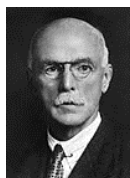


Arthur Harden



Arthur Harden was born in Manchester, England, on October 12, 1865. He entered The Owens College in the University of Manchester in 1882 graduating in 1885 with first-class honors in chemistry. In 1886, he was awarded the Dalton Scholarship in Chemistry that allowed him to spend twelve months during 1887-1888 working with Otto Fischer at Erlangen, Germany. He returned to Manchester as a lecturer and demonstrator remaining until 1897. Then, he was appointed chemist to the newly founded British Institute of Preventive Medicine, which later became the Lister Institute. In 1907, he was appointed Head of the Biochemical Department, a position that he held until his retirement in 1930. He received the title of Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, University of London in 1912. He continued his scientific work at the Institute after his retirement.

He studied the action of light on mixtures of carbon dioxide and chlorine. At the Institute, he applied his methods to the investigation of biological phenomena including the chemical action of bacteria and alcoholic fermentation. He studied the breakdown products of glucose and the chemistry of the yeast cell. His study of the chemistry of the fermentation of sugar by yeast juice advanced the knowledge of the processes of intermediary metabolism in all living forms. He also contributed to the vitamin field with a series of papers on the antiscorbutic and antineuritic vitamins and their occurrence in food and drinks.

W.M. Bayliss and he were Joint Editors of *The Biochemical Journal* from 1913 to 1938. He is the author of *Alcoholic Fermentation, A New View of the Origin of Dalton's Atomic Theory*, and *Chemistry for Advanced Studies* (with H.E. Roscoe), *Inorganic Chemistry for Advanced Students*, and *An Elementary Course of Practical Organic Chemistry* (with F.C. Garrett).

In 1926, he was knighted. He received the honorary Doctor of Science from University of Athens and honorary Doctor of Laws from the Universities of [Manchester](#) and [Liverpool](#). In 1909, he became a Fellow of the [Royal Society](#) and received the Davy Medal in 1935. In 1929, he shared the Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Hans Euler-Chelpin for their investigations on the fermentation of sugar and fermentative enzymes.

He married Georgina Sydney Bridge in 1900, and they had no children. His wife died in January 1928, and he died on June 17, 1940, at his home in Bourne End, Buckinghamshire, UK.

Reference:

http://nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/chemistry/laureates/1929/harden-bio.html

<http://www.almaz.com/nobel/chemistry/1929a.html>

<http://www.britannica.com/seo/s/sir-arthur-harden/>

If you have any comments, corrections or suggestions, contact may@cua.edu.