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Toxicity of phosphor esters: Willy Lange (1900–1976) and Gerda von Krueger (1907–after 1970)

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Received March 30, 2010, accepted April 29, 2010

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Pharmazie 65: 776–780 (2010)

doi: 10.1691/ph.2010.0092

In 1851 Williamson serendipitously discovered a new and efficient way to produce ethers using ethyl iodide and potassium salts. Based on this new synthetic approach, the Frenchman Philippe de Clermont and the Muscovite Wladimir Moschnin, both *élèves* of Adolphe Wurtz in his Paris School of Chemistry, achieved the synthesis of the first ester of pyrophosphoric acid (TEPP). de Clermont “tasted” the new compound and although TEPP is a potent cholinesterase inhibitor he failed to recognize its toxicity. Almost a century later, in 1932, Willy Lange (1900–1976) and his graduate student Gerda v. Krueger (1907–after 1970) described the toxicity of organophosphonates. While the classic paper of the two “*Über Ester der Monofluorosphorsäure*.” is cited by almost everybody working in the field, little is known about Lange and almost nothing about v. Krueger. This brief communication attempts to shed some light on the life of both.

1. Introduction

The synthesis of the first ester of phosphoric acid (organophosphate) is widely attributed to the Frenchman Philippe de Clermont (1831–1921) and the Muscovite Wladimir Moschnin (died \approx 1899). These two noblemen were both *élèves* of Adolphe Wurtz (1817–1884) in his Paris school of chemistry (Holmstedt, 1963; Carneiro 1992) and probably knew each other from Giessen, Germany, where their chemistry studies briefly overlapped in the summer semester of 1852 (Petroianu 2008). Each of them independently synthesized tetraethyl pyrophosphate (TEPP) by reaction of the silver salt of pyrophosphoric acid with ethyl iodide (Williamson method, Williamson 1851, 1852). While only de Clermont published his TEPP-related work, he acknowledged Moschnin’s earlier success (de Clermont 1854, 1855).

TEPP’s prominence is related to the extreme toxicity of most organophosphates, the substance class to which TEPP belongs. TEPP is considered nowadays to be the first organophosphate inhibitor of cholinesterases. Of course neither the toxicity nor the mode of action of the new compound was known at the time, as evidenced by de Clermont’s willingness to taste his product, which he describes as a sticky liquid with a burning taste and a peculiar odor (“*un liquide visqueux d’une saveur brulante (et) d’une odeur particuliere*”).

It would be almost a century later, in 1932, that Willy Lange (Fig. 1) and his graduate student Gerda v. Krueger, working on the synthesis of esters of monofluor phosphoric acid would recognize the toxicity of this class of compounds: “*the fumes of these compounds have a pleasant, slightly aromatic odor. But a few minutes after inhalation there is a feeling of pressure to the larynx and difficulty in breathing. Then a disturbance of consciousness develops, as well as blurred vision and a painful oversensitivity of the eyes to light. Only after several hours do*

the problems wear off. They are apparently not caused by acidic products of a possible decomposition, but by the esters themselves. The effects are produced by very small amounts.” (Lange and von Krueger 1932, Fig. 2).

While the paper the two published “*Über Ester der Monofluorosphorsäure*.” is cited by almost everybody working in the field, little is known about the authors. This brief communication attempts to shed some light on the life of the two.

2. Gerda v. Krueger (1907– after 1970)

The city of Itzehoe in Holstein at the northern tip of Germany is in the proximity of “Loher Heide” a tract of land used since 1867 by the Royal Prussian Army as artillery training grounds. Itzehoe was since 1891 also the garnison city for the 9th Field Artillery Regiment. It is January 11th, 1907 that Gerda Anne-Marie Minna Elisabeth v. Krueger is born in Itzehoe (Fig. 3); her father is the artillery officer Alfred v. Krueger while her mother Wilhelma is a born Krichauff.

2.1. Mother’s family

The Krichauff’s were a large and prominent Northern German/South Danish family related by marriage to the Alsen cement dynasty. Otto Friedrich Alsen and his homonymus son established 1863 the Portland Cement factory in Itzehoe, one of the early German industrial success stories and the major employer in Itzehoe. The younger Otto Friedrich (1805– 1872) marries 1833 Henriette Wilhelmine Dorothea Schmidt, the daughter of a ship owner from Flensburg. One of their daughters, Mina Alsen (died 1917), marries Carl Christian W.E. Krichauff (1848–1899) who joins the management of the cement factory to become Chairman of the Board and major shareholder. They

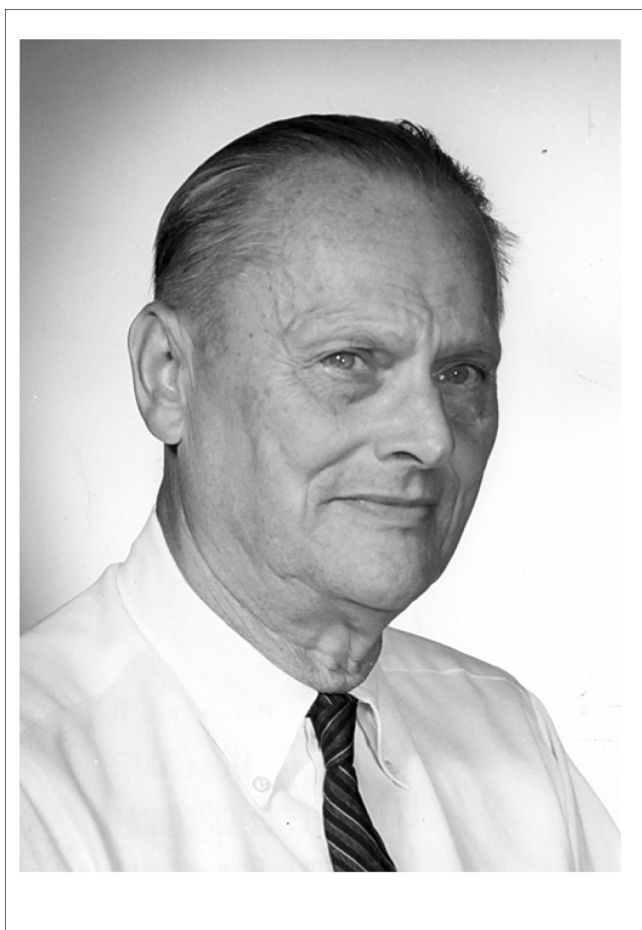


Fig. 1: Willi Lange (1900 – 1976); Photo courtesy of “Archives & Rare Books Library, University of Cincinnati”

were supposed to reside in the Villa Clara (Talstrasse No. 16, Itzehoe) a superb purpose built “designer home” but he passes away shortly before the construction is finished. Minna will reside in the villa until her death whereupon the house is donated to the city contingent on being used for non-profit purposes. The building survived the war and can be visited.



Fig. 3: Gerda Anne-Marie Minna Elisabeth von Krueger was born on January 11th, 1907 in Itzehoe (Holstein); the von Krueger's resided at the time in the Grosse Paaschburg Strasse # 42 (the corner house on the left hand side). Photo courtesy of Kirsten Puymann, Gemeinsames Archiv des Kreises Steinburg und der Stadt Itzehoe

Their daughter Wilhelma Therese Marie Isidora Krichauff (born in Itzehoe, January 14th, 1882) is the mother of Gerda.

2.2. Father's family

In 1825, Carl Eduard Robert Krueger (*1797 in Hamburg-†1868), a retired Royal Prussian army captain who served in the Napoleonic liberation wars (*Befreiungskriegen*), becomes a civil servant (*Domaenen Rent Meister* and 1837 *Amtsraht*) in Marienburg; with this position goes an official residence located in the Teutonic Marienburg (Malbork) Castle in Western Prussia. The castle was founded in 1274 by the Teutonic Order during their government of Prussia and is located on the Southeastern bank of the river Nogat. After the Marienburg period the family moves 1848 to Wittenberg where the father joins the University administration (*Universitaetsverwalter*).

While little is known about his private life, his passion for organ music is well documented; he was instrumental in arranging funding for Friedrich Ladegast (1818–1905), probably the best

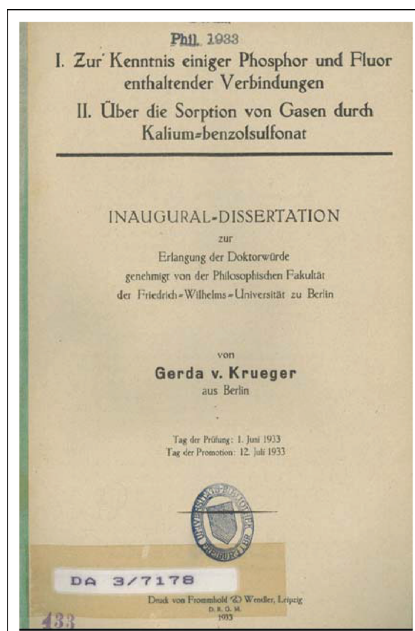


Fig. 2: Cover page of the Doctoral Thesis (Dr. phil.) of Gerda v. Krueger from Berlin from the year 1933. On page 20 and 21 the symptoms of exposure to esters of monofluor phosphoric acid (organophosphonates) are described

Bemerkenswert ist das Verhalten der Monofluorphosphorsäure-ester gegenüber dem menschlichen Organismus. Schon das Einatmen von kleinsten Mengen ihrer angenehm aromatisch riechenden Dämpfe bewirkt nach wenigen Minuten Druck auf den Kehlkopf und Atemnot, verbunden mit leichten Bewußtseinstrübungen. Dazu kommen, zuweilen allerdings erst nach längerer Zeit, Blendungserscheinungen und schmerzhaftes Überempfindlichkeit der Augen gegen Licht. Diese Er-

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scheinungen, die erst nach mehreren Stunden abklingen, werden vermutlich nicht von sauren Zersetzungsprodukten der Ester verursacht, sondern sie sind anscheinend den Dialkyl-monofluorphosphaten selbst zuzuschreiben. Die Estermengen, auf die der Organismus in der geschilderten Weise reagiert, liegen unterhalb eines Milligramms. Die Dialkyl-monofluorphosphate übertreffen demnach die entsprechenden Sulfate bezüglich ihrer physiologischen Wirksamkeit bei Weitem.

organ-builder of the time, to build the organ in Wittenberg. He passes away at age seventy after suffering a stroke. He is survived by his wife Emma (born Bever) and their seven children (four daughters).

Best known is the fourth child, Carl Nikolaus Adalbert (1832–1896), born in Marienburg Castle who becomes a Professor of Astronomy in Kiel.

Also born in the Castle on September 3rd 1835 is Robert Adolf Hermann (1835–1917) who joins the Royal Prussian army. The battle of Missunde (February 2nd, 1864) in the opening days of the Second Danish-German War was a turning point in the career of Second Lieutenant Krueger from the third Artillery Brigade, Adjutant to Colonel Colomier, the Chief of Artillery: for bravery during the battle Hermann Robert Adolf Krueger¹ (1835–1917) was elevated to nobility on March 10th 1864 (*Briefadel*) by King Wilhelm I of Prussia. The subsequent military career was steep; the final position being that of the commanding officer of the Pommeranian Field Artillery Regiment Nr. 2, since 1886 in the rank of a colonel. 1890 Hermann von Krueger retired from active duty in the rank of a General Major.

September 3rd 1867 he married in Muenster Katharina Bernardine Marie Boele (*Unna, Oct 9th, 1841– † 1883 Stralsund) hailing from a prominent catholic family from Westphalia. Reassigned to the 10th Field Artillery Regiment (First Hanoverian) in Hannover two children are born there: Alfred Eduard Marie v. Krueger, Gerda's father, (March 21st, 1870–1943 Berlin?) and Elisabeth (born June 5th, 1872). Both will marry Krichauff's: Alfred marries in Itzehoe on March 8th, 1906 Wilhelma Therese Marie Isidora Krichauff (Gerda's mother) while Elisabeth marries three weeks later in Berlin on March 28th, Ernst Krichauff, a relative (possibly the linguist).

Alfred Eduard Marie v. Krueger follows the family's military and artillery tradition: From 1896 to 1899 second-lieutenant v. Krueger is adjutant of the commanding officer of the 3rd unit (*III. Abteilung*) of the 9th Field Artillery Regiment (Schleswig'sches Regiment Nr. 9, 1901 renamed Regiment General Field Marshall Count Waldersee). 1907–1908, in the meanwhile promoted to captain, v. Krueger is commanding officer (*Batterie Chef*) of the 3rd mobile battery (*fahrende Batterie*) in Itzehoe.

After 1910 Alfred v. Krueger, now a retired captain, is recorded in the address book of Berlin as residing in Wilmersdorf, Dueseldorfer street # 1. Starting 1923 Alfred v. Krueger is listed as a retired major. Since 1933 he is recorded in the address book of Berlin as residing in Friedenau, Bache² street # 3; Gerda resides at the same address until December 1957 when she moves to Wohnung 1, Schützallee 108 in Berlin 37 (Zehlendorf) where she remains at least until 1970.

During the early years in Gerda's life (up to 1917) her grandfather the General Major also resided in Berlin, in Friedenau, Kaiserallee No. 74, one of the best addresses in the Capital at the time.

2.3. School years

The early school years of Gerda are listed in detail in the curriculum vitae (*Lebenslauf*) included in her doctoral thesis. She writes: "I attended the private pre-school of Ms. M.

¹ Gen. Major v. Krueger marries after the death of his first wife 1884 in Stralsund Anna Marie Bernhardine Oldenburg, Protestant (*Stralsund, July 11th, 1849– † January 16th, 1924); no children.

² Friedrich Bache (1841–1917) secret chancellery council, was a politician from Berlin-Friedenau. During his life time (1910) the local council decided to honor him by renaming the street # 12 to Bache street.

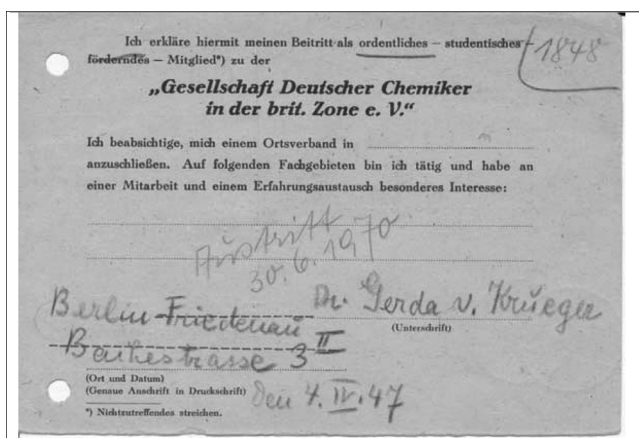


Fig. 4: 1931, at the March 9th meeting of the German Chemical Society chaired by Professor Max Bodenstein⁶ then President of the Society, based on the support of Lange (her mentor) and that of Professor Paul Baumgarten she is accepted as an extraordinary member of the Society. 1947 she becomes an ordinary member of the Society (# 1848); she leaves the Society in June 1970. Photo courtesy of Dr. Frank Amonett, DFG, Frankfurt

Schotte, Berlin, the *Auguste-Victoria-School*³, Charlottenburg, the public (*staedtisches*) Lyceum in Wesel⁴, the private school of Ms. Pelteson⁵, Berlin and finally the Wellmann-Lyceum in Charlottenburg, wherefrom I graduated Easter 1923 with the Diploma (*Reifezeugnis*) of the higher daughters school (*hoehere Toechterschule*).

The conflict in the young woman torn apart between the traditional role of the daughter in a Prussian family and the lure of freedom conveyed by knowledge can be only glimpsed at when she writes upon graduation in 1923 "from here on was I busy during the summer month with learning housekeeping and poultry raising while the winter months were dedicated to learning English, French and Spanish".

Finally she rejoins school (Preparatory School of Dr. Vogt, Berlin) and Easter 1928 passes as an extern student the university entrance exam (*Abitur*); starting summer semester 1928 Gerda v. Krueger is a registered chemistry student of the Friedrich-Wilhelm-University Berlin. She passes 1930 the inorganic and a year later the organic chemistry exam.

2.4. Doctorate

Between May 1931 and August 1932 she works under the supervision of Privatdozent Dr. Willy Lange performing the experiments described in her doctoral thesis. 1931, at the March 9th meeting of the German Chemical Society chaired by Professor Max Bodenstein⁶ then President of the Society, based on the support of Lange (her mentor) and that of Professor Paul

³ **Auguste-Victoria-School, Charlottenburg:** The "Mädchen-Realgymnasium Kaiserin Auguste-Viktoria-Schule zu Charlottenburg" in the Nürnberger Straße 63; a well known pupil of this school was Marlene Dietrich.

⁴ **Public (staedtisches) Lyceum in Wesel:** Established 1853 as evangelical higher daughters school at Wesel [*Evangelische höhere Töchterschule zu Wese*] the name changes 1878 to public higher daughters school [*Städtische höhere Mädchenschule*] and then again 1912 to "Städtisches Lyceum". Since 1899 the school was located in a large and representative building at Brüner-Tor-Platz.

⁵ **Pelteson(h)n, Anna (*13.01.1868 Posen – 1943 Theresienstadt):** the private school of Ms. Pelteson operated from 1912 until September 1938 in the Pariser Str. 4. The principal, Anna Pelteson, converted to Christianity 1903, one of the reasons being the ability to thus also accept non-jewish pupils. She was deported 1942 and killed at the Theresienstadt concentration camp.

⁶ **Ernst August Max Bodenstein** [1871–1942]: President of the German Chemical Society 1930–1932. For a detailed vitae see [Kuhn, 1941].

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Fig. 5: Gerda von Krueger's name appears in the impressum (legal disclosure) of the "Chemisches Zentralblatt" first 1942, then 1943

Baumgarten⁷ (1896–1943) she is accepted as an extraordinary member of the Society. 1948 she becomes an ordinary member of the Society (# 1848); she leaves the Society in June 1970 (Fig. 4).

The Doctoral examination is June 1st, 1933; the thesis is reviewed by PD Lange and Professor Wilhelm Schlenk⁸ (1879–1943, Tidwell 2001).

Gerda von Krueger's vita during the war years is fuzzy: after receiving the doctoral degree she leaves the university and we find her 1938 reviewing for "Fette und Seifen", the official journal of the "German Society for Fat Research" (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Fettforschung) in Münster, Westphalia. She publishes two papers (one dealing with products derived from

whales to be used for illumination, the other one dealing with shaving products [Rasiermittel]); on both papers the address of the author is given as being Münster in Westphalia (v. Krueger 1938 a, b). In the early forties she returns to Berlin where she joins the editorial team of "Chemisches Zentralblatt".

We find her name in the impressum (legal disclosure) of the "Chemisches Zentralblatt" first 1942, than 1943 (Fig. 5; top row), than again 1948 (middle row), 1950 (bottom row), and then finally 1966. Especially in the years immediately after the war her contribution to the journal was impressive, reviewing and abstracting literally dozens if not hundreds of papers. In 1954 her name also appears in the impressum of "Angewandte Chemie" (Applied Chemistry).

⁷ **Paul Baumgarten** [1896–1943]: He was born in Neudamm (Neumark) in Western Pomerania in a moderately well off industrialist family. His father R. Baumgarten owned a small felt hat factory. Paul trained at the Technical College (Technische Hochschule) Charlottenburg and at the Berlin University where he rose through the ranks to become a Professor. He died at an early age apparently of cancer. Georg Baumgarten [1894–1945], most likely the elder brother of Paul, was a talented painter and play writer. Some of Georg's paintings survived the War in the cellar of the Chemistry Institute of the University in the Hessische Street 2.

⁸ **Wilhelm Schlenk** [1879–1943]: President of the German Chemical Society 1926–1928. For a superb review of his scientific achievements and vitae see [Tidwell, 2001].

3. Willy Lange (1900 – 1976)

Nothing is known to me about Lange's family or school years. Born in Berlin October 31st, 1900, he studied chemistry at the Friedrich-Wilhelms-University of Berlin, Germany. His Ph.D. thesis accepted 1923 had two components and was titled was "I. Ueber die bei der Einwirkung von konzentrierter Schwefelsäure auf Flussspat sich abspielenden Reaktionen" and "II. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Fluorsulfonsäure" or "I. About the action of concentrated sulfuric acid on fluorspar" and "II. Contributions to the knowledge of fluorosulfonic acid".

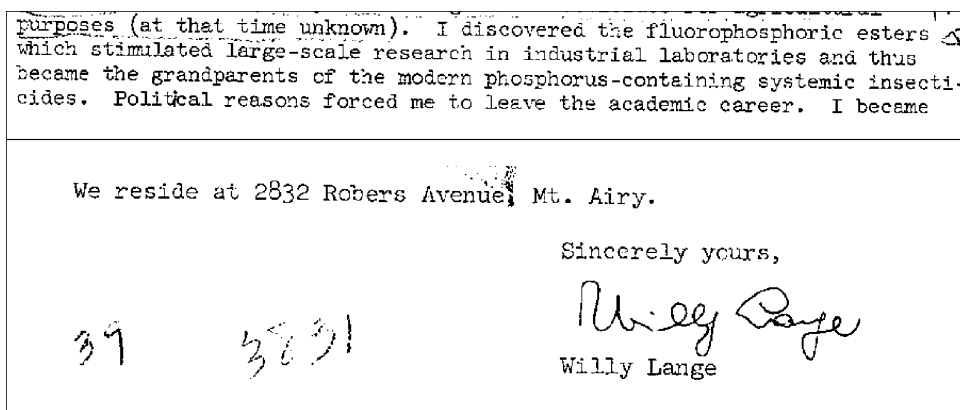


Fig. 6: Application letter to the University of Cincinnati dated September 15th, 1965 containing a reference to his main contribution to science. The letter gives also the address at which Dr. and Mrs. Lange resided and ends with Willy Lange' signature

Fluorspar (fluorite) is a mineral composed of calcium fluoride.

Subsequently he became assistant to Professor Wilhelm Traube⁹ and was awarded the "venia legendi" in 1930 and thus became a Privatdozent. Gerda von Krueger must have been his first (if not only) doctoral student. 1925 he married a colleague from the Chemical Institute, Lilli Baerman (1901–1982). Due to the race policies of the time 1937, Willy Lange's authorization to teach (venia legendi) at the University of Berlin was withdrawn by the Ministry of Education (Meiers).

He moved to Düsseldorf as head of the research department at Henkel & Cie. Henkel's director at that time, chemist Dr. Hugo Henkel (1881–1952) was a former graduate of the University of Berlin (1905). Two years later the couple manages to leave Nazi Germany and reaches the United States via Canada.

In America Lange became first Research Associate and then Associate Professor at the University of Cincinnati [UC] in Ohio while subsequently moving to The Procter & Gamble Company (P&G) in the same city as a Research Chemist (1940), Head of oil research section 1945 and eventually Associate Director of Research (1956). Upon his retirement from P&G in 1965 he returned to UC as a Research Professor (Fig. 6).

Dr. Lange was the 1958 recipient of the Cincinnati Section, American Chemical Society (ACS) Eminent Chemist Award. He was a member of the ACS, the American Oil Chemists Society, and the Collectors Club of New York (Philately).

Lange passed away Wednesday May 19th, 1976 at the Holmes Hospital and was laid to rest at the Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati, a National Historic Landmark, where also William Procter and James Gamble, the founders of Procter & Gamble, are buried.

While this short communication does not exhaustively answer the questions "who was Lange?" or "who was von Krueger?" it should satisfy the idle curiosity of most researchers. For those wishing to know more, it gives some direction for future investigations.

Acknowledgements: My gratitude to all those who helped gather the information and write the manuscript: Dr. Frank Amoneit, DFG, Frankfurt; Dr. Gabriele Bosch, Bundeswehr; Rosmary Dresbach, Neustadt; Kevin

Grace, Archives & Rare Books Library, University of Cincinnati, USA; Stephan Heineke, FIZ Chemie, Berlin; Lars Herrmann, Dresden; Renate Hoer, Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker; Dr. Peter Goelitz, Angewandte Chemie, Weinheim; Luiza Izzo, Calgary, Canada; Karin Keller, Archiv der Uni Halle; Birgit Klein, Kirchenbuchamt Hannover; Petra Kraemer, Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker; Lilo v. Krueger, Brasilien; Karl v. Krueger, Friedberg; Dr. Paul Mai, Bistum Regensburg; Joerg Mayer, Stadtkirchenarchiv, Lutherstadt Wittenberg; Reinhard Montag, Lexikon der Deutschen Generale; Franziska Muecke, Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz; Kerstin Nuechter, Akademie Verlag; Kirsten Puymann, Archiv der Stadt Itzehoe, Itzehoe; Dr. Elke Ramm, BBS Osterholz-Scharmbeck; Dr. Isabel Rohner, Hagen; Axel Schroeder, Landesarchiv Berlin; Siegfried Schäfer, Itzehoe; Christine Schummer, University of Heidelberg at Mannheim; Barbara Steinberg, Bischoeffliches Generalvikariat Muenster; Dr. Christian Weiske, Chemisches Zentralblatt, Berlin; — and to the miracle of Internet connectivity and Google Books.

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⁹ Wilhelm Traube (* 10. Januar 1866 in Ratibor, Upper Silesia; † 28. September 1942 in Berlin): since 1929 Ordinarius at the Chemical Institute of the Friedrich-Wilhelms-University. Murdered by the Nazis 1942.