In recent years, “stereochemistry, dealing with the three-dimensional behavior of chiral molecules, has become a significant area of research in modern organic chemistry. The concept of stereochemistry can, however, be traced as far back as the nineteenth century. In 1801, the French mineralogist Hauéy noticed that quartz crystals exhibited hemihedral phenomena, which implied that certain facets of the crystals were exposed as nonsuperimposable species showing a typical relationship between an object and its mirror image. In 1809, the French physicist Malus, who also studied quartz crystals, observed that they could induce the polarization of light.”