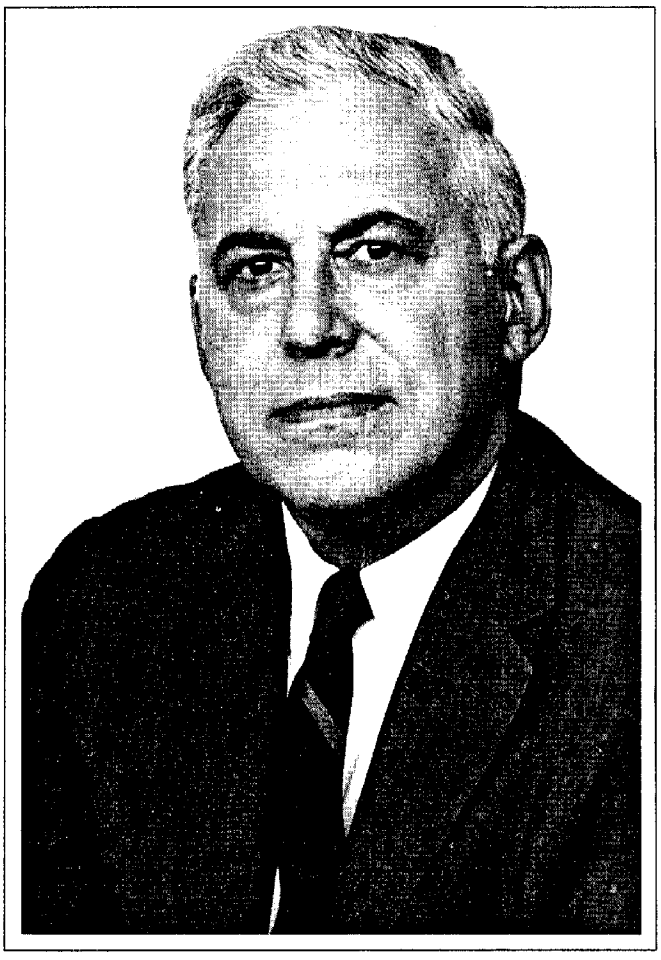
Readers with further information concerning chemical slide rules should contact either me or Bill Jensen. *William D. Williams, Harding University*

AWARDS

The Dexter Award

The 1993 Dexter Award for outstanding accomplishment in the history of chemistry has been awarded to Dr. Joseph S. Fruton of Yale University for his work on the history of biochemistry. The award, which consists of a cash prize of $2000 and an engraved plaque, was presented at the Fall National ACS Meeting in Chicago, IL in August of 1993.

Born in Czestochowa, Poland, on 14 May 1912, Dr. Fruton became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1929. He received his B.A. in chemistry with honors from Columbia College in 1931, and his Ph.D. in Biological Chemistry from Columbia University in 1934. From 1934-1945 he was associated with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. In 1945 he became Associate Professor of Physiological Chemistry at Yale University, followed by promotion to Professor of Biochemistry in 1950, and appointment as Eugene Higgins Professor of Biochemistry in 1957. In 1980, Dr. Fruton was also appointed Professor of the History of Medicine at Yale, and since 1982 he has



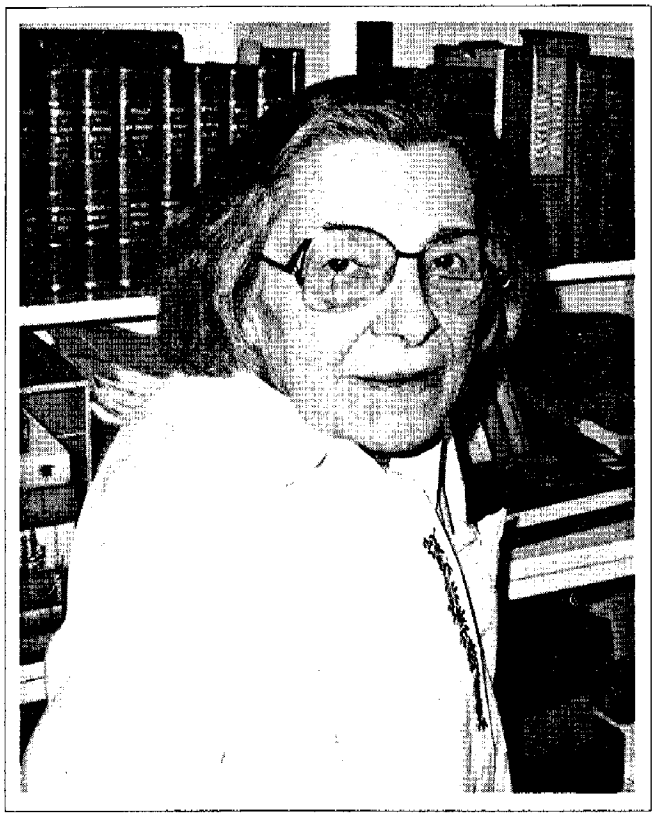
Dr. Joseph S. Fruton

served as Professor Emeritus.

A distinguished biochemist who has authored over 300 papers dealing with the chemistry of proteins, peptides, amino acids, and the specificity and mechanism of proteolytic enzymes, as well as co-author, with his wife, Sofia Simmons, of a well-known textbook of biochemistry, Dr. Fruton has received many honors and awards, including election to the National Academy of Sciences in 1952, election to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1953, and an honorary doctorate from Rockefeller University in 1976.

Dr. Fruton's interest in the history of chemistry and biochemistry dates back to his early years at Yale. One of his first publications in the field was a 1950 review of volumes 1 and 2 of the Division's first historical journal, *Chymia*, written for the *Yale Journal of Biological Medicine*. Since then he has regularly contributed book reviews and biographical articles to various journals, dictionaries, and yearbooks, and especially to the splendid *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, edited by Charles Gillispie, and published by Scribners in the 1970s.

In 1972 Dr. Fruton's first book on the history of biochemistry, *Molecules and Life: Historical Essays on the Interplay of Chemistry and Biology*, was published by Wiley-Interscience. In 1974 he published a *Selected Bibliography of Biographical Data for the History of Biochemistry since 1800*. This appeared as an expanded second edition in 1977 and was expanded yet further in 1982 under the title *A Biobibliography for the History of the Biochemical Sciences Since 1800*. A supplement was also published in 1985. In 1990 Dr. Fruton's third book, *Contrasts in Scientific Style: Research Groups in the Chemical and Biochemical Sciences*, was published, followed by his most recent book, *A Skeptical Biochemist*, published by Harvard University Press in 1992.



Dr. June Z. Fullmer

The Division would at this time also like to solicit nominations for the 1995 Dexter award. Nominations should include a complete vita for the nominee, consisting of biographical data, educational background, awards and honors, publications, presentations and other services to the profession; a nominating letter summarizing the nominee's achievements in the field of the history of chemistry and citing unique contributions which merit a major award; and at least two seconding letters. Copies of no more than three publications may also be included, if available. All nominations should be sent in triplicate to Dr. Alan J. Rocke, Chairman of the Dexter Award Committee, Program for the History of Science and Technology, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland OH, 44106 by 10 January 1995. It should be emphasized that the award is international in scope and that nominations are welcomed from all quarters. Previous winners have included historians and chemists from Germany, France, Holland, Hungary, and Great Britain.

The Outstanding Paper Award

The 1993 Outstanding Paper Award has been given to Dr. June Z. Fullmer of the Department of History of Ohio State University and to Dr. Melvyn C. Usselman of the Department of Chemistry of the University of Western Ontario for their joint paper, "Faraday's Election to the Royal Society: A Reputation in Jeopardy," which appeared in the Winter 1991 (No. 12, 17-28) issue of the *Bulletin*. The award, which consists of $100, a plaque, and $150 worth of books from University of Pennsylvania Press, was presented in absentia to the authors at the Fall National ACS Meeting in Chicago, IL in August of 1993.

An internationally-known authority on the life and times of Sir Humphry Davy, Dr. Fullmer is the author of nearly 100 papers and reviews and of the monograph, *Sir Humphry Davy's Published Works* (1970). She is also currently working on a biography of Davy as a young man and is editing the collected letters of Davy and his wife Jane. Dr. Usselman is best known for his work in replicating the early experimental work of William Hyde Wollaston, Thomas Thomson, and John Dalton. He is currently working on a biography of Wollaston.

The Edelstein International Fellowship and Studentship

The 1993-1994 Edelstein International Fellowship in the History of the Chemical Sciences and Technologies has been awarded to Dr. Owen Hannaway of Johns Hopkins University. Because

Dr. Melvyn C. Usselman

of illness, Dr. Hannaway was unable to accept the Fellowship, which he had intended to use in continuing his work on Georgius Agricola and on the history of early chemical laboratories. The 1993-1994 Edelstein International Studentship has been awarded to James Altena of the University of Chicago, who has used it to pursue work related to his doctoral disseration on the "Energism of Wilhelm Ostwald: Science, Philosophy and Social Reform in Imperial Germany." Dr. Altena's year was divided between the Beckman Center for the History of Chemistry in Philadelphia and the Edelstein Center for History and Philosophy of Science, Technology, and Medicine at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Israel.

EVENTS OF INTEREST

* A symposium on the "History of Chemistry in the Pacific Northwest" will be held at the 49th Northwest Regional Meeting (NORM 94) of the American Chemical Society in Anchorage, Alaska on 17-19 June 1994. For further information, contact Dr. Richard Rice, Department of Chemistry, The University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812, (406) 243-4022, FAX (406) 243-4227.

* Wilhelm Lewicki, a direct descendant of Justus von Liebig, has recently established a *Liebig-Wöhler-Freundschafts Preis* for outstanding research in the history of chemistry relating to the careers of either Liebig or of Wöhler. The sum of DM 2000 will be administered by the Göttinger Chemische Gesellschaft Museum der Chemie. For further information, contact Dr. Herbert W. Roesky, Tammannstrasse 4, D-37077, Göttingen, Germany.

* The Fachgruppe Geschichte der Chemie of the Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker (GDCh) has announced that it will receive applications for the 1995 *Bettina Haupt Förderpreis für Geschichte der Chemie.* The prize will awarded be at the 18 March 1995 meeting in Bonn and applications are due by 1 October 1994. For details please contact Professor Christoph Meinel, Lehrstuhl für Wissenschaftsgeschichte, Universität Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg, Germany.

* Gordon and Breach have recently reprinted Robert Multhauf's 1966 classic *The Origins of Chemistry* as Volume 13 of their series "Classics in the History and Philosophy of Science."

* The Royal Society of Chemistry has recently issued four wall charts dealing with the history of chemistry: "The Origins of Organic Chemistry 1800-1900," "Chemical Atomic and Molecular Theory 1800-1900," Industrial Chemistry 1800-1900," and "Analytical Chemistry 1800-1900." Each chart is 640 x 900 mm in size and is printed in full color. For further information, contact The Royal Society of Chemistry, Turpin Distribution Service Limited, Blackhorse Road, Letchworth, Herts SG6 1HN, United Kingdom. An advertisement in the March 1993 issue of the *Journal of Chemical Education* (p. A59) also indicates that Mallincrodt has reissued its 1969 "History of Chemistry Chart" for $24.95.

* John Park has called our attention to a new electronic journal in the history of science called HOST (for History of Science and Technology). The journal is published twice a year and is free. Just send an e-mail request to Julian Smith of the Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science at the University of Toronto (jsmith@epas.utoronto.ca). Be sure to include your e-mail address.

* A special exhibit commemorating the 500th anniversary of the birth of Paracelsus will be held at the Washington University School of Medicine Library from March-July 1994 in connection with the Robert E. Schlueter Paracelsus Collection, which is on deposit with the library's Archives and Rare Books Division from the St. Louis Metropolitan Medical Society. Similar exhibits were held last year at the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda MD and at the library of Hahnemann University in Philadelphia. A booklet entitled *Paracelsus and the Medical Revolution of the Renaissance: A 500th Anniversary Celebration* has also been prepared by Dr. Allen Debus of the Morris Fishbein Center of the University of Chicago.

* Four historical displays developed by the Chemical Heritage Foundation are now available for use by academic insti-