



# Medical History

## Newsletter

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE INC

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### THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

In February this year we invited members to send us their fields of expertise, for inclusion in membership data. The call was made in response to inquiries that ANZSHM receives on a regular basis, about aspects of medical and health history. Among those who contact us are television producers, print media organisations, historical societies and small museums, as well as authors.

Family history-themed TV programmes might be looking for a historical perspective on a cause of death, context for hospital and other health records, or an accurate description of how influenza or smallpox affected communities. Inquiries from museums tend to be about material culture. They may want to identify surgical instruments, date photographs of uniformed staff, or elaborate on practice-related collection items. We are also contacted for information on hospitals that have closed or practitioners and practices from past centuries.

These inquiries are great opportunities to raise awareness of medical and health history and the ANZSHM. With input from members who are willing to be contacted, we aim to assist every inquirer who reaches us. If we cannot help, we suggest other avenues that people might pursue. Since the call-out in February, more than 60 members have sent in their areas of expertise. In thanking these members for supporting ANZSHM's engagement with the public in this way, we assure members that any approaches will be made in the first instance by the Society's Honorary Secretary. Members may contribute, or modify, their areas of expertise at any time by contacting the Honorary Secretary, Dr Charmaine Robson ([anzshm@anzshm.org.au](mailto:anzshm@anzshm.org.au)) or the Membership Coordinator, Dr Madonna Grehan ([mmgrehan@bigpond.com](mailto:mmgrehan@bigpond.com)).

On the administrative front, this year's AGM is scheduled in December during the conference week and we hope as many members as possible will be able to attend. ANZSHM membership stands at around 320, a healthy level given that many societies like ours can find it difficult to maintain numbers. The majority of members have renewed for the current year. For those yet to

renew, you'll find a coloured subscription form accompanying this copy of the *Medical History Newsletter*. For those who receive an electronic copy of the newsletter and are yet to renew, you may receive a renewal invitation from the Membership Coordinator in the coming month.

For anyone weighing up whether to continue an association with ANZSHM, membership is great value for the modest fee and it's a key source of recurrent funding for the Society. In particular, subscriptions ensure that we can run conferences affordably and make the conference grants available to postgraduate students. Membership benefits include the latest print edition of *Health and History*, the newsletter in hard copy or digital format, the calendar of events, and access to a substantially-reduced conference registration fee.

The 16<sup>th</sup> Biennial Conference in Auckland will be underway in around three months' time and plans are being finalised by Convenor Professor Linda Bryder and the conference committee. A preliminary programme, accommodation options, and application forms for postgraduate student grants are available at the conference website <http://anzshm2019.org/>. Early bird registration for ANZSHM 2019 closes on 30 September. We look forward to seeing you in Auckland in December.

**Madonna Grehan**  
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## BIENNIAL CONFERENCE, AUCKLAND, 3-7 DECEMBER 2019

### Welcome Reception 3 December 6pm

Enjoy some delicious New Zealand wines and nibbles in the sylvan setting of Old Government House, completed in 1856. Although the New Zealand government relocated to Wellington in 1856 Old Government House continued to be the viceregal residence in Auckland, until the University of Auckland acquired it in 1969.



### Gala Dinner 5 December 6pm

This will take place in the Fale Pasifika, the spiritual home of the University's Pacific community, just a short stroll from the conference venue. Opened in 2004, its 11-metre high ceiling and glass-panelled walls are an elegant and modern expression of a traditional Samoan meeting place. Delegates will also be treated to some aspects of Pasifika culture during the evening.



### Postgrad and Postdoc Social Function 4 December 5.30

If you are a graduate student or a recently-graduated early career researcher, come and join us to socialise and network informally at the Mezze Bar, 9 Durham Street East. Mezze offers tasty but 'casual unpretentious eating and drinking', including vegetarian, vegan, and gluten-free options, in a buzzing location (website: <http://mezzebar.co.nz/>). See you there! For additional details contact Ella Arbury (earbo03@aucklanduni.ac.nz) or Cheryl Ware (c.ware@auckland.ac.nz).

### Walking Tour, 3 December 3-5pm

Martin Jones, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, will lead this exploration of the Symonds Street Cemetery, one of the country's oldest burial grounds. The cemetery's 'inhabitants' include Richard Day, MD 1836, who spent almost 40 years in his adopted homeland. His tombstone is pictured above. Numbers are limited but a second tour may be arranged if required.



### Special Exhibit, 3-7 December

The University of Auckland Libraries and Learning Services Special Collections team are mounting an exhibit of records from their Western Pacific Archives on 'Health and Empire: colonial public health and medical services in the Western Pacific', covering the 1920s and 1930s. This will be on display on Level G of the General Library throughout the conference. Delegates are also invited to attend a talk on the display in the Special Collections Department on 3 December, from 3-5pm.

### Witness Seminar, 7 December

ANZSHM members Kate Prebble and Cathy Coleborne are co-conveners of 'Experiences of Deinstitutionalisation', which will record the memories of some of those involved in the deinstitutionalisation of New Zealand mental hospitals 1970-2000. Participants will include policy-makers, administrators, health professionals, service users, family members and advocates. Maori and non-Maori will be represented. Conference attendees will be invited as observers.

### Keynote Speakers

The titles for our four keynote presentations have now been finalized. They are:

Christine Hallett, 'Between ivory tower and marketplace: the *Nurses of Passchendaele* project and the perils of public history'

Mark Jackson, 'Life begins at 40: the cultural and biological roots of the midlife crisis'

Naomi Rogers, 'Social justice and the politics of change: American health activism, 1945-1980'

Derek Dow, 'Inert and blundering: one medical historian's odyssey 1969-2019'

## MEMBERS' NEWS

### Welcome!

Mumtaz Alam Fiji  
Liz Harford NSW  
Elizabeth Haworth TAS  
Nicole Holding VIC  
Haiying Hou NZ  
Geoffrey Hudson Canada  
Arnel Joven Philippines  
Al McKay NSW  
Pamela Maddock NSW  
Kate Minkoff VIC  
Millicent Osti (VIC)  
Eleanor Pryor VIC  
Edward Teggins Ireland  
Graham Stewart NSW

### Vale

Ian Chapple ( 20 April 1927— 9 July 2019)  
Jim Leavesley AM (2 March 1929—20 May 2019)  
Selim (Sam) Mellick CBE (1925—20 June 2019)

### Obituary

#### Selim ('Sam') Mellick

Selim Ibrahim ('Sam') Mellick CBE died peacefully in Brisbane aged 93 years, on 20 June 2019. Australia's first specialist vascular surgeon, he was born in Innisfail and progressed effortlessly through primary and secondary school to enter the University of Queensland Medical School in 1943, graduating MB BS in 1948 with first class honours. In 1956, using cadaveric measurements, he and his wife constructed synthetic aortic grafts with their home sewing machine, until, years later, grafts became available. His pioneering achievements are commemorated with the Sam Mellick Vascular Unit at PA Hospital, Brisbane. He taught at the University of Queensland for over 60 years.

An elegant and eloquent man, Sam was a Councillor for the Queensland Library Foundation for 22 years: he was a true bibliophile and lifelong medical historian.

**Contributed by Peter Burke**  
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### Ian Chapple

A fuller tribute to Ian is planned for the November Newsletter. In the meantime here is what appeared in the November 2009 issue, my first as editor.

Ian Chapple produced his first Newsletter in February 1992, and retained his predecessors' colour scheme (in varying shades of canary) until May 1997. We then had two years of austere white before progressing to full colour in November 1999. When Ian relinquished the editorship in February 2003 after 45 quarterly issues he was eulogised by Barry Smith in the newsletter:

'We members of the Society have regularly received the liveliest, most gently insistent, accurately informed and wide-ranging newsletter that I, and others I have heard, know. Like many members of the Society I have links to several associations, but none issues a newsletter I enjoy as much as the Chapples' product.'

### Congratulations

Three members of the ANZSHM became Members of the Order of Australia in the Queen's Birthday Honours list. They are:

Christine Ball  
Tony Buzzard  
Tony Radford

## EDITOR'S COLUMN

Contributions to the Newsletter are always welcome. The next deadline for copy is 15 November 2019. Copy should be sent to the editor, Derek A Dow at [d.dow@auckland.ac.nz](mailto:d.dow@auckland.ac.nz).

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## AMPI NEWS

### Do we know you? Foreign doctors in the Australian colonies

About two thousand doctors were registered by Australian colonial medical boards in the first hundred years after settlement. Not unexpectedly, most were British citizens, accepted purely on the strength of British qualifications and training. Nevertheless, a small number had foreign degrees, obtained in places as disparate as Barcelona and Zurich, Berlin and Yale, Budapest and Toronto. Together they make up an interesting subset of legally qualified medical practitioners in the colonies. The following observations are based on data drawn from the printed medical registers published by the colonial medical boards.

The largest group registering with foreign degrees were British doctors who added a German MD to the MRCS or the LSA. One example was JC Neild (MRCS 1838, MD Berlin 1839), who registered in NSW in 1856; another was John Hutchinson (MRCS 1836, MD Giessen 1846), who registered in Victoria in 1854. There was even an Australian-born doctor, Edmund Charles Hobson, who qualified in Germany and England (MD Erlagen, MRCS 1838) and returned to register in NSW in 1846. Charles Ferdinand Eichler, a German who came out to Sydney in 1852 with a Berlin MD, later announced his departure for England 'to obtain a registrable qualification'. He returned with his MRCS in 1858 and was duly registered.



*The University of Berlin, founded in 1809, was renamed Friedrich Wilhelm University in 1810, a title it retained until its closure in 1945.*

In spite of the dilemma faced by Dr Eichler, whose German degree had evidently failed to satisfy the

NSW Medical Board, some thirty German doctors appear in the early Australian medical registers with German degrees only, making them the largest number of purely foreign graduates to join the ranks of the legally qualified. In Van Diemen's Land, J Meyer (MD Heidelberg) was registered in 1846. In South Australia, W Hillebrand and RW Schmidt (both MD Berlin) were registered in 1849. Others followed. In 1856, for example, both T Migeod (MD Berlin) and F Kupferberg (MD ChD Giessen) were registered in Victoria. Still more German graduates obtained colonial registration in the 1860s and 1870s. FA Hartmann registered in NSW in 1870 with a Leipzig MD (he had previously registered in the UK and would later register in New Zealand). Some German doctors arriving in the colonies proffered the Staats Examen certificate (the government license) as evidence of their fitness to practise, and several German practitioners in both Queensland (H Geiger, EJR Mohs and C Uterhardt) and NSW (PA Block) are listed in the printed registers with only the Staats Examen.

The next largest contingent of foreign doctors to arrive in the colonies were those from the United States. A few of them, like Richard Alfred O'Brien (MD Pennsylvania 1855), also had British qualifications (in his case LKQCPI, LRCS Edin 1864). Only about a dozen men seem to have been registered with nothing but an American MD. Most of these registrations were in Victoria (1850s onwards) in the wake of the discovery of gold. Walter O'Reilly and JC Sibley were registered first in the UK, and later in both NSW and Victoria, each with a New York MD only. Carlos Leslie De Vine registered in Sydney in the 1870s with Kentucky degrees (MD ChD Louisville) combined with equally impressive South American diplomas (MD ChD Lima 1864, LFMS Lima 1865). Although his marriages seem to have been as diverse and numerous as his alleged qualifications, on which modern research has cast some doubt, he still had enough energy to combine medical practice with the role of Peruvian Consul in NSW.

Although most doctors who were registered without British qualifications proved to be competent doctors, the colonial medical boards, with limited resources to detect imposters, seem to have remained wary of unfamiliar diplomas and skeptical as regards the status of foreign degrees.

**Stephen Due**  
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## From a German University

As happened in Australia, nineteenth-century New Zealand had a number of German graduates in its medical ranks. Like the British graduates who elected to work in the colonies, their reasons for doing so varied.

The first of these Germans was Dr Ernst Dieffenbach, recruited as surgeon and naturalist by the New Zealand Company in 1839. A cousin of Berlin's professor of surgery, Ernst had studied at Giessen, where Justus von Liebig was making his name as the founder of organic chemistry – and the inventor of the Oxo cube! Dieffenbach, like a number of the early MD graduates who settled in New Zealand, was first and foremost a scientist rather than a clinical practitioner. He did not remain for long but did publish *New Zealand and its Native population* (1841), in which he queried whether smoking increased the incidence of tuberculosis or respiratory illness among Maori.



An illustration from Ernst Dieffenbach's second and better-known publication, *Travels in New Zealand* (1843), subtitled 'With Contributions to the Geography, Botany, and Natural History of that Country'.

Gold was the initial lure for several German physicians, none of whom benefited greatly from the experience. Alfred Sickler tried his luck in Ballarat from the mid-1850s then crossed the Tasman in 1865. Initially a surgeon accoucheur, he later accepted a position as warden on one of the goldfields, where he died in 1868 of an abscess on his leg. Theodore Strehz was no more fortunate, being robbed of valuable surgical instruments soon after his arrival on the goldfields in 1865; dispirited, he left within months and eventually ended up in Hawaii.

A third seeker after gold, Franz Hartmann, had another string to his bow. His doctor father was a friend of Samuel Hahnemann and Franz

embraced his philosophy, practising as a homoeopathist in Auckland from 1865-78, when he died of TB.

Hartmann followed in the footsteps of one of his countrymen, Carl Fischer, who settled in Auckland prior to 1854 and founded the Auckland Homoeopathic Hospital in 1858; he also dabbled in agriculture and wine making. After failing financially Fischer decamped to Sydney.

Thirty years after Fischer's arrival, Otto Kohl began to offer Baunscheidt's Curative Process, a variant on homoeopathy which, according to his press advertisements, would cure a wide variety of complaints. Four months later Kohl was found drowned near Waiuku, south of Auckland. Although his death certificate described him as a medical practitioner, Kohl was never registered in the colony.

New Zealand's reputation as a healthy country seems to have been a factor in attracting some German doctors. Theodor Thebing was naturalised in Nelson in 1855 but returned to Germany a decade later, where he died of TB in late 1866. Had his stay in New Zealand prolonged his life? Almost thirty years later the 1887 Leipzig graduate Max Koehn settled in Dunedin in 1894 after being advised to cross the Tasman by his doctor in Sydney. The gamble did not pay off and he quickly returned to Australia, where he too died of TB, in April 1896.

Another influence on the decision to travel halfway round the world was the impact of conflict in Europe, first of all as Germany and Denmark fought over Schleswig Holstein in the 1850s then the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. Army medical officers from 1870 who ended up in New Zealand included Paul Bohrdt and Bruno Schwarzbach, both of whom later moved to Sydney.

Those Germans who had left before hostilities commenced often retained a loyalty to their homeland, best expressed by Dr Henry Beaver of Dunedin (MD Berlin 1835). In 1870 Beaver was a signatory to a memorandum that 'the Germans of Dunedin express their hearty sympathy in the war now being carried on in Europe by the German nation, and which has been forced upon them by the French Emperor; That the Germans of Dunedin will follow the example of their countrymen in Australia, and assist the sufferers from the war; That a committee be appointed to collect subscriptions amongst the Germans of Dunedin and their English fellow-colonists.'

**Derek Dow**  
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## NSW BRANCH NEWS

The 2019 AGM and dinner took place at the City Tattersalls Club in Sydney on Monday 18 March 2019. Mr John Sinclair announced that he would not be standing for another year in office and stepped down from the role of president of the NSW branch. The NSW executive committee will greatly miss his leadership and friendship, but are pleased that he will remain a member of the committee.

The 2019 office bearers are:

President: position vacant

Vice-President: Dr Vanessa Witton

Secretary and Public Officer: Dr Diana Jefferies

Treasurer: Mr Ben Skerman

Committee Members: Ms Clare Ashton, Associate

Professor Charles George, Ms Georgia

McWhinney, Dr Richard White, and Mr John

Sinclair (Past President)

The after-dinner speaker was Associate Professor Louella McCarthy from the School of Medicine at the University of Wollongong, whose engaging presentation, 'Whither medical humanities: clinical decisions and moral hazards at the borders', provoked much discussion and interest. We appreciated her generous contribution. It was encouraging to see some new members at the meeting and also to reconnect with colleagues and friends.

### The Ben Haneman Memorial Lecture 2019

On 22 August the State Library of NSW Foundation and the ANZSHM co-presented the biennial Ben Haneman Memorial Lecture in the Mitchell Wing of the State Library of NSW. This event recognises former ANZSHM president, bibliophile, Library Friend and donor, Dr Ben Haneman AM. Ben donated his extraordinary Cervantes Collection of over 1100 editions to the State Library in 2002.

The guest speaker was Dr Kirsty Short, ARC DECRA research fellow in the School of Chemistry and Molecular Biosciences at the University of Queensland. Her talk was titled 'Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it: the past and future of influenza virus pandemics.'

2019 marks the 100-year anniversary of the so-called 'Spanish' influenza pandemic in Australia. Dr Short's lecture discussed the viral, genetic and immune factors that contributed to the severity of the 1918-19 pandemic and what this means for modern pandemic preparedness. Additionally, she discussed the new challenges, such as changing population demographics, antibiotic resistance, and climate change, which we will face in the context of any future influenza virus pandemic. Dr Short reported on measures that were instituted in



Dr Kirsty Short (2<sup>nd</sup> from right) with the family of Ben Haneman at the Ben Haneman Memorial Lecture 2019. Photograph courtesy of Gene Ramirez, State Library of NSW.

1918-19 that either increased or reduced the spread of the virus. This was compared with measures instituted in the 2009 Swine Flu pandemic which attempted to stop the virus entering populations at border ports. She said that refusing to let ships dock in American Samoa for five days had a much better result than the use of electronic screening fever at airports in 2009. She also talked about the need for vaccination, especially for the measles. There were many outbreaks of measles during WW1 which reduced the immunity of individuals, thereby making the influenza more potent. In today's world resistance to vaccination, could make a future pandemic particularly severe.

Overall this was a fascinating lecture that promoted a great deal of discussion and we would very much like to thank Dr Short for her time and eloquence.

**Vanessa Witton & Diana Jefferies**  
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## JOURNAL WATCH

Nicola Cousen, 'The smallpox on Ballarat: nineteenth century public vaccination on the Victorian goldfields', *Provenance: Journal of Public Record Office Victoria*, (2018), 16:43-54 (<https://prov.vic.gov.au/explore-collection/provenance-journal/provenance-2018/smallpox-ballarat>)

An examination of public health issues in the 1850s and 1860s through the lens of vaccination and its supporters.

Nicola Cousen, 'The legend of Lalor's arm: Eureka myths and colonial surgery', *Victorian Historical Journal* (November 2017): 88.2:212-234.

The Eureka Rebellion, instigated by Ballarat gold miners opposed to English colonial authority, culminated in the Battle of the Eureka Stockade on 3 December 1854 which resulted in 27 deaths; the rebel leader Peter Lalor, lost an arm in the fighting. Ceusen, who in May 2019 was awarded the John Adams Prize for the best article in the *Victorian Historical Journal*, uses this event to cast fresh light on medicine and the role of colonial doctors in Victoria.

James H Dunk, David S Jones, Anthony Capon & Warwick H Anderson, 'Human health on an ailing planet – historical perspectives on our future', *New England Journal of Medicine* 381 (2019): 778-82.

Prompted by growing concerns about climate change, this article poses the question 'What life support can physicians offer our ailing planet?'. It includes comments on the role of Hippocrates, James Lind and Rudolf Virchow but the core of the article is the rise of physicians' concern over the past 50 years.

## ISHM NOTES

A reminder about the fast-approaching ISHM meeting in Oaxaca de Juarez, Oax, Mexico, from 2-6 September. An interesting programme has now been put together and a range of delightful boutique hotels are available in this culturally rich city. From Australia, access is not too difficult via Santiago, Chile and Lima, Peru. Details are available on <https://reunionishmoaxaca.com>

Next year, 2020, the 47th Congress of the ISHM will be held in Riga, Latvia, from 24-28 August. One hundred years earlier, in 1920, the first congress of the ISHM was held in Antwerp, Belgium. Riga is a beautiful city in a historically fascinating part of the world. Registration details and the programme that has been developed to date can be found on the website: [ishm2020.rsu.lv](http://ishm2020.rsu.lv)

The abstracts portal opens on 1 January 2020 and the deadline for submissions is 1 March 2020. Confirmation of acceptance is scheduled for 1 May 2020. Fifteen main topics are listed on the website, which should give ample scope for prospective speakers. The 'Meet the Speakers' page currently lists 3 names:

Professor Jacalyn Duffin, who held the Hannah Chair of the History of Medicine at Queen's University from 1988 to 2017.  
Associate Professor Nils Hansoon, Heinrich-Heine-University of Düsseldorf.  
Professor Dan Healy, University of Oxford.

**Brian Reid**  
[bandlreid@bigpond.com](mailto:bandlreid@bigpond.com)

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MEDICAL HERITAGE SOCIETY

Documenting the history of health and medical science is popular with only a minority of health practitioners, largely those who have recently retired. Although several hospitals have small collections of memorabilia, the collections are mostly for local staff and are only rarely open to the broader public. According to the website, the South Australian Medical Heritage Society (SAMHS) may be the only state-based medical history or heritage society associated with ANZSHM.

SAMHS was established in 1984 to promote the study and discussion of the history of health and medicine in South Australia. There was also an aspiration to develop a health and history museum in Adelaide that might be open to the public, at least for limited periods. Thus far, an actual museum has not been established but items of interest have been included on a 'virtual' museum on the SAMHS website. We are conscious that public interest in a health and medical museum may be limited unless the museum can be developed to include innovative and interactive components. These have been incorporated in the science museum in Canberra (Questacon) but expenditure was substantial and science may be more attractive to the public than medicine.

At present, the major activity of SAMHS is a monthly meeting and lecture in a city location. The lecture topics vary but include the history of medicine in South Australia and Australia as well as the history of medicine in an international setting. The topic and the reputation of the speaker are central to the success of these meetings. Most meetings are followed by a glass of wine, nuts and nibbles. The number of attendees ranges from 40 to 60 and the number of financial members has increased to 70 in recent months.

The history of health and medicine should have wider appeal. Most of us have seen major developments in the investigation and management of various medical problems. Our most popular lectures have incorporated a local or Australian component into an international theme such as vaccine development or post-traumatic stress disorder. History is one way of continuing to think about medical care and, at the same time, continuing to interact with colleagues.

**Ian Roberts-Thomson, President, SAMHS**  
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# 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 Cheryl Ware.*



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

The March 1994 newsletter reported the formation in February 1992 of The Nepean Centre for Historical Studies in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, at Nepean Hospital in Penrith. Three contacts were listed in the newsletter: Laurie Relf of Wentworthville, Professor David Ellwood of Nepean Hospital, and Brian Spurrett of Penrith.

This ambitious project appeared to have sunk without trace since 1994. Unable to find anything online, I turned my attention to the founders and discovered what seems to be a plausible explanation.

Lawrence Lardner Relf graduated MB BS Sydney in 1947 then undertook postgraduate training in the UK, becoming MRCOG in 1956 (the same year as Dennis Bonham who became postgraduate professor of O&G at Auckland in 1962). Relf practised in Wentworthville for many years after

1994, the only one of the trio to do so.

David Ellwood trained at Oxford then emigrated to Australia, where in 1991 he was the first academic appointee to the Nepean Hospital Clinical School, as associate professor of O&G. In December 1994 Ellwood moved to Canberra, as professor of O&G, losing contact with Nepean.

After graduating from Sydney in 1965 Brian Richard Spurrett followed the well-trodden path to train in O&G in Britain before returning to Sydney in 1973. Turning his back on a lucrative city practice, he moved to Penrith and became head of O&G at Nepean Hospital. Sadly, Spurrett died of malignant melanoma in early 2000. Prior to his death he had devoted considerable energy to reviving the annual ball of the Australian Women and Children's Research Foundation, to mark its 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 1998. In 2004 the RANZCOG Women's Health Foundation instituted the Brian Spurrett Fellowship in his memory.

Given these career developments, history's loss was clearly the profession's gain.

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For the latest information, visit the ANZSHM Internet Website: [www.anzshm.org.au](http://www.anzshm.org.au)

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

**DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE WILL BE 15 NOVEMBER 2019.**