

**Queen Margaret College Medical Club : opening lecture, session 1896-97 :
"members of the medical profession in Glasgow of wide celebrity" / by
James Finlayson.**

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Queen Margaret College Medical Club.

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OPENING LECTURE

BY

Dr. JAMES FINLAYSON.

SESSION 1896-97.

—o—

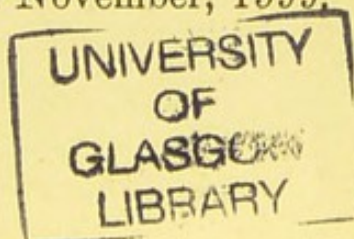
“Members of the Medical Profession in Glasgow
of wide celebrity.”

Memoranda.

PETER LOWE. 1550 (?)—15th August, 1610.—Supposed by some to be a native of Errol from his title “Arellian,” certainly a “Scottishman.”—“Doctor in the Facultie of Chirurgerie in Paris and Chirurgian Ordinarie to the most Victorious and Christian King of Fraunce and Nauarre,” Chief Chirurgion to Prince Henry (Son of James VI).—Member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, elected penult day of November, 1599.

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PETER LOWE (*continued*).

WORKS.—“Spanish Sicknes,” London, 1596.—“Whole Course of Chirurgerie,” London, 1597, 1612, 1634, 1654.—“Presages of Diuine Hyppocrates,” London, 1597, 1611, 1633, 1653.—His work on Surgery was the first original systematic treatise on the whole of Surgery published in this country.—His translation was the first into English of any portion of the Hippocratic writings.—An Abstract of “Spanish Sicknes” is given by Astruc, “De Morbis Venereis,” second edition, 2 vols., Venice, 1774.

REFERENCES.—Finlayson, “Peter Lowe,” 1889.—Duncan, “Memorials of the Glasgow Faculty,” 1896.—“Dictionary of National Biography,” 1893.—“Memorial Catalogue of the Old Glasgow Exhibition,” 1894, Glasgow, 1896.

PORTRAIT in oil in Faculty Hall, Glasgow; photogravure in Finlayson’s and Duncan’s Memoirs.

SYLVESTER RATTRAY. ———.—“Ane Angus man borne.”—Married in May, 1652.—M.D. of ———?—Admitted to Glasgow Faculty, as a Physician, about 1657.—Attended at illness of a son of Principal Baillie, Glasgow University.

WORKS.—“Aditus novus ad occultas sympathiæ et antipathiæ causas inveniendas; per principia philosophiæ naturalis, ex fermentorum artificiosa anatomia hausta, patefactus,” 12mo, Glasguæ, Excudebat Andreas Anderson, 1658.—The same, Tübingen, 1660.—Also contained in “Theatrum Sympatheticum auctum, exhibens varios authores

SYLVESTER RATTRAY (*continued*).

de pulvere sympathetico. Præmittitur his Sylvestri Rattray Aditus ad Sympathiam et Antipathiam," 4to, Norembergæ, 1662.—"Prognosis medica ad usum praxeos facili methodo digesta," 12mo, Glasguæ, 1666.

REFERENCES.—Duncan, "Memorials of the Glasgow Faculty," 1896.—"Dictionary of National Biography," 1896.—"Lamont's Diary," p. 42.

ROBERT HOUSTON. 1664 (?)—15th May, 1734.—Born and educated in Glasgow; son of a Glasgow Surgeon.—M.A. Glasgow.—Member of Glasgow Faculty a little after 1684.—Obtained M.D. from Glasgow University, 1712; their third Doctor of Medicine.—F.R.S. Lond., 1725.—First Ovariectomy performed by him, while practising in Glasgow in 1701—*i.e.*, seventy years before Ephraim M'Dowell was born.—Subsequently practised in London.

WORKS.—Report of his Ovariectomy Case in *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, vol. xxxiii, London, 1726.—Also an important case of extra-uterine pregnancy in the same *Transactions*, vol. xxxii, London, 1725.—Also two books:—"Lithotomus Castratus," &c., London, 1723; "The History of Ruptures," &c., London, 1726.

REFERENCES.—Lawson Tait, "Diseases of the Ovaries," fourth edition, 1883.—Duncan, "Memorials of the Glasgow Faculty," 1896.—Finlayson, article in *Janus*, Amsterdam, November, 1896.

WILLIAM CULLEN. 1710—1790.—Born in Hamilton.—M.D. Glasgow, 1740.—Member of the Glasgow Faculty, 1744.—Was apprenticed to John Paisley, a Glasgow Surgeon.—Began practice in Hamilton, and had William Hunter as a pupil while there.—Settled in Glasgow, 1744, and began to lecture, extra-murally, on Medicine, Chemistry, &c., that very winter; subsequently, by arrangement with the professor, in Glasgow College.—Professor of Medicine in Glasgow University, 1751-55.—Thereafter, Professor in Edinburgh University, first of Chemistry and then of Medicine.

PRINCIPAL WORKS which went through various editions and some translations.—“Synopsis Nosologiæ,” 1769.—“Institutions of Medicine,” 1772.—“Materia Medica,” 1772, unauthorised; authorised, 1773, 1789.—“First Lines of the Practice of Medicine,” 1776-83.—“Clinical Lectures,” 1797.

REFERENCES.—Thomson, “Life of Cullen,” 2 vols., 1859.—Richardson, *Asclepiad*, 1890.—Chambers, “Biographical Dictionary,” 1870.—Duncan, “Memorials of the Glasgow Faculty,” 1896.—Pettigrew, “Medical Portrait Gallery,” 1838-40.—“Dictionary of National Biography,” 1888.

PORTRAIT in oil in the Senate Hall, Glasgow University.—Also a copy in Glasgow Faculty Hall.—Engravings in Pettigrew’s “Portrait Gallery” and Chambers’ “Dictionary,” also in Richardson’s *Asclepiad*.

JOSEPH BLACK. 1728—1799.—Born in Bordeaux.—Educated in Belfast and Glasgow.—A student in Cullen's classes in Glasgow University.—Completed his course at Edinburgh.—Graduated M.D. Edin., 1754; Thesis, "De humore acido a cibus orto, et magnesia alba;" this contained an exposition of his discovery of "fixed air."—Member of the Glasgow Faculty, 1757.—Lecturer on Chemistry in Glasgow University, 1756.—Professor of Anatomy in Glasgow University in 1756-57.—Professor of Medicine in Glasgow University, 1757-66.—Professor of Chemistry in Edinburgh University, 1766-99.—Doctrine of Latent Heat expounded in Glasgow, 1761.—Associated with James Watt, in Glasgow, in experiments on heat and steam.—Had a considerable practice as a physician while in Glasgow.

WORKS.—"Experiments on Magnesia, Quicklime, and other alkaline substances," Edin., 1782. [This is an expansion of his graduation Thesis].—Various other papers.—"Lectures on the Elements of Chemistry, published from his MSS. by John Robison," 2 vols., 4to, Edin., 1803. [Prefixed to this is a sketch of his life by Robison.]

REFERENCES.—Robison's sketch in "Black's Lectures," 1803.—"Dictionary of National Biography," 1886.—Richardson, *Asclepiad*, 1890.—Chambers, "Dictionary of Biography," 1870.

PORTRAIT.—Engraving prefixed to Lectures; also in Richardson's *Asclepiad*. An oil painting in Glasgow Faculty is a copy.

ROBERT WATT. 1774—1819.—Born in Stewarton, Ayrshire.—Studied Arts and Divinity, 1793-97, at Glasgow University; also studied, 1797-99, at Edinburgh Medical School.—Licensed by Glasgow Faculty, 1799.—Member of Glasgow Faculty, 1807.—M.D. Aberdeen, 1810.—Practised at first in Paisley, and from 1810 in Glasgow.—Lecturer on Medicine in Glasgow, 1811-16.—Physician to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, 1814-17.—President of the Glasgow Faculty, 1814-16.

WORKS. — “Diabetes,” Paisley, 1808. — “Chincough,” with Appendix on Mortality of Children in Glasgow, 1813. — “Rules of Life,” 1814. — “Bibliotheca Britannica,” 4 vols., 4to, 1819-24.—Various papers in journals and transactions.

REFERENCES.—Chambers, “Dictionary of Biography,” first edition, 1835.—Duncan, “Memorials of Glasgow Faculty,” 1896.—Finlayson, Sketch of Watt’s Life and Works, to be published shortly with photogravure of portrait.—“Memorial Catalogue of the Old Glasgow Exhibition, 1894,” Glasgow, 1896.

PORTRAITS.—Two portraits in oil in Faculty Hall, Glasgow, one supposed to be by Raeburn; a third in possession of Mrs. Whitelaw, Rowmore, Row.—Photogravure (see above).

THOMAS THOMSON. 1773—1852.—Born at Crieff.—Educated at Stirling, St. Andrews, and Edinburgh.—M.D. Edin., 1799.—Lecturer on Chemistry in Edinburgh, 1800-11.—Member of Glasgow Faculty, 1820.—F.R.S., 1811.—Lecturer, 1817, and Professor of Chemistry in Glasgow University, 1818-52.—Physician to Glasgow Royal Infirmary, 1820-21.—Introduced the use of symbols in chemistry.

PRINCIPAL WORKS.—Editor of third edition of “Encyclopædia Britannica” from 1796.—“System of Chemistry,” 4 vols., 1802, seventh edition, 1831; and “Vegetable and Animal Bodies,” 1838, 1843.—“Elements of Chemistry,” 1810.—“History of the Royal Society,” 1812.—“An Attempt to Establish the First Principles of Chemistry by Experiment,” 2 vols., 1825.—“History of Chemistry,” 2 vols., 1830.—“Outlines of Mineralogy,” 2 vols., 1836.—Started and edited *Annals of Philosophy*, 1813-22.—Numerous papers in journals and transactions (see catalogue of scientific publications compiled by the Royal Society).

REFERENCES.—Chambers, “Biographical Dictionary,” 1870.—*Glasgow Medical Journal* [a long account of his life and works], April and July, 1857.—Duncan, “Memorials of the Glasgow Faculty,” 1896.

—MARBLE BUST and portrait in oil in the rooms of the Philosophical Society, Glasgow; also an engraving there, and in the Hunterian Library, Glasgow.—Engraving in Chambers’ “Biographical Dictionary,” 1870.

JOHN BURNS. 1774—1850.—Born in Glasgow, and educated in Glasgow and Edinburgh.—Member of Glasgow Faculty, 1796.—C.M. Glasgow, 1817.—M.D. Glasgow, 1828.—Was the first to give regular clinical lectures in Glasgow.—Taught anatomy in rooms at top of Virginia Street for a few years, but gave this up to his brother, Allan Burns.—First Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Anderson's University in 1799.—Lectured on midwifery after giving up the teaching of anatomy.—First Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow, 1815-50.—F.R.S., 1830.—Became a Physician to the Royal Infirmary (while still Professor of Surgery), 1833.

PRINCIPAL WORKS.—"Gravid Uterus," 1799.—"Inflammation," 1800.—"Dissertations on Inflammation," 2 vols., 1800.—"Abortion," 1806.—"Uterine Hæmorrhage," 1807.—"Midwifery," ten editions, 1809-43, and translated.—"Principles of Surgery," 2 vols., 1829-38.

REFERENCES.—*Medical Times*, 1850, vol. i.—Duncan, "Memorials of the Glasgow Faculty," 1896.—"Dictionary of National Biography," 1886.

PORTRAIT in oil in the Hunterian Library, Glasgow University; engraving from this in Faculty Hall, Glasgow.

ALLAN BURNS. 1781—1813.—Brother of Professor John Burns.—Born in Glasgow.—M.R.C.S.E., 1804.—Taught surgery and anatomy in Glasgow with his brother at first, and then independently in College Street.—Accepted an appointment to hospital in Russia by the Empress Catherine

ALLAN BURNS (*continued*).

in 1804, but only remained there six months, returning to Glasgow, and taught till his death.—[Not a member of Faculty, and had no hospital appointment.]

WORKS.—“Diseases of the Heart,” &c., 1809.—“Surgical Anatomy of the Head and Neck,” 1811; second edition, 1824. (Both works translated into German.)

REFERENCES.—Notice of his life in second edition of work on “Head and Neck,” by his colleague in teaching, Granville Sharp Pattison, 1824.

ANDREW URE. 1778—1857.—Born in Glasgow; educated at Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh.—M.D. Glasgow, 1801.—Member of Glasgow Faculty, 1803.—F.R.S., 1822.—Professor of Physical Science in Anderson’s University, 1804-30.—Fitted up Observatory in Garnethill, for Astronomical Society, and resided there for a time.—Lectured on Materia Medica in Glasgow.—Great success of his popular lectures on industrial applications of Chemistry.—Appointed Chemist to Board of Customs in London, 1830.

PRINCIPAL WORKS.—“Table of Materia Medica,” 1813.—“Dictionary of Chemistry, based on Nicholson’s,” 1821, and various editions afterwards, finally becoming Watt’s Dictionary; (translated).—“Philosophy of Manufactures,” 1835.—“Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures,” 1839 (translated); ultimately edited by Hunt.—“System of Geology,” 1829.—Numerous papers in transactions of societies and in periodicals.

ANDREW URE (*continued*).

REFERENCES.—Sexton (A. H.), "The first Technical College," 1894.—Chambers, "Biographical Dictionary," 1870.

PORTRAIT.—Engraving from an oil painting in Muspratt's "Dictionary of Chemistry."

WILLIAM MACKENZIE. 1791—1868.—Born in Glasgow; educated at Grammar School and University; studied at first for the Church, but latterly Medicine.—Subsequently studied under Abernethy in London.—Studied under Dupuytren and Roux in Paris, and Beer in Vienna.—Left an interesting MS. describing his visit to Scarpa in Italy, &c.—Attempted to settle in London, but failed.—Licentiate of Glasgow Faculty, 1815; Member, 1819.—M.R.C.S.E., 1818.—M.D. Glasgow, 1833.—Settled in Glasgow, 1819.—Taught Anatomy, Surgery, Materia Medica, and Jurisprudence.—Lecturer on the Eye in the University of Glasgow, 1828-68.—First Editor of *Glasgow Medical Journal*, 1828.—Established Glasgow Eye Infirmary, 1824.—Strong appeal made in 1824 for legislation afterwards adopted in Anatomy Act.

PRINCIPAL WORKS.—"Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Eye," 1830; fourth edition in 1854, (translated).—"Physiology of Vision," 1841.

REFERENCES.—Rainy (Geo.), "Memoir of Dr. William Mackenzie," *Glasgow Medical Journal*, November, 1868.—"Memoirs and Portraits of One Hundred Glasgow Men," 1886.—*Annales d'Oculistiques*, t. 60, 1868.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE (*continued*).

PORTRAIT in oil in Glasgow Eye Infirmary.—Oil painting in Faculty Hall, Glasgow.—Plaster cast of bust in Faculty Hall, Glasgow. [Original of two last in possession of his widow.]—Lithograph by Schubert.—Engraving in the Glasgow Eye Infirmary, Charlotte Street.

THOMAS GRAHAM. 1805—1869.—Born in Glasgow, and educated at Grammar School and University.—M.A. Glasgow, 1826.—Intended for Church, but preferred science.—Studied Chemistry in Glasgow under Thomas Thomson, and in Edinburgh under Hope.—Returned to Glasgow and taught Mathematics in 1828, and lectured in Portland Street School of Medicine on Chemistry.—Lectured in Mechanics' Institute, 1829.—Professor of Chemistry in Anderson's University, 1830-37.—Member of Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, 1830 (see "Probationary Essay" below).—While an Andersonian Professor, laid foundation of his fame.—F.R.S., 1836.—Professor of Chemistry, University College, London, 1837-54.—Master of Mint, 1854-69.—One of the founders of Chemical Society in 1841, and of Cavendish Society in 1846.

WORKS.—Papers collected and printed for private circulation by Mr. James Young, of Kelly, a pupil of his :—"Chemical and Physical Researches," 1886.—"On the tendency of Air and the different Gases to mutual penetration: a Probationary Essay submitted to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, by Thomas Graham, A.M., F.R.S. Edin., Lecturer on Chemistry, Glasgow," 1830.—His paper

THOMAS GRAHAM (*continued*).

"On the Diffusion of Liquids" was read to Royal Society, December, 1849.

REFERENCES.—Thorpe, "Essays in Historical Chemistry," 1894.—Sexton, "The First Technical College," 1894.—Browning (H. H.), "Andersonian Professors of Chemistry," 1894.—Smith (Angus), preface to collected papers, 1886.—Smith (A.) and Coleman (J. J.), *Proceedings of Glasgow Philosophical Society*, vol. xv, 1883-84; this notice contains Graham's letters to his mother and sister.—"Dictionary of National Biography," 1890.—Duncan, "Memorials of the Glasgow Faculty," 1896.—Chambers, "Biographical Dictionary," Supplement, 1870.

PORTRAIT in oil in rooms of Glasgow Philosophical Society; an engraving of the same there.—Portrait in collected papers.—Bronze statue in George Square, Glasgow.—Stucco bust in rooms of Glasgow Philosophical Society, and in the Hunterian Library, Glasgow.

SIR JOSEPH LISTER. 1827——.—Born at Upton, near London.—Educated at University College, London.—B.A. London, 1847.—M.B., 1852.—House Surgeon in University College Hospital, London, and subsequently in Edinburgh.—Private Lecturer on Surgery in Edinburgh.—F.R.S., 1860.—Professor of Surgery in Glasgow University, 1860-69.—Subsequently Professor of Clinical Surgery in Edinburgh University and King's College, London.—President, Royal Society, 1895.—President, British Association, 1896.—Many other academical and foreign distinctions.

SIR JOSEPH LISTER (*continued*).

WORKS.—Two articles in Holmes' "System of Surgery," 1862, "Anæsthetics," and "Amputation."—"Contributions to Physiology and Pathology" (*Phil. Trans.*), 1859.—Croonian Lecture on "Coagulation of the Blood," 1863.—Many other papers scattered through periodicals of the day and transactions of learned societies; so far as these relate to Antiseptic Surgery, they have been collected and translated into French, by Gustave Borginon, Bruxelles, 1882; the first of these papers, published while in Glasgow appeared in the *Lancet*, 1867.—Since this collection was made, "Principles of Antiseptic Surgery" in *Virchow's Festschrift*, 1891.—Presidential Address to British Association, 1896, gives some account of his work in Antiseptic Surgery, see *British Medical Journal*, 1896, vol. ii.

REFERENCES.—"Men and Women of the Time," 1895.—Collection of papers in French as above.—Catalogue of Scientific Papers compiled by the Royal Society and Two Supplements, 1870, 79, 94.—*Nature*, 1896.

PORTRAIT in oil presented to him by his pupils, in his own possession, and photogravure of the same in Glasgow Faculty Hall.—Lithograph by D. H. Menzies, Glasgow.—Portrait in *Nature*, 1896.

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