



Medical History

Newsletter

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE INC

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

It seems like yesterday that some of our members met in Canberra at the Australian Historical Association Conference, The Scale of History. ANZSHM's affiliation with the AHA usefully enables the Society to offer a medical history stream at an AHA conference in a year in which the ANZSHM has no conference. This year's medical history stream was a success with a full day of thought-provoking papers, on subjects ranging from ancient to modern and with the sessions reaching the broader conference audience. At the conclusion of the day of papers, the Society's AGM was held and I thank all who attended.

The medical history stream was organised by Dr Angeline Brasier with assistance from Professor Cathy Coleborne, our current Vice-President. From July 2017 to June 2018, Angeline has served as the Society's Honorary Treasurer. Owing to illness in her family, reluctantly Angeline has stepped down as Treasurer. She has made a substantial contribution to the Society in her year of service. Aside from fulfilling Treasurer duties, being a member of Executive, and convening the medical history stream at AHA, she was a guest editor for the second issue of *Health and History* Volume 19, with Dr James Dunk.

On behalf of the ANZSHM membership we thank Angeline sincerely for all her work. We wish her, and her family, all the best and look forward to her continued participation in Society activities.

The ANZSHM Council endorsed a recommendation from Executive that Mr Peter Burke, an Ordinary Member of Council, be appointed Treasurer. We are delighted that he has agreed to take on the role and we look forward to some great numbers from him in due course.

Plans for the 16th Biennial Conference in Auckland in December 2019 are well under way with impressive guest speakers announced. Details are available on the conference website at <http://anzshm2019.org/>. For members who haven't yet been to an ANZSHM Conference, they are great events, combining historical scholarship with opportunities for networking and socialising.

Looking ahead to future conferences, this edition of your *Medical History Newsletter* contains an invitation for expressions of interest in hosting and organising the 17th Biennial Conference of the Society in 2021. As part of activities in the 2021 conference, we aim to acknowledge a significant anniversary – the centenary of insulin in treating diabetes. It's a particularly relevant milestone, given that this disease is on the increase across the Western world. The anniversary presents a terrific opportunity for scholars to focus on the history of this and other chronic diseases.

In this newsletter you'll find a list of members who have joined the Society in recent weeks. On behalf of the wider membership I welcome them and look forward to their contributions. I encourage each of you to take any opportunity to invite medical and other colleagues, and friends, to attend our various events so that they can experience what the Society has to offer. In our wider circles, word of mouth introductions can be an effective way to build the Society's profile.

Lastly, members will have received their copy of the latest edition of *Health and History*, with its fabulous new design and colour scheme. Our thanks and congratulations go to Hans Pols for having coordinated the project and delivered us the new-look journal in time for the twentieth volume, a significant anniversary for the Society. Gemma Smart, editorial assistant for *Health and History*, is settling into the administrative duties associated with the journal. *Health and History* now has a central email address for all journal-related enquiries - health.and.history@gmail.com

Madonna Grehan
mmgrehan@bigpond.com



ALL ABOUT OURSELVES

Members of the ANZSHM describe their life, work and interests

I left Edinburgh for southern Africa in 1982, following my general surgical training and my ChM thesis, a thesis to some extent inspired by Denis Burkitt, comparing Ugandan and Scottish colons which found the former were, when age matched, stronger, more elastic and less prone to diverticular disease. I worked for six of the next eight years in Zambia as a general and abdominal surgeon, as the HIV pandemic spread across Southern and Eastern Africa. I ran the University Teaching Hospital ICU and published the 400-page *Care of the Critically Ill in the Tropics*.

Fast forward to 1992, when I commenced as Professor of Surgery in Papua New Guinea. Then there were just over a dozen national surgeons, but today over 100 have graduated with the local postgraduate MMed in Surgery, 22 of whom have since become subspecialists. In 1999, I gave my farewell lecture to the Medical School on the history of surgery in Papua New Guinea. On that occasion I promised to document their history until the start of the 21st century; thereafter it would be their responsibility to do so. Fulfilling that promise, a magnum opus, took me another 12 years and resulted in *Stitches in Time*, a 800-page tome covering two centuries of PNG's surgical history - from a witch doctor trepanning skulls on the fringes of a tribal fight to the first neurosurgeon. I was myself fortunate to be a small part of that history, with subspecialisation equipping nationals to train the next generation of surgeons without the need for expatriates.

In 2000, I was appointed Professor of Surgery in Geelong, first with the University of Melbourne and later with Deakin. I have practised general, colorectal and endocrine surgery and have continued to support surgical training in PNG, the Pacific Islands and Timor Leste through pro-bono academic activities and Australian Aid funded programs managed by RACS. In 2007, I joined the RACS Council, culminating in the honour of becoming President 2015-16.

Writing *Stitches in Time* developed my interest in surgical history and I presented talks relevant to PNG and ANZ on George Ernest Morrison, RK Wilson (PNG's first surgeon with FRCS and an ex-commando 1946-50), skull trepanation in the Bismarck Archipelago, the Kokoda campaign, and whaling surgeons in the south seas. I took an interest in Austria's contribution to surgery as my wife, Olga, is Austrian and spent her twenties in

Vienna so gave presentations on Ignaz Semmeweis, Theodore Billroth, and the University of Vienna Faculty paintings by Gustav Klimt. In 2014 I gave the Archibald Watson lecture on the doctors that the famous Adelaide anatomist would have met in Fiji's then capital, Levuka, 1870-73.



I co-edited with Archivist Elizabeth Milford, a book on the *ANZAC surgeons of Gallipoli*, an RACS publication released in April 2015 to commemorate the centenary of the campaign. It includes 1-page biographies of 130 ANZAC surgeons who served at Gallipoli either before or after qualifying, as well as specialty sections on the campaign, injuries, medical advances made during WWI, and the Turkish Medical Forces defending the Peninsula.

During my term as RACS President the issue of discrimination, bullying and sexual harassment (DBSH) attracted considerable media attention. A high-level expert advisory group confirmed the size of the problem. We made a formal apology on behalf of the surgical profession in Australia and New Zealand and formed an action plan to address the recommendations. The RACS had to recognise we had entered a new era, a time to stand up and lead cultural change, improve education, promote consistent and appropriate behaviours in the workplace, and make it safe to complain when these did not occur.

In 2017, I was invited by Iain McIntyre, the President of the British Society of Surgical History, to present the biennial Guthrie lecture to their Society meeting in Edinburgh. I chose the title 'Daring to Dream of Equal Opportunity in Medicine' to describe the struggle faced by women through the ages to enter medicine and enjoy the same opportunities as men, a struggle to overcome prejudice that is ongoing today. This topic has received little attention in medical history, particularly from male historians, with much of the current literature contributed by woman doctor pioneers of the last two centuries. I hope my lecture and other presentations on the achievements of women in medicine will help to address this imbalance and inspire others likewise.

David Watters
watters.david@gmail.com

MEMBERS' NEWS

Welcome!

Don Cameron (VIC)
Stephen Colagiuri (NSW)
John Harrison (VIC)
Veli Marjonieme (NSW)
Susan Merrett (SA)
Megan Warwick (NSW)

Congratulations

At the AHA conference in Canberra in July, Peter Hobbins was awarded the Martin Allan Fellowship for a project he will undertake, with the title 'An intimate pandemic: fostering community histories of the 1918-19 influenza pandemic'.

The 2018 biennial Archibald Watson Lecture was delivered in Sydney by our new Treasurer, Peter Burke, and was entitled 'Opiferque per orbem dicor: Archibald Watson LSA and the Society of Apothecaries of London'. The lecture can be viewed on <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lPm7NtIbUceNwGKDJCMd8GnHC1g8oSJ/view>. Peter was also interviewed in the July 2018 newsletter of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries' Faculty of the History of Philosophy of Medicine and Pharmacy about his 40-year involvement with the Society.



Peter being presented with his Watson Medal by Cathy Ferguson, vice-president of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons

ISHM NOTES

The 46th Congress of the International Society for the History of Medicine is upon us. It will be held in the Nova Medical School, Lisbon, Portugal from 3-7 September 2018. It promises to be a stimulating conference in this beautiful and historically rich Iberian city.

The ISHM has also announced the location of the 47th Congress. It will be held in Riga, the capital of Latvia from 24-28 August 2020. This will be an opportunity to visit a part of the world that

provided, as displaced persons, so many immigrants to Australia soon after the Second World War. They began the fracturing of the settler monoculture that many subsequent groups continued.

Brian Reid
bandlreid@bigpond.com

BIENNIAL CONFERENCE 2021

Expressions of Interest are invited from ANZSHM members, to organise and host the Society's 17th Biennial Conference in 2021. Typically, ANZSHM Conferences are held over three to five days with a program featuring: keynote addresses, research papers, Witness Seminar, meetings and social activities. Usually held mid-year, the conferences attract up to 250 registrants.

EOIs should include: the ANZSHM member's name, institutional affiliation, proposed location (city), venue, evidence of institutional/other support, proposed dates, and a statement (500 words maximum) addressing the requirements in *ANZSHM Protocols for Conferences* (available from ANZSHM Honorary Secretary Dr Charmaine Robson). Please note, ANZSHM conferences are not held in first week of July to avoid clashing with the annual conference of the Australian Historical Association.

EOIs should be submitted to Dr Charmaine Robson at: anzshm@anzshm.org.au.

EDITOR'S COLUMN

Contributions to the Newsletter are always welcome. The next deadline for copy is 15 November 2018. Copy should be sent to the editor, Derek A Dow at d.dow@auckland.ac.nz.

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AMPI NEWS

A Colonial Medical Mystery

The talents of Sherlock Holmes would not have been wasted in unravelling the perplexing history of the Freeman family, who resided in London during the great detective's heyday. In the 1850s, Richard Freeman, a manufacturing and retail chemist, was on the verge of financial success with 'chlorodyne', a patent medicine containing opiates. In due course his advertisements for Freeman's Original Chlorodyne would appear in newspapers throughout the Empire.

All four of Freeman's sons – Richard Thomas, Delamark, Alfred and Walter – were destined to be doctors. In the early 1860s, the three eldest all qualified MRCS and became registered medical practitioners. The youngest, Walter, also studied medicine but never qualified. Nevertheless he had a long career as a doctor in the colonies.

Three of the four had connections with Australia or New Zealand. Alfred came out to Dunedin as surgeon on the *Scoresby* after qualifying in 1862. Richard Thomas made (or appeared to make) two voyages as surgeon on ships to Queensland in the early 1870s. And there is circumstantial evidence that the unqualified Walter practised for many years in Australia, unmolested by the authorities, and much respected by the general public.

Walter Freeman is known to have reached Sydney in May 1863 as surgeon on the *Lord Macaulay* from London. Not long afterwards, an Alfred Freeman was employed as surgeon at the Minmi colliery, Newcastle, New South Wales and in December 1864 Alfred Walter Freeman, surgeon, was married at Newcastle.

After a period elsewhere, widower AW Freeman returned to Newcastle in 1868 and married again. As he had done in 1864, he described his father as a physician and MP. Richard Freeman was not a physician but a chemist – and there was no MP named Freeman. However Richard may have been MPS (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society). This deception about his father's status was, perhaps, a way of adding a little grandeur to a long colonial career based on a much bigger fraud.

Alfred Walter Freeman practised unregistered in NSW until late 1870. At that point, a mysterious advertisement appeared in the Empire, advising him to call at the newspaper's Sydney office 'to avoid further trouble'. Shortly after this he was reported to be in Fiji. He returned to Sydney in 1872 and a daughter was born there in June 1873.

Soon afterwards Walter's brother, Richard Thomas Freeman (or someone impersonating him – see below) arrived at Brisbane from London on the *Gauntlet*. He came out again in 1874 on the *Suffolk*, bringing cases of chlorodyne. He registered in Queensland in 1875 and NSW in 1876.

In 1887 an informant advised the colonial government that a registered doctor named Richard Thomas Freeman had recently been identified in Newcastle as the person formerly practising there as Alfred Walter Freeman. The name of Richard Thomas Freeman was duly erased from the Australian medical registers. 'Alfred Walter' alias 'Richard Thomas' Freeman was last heard of in Brisbane in 1888.

Meanwhile, back in England, the real Richard Thomas Freeman told the authorities he had lost his diplomas and had never been in Australia.

When and where did the 'lost' diplomas change hands? Richard Thomas Freeman was married in London in December 1874, when, according to shipping records, he had recently arrived at Brisbane. Supposing then that 'Alfred Walter' Freeman was the surgeon on the *Suffolk*, who had been the surgeon on the *Gauntlet*? Was Richard Thomas Freeman lying when he claimed never to have been in Australia? Did 'Alfred Walter' acquire the 'lost' diplomas in England or Australia?

Although Richard Thomas Freeman's testimony was accepted by the Australian authorities, he was by no means of unblemished character. In earlier days, he had been twice suspected of administering chloroform to young women in order to 'commit a criminal offence'. Some years later, one of his patients died from an 'illegal operation'. The police went to arrest him for murder, but all they found at his house were his art collection, and an aviary of rare birds. He was traced to Spain, and then to Argentina. He was known to be in practice in Buenos Ayres in 1893. Attempts to have him extradited were unsuccessful at the time, and nothing more is known of him.

There is a final twist to the tale. Devotees of detective fiction will know that a contemporary of Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930) was another English medical writer of detective stories, Richard Austin Freeman (1862-1943). Could he have been a relative of Richard Freeman, manufacturing chemist, of London - or would that be stretching coincidence a little too far?

Stephen Due
stephendue@gmail.com

Postscript to the Mystery

On 15 December 1862 the *Otago Witness* reported on the case of a local child who had been injured in a near-fatal gun accident: 'A consultation was held, Drs Urquhart and Jones, and Mr Alfred Freeman, surgeon of the ship Scoresby, being present, when those gentlemen came to the conclusion that amputation was the only hope left for the patient, and this was skilfully performed on Wednesday morning by Mr Freeman, the patient being under the influence of chloroform. There is, however, only a slight hope of the little sufferer's recovery, though since the operation she has shown more signs of recovery than before.'

The report offers an insight into the status of local medicine during the early New Zealand gold rushes centred on Dunedin and Otago. Robert Urquhart, the first doctor to settle in nearby Port Chalmers, died less than a decade later, possibly an alcoholic, leaving estate valued at under £13. Shadrach Jones MRCS 1843, formerly an auctioneer in Victoria, was a hotelier and theatrical entrepreneur in Dunedin as well as practising medicine. In 1866 the *North Otago Times* reported Jones had been apprehended in England and forced to repay a large sum owed to the Commercial Bank, commenting that 'A good many other people would like to have the same satisfactory settlement with him'. Despite this setback, Jones later returned to practise in Otago from 1883-7. Given Stephen Due's comments on Freeman, it seems the three doctors may have been well-matched in character and behaviour,

(Incidentally, an Alfred Walter Freeman was buried in Townsville, Queensland, on 15 June 1893. Could this be the same man who disappeared from view in Brisbane in 1888?)

Derek Dow

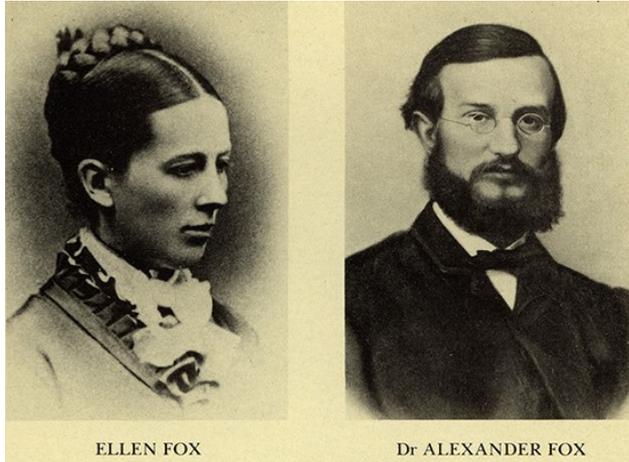
Medical Dynasties in NZ

A number of New Zealand doctors came from families which paralleled the pattern of the Freemans, with one or more members heading for the colony. George Grabham, for instance, New Zealand's Inspector of Hospitals and Asylums 1882-7, was one of 4 medical sons of Dr John Grabham, who had been an apprentice in Devon with Thomas Wakely, founder of *The Lancet*.

Two Falmouth-born doctors fell into the same category. Harry Tressider, one of 5 medical sons of a former Indian civil surgeon and pioneer

photographer during the 1857 Mutiny, practised in Onehunga near Auckland from 1905 until his death in 1922. Tressider had previously lived in Dubbo NSW, where he raised champion trotters and was acknowledged as a judge of blood stock.

The second Falmouth doctor, Alexander Fox, was the son of a well-known Quaker surgeon. Two of his brothers stayed in England but a third, Henry, registered in Victoria in 1854 after travelling to Australia as a ship's surgeon, and remained there



ELLEN FOX

Dr ALEXANDER FOX

until his death in 1897. Alexander, the youngest of the brothers by almost a decade, worked as the manager of a chemist's shop in Ballarat from 1859 to 1864 before returning to England where he qualified MRC LSA in 1867.

Attracted by the prospects of goldfields medicine and seeking a climate which would suit his ailing health, Alexander settled at Thames, New Zealand, in 1869 and stayed there until his death from pneumonia in 1876, aged just 39. His demise, which came less than a year after his appointment to Thames Hospital left a sour note, with his widow complaining bitterly about being charged £9/7/6d for his burial plot in the Shortland Cemetery; given her husband's service to the community she did not see the justice of the claim but was forced to pay up.

Like Dr Grabham, Alexander Fox had a link with *The Lancet*. His great-nephew was Sir Theodore Fortescue Fox (1899-1989), who joined the medical journal's staff in 1925 and was editor for 20 years until he retired in 1964. During his time there he showed a keen interest in Antipodean affairs and visited Australia and New Zealand in 1963. Coincidence or a desire to see where two of his ancestors had plied their trade?

AHA CONFERENCE 2018

In July, ANZSHM members gathered at the Australian National University in Canberra to participate in the 2018 conference of the Australian Historical Association. ANZSHM's annual Council meeting was held on 2 July, followed the next day by the medical history stream of papers. Members gave a total of 22 high-standard presentations on a diverse array of themes including mental health, military medicine, education, parenthood, epidemics and public health policy. The sessions attracted substantial numbers of attendees, including many non-members. The Society's AGM was also well attended. Members will be able to read reports presented at the AGM in the minutes of the meeting, to be circulated soon.

Charmaine Robson
charmaine@robson.tel

VICTORIA BRANCH NEWS

The Medical History Society of Victoria met on 30 May, to hear Dr Hugh Weaver present 'A remarkable family of medical, military and maritime men'. Hugh is a retired orthopaedic surgeon who has taught and examined in anatomy over 35 years. He was intrigued by the legacy of the Cunningham family, beginning with Daniel John Cunningham (1850-1909), the original author of *Cunningham's Manual of Practical Anatomy*, a popular text first published in 1893, and now in its 17th edition.

Hugh became fascinated by Cunningham's children and, in particular, three of his sons: Lt Colonel John Cunningham played a major role in research and treatment of tropical diseases and became Director of the Pasteur Institute; General Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, a professional soldier who served in WW1 and WW2, was knighted in 1941; Andrew Brown Cunningham, who joined the Navy aged 14 and was made First Sea Lord in 1943, was present at the Yalta Conference together with the other Army and Air Force Chiefs of Staff.

As Hugh held the audience spellbound with his presentation, they were in awe of his own bravery in presenting so soon after major neurosurgery.

Plans are well under way for our 'Country Meeting' next year. The meeting is to be held on Saturday 4 May 2019, in Beechworth. More details will be available soon.

Rod Westhorpe
Hon Secretary MHSV

MASTERCLASS

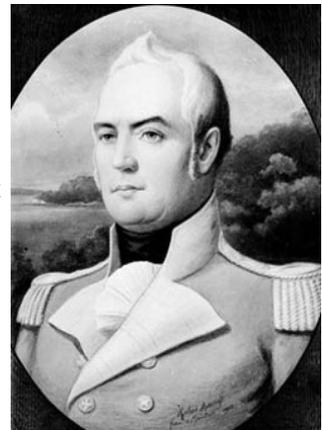
The Geoffrey Kaye Museum of Anaesthetic History has been working with the School of Philosophical, Historical and International Studies, Faculty of Arts, Monash University, to create a full-day workshop for interested medical professionals to develop and enhance their skills in historical research and writing, to be held on Saturday 15 October. Participants in the ANZCA CPD program can claim attendance under the Knowledge and Skills category 'Short Courses, Workshops' for 2 credits per hour. For more information see <http://www.anzca.edu.au/about-anzca/geoffrey-kaye-museum>.

BLAST FROM THE PAST *Medical History Australia 25 years ago*

In August 1993 *Newsletter* editor Ian Chapple reported the idea was being floated for a biography of John Harris (1754-1838), a doctor stationed at Parramatta from 1790, whose *Australian Dictionary of Biography* entry had been written by Professor 'Bryan Fletcher' of Sydney. According to the ADB, Harris was a company director, defence forces personnel (British), landowner, magistrate, mixed farmer, public servant, and surgeon – in that order. Ian noted that 'Descendants of Harris are rumoured to have considerable primary material not as yet studied. The Mitchell Library also holds some Harris papers. Anyone interested?'

2018 marks the 180th anniversary of Harris's death but no biography has yet appeared and Fletcher, who was Bicentennial Professor of Australian History at the University of Sydney 1987-2000, died in June 2018 aged 86.

All is not yet lost, however, as *Newsletter* readers may recall from the various items which have appeared in previous issues about Dr William Russ Pugh of Tasmania and in Dr John Paull's paper about Pugh at our Melbourne conference. Thanks to John's diligent searching, Pugh's diary and other evidence was brought to light and published in 2017, four years after John's magisterial biography saw the light of day. As the 2017 title stated, *Persistence Pays*.



John Harris .

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST Medical Collecting at MAAS

The Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences (MAAS) in Sydney has had many names over its almost 140-year history including the Industrial, Technological and Sanitary Museum, the Technological Museum, and the Museum of Science and Industry. It became known as MAAS in 1950 and now encompasses our three venues: the Powerhouse Museum, Sydney Observatory and Museums Discovery Centre.

Much of the Museum's initial collection was drawn from objects on display at the Garden Palace, the location of the 1879 International Exhibition; such events were a world-wide phenomenon of the time, designed to promote commerce, industry, art, science and education.

In 1882, the Garden Palace was engulfed in flames, burning the building and destroying almost the entire Museum collection. Urgent letters of appeal were sent to all the contributors and, thankfully, many sent replacement material to begin anew.



Anatomical model of pelvis and foetus, 'obstetric phantom'. MAAS collection: 2001/55/1-2.

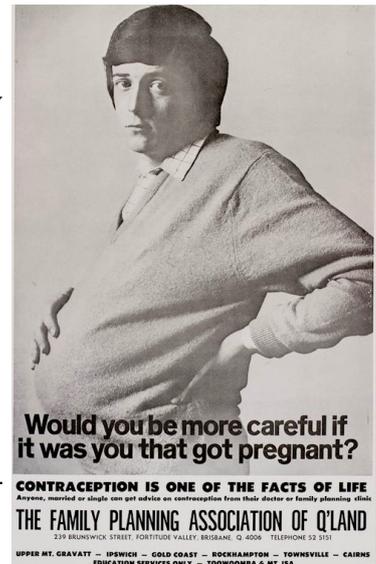
The collection has grown to over 500,000 objects covering an incredible breadth of subject areas. As with all large collecting institutions, the focus has shifted over time due to changes in prevailing social forces and deliberate planning by the Museum team.

In the 1980s MAAS expanded in preparation to move the collection and open the new Powerhouse Museum. The position of Curator of Health and Medicine was created, the first such position in a public museum in Australia. The two curators appointed to this role in that decade, Megan Hicks and Elizabeth Lee, revolutionised the Museum's collecting practice. They brought a different perspective and actively sought out stories that weren't being told by the collection. Technology made by, or for, women begins to appear in earnest at this point.

Hicks and Lee shaped collections in once controversial subject areas like contraception, menstrual management, pregnancy, and childbirth. Their approach and acquisitions laid the

foundations for collections that are now admired and deeply appreciated by researchers locally and internationally.

By adopting practices that were grounded in non-traditional storytelling, past curators enabled marginalised stories to be told. As a curator, I'm still learning from their legacy, aiming to pass it on to another generation of collectors.



Poster advocating contraception, Family Planning Association of Queensland. MAAS collection: 2005/13/3.

Looking through the collection I particularly love the anatomical teaching models. There is such a range of materials, creative skills and incredible detail apparent in the objects: intricate papier mâché organs, a leather and horsehair 'obstetric phantom' teaching model, and recently 3D printed anatomical education tools.

There are many health and medicine treasures in the collection. These are tiny glimpses into the knowledge and stories held within the MAAS collection. You can explore the collection online (see <https://collection.maas.museum/>).

Tilly Boleyn
tilly.boleyn@maas.museum



For information on MAAS see <https://maas.museum/>. The Powerhouse Museum is open daily from 10.00-1700, the Sydney Observatory is open 'day and night' and the Museums Discovery Centre is open Monday-Friday 10.00-1700.

A DATE FOR YOUR DIARIES—AUCKLAND December 2019

New Zealand has been the venue for three previous medical history conferences, the first of which was organised in Hamilton in 1987 by the late Dr Rex Wright-St Clair. Rex's efforts inspired two further conferences in Auckland in 1994 and 2005, both convened by Professor Linda Bryder who will again assume this role in 2019, assisted by our two NZ councillors, Dr Derek Dow and Ms Ella Arbury, long-time Society member Dr Kate Prebble, and Dr Katrina Ford.



KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Derek Dow is an Honorary Senior Lecturer in the Department of General Practice, in the Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences, University of Auckland and the long-serving Editor of the ANZSHM Newsletter. He is currently working on a study of the development of the medical profession in New Zealand, and on a history of the University of Auckland Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences.

Christine Hallett, formerly Professor of Nursing History, University of Manchester, UK and now Professor of History at Huddersfield, is Chair of the UK Association for the History of Nursing, and President of the European Association for the History of Nursing. Her particular expertise on nursing in WW1 has been widely recognised, and led to her role as Historical Advisor for the BBC's First World War drama series and website.

Mark Jackson is Professor of the History of Medicine and Director of the Wellcome Centre for Cultures and Environments of Health at the University of Exeter, UK. Mark has published widely, and his recent research and writing has focused on the history of allergic diseases, such as asthma, hay fever and eczema in the modern world, and on the history of stress. He is currently writing a book on the history of the midlife crisis.

Naomi Rogers is Professor of the History of Medicine in the Section of the History of Medicine and the Program in the History of Science and Medicine at Yale University, USA. Naomi is an Australian who went to America to undertake her PhD, and is a very prominent medical historian in the United States, delivering the prestigious Fielding H Garrison Lecture at the American Association of the History of Medicine in 2017.

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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 NOVEMBER 2018.