

## O recepcji teorii Lavoisiera w Polsce

### The propagation of Lavoisier's theory of combustion in Poland

#### SUMMARY

The paper documents the role of a big group of scientists, working in different Polish educational centres existing in the propagation of Lavoisier's theory in Poland and in the neighbour countries. The activity in this field of F. Scheidt (1759-1804) and A. Trzciński (1749-1823) – both working in Cracow, B. Hacquet (1739-1815) – working in Lvov (now – Ukraine), J. Śniadecki (1768-1839), F. Spitznagel (1760-1826), L. Plater (1775-1846), and W. Choynicki – working in Vilno (now – Lithuania), A. Korzeniewski (1766-1826) – working in Grodno (now – White Russia), S. Piotrowicz (1780-1826) and J. Cytowicz – working in Połock (now – White Russia), and J.Ch. Dubois (1753-1808), M. Hube (1737-1807), J.H. Osiński (1738-1802), J.G. Bystrzycki (1772-1835), K. Kortum (1749-1808), and A. Sapieha (1773-1813) – working in Warsaw, is shortly discussed. The first communication in Poland about the theory was published in “Journal Littéraire de Varsovie” (a scientific journal edited in Warsaw in French) in January 1778, a month after Lavoisier presented it at the session of the Royal Academy in Paris. A book written by M. Hube, professor of the Military School in Warsaw, was a considerable importance for the propagation of Lavoisier's ideas also in Germany and Austria. This comprehensive book, entitled: *Vollständiger und fasslicher Unterricht in der Naturlehre in einer Reihe von Briefen an einen jungen Herrn vom Stande* was edited by Göschen in Leipzig in the years 1793-1794 and in 1801 (new, revised edition), and also by Haas in Vienna in 1796. As the first experimental work performed in Poland, in which the principles of the new chemistry were utilized, the paper of K. Kortum entitled *Wirkung der flussparthsauren Dämpfe auf verschiedene Steine*, published in 1798 in “Magazin für den neuesten Zustand der Naturkunde” should be indicated.

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