

Paine Group Chemical Genealogy: The Michigan Connection Benjamin Sillman, Sr.

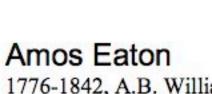


Franciscus de le Böe Sylvius

Jacobus Stupaeus

Also known as Franz, or François, De Le Boë, or Du Bois 1614-1672, MD Univ. Basel 1637

Founder of the 17th-century iatrochemical school of medicine, which held that all life and disease phenomena are based on chemical action.



1776-1842, A.B. Williams College (New York) 1799

Lecturer of botany, zoology, and geology at Williams College. Co-founded the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (RPI) with Stephen van Rensselaer III in 1824.



Burchard de Volder

1643-1709, MD Univ. Leiden 1669

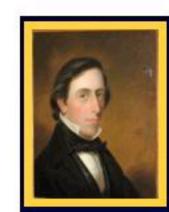
Professor of natural philosophy and mathematics, was an enthusiastic follower of Robert Boyle and published studies on the weight of air, and set up the first physics laboratory at Leiden.



Douglass Houghton

1809-1845, A.B. RPI 1829, M. D. RPI 1831

Named the first professor of geology, mineralogy, and chemistry at the University of Michigan in 1839. Mapped Michigan's natural resources, particularly the copper deposits of the Keweenaw Peninsula in the Upper Peninsula. The city and county of Houghton is named after him. Also served as Mayor of Detroit in 1842.



Herman Boerhaave

1668-1738, Ph.D. Univ. Leiden 1690.

Considered the founder of physical chemistry, introducing quantitative methods into the measure of temperature and mass, obtaining and analyzing urea, carrying out the first calorimetric research, and studying the solubilities of salts.

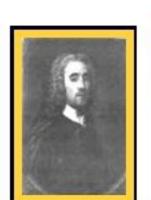


Silas H. Douglas

1816-1890, M.D. Univ. Maryland 1842

Became the assistant to Douglas Houghton at the University of Michigan in 1844 and his successor in 1845. Founded the medical department at Michigan with Abram Sager, and oversaw the design and construction of the Chemical Laboratory at Michigan in 1855-1856. The Chemical Laboratory was the first building dedicated solely to chemical research in the United States.





Andrew Plummer

1698-1756, M.D. Univ. Leiden 1722

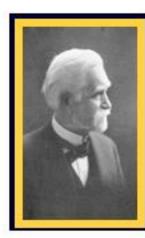
Professor of Medicine and Chemistry at the University of Edinburgh, analyzed mineral waters and coal, established teaching of modern chemistry in Britain, and developed "Plummer's pills", which contained antimony sulfide and mercuric chloride (calomel).

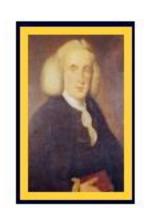


Albert B. Prescott

1832-1905, M.D. Univ. Michigan 1864

Named assistant professor of organic and applied chemistry at the University of Michigan in 1870, and later served at the first Dean of the School of Pharmacy starting in 1876. He was named director of the Chemical Laboratory at Michigan in 1885 and also served as president of the American Chemical Society in 1886.





William Cullen

1710-1790, M.D. Univ. Glasgow 1740

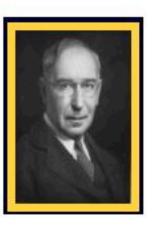
Professor of Medicine and Chemistry at the University of Glasgow and later Edinburgh, developed artificial refrigeration and was the first physician to the King of Scotland.

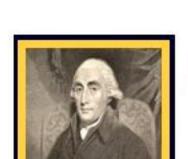


Moses Gomberg

1866-1947, Ph.D. Univ. Michigan 1894

Regarded as the father of radical chemistry, he first prepared the sterically congested tetraphenylmethane, and also the triphenylmethyl radical, which was the first persistent radical to be identified. He was professor of chemistry at the University of Michigan from 1894 until his death in 1947, and he served as president of the American Chemical Society in 1931.





Joseph Black

1728-1799, M.D. Univ. Edinburgh 1754

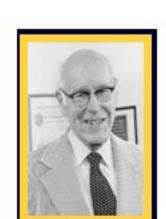
Professor of Chemistry at the University of Edinburgh, demonstrated quantitatively that a gas he called "fixed air" (CO2) was a constituent of alkaline solids including basic magnesium carbonate.

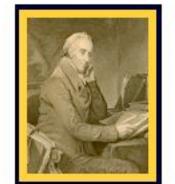




1904-1991, Ph.D. Univ. Michigan 1928

Regarded as the father of coordination chemistry in the United States, he was a professor of chemistry at the University of Illinois from 1924 to 1972. He was instrumental in founding the series Inorganic Syntheses as well as the ACS journal Inorganic Chemistry, and served as the president of the American Chemical Society in 1959.





Benjamin Rush

1745-1813, M.D. Univ. Edinburgh 1768

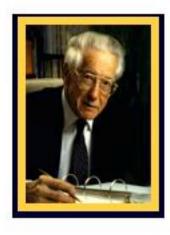
Professor of Medical Theory at the University of Pennsylvania, considered the "Father of American Psychiatry" and signed the Declaration of Independence.



Robert W. Parry

1917-2006, Ph.D. Univ. Illinois 1946

Use of unusual ligands in the coordination chemistry of the main group elements, and development of low-coordinate boron and phosphorus. He was also the founding editor of Inorganic Chemistry, served as president of the American Chemical Society in 1982, and was awarded the Priestly Medal in 1993.



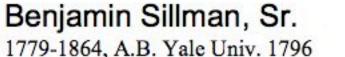


James Woodhouse

1770-1809, M.D. Univ. of Pennsylvania 1792

Professor of Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, opposed the phlogiston theory of combustion leading to its dismissal. Published the first book of directed laboratory experiments.





1779-1864, A.B. Yale Univ. 1796

Professor of Geology at Yale, discovered the chemical composition of many minerals. He was the first to fractionate petroleum by distillation, and the mineral sillmanite (Al₂SiO₅) is named after him.

Robert T. Paine, Jr.

1944-, Ph.D. Univ. Michigan 1970

Ligand design for selective metal ion recognition and separation, and synthesis and applications of metal nitride ceramics.

