

A TABLE, EXHIBITING THE CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE

Proposed by Messieurs DE MORVEAU, LAVOISIER, BERTHOLLET, and DE FOURCROY, in May 1787.

Main table with columns I-VI: SUBSTANCES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN YET DECOMPOSED, THE SAME SUBSTANCES REDUCED INTO THE STATE OF GAS BY THE ADDITION OF CALORIC, THE SAME SUBSTANCES COMBINED WITH OXYGENE, THE SAME SUBSTANCES IN AN OXIDATED GAZEUS STATE, THESE OXIDATED SUBSTANCES NEUTRALIZED BY THE ADDITION OF BASES, THE SAME PRIMARY SUBSTANCES COMBINED WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES, BUT NOT ACIDIFIED. Rows include elements like Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Sulphur, Phosphorus, and various acids and salts.

OXIDES WITH VARIOUS BASES

Table of Oxides with Various Bases, listing elements like Arsenic, Molybdena, Tungsten, Manganese, Nickel, Cobalt, Bismuth, Antimony, Zinc, Iron, Tin, Lead, Copper, Mercury, Silver, Platina, Gold, Siliceous earth, Aluminous earth, Barytes, Lime, Magnesia, Potash, Soda, and Ammoniac, along with their respective oxides and salts.

Denominations newly appropriated to several Substances, which are more compound in their Nature, yet enter into new Combinations without being decomposed.

Table mapping new names to ancient names for various substances. Columns include New Names (e.g., Mucous matter, Sugar, Starch, Fixed oil, Volatile oil, The aroma, or aromatic principle, Refin., Extractive matter, Extractive matter, Alcohol or spirit of wine, Alcohol of camomile, etc.), and Ancient names (e.g., Mucilage, Glutinous matter, Saccharine matter, Amylaceous matter, Fat oil, Essential oil, Spiritus rostor., Refin., Extractive matter, Feculae, Spirit of wine, Alkaline tincture, etc.).