abound in much of the recent literature in history of science. The book is amply illustrated with both photographs and line drawings, though some of the former are of rather poor quality.

Though chemistry is not discussed, the volume is recommended to those interested in the history of Oriental science and in the larger question of how science both reflects and impacts on the culture of which it is a part. Chemists may wish to read it in conjunction with the detailed account by Shilhara and McBee of the introduction of chemistry into Japan which appeared in *Chemical & Engineering News* in 1988 (Oct. 31, pp. 26-40).

Svante Arrhenius. Yu. I. Solovyov, Nauka Publishing, Moscow, 1990 (in Russian). 320 pp. Cloth (Typeset). NPG.

Directed at a general audience interested in the history of science, rather than just at physical chemists, this short biography of Arrhenius deals not only with his work on the ionic theory of dissociation and the temperature dependency of reaction rates, but with his later sorties into the fields of immunology and cosmology. The book is properly footnoted and contains a complete bibliography of Arrhenius' publications. It isn't apparent to what extent this volume derives from the earlier biography of Arrhenius by Solovyov and Figurovski published in 1959.

From Chuit & Naef to Firmenich. S.A. Roger Firmenich, Firmenich Incorporated, Geneva, 1990. 139 pp. Paper (Typeset). NPG.

This lavishly illustrated volume traces the history of this well-known Swiss-based perfume and flavor company from its founding by Philippe Chuit and Martin Naef in 1895 to its present status as an international operation employing more than 2000 persons in 18 different countries. The volume traces not only the administrative aspects of the company's history but its involvement in research and development, including its interactions with such famous chemists as Léopold Ruzicka and Max Stoll.

LETTERS

Lavoisier's Instruments

The apparatus and instruments used by Lavoisier are discussed by a number of authors in the Winter 1989 (No. 5) issue of the *Bulletin*. However, contrary to what is commonly believed, much of his extant equipment was known to exist well before the 20th century. The first modern notice of Lavoisier's apparatus is probably the publication of Truchot in 1879 ("Les Instruments de Lavoisier", *Ann. Chim. Phys.*, **1879**, *18*, 289-319). This paper provides an account, in somewhat embellished style, of a visit to the château of M. Étienne de Chazelles, a descendent of Madame Lavoisier, near Aigueperse, Puy-de-Dôme and, in addition, mentions other items then in the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. Truchot describes the balances and other pieces of equipment preserved by the family of Madame Lavoisier. The famous painting of Lavoisier and his wife by David is also mentioned as being viewed during the vist to the château.

Ronald K. Smeltzer, Princeton, New Jersey

AWARDS

The Dexter Award

The 1991 Dexter Award for outstanding accomplishment in the history of chemistry has been awarded to Dr. Owen Hannaway of Johns Hopkins University. The award, which consists of a cash prize of $2000 and an engraved plaque, was presented to Dr. Hannaway at the Fall National ACS Meeting in New York City.

Born in Scotland, Dr. Hannaway received his B.Sc. in chemistry from the University of Glasgow in 1961. This was followed by a Ph.D. in 1965 for a thesis on "Early University Courses in Chemistry" with particular emphasis on the 17th century. After one year as a postdoctoral fellow under Aaron Ihde at the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Hannaway went to Johns Hopkins in 1967 as an Assistant Professor in the History

Owen Hannaway