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A
NEW NOMENCLATURE
OF
CHEMISTRY,

PROPOSED BY

MESSE^S. DE MORVEAU, LAVOISIER, BERTHOLLET AND FOURCROY;

WITH

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS,

BY

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G. S. Foster,
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Dr. J. S. Billings
Surgeon. U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

In accord with your favor

- of April 9^d 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 Thurston, M.D.

These I present to the Library

of the Surgeon - Generals' Office

Yours very truly

Lyman Spalding Foster

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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.

NEW NAME. ANCIENT NAME. NEW NAME. ANCIENT NAME. NEW NAME. ANCIENT NAME.

Light Matter of light.

Chlorine Chlorine, elementary; matter of heat or fire, greenish fluid.

Oxygen The radical of pale oxygen gas, exhibiting principles of heat and light.

Hydrogen The radical of hydrogen gas, the pale of water, exhibiting principles of heat and light.

Zinc The radical of zinc gas and acid.

Phosphorus The radical of phosphorus, the pale of phosphoric acid.

Carbon The coal, charcoal, the pale of carbonic gas.

Iron The radical of iron, the pale of iron.

Antimony The radical of antimony, the pale of antimony.

Mercury The radical of mercury, the pale of mercury.

Lead The radical of lead, the pale of lead.

Copper The radical of copper, the pale of copper.

Gold The radical of gold, the pale of gold.

Silver The radical of silver, the pale of silver.

Platina The radical of platina, the pale of platina.

Alumina The radical of alumina, the pale of alumina.

Stannic The radical of stannic, the pale of stannic.

Stannous The radical of stannous, the pale of stannous.

Antimonous The radical of antimonous, the pale of antimonous.

Mercurous The radical of mercurous, the pale of mercurous.

Plumbous The radical of plumbous, the pale of plumbous.

Cuprous The radical of cuprous, the pale of cuprous.

Aurous The radical of aurous, the pale of aurous.

Argentous The radical of argentous, the pale of argentous.

Stannous The radical of stannous, the pale of stannous.

Antimonous The radical of antimonous, the pale of antimonous.

Mercurous The radical of mercurous, the pale of mercurous.

Plumbous The radical of plumbous, the pale of plumbous.

Cuprous The radical of cuprous, the pale of cuprous.

Aurous The radical of aurous, the pale of aurous.

Argentous The radical of argentous, the pale of argentous.

NEW NAME. ANCIENT NAME. NEW NAME. ANCIENT NAME. NEW NAME. ANCIENT NAME.

Water Water.

Carbonic acid of carbon. Oxid of carbon, or nitrogen.

Hydrochloric acid of hydrogen. Oxid of hydrogen, or nitrogen.

Sulphuric acid of sulphur. Oxid of sulphur, or nitrogen.

Nitric acid of nitrogen. Oxid of nitrogen, or nitrogen.

Phosphoric acid of phosphorus. Oxid of phosphorus, or nitrogen.

Stannic acid of stannic. Oxid of stannic, or nitrogen.

Stannous acid of stannous. Oxid of stannous, or nitrogen.

Antimonous acid of antimonous. Oxid of antimonous, or nitrogen.

Mercurous acid of mercurous. Oxid of mercurous, or nitrogen.

Plumbous acid of plumbous. Oxid of plumbous, or nitrogen.

Cuprous acid of cuprous. Oxid of cuprous, or nitrogen.

Aurous acid of aurous. Oxid of aurous, or nitrogen.

Argentous acid of argentous. Oxid of argentous, or nitrogen.

Stannous acid of stannous. Oxid of stannous, or nitrogen.

Antimonous acid of antimonous. Oxid of antimonous, or nitrogen.

Mercurous acid of mercurous. Oxid of mercurous, or nitrogen.

Plumbous acid of plumbous. Oxid of plumbous, or nitrogen.

Cuprous acid of cuprous. Oxid of cuprous, or nitrogen.

Aurous acid of aurous. Oxid of aurous, or nitrogen.

Argentous acid of argentous. Oxid of argentous, or nitrogen.

NEW NAME. ANCIENT NAME. NEW NAME. ANCIENT NAME. NEW NAME. ANCIENT NAME.

Black oxid of Mercury. Oxid of Mercury.

Black oxid of Manganese. Oxid of Manganese.

Grey oxid of Antimony. Oxid of Antimony.

Black oxid of Arsenic. Oxid of Arsenic.

Grey oxid of Cobalt. Oxid of Cobalt.

Grey oxid of Zinc. Oxid of Zinc.

Grey oxid of Bismuth. Oxid of Bismuth.

Oxid of Nickel. Oxid of Nickel.

Black oxid of Molybdenum. Oxid of Molybdenum.

Black oxid of Strontian. Oxid of Strontian.

Black oxid of Iron. Oxid of Iron.

Grey oxid of Tin. Oxid of Tin.

Grey oxid of Silver. Oxid of Silver.

Black oxid of Lead. Oxid of Lead.

Green oxid of Copper. Oxid of Copper.

ORDER III. Simple compounds which are less present in nature, forming the basis of vegetation, or which are the product, which are either grey, brown or black.

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 Circone	{ New earths discovered by Klaproth.
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, coetic 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. Simple so modified by caloric as to appear in a permanent æiform, or gaseous state.

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

ORDER III. Simple 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	Æthiops per se.
Black oxyd of Manganese	{ Ore of Manganese. Black magnesia. Glaß soap. Stone of Perigucus.
Grey oxyd of Antimony	Torriñed 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 Æthiops, fiery 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.
Yellow oxyd } Red oxyd }	of Mercury { Turpith Mineral. Red precipitat.
Oxyd of Zinc	Calamine stone. Fossil cadmia.
Yellow oxyd of bismuth	Calx of bismuth.
Yellow oxyd of tungsten	Ore of tungsten.
Yellow oxyd } Red oxyd }	of Iron { Ochre. Colcothar.
Yellow oxyd } Red oxyd } Blue oxyd of copper	of lead { Mafficot. Minium, red lead. Ore of copper.
Purple oxyd of gold	Purple of Cassius.

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	Dephlogift. marine acid air
Septic acid gas	Nitrous acid air.
Fluoric acid gas	Spathic acid air—Base unknown.
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. Rat's bane.
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	Dephlogificated, 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.	<i>These acids have been lately discovered.</i>
Manganic —	
Antimonic —	
Arsenic —	
Cobaltic —	
Zincic —	
Bismuthic —	
Nickolic —	
Molybdic —	
Tungstic —	
Uranitic —	
Ferric —	
Stannic —	
Argentie —	
Plumbic —	
Cupric —	
Auric —	
Platinic —	

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.
	Pyromucus	Mucus.		Saccholaric	Sugar of Milk.
Unknown	Acetous	Vinegar.	Carbon, Hydrogen, Phosphorus and Septon.	Bombic	Silk-worm.
	Acetic	Vinegar.		Formic	Ants.
Boracic	Borax.	Sebacic		Fat.	
				Lithic	Urine.

ORDER VIII. Combinations of oxyds with various substances.

NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.	NEW NAME.	ANCIENT NAME.
Red septuret of mercury	Red precipitate by the (septic acid.	Yellow sulphuret of arsenic	Orpiment.
White septuret 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, (smoaking 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, everal species	Galena, &c.
Grey — — — antimony	Silver or grey calx of (antimony.	— — — coppers, everal species	Copper ore.
Red — — —	Kermes mineral.	Carburet of hydrogen	Heavy inflammable (air. Hydrocarbonate.
Yellow — — —	Golden sulphur of an- (imony.	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	Zaffre.
		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, (of potash	Tartar. Crystals or cream of (tartar.
— of soda	Sea salt.	Tartrite, antimonial, (of potash	Stibiated, antimonial, or (emetic tartar.
— of lime	Oil of lime.	Pyrotartrite } Pyrolignite } Pyromucile }	Salts formed by the Pyrotartarus, pyrolignus, and pyromucus acids, &c.
— of ammoniac	Sal Ammoniac.	Acetite	
— of lead	Horney lead.		
— of tin	Liquor of Libavius.		Salt formed by the combination of the acetous acid, (with a salifiable base.
— of mercury	Sweet mercury. Calomel. (Aquila Alba.		
— of silver	Luna cornea.	Acetite of potash	Regenerated tartar.
Septite	Salts formed by the combination of septous acid, with salifiable bases. These were unknown to the older Chemists.	— — lime	Coral. Crabs-eyes.
		— — ammoniac	Spirit of Mindererus.
		— — lead	Sugar and salt of lead.
Sulphite	Salt formed by the sulphureous acid, &c.	— — copper	Verdigris.
Sulphite of potash	Stahl's sulphureous salt.	— — mercury	Keyser's antivenereal pill.

* 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.
Oxyginated muriate	Salt formed by the combination of the oxyginated (muriatic acid, with a salifiable base.	Septate of potash	Saltpetre. Nitrate or nitre (of potash.
		— — soda	Cubic. Rhomboidal nitre.
		— — lime	Calcareous nitre.
Septate	Salt formed by the combination of the septic acid (with a salifiable base.	— — magnesia	Nitrated magnesia.
		— — iron	Nitre of iron.
		— — mercury	Mercurial nitre.
		— — silver	Lunar costic or crystals. Infernal 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.	Flour 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. Antimoniate. Arseniate. Cobaltate.	
—— — ammoniac	Ammoniacal vitriol. Secret (amm. salt of Glauber.	Zincate. Bismuthate. Nikolate. Molybdate.	
—— — zinc	White vitriol or copperas.	Tungstate. Urinate. Ferrate. Stannate. Argentate. Plumbate.	
—— — iron	Martial vitriol, green copperas.	Cuprate. Aurate. Platiniate.	
—— — 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 a'kali.	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.	

