



Medical History

Newsletter

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE INC

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

As I write, ANZSHM's 16th Biennial Conference is a short time away. We're looking forward to a scholarly and social event, with notable guest speakers, compelling and curious papers, and cultural activities, including live theatre. There's a special function for postgraduate research students, several of whom will be presenting and some of whom have secured Ben Haneman Memorial Grants to assist with conference costs. Students are key to the future of medical history and ANZSHM is pleased to support their attendance at our conferences. Thanks to Associate Professor Louella McCarthy and Dr Judith Godden for diligently administering the postgraduate student grants. We wish students, presenters and registrants an enjoyable week in Auckland.

The Auckland conference is the second convened by Linda Bryder and Derek Dow for the Society. In 1994 Linda also organised another medical history conference in New Zealand which many Society members attended. Linda's and Derek's efforts to promote medical history in this and other forums are greatly valued. In addition to conference commitments this year, Derek continues to produce ANZSHM's quarterly *Medical History Newsletter* – another significant contribution to the Society's activities. The Society is indebted to them, and their committee, for convening the 16th Biennial Conference. We also thank Melissa Burnett's conference organising team at the University of Auckland. At the time of writing this column, Linda is recuperating in hospital after a recent accident and we wish her a speedy recovery.

I'm immensely grateful to Dr Charmaine Robson, Mr Peter Burke and Professor Catharine Coleborne for their contributions as Executive Committee members. Our approach to administration and ad hoc challenges has been collegiate, with candour and good humour in equal measure. Executive has focussed on modernising practices, recording policies for future administrators, simplifying banking, improving membership payment methods, and updating protocols for student grants and conferences, while managing day-to-day

administration. Throughout, we've drawn on current and former Councillors' corporate memory.

Looking to future activities, the Executive is delighted to announce that ANZSHM's 17th Biennial Conference in 2021 will be held in Newcastle, Australia, convened by Professor Catharine Coleborne. The centenary of insulin's discovery also falls in 2021 and will be acknowledged as part of the conference. On administrative matters, Executive has proposed a review of the Society's Rules in 2020. The Rules were last reviewed in 2012 and Executive's view is that an update is timely.

It is with sadness that I report the death of Associate Professor Charles RP George, our immediate Past President, in early October. Charles was a valued colleague and friend, committed to the advancement of medical history. He was widely respected in his many circles of interest and professional practice, and will be greatly missed by the ANZSHM family. A tribute to Charles is featured later in this newsletter.

The Society's AGM will be held on Thursday 5 December in Auckland and I encourage those members present at the conference to attend. I extend a warm welcome to our newest members whose names are listed later in this bulletin. Thank you to all members, for your continued interest in medical history and ongoing support of ANZSHM's activities.

Madonna Grehan
mmgrehan@bigpond.com



ALL ABOUT OURSELVES

Members of the ANZSHM describe their life, work and interests

I continue to be intrigued by the diverse pathways that bring people to the ANZSHM. I particularly enjoy reading this column because it reminds me that no matter how each of us gets here, we are all united by our fascination with the history of medicine and health.

Certainly I grew up with no doctors or nurses in my home. My childhood was books, story writing, and playing the piano. I was the first in my family to ever go to university, and began at the University of Sydney in 1989, aged seventeen. Passionate about the literature of Australia, I majored in this and social policy. Strange bedfellows, but part of me wanted to be a social worker and the other part loved literature and writing. Completing my degree just after the recession, I faced the world unable to find work, and so returned to university the following year to train as a teacher. There was no shortage of work after that!

Teaching in disadvantaged multicultural public schools in 1990s Sydney took me headlong into social work practically every minute I was in the classroom. Highlights were teaching children at risk of reading failure to read and write, teaching music, and shepherding a talented choir into a recording studio in Riverwood to make their own CD, later championed on national radio. Unforgettable.

During this time, I spent weekends painstakingly researching my family history with my parents in country NSW and Tasmania. Back then this was not a popular pastime! Few records were digitised. It was in the Bega Pioneers Museum that I unearthed an 1890s photograph of a woman on my father's side who had been a doctor. Her name was Dagmar Berne - the first woman medical student in Australia. I had not been the first in my family to go to university after all.

That discovery was really the first step on my path towards medical history. I began researching Dagmar's world in archives, libraries and historical societies. Her life contained so much drama and heartache, that I could see it had all the makings of a novel. I began teaching piano lessons at night to save enough money to go back to university.

With extreme fondness I returned to the University of Sydney the following year to complete my honours year in Australian Literature, graduating with first-class

honours. Elizabeth Webby, professor of Australian Literature, encouraged me to apply for a competitive post-graduate research scholarship to do a doctorate in creative writing, so that I could be funded to write my novel without impediments. Receiving that scholarship elevated me to somewhere magical; they were the best four years of my professional life.

Travelling to England and Ireland, I undertook research at the Wellcome Library Archives and Manuscripts, and visited the London School of Medicine for Women, the Royal Free Hospital, and the Rotunda Hospital, where so many early Australian women doctors gained their qualifications and postgraduate training. I had a lot to learn about late nineteenth-century medical education, medicine, social history, women's history, and dissection! Every day was engrossing.

Since the award of my doctorate in 2008, I've remained a writer absorbed in the history of medicine, and have done my best to stay in the field whilst juggling multiple roles. I feel privileged to have worked for many years with the rich medical and nursing collection at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Museum and Archives. Compelling research projects, exhibitions, oral histories, medical people and volunteers kept me intellectually stimulated in this bustling organisation. Another high point was helping to build the Sydney Medical School Online Museum and Archive and co-curating its exhibitions in the Anderson Stuart Building. Currently I'm part of two challenging projects in the School of Medicine, University of Wollongong: the women in rural medical practice pilot study, and the history of the Prison Medical Service in NSW, both with Associate Professor Louella McCarthy.

An ANZSHM member since 2013, I've been active this year in the role of vice-president, NSW branch. I'm grateful for what I continue to learn about medicine, nursing, history, and life through conversations with members. Please consider getting more involved with the ANZSHM in 2020. Contribute to this newsletter, check out our Twitter/Facebook pages, support member events in Australia and New Zealand, or join your branch executive committee at the next AGM!

Vanessa Witton
vanessa.witton@uni.sydney.edu.au



MEMBERS' NEWS

Welcome!

Michelle Blackwell NSW
Hayley Brown UK
Hera Cook NZ
Eva Harris NSW
Gabrielle Kemmis NSW
Penelope Mitchell NSW
Judith Murphy NZ
Sarah Park NSW
Jessica Parr NZ
Scott Pilkington NZ
Les Reti VIC
Alisdair Sponsel USA
Sylvia Valentine UK

Vale

Charles Raymond Pax George

Our Society's immediate past-president, Charles George, has tragically died during a cardiac operation while visiting London. In his late 70s, he had still been practising as a renal physician, mainly at Concord Hospital in Sydney.

Amplly supported by his large library that reflected his broad interests in the history of medicine, philosophy, heraldry and religion, Charles had achieved the degrees of BA, MSc and PhD on historical scientific themes at the University of Sydney in his last two decades. He was also past-president of the International Society for the History of Nephrology. He loved teaching medical students and mentoring young colleagues. With his wife, Elizabeth, he shared the pleasure of gardening at home in Sydney and in the Blue Mountains.

Bearing witness to his deep faith, Charles was a Chevalier of the Order of St Lazarus of Jerusalem. His investiture as a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians was proudly accomplished shortly before his death.

Paul Lancaster
pallancaster@gmail.com

SOCIAL HISTORY OF MEDICINE & ANZSHM

In May 2019 Patricia Skinner, one of the co-editors of *Social History of Medicine*, invited Linda Bryder to curate a Virtual Issue of the journal to coincide with the ANZSHM 16th biennial conference. The idea was to showcase the very considerable depth and range of research carried out in Australia and New Zealand and published in *Social History of Medicine* since it was founded in 1988.

The first Virtual Issue, on Disease, Health and State, appeared in June 2014 to mark the biennial SSHM conference held at the University of Oxford. This was followed by Food, Feast and Famine (2016), Medicine and War (2018) and Senses (2019).

The fifth in the series, Beyond Borders: the History of Health and Medicine in Australia and New Zealand, is the first to have a regional rather than a thematic focus. Edited by Linda Bryder and Derek Dow, it includes a 3500-word introduction, 20 articles and 12 reviews. It is scheduled to go live just before our conference. Typically, the VIs remain live for 2-3 months while the Introduction remains accessible indefinitely. The majority of articles in *SHM*, in common with many other journals, are no longer open access. As Skinner explained, 'VIs are a great way of plundering the *SHM* archive for articles and making them freely accessible for a limited timespan, and they do bring a lot of new readers to the journal.'

The editors of *SHM* see the introduction to our virtual issue as a significant contribution to the SSHM's 50th birthday celebrations in 2020, reflecting as it does on the evolution of medical and health history in Australia and New Zealand over the past three decades.

To access the virtual issues go to <https://academic.oup.com/shm> and then to https://academic.oup.com/shm/pages/virtual_issue_archive.

EDITOR'S COLUMN

Contributions to the Newsletter are always welcome. The next deadline for copy is 15 February 2020. Copy should be sent to the editor, Derek A Dow at d.dow@auckland.ac.nz.

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AMPI NEWS

Who were the first Australian Medical Graduates?

For many years colonial medical trainees were obliged to travel to Britain to qualify, as there were no local institutions able to award legally recognised diplomas in medicine and surgery. Nevertheless, some young men were informally trained in the early years of the Australian colonies by the traditional method of apprenticeship. Among them were William Sherwin and Benjamin Clayton, both of whom received training as teenagers in Sydney in the early 1820s from the celebrated William Bland. Both went to England to qualify MRCS later in the decade and returned to the colony to practise.

Several promising young men were trained in Hobart in the early days. Among them was Edward SP Bedford, who assisted at the Colonial Hospital for about five years before going to London where he acquired his MRCS in 1833 at the age of 25. He returned to Hobart and began training others, who in turn followed the beaten path back to England to complete their medical education. They included EC Hobson MRCS 1838, a prominent Melbourne physician of the 1840s, and John Peet MRCS 1841 who later taught Indian medical students in Bombay.



Dr ESP Bedford, a pioneer of Australian medical education, Hobart, c.1862.

At around the same time, the medical board in Hobart, known as the Court of Medical Examiners, was given the power to examine unqualified applicants for registration. This provided an opening for men who had already received some regular training, either locally or in Britain, but

had no diploma. Those who passed the board's examination obtained Letters Testimonial allowing them to practise medicine in the colony, but not elsewhere. As it happened, very few Letters Testimonial were granted.

Independent medical licensing or examining bodies able to award registrable diplomas, replicating corporations like the Royal Colleges in England, Scotland and Ireland, were not established in colonial Australia. Instead the new universities at Sydney (1850) and Melbourne (1853) took the initiative, seeking over time to train and examine medical students with a view to awarding qualifications satisfactory to the colonial medical boards.

The first Australian faculty of medicine was established at Sydney University in 1856 with the power to examine candidates and award degrees. The prerequisites were a BA (not required from 1866), completion of a course of training at a recognised medical school (therefore in the UK), and suitable hospital and dispensary experience. The university's own medical school was not established until 1882, so the first generation of Sydney graduates were all trained 'at home', mostly in England or Scotland.

Surprisingly, however, the first Sydney graduate was not even an Australian resident. He was Charles Field Goldsbro' MRCS LSA 1856 who had emigrated to New Zealand in 1860. He visited Sydney briefly in 1866 to sit for the MB and was successful. About a dozen local candidates for the MB followed over the next decade, all having trained and qualified in the UK previously. Patrick Smith, who came up from Victoria in 1867, passed the examination, and afterwards registered in Victoria with only his Sydney MB. History does not relate what prior training he had undertaken. In 1870, with James Housion, he became one of the first three to obtain the Sydney MD, Dr Goldsbro' having preceded them in 1868.

Meanwhile the University of Melbourne had established its medical school and began enrolling undergraduates in 1862. Two students, Patrick Moloney and William Carey Rees, completed the course for the MB at the end of 1866, and were duly registered by the Medical Board of Victoria. Dr Moloney became a prominent Melbourne physician (though the MB remained his only qualification). Dr Rees went to England for his MRCS, returned to add a Melbourne MD, and was appointed honorary physician to the Children's Hospital in 1875.

Stephen Due
stephendue@gmail.com

NZ's apprentice doctors

By the time New Zealand was beginning to attract medical men in significant numbers, the system of apprenticeship had largely fallen out of favour in Britain and elsewhere. In the early years of the colony a number of apprentice surgeons came to New Zealand without completing their education but did practice medicine. James Hyde arrived in Nelson in 1841 from Bath, England. The following year another native of Bath, George Bush, arrived in Nelson as ship's surgeon on one of the first emigrant ships and took Hyde under his wing as his 'chemist'. Their names appeared sequentially in an 1844 petition to parliament, as surgeon and apothecary respectively, after 22 settlers were killed in a clash with Māori in the Wairua Valley.

To supplement their incomes Bush and Hyde took to farming in the late 1840s, with the former diversifying further into flour-milling in 1849. Sadly, Hyde took to the bottle in later life and committed suicide in 1871 after falling into financial difficulties.

A generation later saw New Zealand's first home-grown medical apprenticeship, a partnership between father and son. Henry Thomas Spratt, who had served an apprenticeship in London with his future father-in-law in the 1840s, migrated to New Zealand in 1855 for health reasons. His son, Henry Howell Spratt (named after his maternal grandfather) served an apprenticeship with Henry senior before completing his training at the Middlesex Hospital in London and qualifying MRCS LSA in 1868. By 1869 he was back in New Zealand, where he practised until his death in 1918.

In 1869 FEW Dawson, who had also been born in Bath and was brought to New Zealand by his builder father in 1854, qualified MRCS LSA. In 1902 his self-penned entry in the *Cyclopedia of New Zealand* stated that Dawson was the first Auckland medical student 'to proceed to England'. With no formal medical course in New Zealand until the 1870s, Dawson's initial training was as an apprentice to Samuel John Stratford, a former British Army surgeon who had practised in Canada from 1830 to 1854 before relocating to New Zealand.

Although exceedingly rare, apprenticeship had not quite died out in 1860s New Zealand.

Derek Dow

COTTER MEDICAL HISTORY MUSEUM

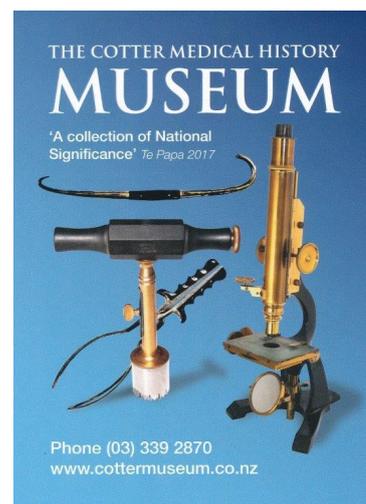
In a disused ward on Christchurch's Hillmorton Hospital campus is a treasure-trove of medical memorabilia held in the Cotter Medical History Museum. This museum houses the greatest number of items of medical interest in New Zealand and in 2017 The Museum of New Zealand, Te Papa Tongarewa, designated the collection as being of National Significance.

The collection was amassed over many years by Christchurch general surgeon, Dr Pat Cotter, who also contributed comprehensive files on the early doctors of the Canterbury region. The museum has a very large library of medical books and documents, some dating back to the eighteenth century, many thousands of surgical instruments, medical machines and devices, and an outstanding collection of microscopes. The collection also contains many photographs and archives relating to the Christchurch area. Run by a group of dedicated volunteers the museum is open on Monday and Friday mornings or by request.

Volunteers have published several books about the collection or have used the library to write on related topics. Recent publications include 'Camphor for the collywobblers: ship's surgeon Dr Augustus Florance's voyages 1857-62', inspired by Dr Florance's medical chest held by the museum. His ship-board diaries feature his prescriptions for the many maladies encountered on board two voyages and give an insight into how medicine was practised in the mid-nineteenth century. He later settled in Christchurch where he was an ardent temperance advocate. A second new book, *Vaccines and vesicles: a history of smallpox vaccination in New Zealand*, focuses on the many (largely aborted) incursions of smallpox into the country as well as on the early manufacture of the vaccine by entrepreneurs including the medical superintendent of Christchurch's Sunnyside Asylum (later Hillmorton Hospital) in the 1880s.

For further information on the museum see www.cottermuseum.co.nz

Claire Le Couteur
info@cottermuseum.co.nz

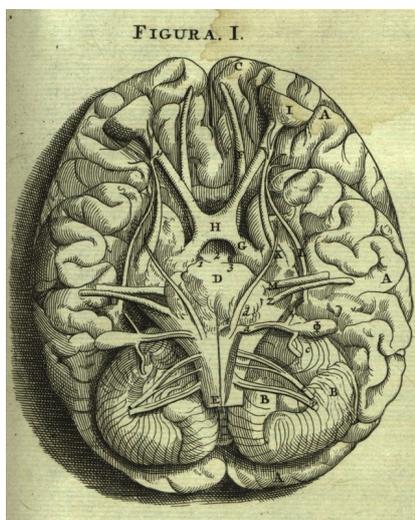


NSW BRANCH NEWS

In September 2019 the ANZSHM NSW branch took a private member tour of 'The Beautiful Brain: the exacting detail of anatomical art' exhibition at Rare Books & Special Collections at the Fisher Library, University of Sydney. Our guide was Associate Professor Cate Storey who curated the exhibition with University of Sydney academic liaison librarian Julie Price.

The exhibition looked at how anatomists and their illustrators have demonstrated the brain and its special senses over two millennia. The story included a history of research endeavour, artistic styles and printing methods, and trends in medical education.

The tour was excellent. One of the aims of the exhibition was to showcase the medical history holdings at Rare Books and everyone was impressed by the extent and beauty of the collection. We are grateful to Associate Professor Storey for fostering interest,



knowledge and appreciation of the history of medicine, and for promoting the use of some of the fascinating materials held in medical history collections in NSW.

Members enjoyed friendship afterwards over a delectable meal of tapas and seafood paella at the nearby Spanish Tapas restaurant on Glebe Point Road.

Members unable to attend the NSW branch event will be delighted to learn that the exhibition runs until March 2020. It is located in the display area on level 2 of Fisher Library at the University of Sydney. And better still, it is free!

Probable plans over the next six months include a series of talks/lectures to accompany the exhibition. These will include one specifically on Gray's anatomy, artists' anatomy, the history of printing, the ethics of dissection, and anatomy atlases.

Vanessa Witton
vanessa.witton@uni.sydney.edu.au

VICTORIA BRANCH NEWS

Following the success of the regional weekend meeting in Beechworth in May, the meeting of the Society on 21 August was attended by over 50 guests, most of whom stayed for dinner.

We were entertained by a scholarly presentation by Graeme Syme, on Samuel Pepys. Graeme, a retired surgeon, is a long-standing member of the MHSV, and is an enthusiastic historian.

Samuel Pepys was born in 1633 in the reign of Charles I. At the age of 26, he survived an operation to remove a large bladder stone, and went on to an illustrious career. His diary is well known, but perhaps less known is his role as Secretary to the Admiralty, in reorganising the Navy and setting the basis for England's ultimate maritime supremacy.

The final meeting for the year is to be addressed by Gordon Whyte with a presentation entitled 'How to cook your Christmas goose: food, celebrations and health in the Renaissance'. Gordon promises to provide a recipe for roasting a Christmas goose.

On a sad note, we record the recent death of past President, Laurie Simpson.

Rod Westhorpe
Hon Secretary MHSV

ISHM NOTES

Arrangements for the 47th Congress of the ISHM, from 24-28 August 2020, are firming up. Registration is now open and presentation abstracts can be submitted from January 2020 (<ishm2020.rsu.lv>). This is an opportunity to visit a fascinating part of the world that, if you are like me, would not otherwise be on your must-visit list. The Congress takes place in the Pauls Stradins University in Riga and the opening and reception take place in the Medical History Museum of that University; not a facility of which many universities can boast.

Several excursions have been arranged that highlight the depth of history of the Baltic region; the Jurmala seaside resort, the Kemer National Park, the medieval city of Cesis and the Gauja National Park with its fortified township of Sigulda.

If you are an Arvo Part fan, it is close to Estonia, so perhaps some of the atmosphere will soak in.

Brian Reid
bandlreid@bigpond.com

BLAST FROM THE PAST

Medical History Australia 25 years ago

In November 1994 John Thearle, one of the organisers of the biennial conference to be held on Norfolk Island in July 1995, contributed a Guest Editorial in place of the normal President's Page. John took the opportunity to pose the question 'Are medical history conferences worthwhile?', noting that medical history in Australia was 'relatively underdeveloped as an academic discipline' and that the outreach through conferences was a valuable tool in attracting participants from within the medical world.

On the eve of our 16th biennial meeting, John's hopes have been only partially realised. The conference organised in Auckland in 1994 by Linda Bryder drew a large contingent of nursing historians who got together afterwards to form an Australian and New Zealand nursing history network. In 2019 we have again attracted nursing historians, along with a significant number of museum curators. Over the years postgraduate history students and academics have provided a large percentage of our conference delegates.

Sadly, we have not had the same success in attracting practising members of the medical profession. As with many other medical history societies around the world, history is often seen as the preserve of the retired. Ever-increasing workloads make it difficult for active practitioners to find the time for historical study, with a few exceptions.

The November 1994 Newsletter did note one younger doctor who had made the transition, reporting that Warwick Anderson, a Melbourne medical graduate, had been appointed to a lectureship in medical history at his alma mater. Foregoing medicine for history has paid rich dividends for Warwick over the past 25 years, culminating in his current appointment as Janet Dora Hine Professor of Politics, Governance and Ethics at the University of Sydney.

ISHN July 2020

The 2020 Annual Scientific Meeting of the International Society for the History of the Neurosciences will be held in Rennes, France from 7-11 July. This is an opportunity to engage in a stimulating meeting which always showcases a broad range of topics relating to the neurosciences. More details at <http://www.ishn.org>.

TEACHING ANATOMY

The Scottish Society of the History of Medicine is organising a symposium to be held from 26-27 June 2020 at The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, on 'Teaching anatomy from Classical to Modern Times'. Keynote speakers include Vivian Nutton, a former editor of *Medical History*, and Ruth Richardson, author of *Death, dissection and the destitute* (2001) and *The making of Mr Gray's anatomy* (2008).

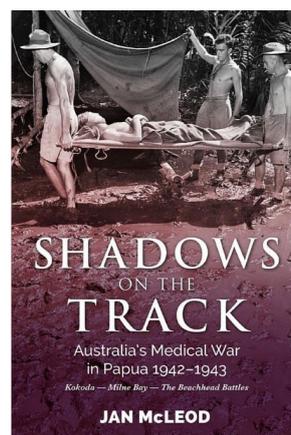
For further details go to <https://tinyurl.com/Scottish-Society-of-History-of-Medicine> or email: academia.bbmun@bbaun.com.

ANZSHM members who attended the BSHM conference in 2017 will testify to the splendours of the RCSE buildings and to the city of Edinburgh as a whole.

BOOK NOTICE

Jan McLeod, Shadows on the Track: Australia's Medical War in Papua 1942-1943 (Sydney: Bigsky Publishing, 2018). ISBN 978-1-925675-90-0 (HB). illus, maps, 395pp.

Shadows on the Track examines issues that affected Diggers' health during the Papuan campaign. The author provides a useful introduction to the background of the Army Medical Services and notes that Sir Raphael Cilento, a young Medical Officer in WWI, has been elevated to the status of official historian - something new I think.



There is a good discussion of the pre-war lack of preparedness of the Australian Army and its medical services, but few references to the effects of the savage cuts to the defence budget in the 1920s and 1930s. Little is said of the enemy, its medical establishment, or how the Japanese dealt with the health challenges in Papua. This work provides a useful counterbalance to the better known, indeed iconic, stories of the 'Fuzzy Wuzzy Angels' which are often seen in popular works on the war in New Guinea. But there is little that is new here. Disappointed as I was in *Shadows on the Track* it is still a useful addition to the growing literature on Australia's military medical history.

Michael Tyquin
makinghistory@bigpond.com

ANZSHM: 30 years and counting

In 2007, in a small 'historical souvenir' booklet marking its 21st anniversary, Brenda Heagney and Margaret Spencer presented a brief history of the ANZSHM, tracing its emergence from a series of national symposia on the history of medicine and health during the 1980s, its formal establishment in 1986, and its subsequent evolution. The eve of our 16th biennial conference seems a good moment to look back at what has been achieved over 30 years.

That first conference took place in Sydney in 1989, beginning an unbroken succession of biennial meetings: Perth (1991, 2009), Hobart (1993), Norfolk Island (1995), Darwin (1997, 2013), Sydney (1999, 2015), Adelaide (2001), Melbourne (2003, 2017), Auckland (2005, 2019), Canberra (2007), and Brisbane (2011).

The Society began life as the Australian Society of the History of Medicine (ASHM), but from 2005, in recognition of the strong ties between medical historians in both countries, it became the Australian and New Zealand Society of the History of Medicine. Before long, plans were afoot to establish a closer relationship between the national body and the two state-based societies: the Medical History Society of Victoria (1953), which had helped form the ASHM, and the New South Wales Society of the History of Medicine (1989). In 2009, both became branches of the national body, the MHSV retaining its venerable title, the other becoming the ANZSHM NSW.

Soon after its foundation, the national body had acquired a ready-made publication: *Medical History Australia*, launched in 1981 by the University of Melbourne's Medical History Unit and the Medical History Section of the Victorian branch of the Australian Medical Association. In 1988 it became the official quarterly newsletter of the infant ASHM, and its publication has continued uninterrupted ever since. Always ably edited, *Medical History Australia* has gone from

strength to strength as a rich source of news and views on the history of medicine.

In 1997, a second publication emerged. *Health and History*, a peer-reviewed academic journal, was a bold undertaking for the still-young Society, but has proved a great success. With distinguished editorship, it soon won a respected place among medical history journals and now reaches not only our own subscribers, but online readers in university libraries around the world. Issued twice yearly, often addressing a specific theme, *Health and History* carries research articles on a wide range of topics, together with reviews of books and exhibitions on the history of medicine.

Amid new technology in a new century, the ANZSHM developed its own website: a modest project at first, but one that has since developed, both usefully and colourfully. The Society now also circulates an electronic 'Events Calendar', listing forthcoming seminars, exhibitions and other events. These not only keep members informed, but attract new recruits too. Our biennial conferences continue to draw new members, among them postgraduate students; since 2007 the Society has offered a number of small bursaries to support their attendance.

Those conferences themselves have expanded, with many more papers and, since 2003, the addition of a Witness Seminar, at which participants in various developments in medicine and health share their memories of them: venom antidotes, foetal medicine, iodine deficiency, asbestos diseases, and more. This year's Witness Seminar in Auckland will address experiences of deinstitutionalisation in mental health. And our 16th conference, 'Beyond Borders: Health and Medicine in Historical Context', promises a veritable feast of good things.

Anthea Hyslop
anthea.hyslop@bigpond.com

Anthea Hyslop is a former ANZSHM President, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Correspondence related to this issue of the Newsletter should be addressed to the Editor, Dr Derek A Dow, Dept of General Practice, University of Auckland, Private Bag 92019, Auckland, NZ. E-mail: d.dow@auckland.ac.nz

Enquiries about membership of the Society should be sent to the Administrative Secretary, ANZSHM, PO Box 4092, University of Melbourne VIC 3052. E-mail: anzshm@anzshm.org.au

For the latest information, visit the ANZSHM Internet Website: www.anzshm.org.au

LETTERS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND ARTICLES ARE WELCOME, PREFERABLY IN ELECTRONIC FORMAT.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE WILL BE 15 FEBRUARY 2020.