

# THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

By PROFESSOR GLAISTER.

THE fifteenth century saw the awakening of a desire for acquisition of learning and the quickening of the revival of letters. This resuscitation of learning on the Continent of Europe was largely due to the influence of the Church, doubtless aided by the dispersal of Greek scholars throughout the countries of Europe, and especially into Italy, by the capture of Constantinople from the Greeks in 1453 and the overthrow of the Greek Empire.

During previous centuries the lamp of learning was kept burning in the cloister and cell of monastery and priory, and there were books made and copied, as well as richly illuminated missals for use in the service of the Church. Several Universities were founded in Italy and in Europe generally about this period. In England flourished in stately solitariness the ancient foundations of Oxford and Cambridge.

During this century Scots could be found abroad studying at Continental centres of learning absorbing the lore of the times. In 1326 the Bishop of Moray founded in Paris the Moray College for students from his own diocese in northern Scotland, and this was opened later to all students from Scotland, and came thereafter to be known as the Scots

College. Notwithstanding the difficulties and perils of travel in this as in other countries, students from Scotland were to be found pursuing their quest for knowledge at the University of Paris and elsewhere, and, prior to the foundation of Universities in Scotland as well as later, students of medicine in particular attended at the Universities of Padua, Louvain, Montpellier, Utrecht, Leyden, and others.

It has been suggested that the establishment of Universities in Scotland would have come earlier had it not been for the War of Independence, for the Scots were ever eager for knowledge.

#### FOUNDATION.

However that may be, the crave for learning in Scotland was first satisfied in part by the founding of the University of St. Andrews in 1411, the credit being due to Henry Wardlaw, then Bishop of that city. As the Church was then the chief fountain of knowledge as well as of power, the Pope as Head of the Church was the source of creation of University institutions. Forty years later, however, Glasgow was placed in a like position. Bishop William Turnbull, then Bishop of Glasgow, and a strong supporter of James II. against the aspiring house of Douglas, obtained a charter from that monarch raising Glasgow to the rank and position of a burgh of regality. Before this Turnbull had been Archdeacon of St. Andrews, and it is more than probable, from what he saw of the results of the foundation of a University in that city, he was inspired to ask further favours of James II., and to solicit his powerful influence in seeking from Pope Nicholas

the Fifth—a Pope who had shown himself devoted to the spread of learning—the authority to found a University in Glasgow. Accordingly, when so solicited by the King, Pope Nicholas issued a Bull, dated 7th January, 1451, creating in Glasgow a “*studium generale*” equally for theology and canon and civil law as for Arts and any other faculty. The Pope, who himself had been a student of the University of Bologna, ordained that the newly-founded University of Glasgow and its officials should enjoy all the same privileges, honours, immunities, and liberties as those of Bologna. It has been conjectured, owing to the remarkable similarity of the first statutes of the new University with those of Louvain University that even Bologna itself was regulated by the rules of Louvain. As a reason for this conjecture, it is pointed out that the members of the new University of Glasgow were divided into “nations,” and that in the “nations” was vested the right of electing a Rector, a rule and practice which have been followed down through the centuries until the present day.

In any case, the Pope appointed Bishop Turnbull and his successors in office in Glasgow to rule as chancellors, with the same authority over doctors, masters, and students as the rectors had at Bologna.

Following on this Bull, James II. in his turn issued a letter under the Great Seal, dated at Stirling on 20th April, 1453, in which he gave his protection to the University and its officials, and exempted them—prelates only excepted—from all manner of taxes, &c., within the realm. It is noteworthy that in this letter the King designates the new institution

by the name which through all the centuries of its existence it has borne, the University of Glasgow.

As might be expected under the circumstances, the lectures given in the earlier days of the new institution were chiefly, if not entirely, on theology and canon and civil law, and these were delivered at first in the chapter-house of the Friars Preachers (Dominicans). The Faculty of Arts was the first to receive a definite constitution. The members of it elected a Dean annually, made laws for its own government, and acquired property. Bachelors' degrees were conferred and Licentiates and Masters of Arts created, these being duly recorded in the register of the faculty, and not in that of the University itself. The first general chapter of the University was held in the chapter-house of the Friars Preachers in 1451, when forty members were entered, the name eleventh on the list being that of William Elphinstone, the father of the more famous Bishop Elphinstone of Aberdeen. Mr. David Cadzow, then precentor of the Cathedral, was appointed first Rector. The meeting of the following year was held in the presence of the Bishop, the *ex officio* chancellor, in the chapter-house of the Cathedral, which was thereafter till the Reformation the place of annual meeting. The first Dean of the Faculty of Arts was William Elphinstone, then Canon of Glasgow, above-named, and he was appointed in 1451. Soon after 1453 a house known as the "pædagogium" was used as the place of residence for students, wherein also the classes in Arts were held. This is believed to have been a building in the Rottenrow, known for long afterwards as the



“ auld Pedagogy,” and long since removed, which stood on a part of the site now occupied by the Lock or Women’s Hospital.

In its earlier years the new University had to contend against not a few adverse circumstances, such as war in the county and neighbourhood against the Douglasses by the King, which sent many wounded and broken men into the city, plague which broke out in 1455, and the prevalence of much consequent poverty and destitution among the inhabitants. At the same time, it was not idle in securing a stronger footing within the city ports. In 1454 a tenement and grounds were secured on the east side of High Street to the north of the place of the Friars Preachers, together with 4 acres of land adjoining which had been conveyed to the Friars Preachers by Sir Gavin of Hamilton, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell, and later by the Lord Hamilton, elder brother of Sir Gavin, who conveyed this land to Duncan Bunch, then principal regent in the Faculty of Arts. Other lands and properties in the adjacent neighbourhood were conveyed to the University in succeeding years, and upon these lands in the High Street buildings for University purposes were erected and occupied until the removal of the University to its present position on Gilmorehill in 1870.

As an earnest of his desire to assist the new University, Bishop Turnbull gave the University and its members the right of trading within the city without payment of custom, he constituted the Rector judge in civil and pecuniary cases and to judge in quarrels between members of the University *inter*

se or between members and the citizens within the territory of the Bishop, the more serious cases being reserved for the Court of the Bishop himself. Eight years later Bishop Muirhead granted full jurisdiction to the Rector in all civil causes, quarrels, and cases of injury between members of the University and between them and the citizens; indeed, as late as 1670 the Rector conducted a trial for murder of an accused student. This, however, brought the University authorities into conflict with the magistrates of the city, who contended that their prescriptive rights were thus being interfered with.

For the reason, doubtless, that the generous gift of lands in the High Street was made by the family of Hamilton, Lord Hamilton is named in the charter as *fundator Collegii*, and for the same reason the arms of his family appear on one of the shields on the University mace, which was first devised and constructed in 1465, but not completed till 1490. The story of the mace, which, with the exception of some books and documents is believed to be the oldest possession of the University, is a most interesting one, owing to the fact that about the time of the Reformation it was removed from the University, was practically lost for many years from 1560, but was restored from France, whither it had been taken, some thirty years afterwards.

So far as the records of the University reveal, the first Doctor of Medicine was admitted in 1469, and the entry recording this is one of the scant references in the early half of the fifteenth century that the University exhibited a desire to foster the institution of a Faculty of Medicine as a *licita facultas*.

In 1491 James IV. raised the see of Glasgow to the rank of an archbishopric, probably as a set-off to the same rank bestowed on St. Andrews by James III. in 1473. Ecclesiastics of high position vied in turn to favour and foster the growth of the University, and they exhibited their goodwill by annexing to the College the benefices of certain rural churches, although some of these good intentions did not invariably mature.

#### SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

By the beginning of this century, and especially after 1522, when John Major or Maior had been regent for four years, students had increased in numbers, and the time and circumstances were deemed propitious to enlarge and enhance the College buildings. Some strong men were at this period guiding the affairs of the Church in Scotland; notably Elphinstone, of Aberdeen, who had achieved the foundation of a University in that city in 1494, and James Beaton, the last Catholic Bishop of Glasgow. But the signs of the times indicated that a revolutionary ecclesiastical change was impending. The Reformation, although it arrived in Scotland later than in Continental countries, did at last arrive, and with it the wanton destruction of many a noble pile of cathedral and other religious edifices throughout Scotland. Even the cathedral of Glasgow was in jeopardy, but it was saved by the spirited and timeous action of the craftsmen of the city.

The University had now put the Faculty of Arts on a sound footing, but there is reason to doubt if

in other directions it had taken full advantage of the privileges contained in the Papal Bull. It had, for example, done nothing up till this time, nor, indeed, for long afterwards, to establish a Faculty of Medicine. Several malign causes operated, perhaps, to prevent this. In the years 1506, 1507, and 1508 there were thirty-four graduations recorded in the Arts Faculty. During the time Major was regent, in 1518, forty-eight incorporations were recorded in that year. During this period some students were in attendance who were destined later in life to attain prominent positions. William Elphinstone, founder of Aberdeen University, became a student in 1457, and graduated Master of Arts in 1462. He filled the position of a Regent in Arts in his *Alma Mater* in 1464, and after a period of study in France returned again to Glasgow, when he was admitted a Licentiate in Canon Law in 1474, and later in the same year was chosen Rector of the University. John Major was a Master of Arts of Paris in 1496, and was admitted Doctor of Theology of the Sorbonne in 1508. By 1521 we find him designated Professor of Theology in Glasgow, and during the period he was identified with the College he proved himself an able administrator and an attractive teacher. Among others who may be named were—Cardinal David Beaton, John Spottiswood, and Robert Henrysone or Henrysone, who was an outstanding Scottish poet of his day, and whose death is bewailed in Dunbar's "Lament for the Makaris," printed in 1508.

After the Reformation upheaval, although the University had lost the patronage and influence of



the Roman Catholic Church, the newly instituted Reformed religion had still to look chiefly to the clergy for help in teaching. If, however, the Scottish Reformers had one strong bent more than another, it was in enlarging the scope and fostering the love of education in the country. In the spring of 1560 an order of council commissioned Knox, Spottiswood, and others to draw a scheme or polity for the Protestant Church, and very soon thereafter they produced a plan embodying provisions for a National Church, a national provision for the relief of the poor, and a national system of education. In connection with the last named, they dealt with the range of subjects which should be taught in the three existing Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. They adjudged that in St. Andrews the subjects of Arts, Medicine, Law, and Theology were to be taught, but in the two others that the subject of medicine was to be excluded. All this and more may be read in the First Book of Discipline. The total cost in carrying out this scheme was £9640 Scots, or £2300 sterling; but the Reformers' scheme never fructified.

Between 1586-89, when Andrew Hay was regent, the Town Council took a hand in rehabilitating the University, and they expressed a desire to restore, endow, and re-erect it. The charter of the Council of 8th January, 1573, was confirmed by Parliament on the 26th of the same month. Besides endowing the University with some funds, the charter ordained that fifteen persons should reside within the College, and that the principal was to be bound

to live in it also, otherwise his office was to become vacant. Twelve of the poor students were to be nominated from the sons of decayed burgesses by the Council, and they were to be provided with food and drink during the three and a half years which then made up the duration of the curriculum in Arts. The Town Council was not exacting in its demands for management in College affairs, beyond seeing that their endowments were appropriately expended.

Andrew Melville, a distinguished scholar in Oriental languages and theology, became principal regent in 1574-75, and entered with energy into teaching. He was minister of Govan from 1577, and took a large share in drawing up the Second Book of Discipline. So comprehensive and learned was Melville's teaching that his fame went abroad and brought at once increased numbers of students to Glasgow. Probably Melville more than any other had much to do in formulating the conditions of the *Nova Erectio* of 1577. In that year James VI., then a boy of eleven, the Earl of Morton being then regent of the kingdom, gave a charter granting jointly to the College and Pedagogy the rectory and vicarage of the Parish Church of Govan and all its tithes, rents, manses, glebes, and lands, free from any assessment whatever, and it was part of the new scheme that because of the enjoyment by the College of all the Govan revenues, the principal should preach there every Sunday, and should reside within the College. The King renewed all immunities and privileges to the University granted by his predecessors, but whether this included those

privileges conferred by the Papal founder is doubtful, inasmuch as in the interval the Reformation had come, and there seemed to be no desire to awaken memories of Papal foundation. Melville set himself to secure for the College as much revenue and property as he could. The endowment of bursaries was encouraged, and at least one of these—the Craufurd of Jordanhill bursaries—dates from 1576. From this time onward the revenues of the College were gradually augmented, and in 1581 Archbishop Boyd gave to it all the revenues of the customs of the Tron and fairs and markets within the city. In 1580 David Wemyss, minister of Glasgow, was Dean of Faculty. He was the father-in-law of Maister Peter Low, one of the founders of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, now the Royal Faculty. When James VI. attained his majority, in July, 1587, he obtained Parliamentary sanction to annex to the Crown all Church lands and temporalities, but he confirmed to the University the grants he had already made respecting the annexation of the revenues of the Church of Govan. Nearly thirty years later, on 28th June, 1617, James VI., now James I. of England, on a visit to Scotland, caused an Act of Parliament to be passed annexing the Kirk of Kilbride and that of Renfrew with their buildings and emoluments to the University, parts of which lands are still in possession of the University. During this visit the King spent nearly a week in Glasgow toward the end of July.

#### SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Charles I. was now on the throne of the United

Kingdom. The early half of this century was signalised by a movement in Glasgow for providing the University with new buildings by means of public subscriptions. A gift from the King, confirmed by Parliament, of the feu-duties and teinds of the bishopric of Galloway, and the abbeys and priories annexed to it, encouraged such a movement. By reason of the improved financial position, a Professor of Medicine was appointed for the first time in the history of the University. A charter granted by Charles in 1630 confirmed under the Great Seal all the foundations, rights, and securities previously conferred on the University, and allocated to the Principal 1000 marks Scots, with lesser sums to the regents. The famous Zacchary Boyd was at this time Dean of Faculty. In 1636 the King appointed a Commission to inquire into the revenues of the Scottish Universities, the causes which impaired these, and to reform their abuses. It appears that the total annual revenue of Glasgow University at this time was £4416 Scots, and the annual expenditure £4848 Scots.

The year 1638 was the year of the National Covenant and of the memorable meeting of the General Assembly in Glasgow. These were stirring times. Scotland had become exceedingly restive by the interference of Charles with the affairs of the Scottish Church, and his interference reached culminating point by his attempt to impose Laud's liturgy on the service of the Church. From this followed the "Bishops' wars." The Long Parliament, tired of Charles and his vagaries, swept away at one stroke the Star Chamber, put Laud in prison,





The Old College, High Street

sent Strafford to the block. But the University remained steady and busy in promoting study. Each student was required to possess a Bible, to wear a gown, and in all places among themselves to converse in Latin.

Mr. Robert Mayne, then one of the regents, was appointed Professor of Medicine on 25th October, 1637, but he does not seem to have received much encouragement to teach, for in 1642 the Visitation from the General Assembly declared that the profession of medicine was "not necessar for the Colledge in all tyme cumming"; but he was to be permitted to hold the chair during his lifetime.

Hitherto the Dean of Faculty, Principal, and the Regents were the designations of the officers of the University, but in 1642 mention is made for the first time in the records of the Senate. This Senate of the Faculty came to certain findings regarding those who were to be entitled to elect the Dean, and who were to be the examiners for degrees, but that in all weightier matters reference was to be made to the Senate. It has been alleged that the *Nova Erectio*, in contrast to the wider scheme of the Papal foundation, was to blame for the differentiation, inasmuch as the former created distinctions between the *senatus academiæ universus* and the *senatus facultatis habito* or Senate of the Faculty—vexed questions which gave rise to bitter internal disputations for long afterwards.

But the subscription scheme for better buildings was meantime going forward. Many titled families of the country, several members and officials of the University itself, the Town Council, many of the

citizens, among others Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill, were generous subscribers. The new buildings, remembered of past generations as having stood so long adorning the east side of High Street, were now commenced. Between 1631 and 1640 a sum of about £200,000 was spent in renovating and extending the buildings. It is not uninteresting to note in passing that the principle of compensation to workmen for injuries seems to have been recognised during these operations: thus an entry reads—"Mor to J. Quantanes man that had a sor finger hurt in our work, xxs."

In 1645 plague broke out in the city, and was attended by a high mortality, the population becoming panic-stricken. Citizens who were able left for the country, and trade was almost at a standstill. The University itself shared in the fear and ceased to function in the High Street, betaking itself to the town of Irvine, in Ayrshire, under the advice of David Dickson, the Professor of Divinity, who earlier in his career had been minister of that town. The classes met in session there during 1645-46 and 1646-47, but by 1647 the staff seemed to have ventured as far back as Paisley on their homeward journey to Glasgow, for there the classes were held in 1647-48. In 1648 the University found itself once more back in High Street.

The completed buildings now formed a series of imposing structures in High Street, and constituted a dignified edifice for the University. Their erection covered an interval of about thirty years, were made during the principalships of Strang and Gillespie, but, so far as we know, no record has been found to





Gateway of the University removed from the Old College in the High Street,  
and rebuilt by the late Sir William Pearce



indicate who was the architect. Space forbids any detailed description. The frontage to the High Street is familiar to elderly persons of the present generation. Dominating the entire structure was a tall steeple bearing a clock made by a Glasgow blacksmith. Behind the buildings were the College Green and the Botanical Garden or Physic Garden, and through them ran the Molendinar burn. Portions of the old building have been preserved in the new. A part of the frontage now forms the principal gateway to the University buildings of to-day, its stones having been numbered when taken down and re-erected through the generosity of the late Sir William Pearce, Bart.; the old stairway in the inner quadrangle of the old now forms the stairway to the Professors' Court on the west quadrangle of the new; and a large sculptured head now forms the keystone of a doorway in the new Materia Medica Department.

Zacchary Boyd was a munificent donor to the building scheme. A cousin of Principal Boyd and himself a student of Glasgow, he remained in the city when several ministers and the magistrates had fled from Glasgow when Cromwell came to the city. He preached in the High Church to Cromwell and his principal officers. He was the author of "The Last Battel of the Soule in Death," and his metrical rendering of certain Scriptures was entitled "Zion's Flowers." He left strict injunctions in his will to his legatees, the University, that his works were to be printed, bequeathing money for this purpose. It is to the credit of Professor John Anderson of the Chair of Natural Philosophy—a somewhat thorny

personage in his time—that he was instrumental in restoring to the University three volumes of Boyd's MSS., which had been lost at the Revolution, and in redeeming the MS. book of subscriptions to the building fund of the University commencing about 1631.

Cromwell was favourable to the University. On 4th August, 1654, besides giving personally £200, he issued an ordinance providing that all moneys previously mortified to the University should be enjoyed as formerly, and a few days later granted the superiorities of the lands belonging to the bishopric of Galloway, the abbeys of Tongland and Glenluce, and the priory of Whithorn, excepting the superiority of the deanery of the Chapel of Stirling, and further granted 200 marks sterling yearly from the customs of the city for the education of pious and hopeful young men who were students of theology and philosophy. This in the main but confirmed the earlier grants of Charles I., but he added the revenues of churches and benefices in Lanarkshire, Roxburgh, and Peebles, as well as in Ayrshire, including the abbey of Crossraguel. Moreover, he conferred the right on the University to print Bibles in any language, "with all sortes of buikes relating to the faculties of theologie, jurisprudence, medicin, philosophie, philologie, and all other buikes whatsumever, the same being ordered and prifledged to the presse be our said Universitie, or any person to be named be the said Universitie," which right ceased to exist, however, at the termination of the Commonwealth.

Many generations of students of Arts have known

of the Black Stone, a piece of black marble forming the seat of a chair now in the Humanity class-room, but it is less well known that the first mention of it in the records is contained in an entry dated 1655, in which it is ordained that each person who presented himself for examination or laureation was to pay a certain fee.

From the Restoration in 1660 till the Revolution in 1688 there were troublous times in Scotland. The re-establishment of Episcopacy caused University revenues to shrink, and the numbers of the teaching staff became thereby diminished. Civil affairs were in turmoil and unrest. Owing, however, to the strict tests of the English Universities, students from England, some from Ireland, and a few foreign students attended the prelections in Glasgow. In August, 1660, Charles declared his intention to preserve Church government as fixed by law, and to call a General Assembly, but the "drunken Parliament" having made the power of the King absolute, Presbyterian polity was cast aside, and four clergy, Fairfowl, Hamilton, Sharp, and Leighton, who went to London as Presbyterians, returned appointed Bishops of Glasgow, Galloway, St. Andrews, and Dunblane respectively.

About this time the solitary Chair of Medicine was discontinued. The entire teaching staff was reduced to the Principal, four regents in Arts, and a single Professor of Divinity. In June, 1622, an Act was passed ordaining that all teachers in Universities should be well disposed to the King and his Government in Church and State, and that none should be admitted to such an office who did not

submit to and own the government of the Church by archbishops and bishops.

The life of the student during this period would seem to have been arduous. Josiah Chorley, an Englishman, who came to Glasgow to study in February, 1671, records that the College bell sounded at 5 a.m., and the roll being called, each student had to answer to his name. The day was spent in private study and public exercises. They had to go to church twice on Sundays, accompanied by the Principal and regents. On other days their rooms were visited by the regents at 9 p.m.

The Revolution in 1688 put an end to several discordant factors previously experienced. The change back to Presbyterianism was more agreeable to the Scottish temperament, and the country began to settle down to ways of peace. Owing to the increasing demands for ministers of churches, the number of students quickly rose: it is recorded that while in 1696 the number was 250, it had risen in 1702 to 400, while immediately prior to the Revolution the number had averaged between 120 and 150. Principal Fall set out for London in January, 1689, for the purpose of announcing the adherence of Glasgow to the Prince, who, under the advice of William Carstares, assented to the re-establishment of Presbyterianism in Scotland. In 1692 James Wodrow was appointed one of the Professors of Divinity. He was the father of Robert Wodrow, the gossip recorder of the events of his day.

#### EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

It was about this time that the conventional aca-



demio practice of lecturing in Latin was broken through for the first time. Wodrow, in the Chair of Divinity, and Andrew Ross, in that of Latin, did not hesitate to prelect in English. Moreover, this century was to see greater strides forward by the University. A portion of the College garden was set apart as a botanical garden in 1704, and John Marshall, a surgeon in the city, was appointed as keeper of the physic garden, as it was called, and to teach students in botany. As has already been noted, the first Professor of Medicine to be appointed in the University was Mr. Robert Mayne, who was elected to that office by the Faculty of the University on 25th October, 1637, "to be ane Professor of Medicine in the said Colledge, to teach ane publict lecture of medicine once or twyse euerie weik, except in the ordinar tyme of vacance." Mayne was admitted a member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow in 1645. Prior to his election to the Chair of Medicine he had been a *regens pædagogii*, or Arts master, in the College. His tombstone is in the High Churchyard, near the Cathedral, and his epitaph is most eulogistic. The Committee of Visitation, as has been said, declared that the profession of medicine was not necessary for the College, and the office expired with Mayne's death in 1646.

In the middle of the fifteenth century Glasgow is estimated to have had a population of about 2000 persons, but at that time few places either in England or Scotland could boast of larger populations. Even a century later the population of the city did not reach a figure higher than between 4000 and 5000.

In November, 1599, James VI. issued letters under the Privy Seal to Maister Peter Low and Robert Hamilton, Professor of Medicine, conferring on them large powers regarding the examination and licensing of persons to practise the arts of surgery and medicine, and to William Spang, apothecary, along with them, to regulate the sale of drugs, particularly of poisons. The jurisdiction of the body thus created—now known under the designation of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow—extended over the territorial areas of the baronies of Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, and the sheriffdoms of Clydesdale, Renfrew, Lanark, Kyle, Carrick, Ayr, and Cunningham. It appears to the writer that it was probably mainly owing to the active existence of this body that the teaching of medicine in the University was so long delayed. Be that as it may, the Royal Commission of 1664 reported, *inter alia*, that among the needs of the University was a Chair of Medicine. About the seventies of the seventeenth century, most of the doctors of medicine in practice in Glasgow were graduates of foreign Universities, among whom may be cited, as an example, Dr. Matthew Brisbane, who was Rector of the University in 1677 and again between 1679-81, and who graduated in medicine in Utrecht in 1661. He gave a professional opinion in the famous Bargarran witchcraft case in Renfrewshire in 1696. Pressure from the outside was now forthcoming for the reinstatement of a Chair of Medicine. In September, 1703, a student of medicine from England applied to be examined at Glasgow, with the view

to obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine. As there was then no Professor of Medicine in the University, but since the Professor of Mathematics, Robert Sinclair, was a Doctor of Medicine, the University resolved to appoint him *pro hac vice* as extraordinary Professor of Medicine, and to associate with him as assessors or joint examiners two physicians in practice in the city, viz., Thomas Kennedy and George Thomson, both of whom were Doctors of Medicine of Leyden. The student—Samuel Bennion by name—having been examined and adjudged qualified to be admitted to the degree, a diploma in Latin drawn up and approved by the University was given to him, the terms of which in part are as follow—“*Absolutam potestatem legendi, docendi, consultandi, scribendi in cathedram doctoralem ascendendi omnes denique tam theoriæ quam praxeos actus exercendi hic et ubique terrarum quos Medicinæ Doctores exercere solent.*”

In 1712 a Chair of Medicine was again founded, and at the same time a Chair of Law. In 1713 the Queen, on petition, allocated funds for the salaries of the holders, £40 a year being assigned to the former and £90 to the latter, and in 1714 the Faculty of the University appointed Dr. John Johnstoun to the Chair of Medicine. Johnstoun was a Doctor of Medicine of Utrecht. He was not, however, an active man in his chair. Wodrow records of him—“Dr. Johnstoun teaches as little and praelects none” (Analecta, iii., 333). He was president of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in 1737-38. He resigned the University chair in 1750.

A movement was also made for the creation of a Chair of Anatomy, and in 1720 Thomas Brisbane was elected to the chair, which was to include the teaching of botany. He entered office in the same year. Marshall, the lecturer in botany, had died in 1719. It seems that Brisbane did not teach either of these subjects, and probably for this reason an agitation arose to supersede him. Brisbane, accounting for his remissness, contended that to teach anatomy an operator—a dissector—was required, and his commission did not oblige him to operate, therefore he could not be obliged to teach anatomy. The Committee of Visitation of 1727 put him right on these points, as they informed him that he was bound and obliged to teach both subjects. It does not appear, however, that he complied with this ruling. Because of a statement made on record, it is believed that John Gordon, a surgeon in the city—afterwards admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University—was the first to teach anatomy within the University. To Gordon, it will be remembered, Tobias Smollett refers in his character of “Potion” in his novel of “Roderick Random.” When Gordon graduated in medicine in 1750, the statement on which the above belief is founded is contained in the minute of his graduation as follows:—he was “the first person who taught anatomy in this University long ago with great applause and success.” On two separate occasions Gordon was president of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and was the intimate friend of William Hunter and of William Smellie, the famous obstetrician. He died in 1770.



In October, 1730, the University Faculty permitted Mr. John Paisley, also a surgeon in Glasgow, to advertise in the Edinburgh newspapers and in Glasgow that he was to teach anatomy within the College that session. Paisley had been educated in the University, had an extensive practice in the city and neighbourhood, was a bibliophile and had collected a good library. The famous Dr. William Cullen was a pupil-apprentice of Paisley, and, later, when Cullen himself began to teach, Paisley threw open his library to Cullen's students. In December, 1740, Mr. John Love, a surgeon who had then recently settled in practice in Glasgow from Greenock, applied for leave to teach anatomy in the College, which the Faculty gave, and in the following year Dr. Robert Hamilton and John Crawford both applied for and obtained the like leave, the former being a Doctor of Medicine of the University. All this was due to the declination of Brisbane to teach. Brisbane died in 1742, and Dr. Hamilton succeeded him in the Chair of Anatomy and Botany. When Dr. Johnstoun, Professor of Medicine, died in 1751, Hamilton left this Chair of Anatomy by reason of being elected to the Chair of Medicine in succession to Cullen.

Such dereliction of duty on the part of Johnstoun and Brisbane was not favourable to the establishment of a medical faculty within the University, and had it not been for further pressure from outside, matters would probably have continued to stagnate.

But William Cullen had just come to Glasgow from Hamilton, where he had been in practice by persuasion of the Duke of Hamilton; but the Duke

having died, Cullen resolved to settle in the city. He was anxious to teach, and commenced to do so in the winter of 1745, probably at first outwith the University precincts. Professor Johnstoun was not averse from Cullen doing this, and Cullen began to teach medicine within the University buildings in the winter session of 1746. Cullen lectured in Medicine and Materia Medica in English, but in Botany in Latin.

The first course of teaching in Chemistry was given by John Carrick, who was at this time assistant to Hamilton in anatomy. He was the brother of the better-known citizen of Glasgow, Robert Carrick of the Ship bank. Carrick died prematurely in 1750. When Carrick fell ill Cullen added the subject of Chemistry to his other subjects of teaching, as he had zealously promoted the formation of a chemical laboratory in the University. Johnstoun died in 1751, and Cullen was elected to succeed him in the Chair of Medicine. It appears, however, that Johnstoun in 1749 agreed to demit office in favour of Cullen, and with the concurrence of the University Cullen filled his place, although he was not appointed officially by the King until December, 1750. Prior to Johnstoun's death Cullen had in his mind to go to Edinburgh if chance offered, and such an opportunity did offer itself in 1755, when, owing to the ill-health of Dr. Plummer, Professor of Chemistry in Edinburgh University, Cullen was appointed joint-professor in that subject, and entered on his new duty in January, 1756. His later life and achievements belong to Edinburgh. Dr. Robert Hamilton was translated from the Chair of Anatomy to succeed Cullen.

Of Cullen it may be said without fear of contradiction that he was the agent whereby the subjects of Medicine, Materia Medica, Botany, and Chemistry became live subjects of tuition in Glasgow, and of him it may be added that no man before his time or since did more to establish on a solid and sound foundation the Medical School of the University, and to quicken the impulses of teaching in Medicine in particular.

After Hamilton relinquished the Chair of Anatomy Joseph Black was appointed in his place, and after Hamilton's death soon afterwards he succeeded Hamilton in the Chair of Medicine. Although Black had been a student for five years in Glasgow in Arts and Medicine, he graduated as Doctor of Medicine of Edinburgh University in 1754. He was admitted to the Chair of Medicine in April, 1757, and continued his lectures in chemistry, in which he made the discoveries which made him famous for all time. He attracted students more by reason of his teaching of chemistry than in teaching of medicine. His discovery of latent heat was one which placed him in the first rank of researchers. Black followed Cullen to Edinburgh, was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry when Cullen was elected to fill that of Medicine.

The University shared with the city the initiation and completion of a scheme for the erection of a public hospital within the city. Professors Stevenson and Jardine took an active part in this work, the Crown gifted a site on ground which formerly belonged to the castle of the Bishop, and granted a

charter to the new institution, in which the Professor of Anatomy and the Professor of Medicine were named as managers *ex officiis*. This hospital, known now as the Royal Infirmary, was opened for the reception of patients toward the end of 1794.

Toward the end of the century James Towers, a surgeon in the city, applied to be allowed to teach midwifery, to which subject he had devoted much attention. He began to give lectures in 1791, and continued to do so regularly as lecturer until he was made first incumbent of the new Chair of Midwifery in 1815. But in the Glasgow Journal for October 15-22, 1759, the following advertisement appeared:—  
“ James Muir, Surgeon will begin a course of Lectures in Midwifery upon Monday, the 12th of November, for midwives. He intends to begin a Course of Midwifery for the students of Medicine about the end of December.”

As the medical side of the University exhibited growing vitality, so did the numbers of students attracted to its study increase. When Cullen commenced to teach in 1746 in the University, his class numbered about 20, but before the century had ended the number had increased to between 175 and 200.

The only degree in medicine then conferred by the University was that of Doctor of Medicine, and between 1746 and 1800 it is recorded that this degree was conferred on 250 persons, although sometimes it was given mainly or merely on the presentation of testimonial letters to practitioners of approved standing.

At the end of the eighteenth century, therefore,



the Medical School of the University was equipped with six chairs or lectureships in the medical curriculum, viz.—Medicine, Anatomy, and Botany, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Midwifery, and certain of these embraced a broader exposition of medical subjects than the title included, as, for example, Anatomy included Surgery, Medicine such Pathology as was then known, and, moreover, the clinical study of medicine and surgery had been rendered practical by the opening of the wards of the infirmary.

#### NINETEENTH CENTURY.

In the early part of this century more new chairs were founded. That of Natural History was created by the King in 1807, its designation being changed to that of Zoology in 1902 on the founding of a new Chair of Geology. In 1815 the subjects of Midwifery and Surgery had chairs established, and in 1818 two Chairs of Botany and Chemistry respectively. In 1831 the Materia Medica chair was founded, taking the place of the lectureship of much longer standing, and in 1839 Queen Victoria created new Chairs in Forensic Medicine and the Theory of Physic or Institutes of Medicine, now known as Physiology. It is significant that in the original commissions issued for these two last-mentioned chairs the objectionable restrictions in antecedent commissions were omitted, and the occupants were declared to have all the rights and privileges which belonged to any other professor in the University.

Glasgow was the first University in the United

Kingdom to institute a degree in surgery distinct from that of medicine. This was done in 1817. Its institution caused some measure of commotion in the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, which saw in this movement an invasion of its rights and privileges under the charter of James VI., which conferred the right—believed by the Faculty to be an exclusive right—on the Faculty to examine and license practitioners in surgery within their prescribed jurisdiction. An action was thereupon raised in 1815 in the Court of Session to test the point whether medical practitioners, who were by virtue of the degree of Doctor of Medicine entitled to practise medicine, were entitled also to practise surgery, as at this time not a few were doing.

Four such practitioners were cited as defenders. In November, 1815, the Lord Ordinary decided that the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons had a legal title to sue, that the defenders were entitled to practise as physicians within the bounds of the Faculty, but no person could therein practise surgery or carry on the business of an apothecary without submitting to the examination of the Faculty. This decision was appealed against, but after a litigation lasting four years the decision of the Lord Ordinary was confirmed. There can be little doubt that it was because of this decision that the University resolved to institute a special qualification in surgery, which it did in 1817 in announcing officially that it had resolved to add to its list of degrees those of *Chirurgiæ Baccalaureus* and *Chirurgiæ Magister*, the former of which, however,

not proving generally acceptable, was discontinued after a year or two. By 1819 twenty-three graduates were practising within the Faculty bounds in virtue of holding the C.M. of Glasgow University. In 1826 the Faculty determined to have the validity of this procedure tested by law, and an action of suspension and interdict was raised in the Court of Session, first before the Lord Ordinary, who referred it to the Second Division. This action was countered by the University raising an action of declarator. It is not necessary here to detail the further history of this protracted litigation—for final decision was not reached until 7th August, 1840—except to add that, after going to the House of Lords, the finding of the Courts was in favour of the Faculty of Physicians, with costs. This caused for a considerable time thereafter estrangement and antagonism between the contending bodies. The matter was rectified by the Medical Act of 1858.

#### REMOVAL FROM HIGH STREET TO GILMOREHILL.

The first serious proposal to remove the University to a new site was made in 1845. The offer originated by the railway company then designated the Glasgow, Airdrie, and Monklands Junction Railway, and the proposal was to remove the University to a site on an eminence at Woodlands, overlooking the river Kelvin. To achieve this object an Act of Parliament was passed on 26th August, 1846, in which the railway company bound and obliged itself to find a suitable and commodious site, and to erect thereon all the necessary new buildings without

expense to the University, in exchange for the existing buildings and lands occupied in High Street by the University. This proposal fell through, for different reasons, and in the end the Company offered a sum of £12,700 for breach of contract and for expenses incurred by the University, provided that a winding-up Act was passed deleting the Act of 1846, which was agreed to, and an Act was passed by Parliament to that effect.

But the movement for removal was not to be denied, as it was more than time that the existing buildings should be removed from a district which had become so congested, and in which, moreover, the character of the neighbourhood had also become altered. In 1852 the Faculty of the University, by a committee of its members, resolved to lay before Queen Victoria a memorial on the subject. Later, as reform of University administration was being clamantly demanded, Lord Advocate Inglis, in February, 1858, introduced into Parliament a bill with this object, and, after an eventful history, the bill became law by Royal Assent on 2nd August of the same year.

Among other matters this Act provided for at least two much-called-for reforms—first, the abolition of distinction between faculty and regius professors; and, second, the opening of the office of principal to laymen. The Act assigned to the Senatus Academicus, composed of the principal and all professors, the superintendence and regulation of teaching and discipline, and the administration of University property and revenue, subject to the review and control of the University Court, which,



with the General Council, was a creation under the Act. Commissioners to be appointed under the Act were entrusted with large powers relating to all sides of University affairs, and the author of the Act, now raised to the dignified office of Lord President of the Court of Session, was called to preside over this Executive Commission charged with carrying the provisions of the Act into effect.

Among the early conclusions of the Commission was the expediency of the removal of the University to a new site, on the ground that the existing site and buildings were unsuitable for the purpose. Another railway company—the City of Glasgow Union Railway Company—offered to purchase the ground and buildings for £100,000, and this was passed by an Act of Parliament in 1864. The Treasury, on appeal by the University, made a grant of £21,400 on condition that a sum of £24,000 should be raised by subscription for the erection of a new hospital, which was included in the new scheme. The lands of Gilmorehill were bought in 1865, as well as the lands of Donaldshill and Clayslaps. The architect selected to make plans was Sir Gilbert Scott, of London, and the working plans were completed by 1866. Mr. John Thompson, of Peterborough, was the successful contractor for the mason work of the new buildings, and most of the stone needed in erection was found on the Gilmorehill ground. On 8th October, 1868, memorial stones in the piers of the archway leading from the south corridor into the cloisters were laid by the Prince and Princess of Wales—the late King Edward—the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws being con-

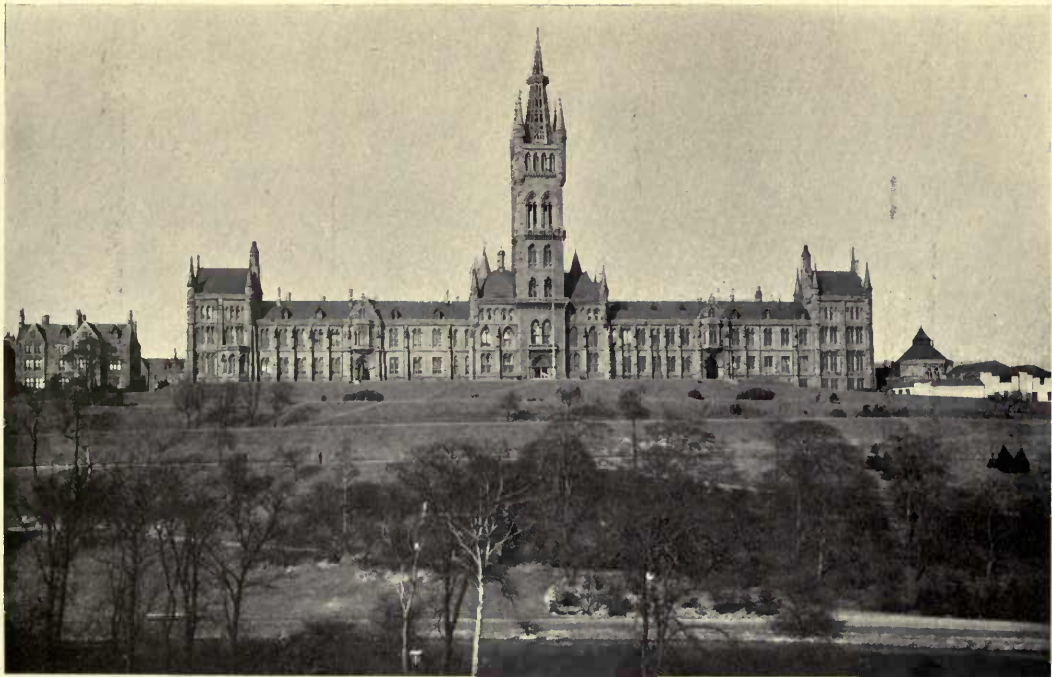
ferred on the Prince on the occasion. On 7th November, 1870, the inaugural meeting of the University in the new buildings was held in the lower hall of the Museum under the presidency of the Duke of Montrose.

Since that time many and important extensions of the building have been made. About 1882 the Bute Hall and the Randolph Halls were erected through the munificent generosity of the late Marquis of Bute and Mr. John Randolph respectively. Laboratory accommodation has also been extensively added from time to time in the Departments of Anatomy, Naval Architecture, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Materia Medica, Forensic Medicine and Public Health, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Mining, and during the current session of 1921-22 a large department for Zoology is in course of construction. Further additions are contemplated in the immediate future.

Nor have the needs of the students in other directions been overlooked. For social and academic activities a sumptuous suite of buildings as a Students' Union has been provided by the thoughtful and most generous gift of the late Dr. John M'Intyre, of Odiham, and for athletic exercises a gymnasium has long been in activity, while later an area of ground on the western outskirts of the city has been secured as a playing field. In addition, buildings have been erected and used for the purpose of training an Officers' Corps.

#### THE LIBRARY.

The contents of the University Library now num-



The University

ber about 300,000 volumes. In 1709 an Act was passed by Parliament conferring on Scottish Universities Stationers' Hall privileges, that one copy of every book published should be delivered to each University; but the supplies came only fitfully. The privilege was abolished in 1836, solatium for its withdrawal being made by a money payment. From time to time during its history many additions have been made by private donors. About 1775 the number of volumes in the library numbered only about 20,000, but at that time a valuable and interesting collection of works was bequeathed by the late Professor Robert Simson, the mathematician, whose portrait hangs in the Senate room, and to whose memory an obelisk monument has long stood near West Kilbride; in 1776 the Earl of Stanhope presented a copy of Simson's works which he had printed at his own expense after Simson's death; Mrs. Carmichael, daughter of Professor Thomas Reid, the philosopher, presented 70 volumes from her father's library, these being chosen by the University, in addition to 386 volumes, chiefly of medical works, which she had presented about four years previously from her deceased husband's collection; Mr. John Orr of Barrowfield, a generous friend of the University, gave the works of Virgil printed at Venice in 1488, and the works of Lucretius, printed at Paris in 1514; and the Rev. R. Boag, of Paisley, presented a copy of Piers Plowman, printed in 1550.

The Foulis brothers, appointed University printers in 1741, rendered excellent assistance to the University in divers ways. They set up their printing establishment under the ægis of the University, and



published in rapid succession many carefully-edited and beautifully-printed editions of the classics and other volumes. The Hunterian Library is very rich in these editions. The excellence of the type employed by them is in no small measure due to Professor Wilson, then occupying the Chair of Practical Astronomy, but originally and even at that time a typesetter in the city; indeed, this typesetting business became famous for the beauty of its fonts of type. The Foulis press must have been exceedingly busy about this period, if one may judge from the numerous volumes which issued from it in the fifties of the eighteenth century. Moor, Professor of Greek, and Muirhead, Professor of Humanity, among other works, edited jointly the Foulis edition of the Iliad of Homer in 4 volumes in 1756, and the Odyssey in 1758. But the Foulises were helpful to the University in other directions. These brothers went to France to advance their knowledge of men and affairs, and while in Paris received kindness and advice from the venerable Thomas Innes, head of the Scots College. Since many important documents connected with the University, as well as the Mace, had disappeared from Glasgow at the time of the Reformation, and as it was believed these had probably been removed by Archbishop Beaton and his suite, the University, anxious to recover these if possible, taking advantage of the presence in Paris of the Foulises, sent a letter to the head of the Scots College asking that any documents belonging or relating to the University which were in the custody of the College, might be sent back with the Foulis brothers. The Scots College was most obliging.

At their own cost they caused transcripts to be made notarially of the Bull of Nicholas V. founding the University, the Charter of Protection of James II., the Grant of Privileges by Bishop Turnbull and his Chapter, a document entitled *De Collegio Fundando in Glasgu*, dated 1537, several old Charters of William the Lion, a Charter by Robert II. relating to the foundation of a chaplainry in the Cathedral, and other documents. These the Foulises brought back to Glasgow with them. Moreover, in 1767 Principal Gordon, of the Scots College, presented later to the University two handsome volumes containing a transcript of the chartulary of Glasgow Cathedral, including documents commencing from the year 1116 till the Reformation.

Among other noteworthy donations to the library may be mentioned a copy of the works of Zenophon which belonged to James VI., printed by Hendricus Stephanus in 1561, but, as a copy of this same edition formerly belonging to Zacchary Boyd was already in the library, the Senate directed that it, along with an old illuminated Bible in MS. should be transferred to the Hunterian Library. In 1755 the University purchased from the Foulises the famous Clementine MS. of the Octateuch of the Septuagint, which at that time was looked upon as one of the most ancient and valuable manuscripts in Europe. There were also gifts in earlier days from George Buchanan, historian and Latinist, of twenty volumes from Archbishop Boyd, relative of Zacchary Boyd, John Snell, the founder of the Snell Exhibitions, himself a native of Colmonell, Ayrshire, Sir George Mackenzie, known in less polite circles as "bluidy

Mackenzie," William Carstares, Thomas Hutchison, of Lambhill, and others.

#### ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

The collection of inscribed and engraved stones, now housed in the Hunterian Museum, had been gradually growing since 1738. The sources of their discovery were Ardoch, Kirkintilloch, the vicinity of the Forth and Clyde Canal during excavations, Auchendavy, and other places. In 1810 the collection was handed over by the Faculty to the Hunterian Museum, Professor John Anderson in his time was influential in procuring not a few of the stones for the University collection. Of late years the collection of Roman antiquities has been added to by later finds in more recent excavations. Many of the stones are in a wonderful state of preservation, both in respect of lettering and carving. In 1779 the Provost and Magistrates of Linlithgow presented a collection of coins, and in 1782 Mr. Fullarton of Carstairs, a number of Roman medals. This collection is well worthy the inspection of the archæologist.

#### HUNTERIAN COLLECTION.

From 1804 till 1807 a building was in course of construction beside the College in High Street for the reception of this almost unique collection of books, coins, and pathological specimens. On removal to the new buildings on Gilmorehill the collection has been more suitably accommodated, although part of the space originally allotted to it has had till now to be used for other purposes.

By the will of William Hunter, a native of

Lanarkshire, near Hamilton, the University fell heir to the treasures contained in his museum and library. What is now housed within the Hunterian collection, however, is more than Hunter originally bequeathed, because of various valuable collections which have been gifted to the University from time to time, and which have been placed in the Museum as the most suitable place for exhibition. The collection of Hunter embraces in particular (1) a unique array of pathological specimens which have been duly arranged, catalogued, and described by Professor Teacher in two volumes, and is at present housed in the Anatomical Department; (2) an unrivalled collection of coins and medals of the world, catalogued and described by Dr. James Macdonald; and (3) the collection of books or library, which includes about 12,000 printed books and between six and seven hundred manuscripts. These are of profound interest to the pathologist, the numismatist, and the bibliophile respectively.

Although a catalogue has been prepared of the collection of the books for the use of the University, the work has not yet been published up till the present time. It will, perhaps, be sufficient here to try to disclose some of the treasures of this wonderful collection of books.

There is an illuminated manuscript Psalter of the twelfth century, and two beautiful manuscripts of Chaucer's "Romaunt of the Rose," one of which is believed to be the finest in existence. There are first editions of Milton's "Paradise Lost" and of Spenser's "Færie Queene," a first folio Shakespeare, and not a few chaste and beautiful examples of bookbinding.



There are several examples of fifteenth-century printing. In particular, there are the following works, printed by William Caxton:—

1. *Ars Moriendi*, a translation from the Latin, by William Caxton (n.d.), of which this is, according to Mr. E. Gordon Duff, the only known copy.

2. *Chronicles of England*, 1480.

3. *Cordiale* 1479.

4. *Booke of the Lyf of our Ladye*, edited with three stanzas added by Wyllyam Caxton, Westminster, 1484. (John Lydgate.)

There are also the following, printed by Wynkyn de Worde:—

1. *Chastysing of Goddes Chyldren*, with Caxton types, c. 1492.

2. *Chronicles of England*, 1528.

3. *Hieronimus Eusebius*, English trans. of works of the Fathers, 1495.

4. *The Ladder of Perfection*, by Walter Hylton, 1494.

5. *The Ordynary of Crysten Men*, Eng. trans. from French, 1506.

6. *A Treatyse of Loue*, trans. from French, with Caxton types, c. 1493.

There are several works by other early printers—

1. *Biblia Pauperum*, a block book, c. 1450. Nuremberg, 1475.

2. *Acts of Parliament*, edited by Ed. Henryson. Edinburgh: Robert Lekpreuik, 1566.

3. *Pilgrimage of Perfection*. London: Richard Poyanson, 1526.

4. *Description of the Sphere* (Proclus Platonicus). London: Robert Wyper, 1573.

5. Book of Psalms. London: Robert Wyper, 1542.

6. The Questyonyary of Cyrurgyens. London: *ibid.*, 1542.

7. Diet of Ratisbon, 1541. Account by Miles Coverdale, 1542.

8. Book of Revelation, 1460. Block book made up of coloured pictures in the life of St. John.

9. The Myroure or Glasse of Helth. Thos. Moulton, 1539.

There is a splendid array of the works of the early anatomists, and of these the following are chosen for examples:—

Acquapendente, Albertus Magnus, Albinus, Astruc, Avicenna, Bartholinus (1612), Berengarius (1535), Brunner (1683), Cowper (1694), Douglasses (1720, 1755), Eustachius (1564), Fallopius (1584), De Graaf (1671), Heller (1733), Heister (1717), Malpighi (1686), Mandinus (1478), Maul (1556), the Monros, Oribasius (1557), Ambrose Parè (1561), Peyer (1677), Riolin (1610), Ruysch (1637), Spiegelhel (1618), Stenson (1661), Stuart (1711), Valsalva (1704), Vesalius (1543), Vieussens (1635), Willis (1664).

The works of the early medical and surgical writers are fully represented, and among them may be noticed the following, viz.:—

Albucasis (1471), Albumasar, Aretaeus, Aristotle, Avicenna (1486), Blaue (1780), Boerhaave (1728), Doorde (1557), Brisbane (1750), Browne (1678), Cay (1552), Celsus (1478), Cesalpinus (1589), Deusing (1655), Kenelm Digby (1658), Fothergill (1748), Fuller (1701), Galen (1525), Guillemeau (1598),

William Harvey (1628), Hippocrates, Works of (1526), Lanfrancus (1565), Peter Lowe (1634), Maimonides (1579), Mead (1702), Mercuriali (1602), Morgagni (1724), Rhazes (1510), Paracelsus (1573), Paulus Aegineta (1528), Pitcairn (1701), Pott (1756), Pringle (1730), Reid (1634), Pharmacopeia of Roy. Col. Lond. (1636), Sadler (1636), Talbot (1682), Taylor (1735), Vicary (1626), Vigo (1543), Seraphim (1497).

The early writers on midwifery have also a good showing, viz.—

Peter Chamberlen (1665), Freind (1703), Levret (1747), De la Motte (1718), Mauriceau (1668), Moschion (1566), Roesslin, "The Byrthe of Man-kynde" (1540), Smellie (1752), Manningham (1726).

There is a magnificent collection of the works of the classic Greek and Latin authors, many of them Foulis editions—

Of these may be named Aeschylus, Anacreon, Marcus Aurelius, Apuleius, George Buchanan (1579), Cicero (1471), Demosthenes (1532), Diodorus Siculus (1472), Diogenes Laertius (1475), Dionysius Areopagite (1480), Euripides (1571), Herodotus (1502), Homer (1488), Horace (1476), Ignatius (1558), Isocrates (1493), Josephus Flavius (1475), Juvenal (1475), Livy (1470), Lucian (1503), Lucretius (1486), Martialis (1501), Cornelius Nepos (1471), Publius Ovidius (1471), Pindarus (1513), Ptolemaus (1535), Plato (1513), Plautius (1472), Caius Pliny secundus (1469), Sallust (1470), Seneca (1474), Sophocles (1502), Suetonius (1470), Tacitus (1515), Terence (1522), Theocritus (1495), Theophrastus (1541),

Thucydides (1506), Virgil (1470), of which there are editions from the Plantin, the Baskerville, and the Foulis Presses; Zenophon (1476).

The early English poets and writers find an honoured place—

Rodger Bacon, Beaumont and Fletcher, Chaucer (1493), Congreve (1752), Fletcher (1634), Froissart's Chronicles (1514), Holinshed's Chronicles (1587), James I. of England (1584), Ben Jonson (1606) (Foulis edition), Kepler (1604), Leland (1543), John Major (1521), Massinger (1630), Milton (1688), Sir Thomas More (1530), Sir Isaac Newton (1711), Sir Walter Raleigh (1596), Rymer's *Foedera* (1726), Shakespeare (1599), Spenser—*Colin Clouts Come Home Againe*, London, 1591; *The Faerie Queene*, 1590; Alexander, Earl of Stirling—*The Monarchicke Tragedies*, 1667; Swift (1737), *Thirty-nine Articles on Vellum*, 1563; Roger Ascham—*The Schoolmaster, &c.*, 1553; Best—*Frobisher's Voyage for Discovery of Carthage*, 1578; *Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy*, 1676; Hakluyt—*Voyages*, 1582; Horsley—*Brit. Romana*, 1732; Richard Mather, 1675; Polo Marco (1485).

There are many works relating to early Scottish history, of which mention may be made of the following, viz.:—

Barnestapolius, Obertus (pseudonym for Robert Turner), *History of Life of Mary Queen of Scots*, 1588; *Book of Common Prayer* (R. Young, 1636-37); *Douglas Peerage Case* (1766), *Innocence de Marie Reyne d'Ecosse*, 1572; John Knox (1554); *Expédition in Scotlande by the Kynges Hyghynes Armye under the Erle of Hartford*, 1544; *Law of*



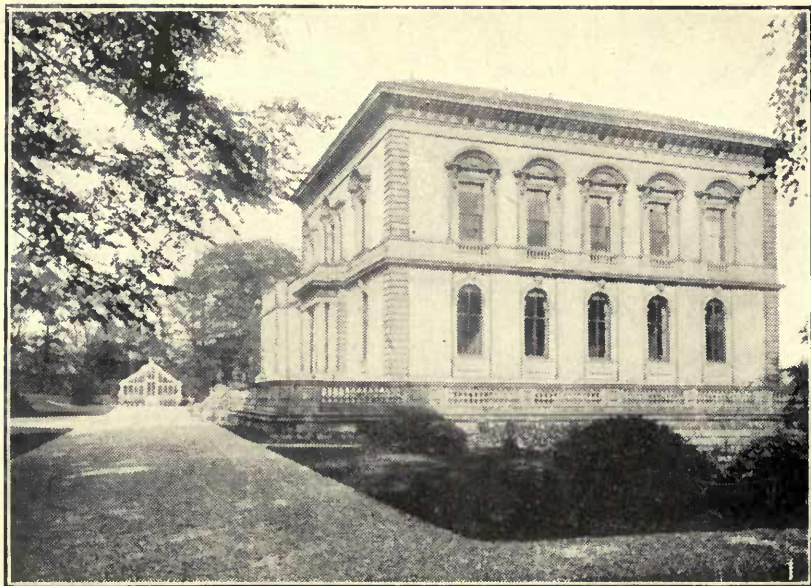
Lauriston (Foulis), 1751; John Lesley, Bishop of Ross (1578), Mary Queen of Scots (*Compendium Supplicationis . . . et documenta alia de Maria Stuart*) 1587; *Poetarum Scotorum* (Arthur Johnston and Others), 1739; Book of Psalms, by George Buchanan, Andrew Melvin, and others, Robt. Wyper, 1530; Sir Robert Sibbald—*Scotia illustrata*, 1684; Slezer—*Theatrum Scotiæ*, 1719; George Wishart, Bishop of Edinburgh—*The Compleat History of the Warrs in Scotland under James, Marquess of Montrose*, 1660; Duns Scotus, 1477 (?).

Among the works of early writers on theology and Church liturgies in the collection the following may be cited:—

Ambrosius, Thomas Aquinas, Augustine, Early Bibles (1475-1518, &c.), John Calvin (1554), Chrysostome (1470), Cotton (1644), Cranmer (1551), Erasmus (1518), Liturgies of the Greek Church (1609), *Missale Salisburiennæ—Ecclesie Sarum*—a fine copy on vellum, 1520; Pius II. (1473).

Copies of the works of William Cullen, John Hunter, William Hunter, Frank Nicholls, Professor Robert Simson, Adam Smith, Smollett, Sutton, and Professor James Moor will also be found, as well as various works dealing with numismatology.

The Hunterian Collection also contains three examples of the Solemn League and Covenant relating to the University. The first contains about 345 autograph signatures of professors and students of the University, and is dated 1643. The second has only 192 autograph signatures, most of them probably of Glasgow citizens, dated 1648-49. The third,



Queen Margaret College

dated the same year, has also like signatures of professors and students.

Enough has been said to indicate the richness of the Hunterian Collection of books, and when the catalogue is published and its contents available for consultation, doubtless it will afford ripe material for the student in various directions of study regarding the past.

#### QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE.

This sketch of the University would be incomplete without some mention of the women's side of the University.

By the Universities Act of 1889 one of the duties imposed on the Commissioners was "to enable each University to admit women to graduation in one or more faculties, and to provide for their instruction." The ground had been well prepared in Glasgow for this. An Association for the Higher Education of Women had been formed in the city twelve years prior to 1889, and classes had been conducted by some of the University professors and lecturers in higher subjects. This association prospered, and in 1883 became incorporated as Queen Margaret College. Soon thereafter Mrs. Elder presented to the new College Association, the residential edifice of North Park House, which stands in its own ample grounds on the south bank of the Kelvin near the Botanic Gardens, and since 1884 the work of teaching women has there been carried on. At first teaching was devoted to subjects in Arts, Philosophy, Literature, and Languages, but a Medical School for women was added to the new movement in 1890. In

February, 1892, the Commissioners under the Act above-named issued a draft Ordinance which proposed that University authorities should be empowered to admit women to the ordinary classes, or, alternatively, that separate classes for them might be instituted. The Court of the University resolved to institute separate classes, more especially as Queen Margaret College Association expressed its willingness in that event to hand over to the University North Park House and grounds, along with the endowment fund, then amounting to over £25,000. Such an agreement was concluded, Queen Margaret Association was dissolved, and North Park House, now receiving its new name of Queen Margaret College, became the Women's College of the University.

Although at first the women were taught separately in the classes of medicine, these conditions have been gradually relaxed, until in many of the classes in different Faculties in the University building the sexes are mixed. This movement for the higher education of women has prospered in the West of Scotland, as a glance at the figures in the short statistical table indicates. The first woman graduate in Medicine in Glasgow was admitted to the degrees of M.B., C.M., with commendation, in 1894; in Arts as M.A., in 1895, and in Science as B.Sc., in the same year. If one may judge from matriculation returns and graduations, it would appear that the subjects contained in the Faculties of Arts and Medicine offer greater attraction to women than those in the Faculty of Science.

Associated with the above movement and to give



the project every chance to succeed, a hostel for women was established under the name of Queen Margaret Hall. This has been in operation for about thirty years or thereby. It was formed by a number of persons sympathetic with the desire for the higher education of women, and a limited liability company of a non-dividend-paying character has kept it flourishing ever since. The hostel stands in its own grounds near the University, and is practically always full of students.

#### DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS.

While in the foregoing article special attention, perhaps, has been given to the development and progress of the Medical School of the University, it must not be supposed that similar development and progress have not been made in other departments of study. Glasgow being essentially an industrial centre, allied more particularly with engineering in different branches, shipbuilding, mining, and other industries, the University has established three Chairs in Chemistry, and one in each of the subjects of Naval Architecture, Engineering (mechanical and electrical), Geology, and Mining, and thus a Faculty of Science, aided by the recent founding of a Chair of Applied Physics, has been established for several years. In like manner there is an excellently-equipped Faculty of Arts, a satisfactory Faculty of Law, and some progress has been made towards the establishment of a Faculty of Education; in short, the University has spread itself out in all of its lines of activity, thanks to the great generosity of large-hearted benefactors in Glasgow and the West of

Scotland, in founding chairs, lectureships, scholarships, and bursaries.

This progress is evidenced in the increases in the number of chairs and lectureships and the number of the teaching staff since the University migrated from its old home in the High Street to its new abode on Gilmorehill. When the migration took place in 1870 the total number of professors accompanying the principal in the valedictory procession was 26, and the number of lecturers and assistants a comparatively small handful. To-day the number of professors has risen to 46, and the number of lecturers, assistants, and demonstrators to 191.

Since 1870 the following new chairs have been added:—

Clinical Surgery (1874), Clinical Medicine (1874), both of which, however, were merged in the new Chairs of Surgery and Medicine (1911), the professors of which teach in the Royal Infirmary; Naval Architecture (1883); History (1893); Pathology (1893); Political Economy (1896); Geology (1903); Mining (1907); Muirhead Chair of Obstetrics and Gynæcology, held in Royal Infirmary (1911); St. Mungo (Notman) Chair of Pathology, also held at Royal Infirmary (1911); Scottish History and Literature (1913); Tennent Chair of Ophthalmology (1917); French (1919); German (1919); Bacteriology (1919); Organic Chemistry (1919); Physiological Chemistry (1919); Mercantile Law (1920); Cargill Chair of Applied Physics (1920).

Moreover, Glasgow offers a splendid field for clinical work in Medicine. It is near the truth to say that about 2000 beds are available for the student

in the large hospitals of the city, not to speak of the Special Hospitals, as the Royal Sick Children's Hospital, the Royal Maternity Hospital, Samaritan Hospital for Women, and others.

#### STATISTICAL TABLE

Showing Total Number of Students, Numbers of each Sex and Students of both Sexes in Medicine.

Session.	Total Number.	Men.	Women.	Medicine— both Sexes.
1916-17	1822	1164	658	799
1918-19	1921	1049	872	1126
1919-20	3924	2943	981	1654
1920-21	4727	3585	1142	1825
1921-22	4832	3620	1212	1709

1st June, 1922.