

A new nomenclature of chemistry : proposed by Messrs. de Morveau, Lavoisier, Berthollet and Fourcroy ; with additions and improvements / by Lyman Spalding, M.B. ; lecturer of chemistry in Dartmouth University.

Contributors

Spalding, Lyman, 1775-1821.

Davis, Moses, 1777-1808

National Library of Medicine (U.S.)

Publication/Creation

Hanover, (N.H.) : Printed by Moses Davis, MDCCXCIX [1799]

Persistent URL

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FOUNDED 1836

WASHINGTON, D.C.

GPO 16-67244-1

A
NEW NOMENCLATURE
OF
CHEMISTRY,

PROPOSED BY

MESSE. DE MORVEAU, LAVOISIER, BERTHOLLET AND FOURCROY;

WITH

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS,

BY

LYMAN SPALDING, M. B.

LECTURER ON CHEMISTRY IN DARTMOUTH UNIVERSITY.



HANOVER, (N. H.)

PRINTED BY MOSES DAVIS.

M,DCC,XCIX.

L. L. Foster,
Stationery, Printing, Blank Books,
35 Pine St.

New York, April 22^d 1892

Dr. J. S. Billings
Sargen. U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

In accord with your favor

of April 9^d I enclose

- 1 — New Nomenclature of Chemistry by Lyman
Spalding, M.D. Haver — 1799.
- 2 — Bill of Mortality for Portsmouth N.H.
for 1819 by John Warsten, M.D.

These I present to the Library

of the Surgeon-Generals' Office

Yours very truly

Lyman Spalding Master
3

TO THE STUDENTS OF CHEMISTRY AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

GENTLEMEN,

IN chemical pursuits, you are soon arrested by the many difficulties that arise from the introduction of a new language, and from the multiplicity of synonymous terms.

Impressed with the importance of that branch of science which you are pursuing ; and ardently wishing to forward your acquirement, I have been prevailed upon so far to amend and make additions to the *NEW NOMENCLATURE OF CHEMISTRY*, as to adapt it to the present state of that science.

This sheet is inscribed, as a guide to the young Chemist, by

THE AUTHOR.

EXPLANATION OF THE TABLE OF CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE.

ORDER I. Contains simple substances ; at the left hand you find the new name, at the right hand in the same order, the ancient names corresponding to it, as septon base of nitric acid.

In Order II. on the same line, you find this substance as it appears modified by heat, as septous gas.

In Order III. The simples are combined with a small proportion of oxygen, as geseous oxyd of septon.

Order IV. Here it is combined with an additional quantity of oxygen, as septous gas.

Order V. Combined with a greater proportion of oxygen than in the last order, as septic acid gas.

In the VIth Order, it has become an acid, as septous acid.

In Order VII. It has become an acid of the strongest degree, as septic acid.

ORDER I. Simple substances, or such as have not hitherto been decomposed, nor their component principles intimately known.

NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.
Light	Matter of light.
Caloric	Latent, elementary, matter of heat or fire, igneous fluid.
Oxygen	The radical or base of oxygen gas, acidifying principle.
Hydrogen	{ The radical of hydrogen gas, the base of water. Girtanner thinks this to be the base of marine acid.
Septon	The radical of septic gas and acid.
Sulphur	Brimstone. Flower of sulphur. Base of sulphuric acid.
Carbon	Pure coal, charcoal, the base of carbonic gas.
Phosphorus	Kunkell's phosphorus of urine.
Adamantine	{ New earths discovered by Klaproth.
Circone	
Silix	Flint, silicious earth, vitrifiable earth, quartz.
Lime	Lime stone, calcareous earth.
Barytes	Ponderous earth. Heavy spar.
Magnesia	Base of Epsom salt, an earth.
Potash	Fixed vegetable alkali, alkali of tartar.
Soda	Fixed mineral alkali, marine alkali. Natron.
Ammoniac	Volatile alkali, collic volatile alkali.
Mercury	Regulus of Mercury. Quick silver.
Manganese	Regulus of Manganese.
Antimony	Regulus of Antimony.
Arsenic	Regulus of Arsenic.
Cobalt	Regulus of Cobalt.
Zinc	Regulus of Zinc.
Bismuth	Regulus of Bismuth.
Nickel	Regulus of Nickel.
Molybdena	Regulus of Molybdena.
Tungsten and Wolfram	Regulus of Tungsten and Wolfram.
Strontites	A new metal discovered by Dr. Hope.
Uranite	A new metal discovered by Klaproth.
Iron	Regulus of Iron.
Tin	Regulus of Tin.
Silver	Regulus of Silver.
Lead	Regulus of Lead.
Copper	Regulus of Copper.
Gold	Regulus of Gold.
Platina	Regulus of Platina.

ORDER II. Simplest so modified by caloric as to appear in a permanent æiform, or gaseous state.

NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.
Oxygen gas	{ Vital, empyreal, dephlogisticated, or highly respirable air, air of fire.
Hydrogen gas	Inflammable air. Phlogiston of Kirwan.
Septous gas	{ Azotic gas, nitrogen gas, phlogisticated or foul air, atmospherical mephitic.
Ammoniacal gas	Alkaline air, or gas. Volatile alkaline air.

ORDER III. Simplest combined with a small proportion of oxygen, forming the first degree of oxygination, or oxyds of the first species, which are either grey, brown or black.

NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.
Water	Water.
Gaseous oxyd of Septon	Oxyd of azote, or nitrogen.
Black oxyd of Mercury	Ethiops per se.
Black oxyd of Manganese	{ Ore of Manganese. Black magnesia. Glauc soap. Stone of Perigurus.
Grey oxyd of Antimony	Torried ore of Antimony.
Black oxyd of Arsenic	
Grey oxyd of Cobalt	Grey calx of cobalt.
Grey oxyd of Zinc	Ore of Zinc.
Grey oxyd of bismuth	Ore of bismuth.
Oxyd of Nickel	Calx of Nickel.
Black oxyd of Molybdena	Ore of Molybdena.
Black oxyd of Strontites	Ore of Strontites.
Black } oxyd of iron	{ Martial Ethiops, finery ciader.
Brown }	{ Astringent saffron of Mars.
Grey oxyd of Tin	Putty of Tin.
Grey oxyd of Silver	Calx of Silver.
Half vitrified oxyd of lead	Litharge auri.
Green oxyd of copper	Rust of copper.

ORDER IV. Simple combined with oxygen, in the second degree of oxygination, yielding oxyds of the second species, yellow or red.

NEW NAMES. ANCIENT NAMES.

Muriatic acid gas Marine acid air.
Septous gas Nitrous air.
Sulphurous acid gas Vitriolic acid air.
Carbonic acid gas Fixed air.

ORDER V. Simple combined with oxygen, in the third degree of oxygination, or oxyds of the third species, which are white or glassy.

NEW NAME. ANCIENT NAME.

Oxyg. muriatic acid gas Dephlogist. marine acid air
Septic acid gas Nitrous acid air.

Fluoric acid gas Spathic acid air—Base unknown.

Yellow oxyd } of Mercury { Turpith Mineral.
Red oxyd } { Red precipitate.

Oxyd of Zinc Calamine stone. Fossil cadmia.
Yellow oxyd of bismuth Calx of bismuth.

Yellow oxyd of tungsten Ore of tungsten.

Yellow oxyd } of Iron { Ochre.
Red oxyd } { Colcothar.

Yellow oxyd } of lead { Massicot.
Red oxyd } { Minium, red lead.
Blue oxyd of copper Ore of copper.

Purple oxyd of gold Purple of Cassius.

White or glassy oxyd of Manganese Calx, or vitreous oxyd of Manganese.
White or glassy oxyd of Antimony Snow, flowers & glass of antimony.
White or glassy oxyd of arsenic Flowers of arsenic. Rai's baue.
Glassy oxyd of cobalt Azure, smalt.

Sublimated oxyd of zinc Philofophic wool. Pompholix. Flowers of zinc.
White & glassy oxyd of bismuth Bismuth flowers.

White oxyd of Tungsten Ore of tungsten.

Sublimated oxyd of tin Flowers of tin.

White oxyd of lead White lead, ceruse.

ORDER VI. Simple combined with oxygen, in the fourth degree of oxygination; or oxyginated oxyds, making acids of the first class that terminate in *ous*, except Muriatic.

NEW NAME. ANCIENT NAME.

Muriatic acid Marine acid, spirit of sea salt.
Septous acid Nitric acid. Fuming spt. of nitre. Aqua fortis.
Sulphurous acid Sulphureous acid, weak acid of vitriol.
Phosphorous acid Fuming, or volatile phosphoric acid.
Septo-Muriatous acid—Base, hydrogen and septon.

ORDER VII. Simple combined with oxygen, forming the fifth degree of oxygination, yielding acids of the second class, ending in *ic*, as septic, except the oxyginated muriatic acid.

NEW NAME. ANCIENT NAME.

Oxyginated muriatic acid Dephlogistified, super, or hyper, oxyg. marine acid.
Septic acid Nitric, pale nitric acid.
Sulphuric acid Oil, or acid of vitriol.
Carbonic acid Cretaceous acid.
Phosphoric acid Acid of Phosphorus.
Septo-muriatic acid Aqua Regia.

Fluoric acid Acid of fluor spar.

Mercuric acid.

Manganic —

Antimonic —

Arsenic —

Cobaltic —

Zincic —

Bismuthic —

Nickolic —

Molybdic —

Tungstic —

Uranic —

Ferric —

Stannic —

Argentie —

Plumbic —

Cupric —

Auric —

Platinic —

These acids have been lately discovered.

ADDENDA TO ORDERS VI. & VII.

The following acids have compound bases.

Base or Radical.	Name.	From what obtained.	Base or Radical.	Name.	From what obtained.
Carbon and Hydrogen.	Oxalic	Sorrel. Sugar.	Hydrogen, Carbon and some other substances. Septon in the Prussic.	Gallic	Nutgalls.
	Tartarus	Tartar.		Prussic	Prussian blue.
	Pyrotartarus	Tartar.		Benzoic	Gum Benjamin.
	Citric	Lemons.		Succinic	Sal. Succini.
	Malic	Apples.		Camphoric	Gum Camphor.
	Pyrolignus	Wood.		Lactic	Milk.
	Pyromucous	Mucus.		Saccholaric	Sugar of Milk.
Unknown—	Acetous	Vinegar.	Carbon, Hydrogen, Phosphorus and Septon.	Bombic	Silk-worm.
	Acetic	Vinegar.		Formic	Ants.
Unknown—	Boracic	Borax.		Sebacic	Fat.
				Lithic	Urine.

ORDER VIII. Combinations of oxyds with various substances.

NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.	NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.
Red septure of mercury	Red precipitate by the (septic acid.	Yellow sulphuret of arsenic	Orpiment.
White septure of bismuth	Majestrey of bismuth.	Red — — —	Realgar. Red arsenic.
Sulphuret of hydrogen	Hepatic air.	Sulphuret of zinc, 8 species	Ores of zinc. Blende.
— — — potash	Liver of sulphur.	Grey sulphuret of bismuth	Ore of bismuth.
— — — soda	Liver of sulphur.	— — — Nickel	Ore of Nickel.
— — — ammoniac	Liver of sulphur, (smoking liq. Boyle.	— — — Molybdena	Ore. Potelot.
— — — Barytes	Terra-ponderosa.	— — — Iron	Pyrites.
Black sulphuret of mercury	Æthiops mineral.	— — — silver, several species	Ores of silver.
Red — — —	Cinnabar.	— — — leads, several species	Galena, &c.
Grey — — — antimony	Silver or grey calx of (antimony.	— — — coppers, several species	Copper ore.
Red — — —	Kermes mineral.	Carburet of hydrogen	Heavy inflammable (air. Hydrocarbonate.
Yellow — — —	Golden sulphur of an- (timony.	Corburet of iron	Plumbago. Black lead.
Vitreous — — —	Glass of antimony.	Phosphuret of hydrogen	Phosphorated hydrog.
Semi-vitreous — — —	Saffron of metals.	— — — iron	Syderite.
Brown-vitreous — — —	Rubine of antimony.	Alkaline oxyd of antimony	Rotrou's solvent.
		Muriated oxyd of —	Powder of algorith.
		Potashed oxyd of arsenic	Liver of arsenic.
		Grey oxyd of cobalt with silex	Zaffire.
		Ammoniacal oxyd of copper	Ens veneris.

ORDER IX. Salifiable bases combined with acids of the first class, making secondary or neutral salts, which have their termination in *ite*, except muriates, ranked in the order of affinity.

NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.	NEW NAME.
Muriate	Salt formed by the combination of the muriatic acid, with a salifiable base.*	Tartrite	Salt formed by the tartarous (acid, &c.
Muriate of potash	Febrifuge salt of Sylvius.	Tartrite, acidulous, Tartar.	Crytals or cream of (tartar.
— of soda	Sea salt.	Tartrite, antimonial, Stibiated, antimonial, or	(of potash (emetic tartar.
— of lime	Oil of lime.	Pyrotartrite } Salts formed by the Pyrotar-	
— of ammoniac	Sal Ammoniac.	Pyrolignite } tarus, pyrolignus, and pyre-	
— of lead	Horney lead.	Pyromucile } mucus acids, &c.	
— of tin	Liquor of Libavius.	Acetite	Salt formed by the combina-
— of mercury	Sweet mercury. Calomel.		(tion of the acetous acid,
	(Aquila Alba.		(with a salifiable base.
— of silver	Luna cornea.	Acetite of potash	Regenerated tartar.
Septite	Salts formed by the combina-	— — lime	Coral. Crabs-eyes.
	(tion of septous acid, with sali-	— — ammoniac	Spirit of Mindererus.
	(fiable bases. These were un-	— — lead	Sugar and salt of lead.
	(known to the older Chemists.	— — copper	Verdigris.
Sulphite	Salt formed by the sulphu-	— — mercury	Keyser's antivenereal pill.
	(reous acid, &c.		
Sulphite of potash	Stahl's sulphureous salt.		

* We shall omit such salts as were unknown to former Chemists; having this in recollection, that their name is always made up of that of the acid and salifiable base.

ORDER X. Salifiable bases combined with acids of the second class, making secondary or neutral salts, which have their termination in *ate*, ranked in the order of affinity.

NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.	NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.
Oxygenated muriate	Salt formed by the combination of the oxygenated (muriatic acid, with a salifiable base.	Septate of potash	Saltpetre. Nitrate or nitre (of potash.
Septate	Salt formed by the combination of the septic acid (with a salifiable base.	— — soda	Cubic. Rhomboidal nitre.
		— — lime	Calcareous nitre.
		— — magnesia	Nitrated magnesia.
		— — iron	Nitre of iron.
		— — mercury	Mercurial nitre.
		— — silver	Lunar costic or crytals. In- (fernal stone.

ORDER X. *Continued.*

NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.	NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.
Sulphate	Salt formed by the combination of the sulphuric acid with a salifiable base.	Septo-muriate	The combination of septo- (muriatic acid, with salifiable bases.
Sulphate of Barytes	Ponderous spar. Bologna (stone.	Fluate of lime.	Fluor spar.
— — potash	Vitriolated tartar. Sal de (duobus. Polychrest.	Borate	Salt formed by combinations of the boracic acid.
— — soda	Glauber's salt.	Borate of soda	Borax. Tincal. Sedative salt.
— — lime	Gypsum. Selenite. Plaster (stone, or Paris.	Mercurate	Salts formed by the combination of the mercuric acid, (&c. with different bases.— (These genera of salts have no name in the old Nomenclature.
— — magnesia	Epsom salt.	Manganate. Antimoniatē. Arseniate. Cobaltate.	
— — ammoniac	Ammoniacal vitriol. Secret (amm. salt of Glauber.	Zincate. Bismuthate. Nikolate. Molybdate.	
— — zinc	White vitriol or copperas.	Turstatē. Urinate. Ferrate. Stannate. Argentate. Plumbate.	
— — iron	Martial vitriol, green copperas.	Cuprate. Aurate. Platinatē.	
— — copper	Blue, Roman and Cyprian (vitriol.	Oxalate	Salt formed by the combination of the oxalic acid, with (a salifiable base.
— — argile	Alum.	Oxalate of potash	Salt of sorrel.
Carbonate	Salt formed by the combination of the carbonic (acid with a salifiable base.	Citrate	Salt formed by the combination of citric acid, with (different bases.
Carbonate of potash	Cretaceous, fixed salt or (aerated tartar.	Malate	Salt formed by the combination of malic acid, with (different bases.
— — soda	Aerated mineral alkali.— (Cretaceous soda.	Gallate	Salt formed by gallic acid, &c.
— — ammoniac	Concrete volatile alkali.	Prussiate	Salt formed by prussic acid &c.
— — lime	Calcareous earths, &c. &c.	Prussiate of iron	Prussian blue.
Phosphate	Salt formed by the combination of the phosphoric (acid, with a salifiable base.	Potashed prussiate of iron	Prussian alkali.
Phosphate of lime	Earth of bones. Calcareous (phosphate.	Benzate	Salts formed by the combination of benzoic acid, &c. (with salifiable bases.
— — soda	Native or fusible salt of (urine.	Succinate. Camphorate. Lactate. Saccholate.	
— — mercury	Rose precipitate of Lemery.	Bombate. Formate. Sebate. Lithate.	

