

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW: A SHORT HISTORY

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The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow was founded by Royal Charter, granted by King James VI of Scotland on 29 November 1599. The recipients were Master Peter Lowe, surgeon, and Robert Hamilton, Professor of Medicine. The only other named in the charter was William Spang, apothecary, who was granted specific powers in the terms of the charter to visit druggists' shops.¹

The charter, which concerned itself with the regulation of medicine and surgery in Glasgow, and a number of specific areas in Central and West Scotland, bestowed wide powers to its recipients. They had royal authority to:

call, summon and convene before thame, all persons professing the said airt of chirurgie, to examine thame upon thair literature, knowledge and practize; gif they be fund wordie, to admit, allow, and approve thame, give them testimonial according to the airt and knowledge that they sal be fund wordie to exercise thaireftir, resave their aithis (receive their oaths), and authorize thame as accordis, and to discharge thaim to use ony farder nor they have knowledge lest oure subjectis be abusit...

The geographical area within which the writ of this charter ran is described as the burghs of Glasgow, Renfrew and Lanark together with the sheriffdoms of Clydesdale, Renfrew, Lanark, Kyle, Carrick, Ayr and Cunningham.

The charter also placed a number of duties and burdens on Master Lowe, Professor Hamilton and 'their successouris', as well as making a number of other provisions. Acting in a forensic mode, they were to 'visit everie hurt, murtherit, poisonit, or onie other persoun taen awa extraordinarily and to report to the magistrate of the fact as it is'. They had powers to pass laws for the common good of the King's subjects. No one was to practise medicine within the bounds of the incorporation without 'ane testimonial of ane famous universitie quhair medecine be taught'. No drugs were to be sold within the city, without their being sighted by Messrs Lowe and Hamilton, as well as William Spang; no apothecaries were to sell poison without finding caution for 'coists, skaith (harm) and damage'. The brethren (as they are referred to in the charter) were to convene on the first Monday of every month 'to visite and give counsell to puir diseasit folk, gratis'; they were exempt from a number of civic duties including 'wapping schawengis' (wappenshaws, or musters of men and arms), 'passing on assises' and 'beiring of armour'.²

The first meeting of the infant incorporation was held on 3 June 1602 in the Blackfriars Kirk. The grantees of the charter were present at the meeting, and they made over their powers to the corporate body itself, which at that first meeting comprised them, together with Adam Fleming,



FIGURE 1

Peter Lowe, founder of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

Robert Allasone and Thomas Thomson. Robert Hamilton was appointed the first Visitor or President. The meeting closed with an agreement to meet again, and to include at this next meeting one John Hall, surgeon, not present on this auspicious occasion.

The second meeting was held on 17 June 1602. This meeting ratified the decision of the previous one, and was otherwise unremarkable.⁴ The third meeting was held on 22 June and saw the admission of the barbers to the incorporation as a 'pendecle' of surgery. The first expulsion from the nascent fraternity occurred at this meeting. Thomas Thomson 'most wrongously and contemptously disobeyed' the request of his peers to bear with them the burdens of discharging his duty under the charter. The Minutes go on to relate, 'Therefor they ordaine him to tyne [lose] whatever liberties he hes by them'.⁵

The Minute Book reveals a system of full and partial licensing by the incorporation. For example in 1628 Alex Lyes was admitted, but permitted only to 'vent of blood'.⁶ One year earlier on 20 September 1627, Robert Archibald had been admitted 'in the calling of chirurgerie, and in particular in the incision of stone, cataract, hernia and all other externall acts of chirurgerie'.⁷ In 1650 James Fraser

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was admitted 'ane ordinarie chirurgion within the calling', without any limit on his practice.⁸

Physicians were also admitted as in the terms of the charter. In 1627 John Hamilton, son of Robert, entered seemingly as both surgeon and physician 'qualifit to profes the airt of chirurgie and medicine'.⁹ In 1645 Robert Maine, 'Professor of Medicine', was admitted, and elected Visitor (President) in that same year.¹⁰

The Incorporation was keen to back up its privileges with force of law, and to prevent meddling in its powers and affairs by the Town Council, obtained General Signet Letters against the Magistrates 'and all and sundry' in 1635.¹¹ In 1656 it obtained a Letter of Deaconry, in favour of the surgeons and barbers only from the Town Council. This had no prejudice to the original charter, and seems to have been sought to draw the surgeons closer to the Town Council. This step seems to have had the effect of alienating the surgeons from the physicians.¹² In 1672, the Faculty (as it had by then become known) sought and received a ratification of the original charter from the Scottish Parliament.¹³

In the early 1670s a number of physicians expressed their desire to join the Faculty. The provisions of the charter in respect of physicians appear to have been ignored, and negotiations were entered into between the surgeons and Drs Thomas Hamilton, Mathew Brisbane and John Colquhoun. The surgeons considered that the presence of physicians in the corporate body would add to its regulatory prestige.¹⁴ The physicians pointed out to the surgeons that they had right of entry, and indeed were a necessary part of the Faculty in terms of the charter. After further discussion the Minutes record:

The said Doctor Johne Colquhoun did condescend and imediatelie...did accept in and upon him the Office of Physician-Visitor; and he and members of the saide Facultie...did hinc inde give thir grit and solem oathes...to maintain the just ryts and priviledges of the said incorporatione...and the said members to maintain the honour and advantadg of the said Physician-Visitor...¹⁵

At the end of the 1670s the Faculty decided to protect further the rights and privileges of its members by enacting an internal regulation which was anti-competitive in nature. The provisions of the regulation, passed in 1679, stated that to practice surgery in Glasgow, there was a requirement to have been the apprentice of a Faculty Member for five years, be a member's son or be married to a member's daughter, with the provision that this son or son-in-law was a qualified surgeon. The Faculty also recognised the right of the Town Council to admit an outside surgeon to live and practice in Glasgow, but such a person would be required to meet the Faculty's requirements for practice.¹⁶

The first clash over this regulation occurred in the case of Henrie Marshall. He was refused admission to the Faculty, as he could not be considered under any of the categories. He was, however, admitted to practice as a surgeon by the Town Council.¹⁷ The Faculty was outraged, and launched itself 'on a sea of litigation'.¹⁸ This dragged on until 1691, when the courts found in favour of the Faculty. However, the Faculty bankrupted itself in this action, and in any case admitted Marshall as a Member in that year.¹⁹

The first Minute Book of the Faculty comes to an

end in 1688 when a second Minute Book was begun. It appears to have been kept at the home of the Faculty's Clerk. In 1733 the home of the Clerk to the Faculty, John Marshall, was burnt to the ground. The Minute Book also perished in the conflagration.²⁰ Thus was the record of much of moment lost. However, other sources, such as the Town Council Minutes reveal that there were three main events that occurred during this period. They were the purchase of the first Hall in 1697, the foundation of the Library in 1698 and the separation of the surgeons from the barbers in 1722.

In 1697 James Weir, Surgeon Visitor, laid before the Town Council a memorial stating that the Faculty proposed to take down an older building, the Trongate, for 'ane publick hall to the Faculty for their publick meetings, and more particularly for their meetings on the first Monday of each moneth of the year, for communicating to the poor gratis, conform to their gift'. This Hall, which ended the Faculty's peripatetic existence, was a 'one-storey building, which projected into the street, along with the tenement of which it formed part, and had seven or eight windows looking towards the north'.²¹ The Faculty remained here until 1791.

It may have been that the comfort of a permanent base emboldened the Faculty to consider the foundation of its Library. On 26 September 1698, John Boyd, 'chirurgion apothecar', gifted to the Faculty a 'manuscript volume in large folio', and this volume (unfortunately now lost) contained 'The names of such worthie persons as have gifted books to the Chierurgions Library in Glasgow'.²² Eminent names in the list include Peter Patoun, Physician Visitor, James Weir, Surgeon Visitor, and a number of the surgeons and physicians who were members. The book appears to have been in use sporadically for recording donations up until the second half of the eighteenth century. One of the notable donors was Archibald Pitcairn who, in 1708, gave a copy to the Faculty Library of his *Dissertatio de legibus historiae naturalis* published in Edinburgh in 1696. He inscribed the title page 'To the Honorable Societie of Surgeons, Glasgow, from their b(rother?) and servant. A. Pitcairne.' (The binder's shears have removed the word following the 'b' in the title page inscription. 'Brother' is therefore a textual reconstruction.) The book is inscribed on the flyleaf *Ex libris Bibliothecae Facultatis Chirurgorum Glasguensis, ex dono Dr Pitcairne, 1708*. The Library was put under the control of a Bibliothecarius, and the first person identifiable as such is Henrie Marshall, the litigation over his entry to the Faculty evidently having been forgotten.²³

The other main event of this era, the split of the barbers from the surgeons, was a drawn-out affair. The barbers feature little in the first Minute Book. Relations appear to have become intolerable by 1704, as the barbers petitioned the Town Council in that year stating 'that of late the chirurgions hes committed many unwarrantable encroachments upon the interest of the barbers'.²⁴ The Council was obliged to intervene. In 1708, preparation was made for the disjoining of the two factions, but this in the event did not come about until 1722. In 1720, the surgeons renounced the terms of the Letter of Deaconry of 1656, and two years later, the Council finally agreed to this.²⁵ The barbers received their share in the value of the Hall in Trongate in money with the surgeons holding on to the property, and the barbers received a new letter of deaconry.²⁶

The new Minute Book, begun in 1733, opens with the signatures of all the physicians and surgeons entered in the

Faculty at that time. Of the total of 17, six were physicians, the rest surgeons.²⁷ The Faculty continued to prosecute when irregularities of practice were brought to their attention, although this was becoming more difficult. In 1759, James Calder was prosecuted for selling a secret remedy and dispensing drugs. He appealed in the Court of Session, giving as his grounds that the charter of 1599 was invalid. However, the Faculty won, although the lawsuit dragged on until 1763, again with a deleterious effect on the corporation's pecuniary position.²⁸ In 1740 the Faculty considered 'the many dismal effects of the ignorance of midwives...', and resolved to institute an examination and licence for these practitioners. This ran from 1 January 1741, throughout the rest of the eighteenth century, the cost of a midwifery licence being two shillings and sixpence.²⁹



FIGURE 2
The College today.

In 1785 it was decided to institute a Licence. This admitted men to practice as a surgeon within the Faculty's geographical area and this became the corporation's standard qualification.³⁰ On the payment of a freedom fine, Licentiatees could be admitted to full membership of the Faculty, and this was a path taken by those able to afford it. The freedom fine went towards the Faculty's social security scheme, the Widows' Fund, which was founded in 1792 to make payments to the children and widows of members of the Faculty.³¹ This was a considerable expense, and a source of great resentment among the Licentiatees, who could not afford to better the status of their qualifications. In 1850, for example, the amount payable to join the Faculty as a full member with access to the provisions of the Widows' Fund was £150.³²

In 1762, a Library for the surgeons' apprentices was established, with a grant of £10 from the Faculty funds. It ran until 1774.³³

In 1791, the Faculty decided to move further westwards, and built a new Hall in St Enoch Square, despite the opinion of some members that this was too far west in the city. The first hall was sold, but some property near it, owned by the Faculty, remained a useful source of income for the Faculty

until well into the nineteenth century.³⁴

The first half of the nineteenth century found the Faculty under great pressure, and the powers conferred by the charter of 1599 challenged by its neighbour, the University of Glasgow. In 1814, the Faculty decided to prosecute four university graduates of the Scottish Universities who were practising surgery within the geographical area of the Faculty without its Licence.³⁵ The court found for the Faculty in this case, but in 1816, the University set up its Master of Surgery (CM) degree. This appears not to have been a very popular qualification, but in 1826 the Faculty raised an act of interdict and suspension against the University, stating that only those licensed by the Faculty were entitled to practice within its bounds. The University countersued, asking the Court of Session to find that holders of its degree in surgery were entitled to act as surgeons within that area. The Court found for the Faculty, in terms of the charter of 1599, but the University appealed the case to the House of Lords. The Scots Law principles underlying the case were a puzzlement to the learned Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, who heard the case. He viewed the charter as a stretch of Royal Prerogative. He wrote:

Here is a letter from King James VI, under the Privy Seal, which you choose to construe a charter, which is a letter agreed on all hands to have been written to the Privy Seal, and in which King James VI assumes to himself the power which I never heard any king had before of making his surgeon and doctor of physic a corporation; and it speaks to their successors, and in another part to their brethren, without telling you who they are, and it gives them large and extensive powers...extending over...about half Scotland...

The case was referred back to the Court of Session in Edinburgh, where it was pointed out to Lord Brougham that he was viewing the law of Scotland through English-tinted glasses, and that indeed, in the view of the Court of Session, 'few cases have occurred, if, indeed, any one, in which the possession of corporation privileges for nearly two centuries and a half had been proved by such overwhelming evidence...'³⁶

The Court of Session's arguments eventually won the day. The case was debated in the House of Lords in 1838. Judgement was delayed until 7 August 1840, when the House of Lords found for the Faculty. Thus came to an end a case which had in effect dragged on for a quarter of a century, and which resulted in the ruination of relationships between the Faculty and the University of Glasgow.

As is sometimes the case, the darkest moment came before the dawn. The Faculty involved itself wholeheartedly in the medical politicking of the 1840s. Attempts were made locally to heal the rift with the University, and this in part resulted in the foundation of the Medico-Chirurgical Society (now the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of Glasgow) in 1844, which since its inception has met in the College.³⁷ In 1850, an act was passed to regulate the privileges of the Faculty, and this was a precursor to the Medical Act of 1858, in which the Faculty featured as one of the licensing bodies of the United Kingdom. The provisions of the 1850 Act laid the basis for the survival of the Faculty. The Members, who had full corporate voting rights, were for the first time to be known as Fellows, and the Faculty was to have equal status with other Royal Colleges and Corporations. Fellows and Licentiatees of other

incorporations were to have the same rights as the Fellows and Licentiates of the Faculty within the traditional geographical jurisdiction of the Faculty. So, for the first time, a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh could practice as a surgeon in Lanark or Ayr, without having to satisfy the Faculty's examiners, in the terms of the Charter.³⁸

This position was further regularised by the passing of the Medical Act in 1858. The provisions of the Act were announced to the Faculty by Dr James Watson, 'Father of the Faculty', at its meeting on 2 August 1858. The Minutes record:

Dr Watson reported to the Faculty that the new Medical Bill, a copy of which he held in his hand, passed both Houses of Parliament... He explained further the nature of the Bill as well as the position and status which the Faculty took under it, and upon the whole, he congratulated the meeting that a Medical Reform Bill had at last passed the legislature, whereby the Faculty possessed all the privileges and were confirmed in all the rights claimed by any Royal College in the Kingdom.³⁹

This was not quite the case. The Army authorities had problems with the Faculty's basic qualification, the Licence, as they saw it merely as a surgical, and not a medical, or dual, qualification equivalent to the MB ChB awarded by the Universities. To side-step this, the Faculty combined with the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh to award the qualification of Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow (LRCPE LFPSG).⁴⁰ This remained in force up until 1884, when the three medical corporations in Scotland came together to award the Scottish Triple Qualification. The last single Licence of the Faculty was awarded on 28 July 1958.⁴¹

The second half of the nineteenth century saw a flourishing of the Faculty, and in the Minutes one gains not only a sense of Victorian confidence, but also a corporate confidence which did not exist in the dark days of the court battles with Glasgow University. By the 1840s, the Fellows had felt their surroundings in St Enoch Square to be too hemmed in by traffic and Glasgow's growing industrialisation. However, it took until the 1860s to move premises. The house at 242 St Vincent Street, built by the merchant Robert Blair in the 1820s, was chosen as the new hall, and Faculty first met here in November 1862.⁴² Contemporaneous with this was the adoption of a new coat of arms. The newly quartered shield showed the Faculty's original coat of arms, the staff of Aesculapius, with the poppy signifying laudanum and the physician, and the lancet signifying the surgeon. To the shield were added the Royal Coat of Arms of the King of Scots, showing that the Faculty had a Royal Foundation, and the Coat of Arms of the City of Glasgow, tying the Faculty to its roots in the city. This armorial bearing was urged on the Fellows at the meeting of 6 April 1863, when Dr J G Fleming stated:

In the opinion of the Council therefore, the Faculty as an ancient National Scientific Corporation and as one of the Licensing Bodies of the United Kingdom ought in justice to itself to have such an emblazonment as will denote in a more Heraldic and Classical style its objects, royal foundations, nationality and locality. Besides, any attempt to ornament the new hall either externally or internally with merely the present emblem would be greatly wanting in pictorial effect.⁴³

In 1865, Alexander Duncan was appointed the first Secretary and Librarian of the Faculty. He transformed both the administration and library organisation of the Faculty, and indeed John Gibson Fleming, the President at the time of Duncan's appointment, said that the best thing he ever did for the Faculty was his 'discovery of Duncan'.⁴⁴ Duncan, under the watchful eye of James Finlayson, Honorary Librarian from 1876 to 1900, and President from 1900 to 1903, rearranged the Library on a subject basis, and published two catalogues, one in 1885, the other in 1901. He also wrote a history of the Faculty from its foundation to 1850. Certainly, the appointment of a full-time official had become long overdue. Up until Duncan's appointment, the duties related to the administration of the exams for the Licence and the Fellowship were carried out by a Fellow who held the office of Registrar. In 1854, the Registrar of the day, John Aitken, in handing in his resignation from the post noted that duties had become, '...so numerous and increasing, that I am thereby robbed of the time I should willingly apply to pursuits other than writing letters'.⁴⁵

In 1879 the Faculty resolved to meet its responsibilities under the terms of the Dentists' Act, passed the previous year. The trade directories reveal that there were dentists in the city prior to this, and indeed some of them held the ordinary Licence of the Faculty. The most notable among them was Francis Hay Thomson, who was elected a Fellow of the Faculty in 1866.⁴⁶ A Board of Examiners for the Licence in Dental Surgery of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow was set up in 1879, at a *pro re nata* meeting of the Faculty, held on 19 February,⁴⁷ and the first Licence was awarded to William Stead Woodburn on 22 April that year.⁴⁸

By the end of the nineteenth century the Faculty had recovered from the vicissitudes of some 60 years previous, and the three hundredth anniversary of the Faculty was celebrated with a dinner in Faculty Hall on 29 November 1899⁴⁹ (the exact anniversary of the granting of the charter), and a *conversazione*, held in the Hall on 2 March 1900.⁵⁰ The celebrations were completed by the conferral of the honour of knighthood on Professor Hector Clare Cameron, Clinical Professor of Surgery at Glasgow University, and President of the Faculty, by Queen Victoria as part of her birthday honours list, published on 22 May 1900.⁵¹ This was the first time that this honour had been granted to a President while in office.

The first decade of the new century was given over to discussion of the name of the corporation. In 1903, a proposal was put forward to change the name to Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. This was defeated.⁵² In 1909, Professor John Glaister, then President, petitioned the King, to allow the Faculty to add the honorific 'Royal' to its title. In his letter, Professor Glaister pointed out that the other corporations with which the Faculty combined to award the Triple Qualification styled themselves 'Royal', and like the Faculty were founded by Royal Charter. Glaister argued, 'Furthermore, confusion has arisen and exists in the public mind regarding what is exactly the position of the Faculty and what it is. It is being constantly confused with the Faculty of Medicine, of which for the time, I am Dean.'⁵³

The request was granted. However, the General Medical Council felt that it could not register the qualifications of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, as it had not been empowered to do so by legislation, the

addition of the 'Royal' being in effect a change of name. Much heated correspondence followed, but finally the GMC backed down in the face of opinion on the matter from the Lord Advocate of the day, who took the view that, rather than a change of name, 'Royal' was 'an honorary epithet bestowed by the only authority competent to apply it', that is the monarch.⁵⁴

The Victorian self-confidence of the Royal Faculty evaporated somewhat in the period immediately following the First World War. There were signs of expansion in 1920, when a higher dental qualification was instituted, the Higher Dental Diploma.⁵⁵ On the medical and surgical side however, the role of the Faculty as an awarding body of primary qualifications was under attack from the increasing importance of the universities in this respect. Worse, the Faculty's higher qualification, the Fellowship, was little thought of. Professor Tom Gibson gives some idea of the inter-war Faculty:

Immediately after the War (First World War) the standard of the entrance examination had been lowered, and although this was later tightened, the Faculty began to acquire a reputation inferior to any of the Royal Colleges. It became known locally as the 'Chum Club' and nationally was referred to slightly as the 'Photographic Society' from its initials (RFPs). The main incentive to becoming a Fellow seemed to be the possibility of becoming an examiner and earning some fees from the few students still presenting themselves for the 'Triple' or the Fellowship. In these days before the salaried Health Service every little counted.

By the late 1930s, the Fellowship of the Faculty was regarded, even in the Glasgow area, as barely adequate qualification for a hospital appointment...⁵⁶

The war years saw the setting up of the Goodenough Committee to look into the shape of postwar medical education, and although the Royal Faculty fought a valiant rearguard action for the retention of the extra-mural schools, through which students studied for the Triple Qualification, the Committee recommended that a university degree be the *sine qua non* of entry into medical practice.⁵⁷

By the end of the Second World War, changes were also afoot as far as the Fellowship were concerned. It was clear that its status would have to be raised, and this work was begun by Roy Frew Young in the 1940s. Young pushed the Fellowship as a qualification to be held by all who held senior hospital appointments in Glasgow, and on his demitting the office of President was able to state that this aim had been achieved in 'practically all the hospitals'.⁵⁸

1949 saw the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Faculty, and as part of the celebrations, Archibald Goodall, the Honorary Librarian, delivered the Finlayson Memorial Lecture on 'The History of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow'. As Gibson points out:

Archie's lecture to a full audience revealed to them what they either didn't know or knew but vaguely, that Glasgow had a medical corporation of which they could and should be proud, and which had the potential for development into an organisation as good as, if not superior to, anything similar in the world.⁵⁹

The Royal Faculty continued to grow throughout the 1950s. In 1956 a compulsory subscription was levied for

the first time ever, and this provided a firm financial base for the Faculty.⁶⁰ (Previously, income had mainly been from examinations and donations.) As well as continuing to award its Fellowship, the Faculty became the centre of postgraduate medical education in the city, and a joint Postgraduate Medical Committee made up of representatives from the University and from the Royal Faculty was set up, and symposia and other training courses were organised.⁶¹

In 1960, Dr Joseph Wright, a cardiologist at Glasgow Royal Infirmary, was elected President. He was the driving force in the change of name from Royal Faculty to Royal College. The rationale behind this had been spelt out by Mr Arthur Jacob, President from 1958-1960, at a special meeting of the Council on 6 September 1960. He stated, '...the title of the Faculty left the Royal Faculty at a disadvantage as all the sister corporations were known as Colleges. Of recent years the term Faculty was being used increasingly for bodies of specialists within the Colleges but of definitely lesser status. Some such Faculties might even become Royal Faculties.'⁶² The Provisional Order changing the name of the Faculty to that of Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow was passed by Parliament on 6 December 1962.⁶³

The atmosphere of change and growth continued in the 1960s. In 1967, the Higher Dental Diploma became the Fellowship in Dental Surgery.⁶⁴ Co-operation between the Royal Colleges of Physicians led to the development of the MRCP(UK).⁶⁵ In that decade, there was also much discussion on common surgical exams, but agreement here proved hard to achieve. The Library also grew, with a new Reading Room being constructed on the top floor of number 242 St Vincent Street.⁶⁶

The growth in the College's involvement in postgraduate medical education is perhaps mirrored in the growth of its premises. In 1900, the then Faculty purchased number 236 St Vincent Street. In 1972 the College bought 234 St Vincent Street, and in 1993, 232 was added to the property portfolio.⁶⁷

The Seventies, Eighties and Nineties have seen the College, along with its sister Colleges, operate in an environment of constant change, both in the NHS and in the specialties of medicine, surgery and dentistry themselves. However, the main function of the College continues to be the protection of the public from substandard practice, a role entrusted to Peter Lowe and his 'brethren' four centuries ago.

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- ⁵⁸ RCPSG 1/1/1/17. *Faculty Minutebook 1942-1950*. 14.
- ⁵⁹ Gibson, op. cit. ref. 1, 249.
- ⁶⁰ RCPSG 1/1/1/19. *Faculty Minutebook 1950-1962*. 342.
- ⁶¹ Gibson, op. cit. ref. 1, 254.
- ⁶² RCPSG 1/1/4/19. *Council Minutebook 1960*. 105.
- ⁶³ Gibson, op. cit. ref. 1, 260.
- ⁶⁴ RCPSG 1/1/1/23. *College Minutes 7 March 1966*.
- ⁶⁵ Fleming PR, Manderson WG, Matthews MB. Evolution of an examination: MRCP(UK). *Brit Med J* 1974; 1:99-107.
- ⁶⁶ Gibson, op. cit. ref. 1, 260.
- ⁶⁷ RCPSG. 1/13/7/9. Hutchison JT. *Property and environment with additional notes on regalia and some Faculty affairs*. nd.