



# Medical History

## Newsletter

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE INC

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November 2018

### THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Since the last edition of the *Medical History Newsletter*, your Executive has been continuing to update the Society's administration. We are off to a great start with our new banking arrangements, having moved two of the Society's three accounts from the CBA to the Bendigo Bank. Already there are encouraging signs of a responsive level of service suitable for our needs and we look forward to a productive and supportive relationship with the Bendigo Bank.

The Society's Rules, last updated in 2013, require review to reflect changes made in how ANZSHM conducts its business, including communications with members and methods for processing subscription payments. ANZSHM is incorporated in Victoria which means that our rules must comply with relevant Victorian legislation. In coming months we will work through the changes that are necessary.

It's now just twelve months until the 16<sup>th</sup> Biennial Conference *Beyond Borders: Health and Medicine in Historical Context* in Auckland NZ from 3-7 December 2019. Those who attended the last Auckland conference in 2005 have fond memories of it. We hope that as many members as possible will make the Trans-Tasman trek in December next year, to combine a scholarly meeting with whatever recreational travel that is possible. I'm encouraging my local, national and international connections to think about attending. I hope that members take every opportunity to do the same with colleagues and friends who share this broad field of interest. We expect the Call for Papers to be released in the New Year. You can keep an eye on developments via the conference website <http://anzsh2019.org/>

With a view to the 17<sup>th</sup> Biennial Conference scheduled for 2021, you'll find included with the newsletter a flyer, advertising for Expressions of Interest in organising the 2021 conference. Any inquiries about this conference may be directed to ANZSHM's Honorary Secretary, Dr Charmaine Robson at: [anzsm@anzsh2019.org.au](mailto:anzsm@anzsh2019.org.au)

Commemorations for the centenary of the First World War have concluded. In Australia's case,

the federal government provided libraries and archives with access to funding which enabled detailed and personal stories of this conflict to come to light. A focus on the First World War has highlighted the importance of historical inquiry in understanding events and politics that have shaped both of our nations' identities, not only on the battlefield and through the shared Anzac tradition. For medical history, the centenary has provided a valuable window onto the sequelae of war in very human terms, particularly on the home fronts in the years following.

After the Great War, of course, New Zealand and Australia were faced with yet another immense challenge, the centenary of which falls in 2018-19. The influenza epidemic raged worldwide, afflicting many healthy young people at a time when there were few pharmaceutical treatments available to relieve suffering and prevent deaths. In 2021 the discovery of insulin's application for human health has its centenary. These anniversaries are significant milestones in themselves. They also offer further focal points for reflection on the history of health and medicine.

These days there are numerous demands on everyone's time and lots of organisations spruiking for members. As 2018 draws to a close, I thank all of the Society's members for your ongoing interest in, and support of, medical history and related fields. I extend a general vote of thanks to my colleagues on Executive and Council, and all other contributors for their work with the Society. I wish one and all the best for the coming festive season and New Year.

**Madonna Grehan**  
[mmgrehan@bigpond.com](mailto:mmgrehan@bigpond.com)



## ALL ABOUT OURSELVES

Members of the ANZSHM describe their life, work and interests

Since I was a small child, I have had an interest in history. It was my favourite subject at school and I enjoyed volunteering as a teenager at Auckland's Howick Historical Village, dressed up in Victorian clothes. My love of history, and a high school exchange trip to the historical city of La Rochelle in France, led to a BA in European history and French. Two weeks after completing this degree, my husband and I married and then left New Zealand on our OE. We soon found ourselves living in Newcastle-upon-Tyne surrounded by beautiful Georgian and Victorian architecture. After further travel around Europe and living in Manchester, I returned to New Zealand, along with my husband and baby son, to begin my honours' year part-time as the preliminary step to completing a MA thesis in history.

This was when I was first introduced to medical history. I took Professor Linda Bryder's honours course, Health, Medicine, and Society, to complement my dissertation topic on childrearing practices in eighteenth century England and France. Her course not only sparked off my interest in medical history, but also in New Zealand history. This led to my MA topic, a history of breastfeeding in New Zealand from 1900-63. I combined motherhood and pregnancy while I wrote this thesis, which explored breastfeeding attitudes and practices in New Zealand, and was based on primary sources including archival material, parenting manuals, newspaper,

magazine and journal articles, and infant formula advertisements. While researching this thesis, I became interested in references to the connections between housing and health from the first half of the twentieth century.

Six weeks after handing in my MA thesis, I had my second child and then spent two busy years at home with my two children,



and volunteering for my local playgroup, kindergarten, and primary school. I spent many hours pushing my daughter in her pram around the streets of Auckland looking at old houses. This also helped inspire my PhD thesis topic.

I was very happy to return to the University of Auckland to begin my PhD in history under the highly capable supervision of Linda and my new co-supervisors. My PhD combines my research interests in medical, architectural, and twentieth century New Zealand history. It explores the connections between housing and health in Auckland from 1918-49 within wider national and international contexts. My thesis argues that ideas about health had an important impact on the design (both interior and exterior) of Auckland homes during this period. It explores how contemporary scientific and medical ideas, like germ theory and the health benefits of fresh air and sunshine, led to changes in housing design. My project also discusses how health concerns shaped both council and state housing design, and led to the establishment of new publicly funded housing schemes.

While working on my thesis, I have become increasingly concerned about the relevance of its discussions about overcrowding and disease, slum housing, and unaffordable housing to the present day Auckland housing situation. Last December, I wrote an article for New Zealand's online news publication, *Newsroom*, about how Auckland should look to the past to solve its housing problems. I also met with Auckland council employees to discuss previous Auckland housing crises and how they were addressed. Most recently, I have done my bit to alleviate Auckland's current housing shortage and have relocated with my family to an old villa in a small rural town just outside of Wellington. Two weeks ago, I gave a presentation on my research about the connections between Māori health and housing to Waitangi Tribunal historians.

While researching and writing my thesis, I have enjoyed working as a graduate teaching assistant and recently received one of the University of Auckland's Faculty of Arts Teaching Excellence Awards. I have also given guest lectures on New Zealand housing policy and presented on my thesis at numerous conferences including the two most recent ANZSHM conferences. I am currently a student member of the ANZSHM Council and am also on the committee of my local heritage museum. I look forward to submitting my PhD in August next year.

**Ella Arbury**  
**earbo03@aucklanduni.ac.nz**

## MEMBERS' NEWS

### Welcome!

Robert Russo NSW  
Boyd Webster NSW  
Neville Yeomans VIC

### Vale

Lorna Baird, VIC  
Loris Mitchell, VIC

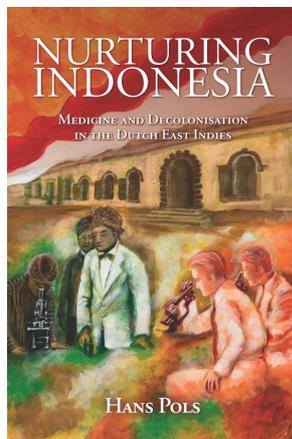
### Congratulations

ANZSHM President Madonna Grehan has been awarded the 2019 Barbara Brodie Nursing History Fellowship from the Eleanor Crowder Bjoring Centre for Nursing Historical Inquiry, University of Virginia.

In July 2018 Dr Peter Hobbins received the Australian Historical Association's Allan Martin Award for his project, 'An intimate pandemic: fostering community histories of the 1918–19 influenza pandemic centenary'. This prize provided a \$4000 travel grant for Peter to visit four regional centres around NSW, as part of a larger initiative coordinated by the Royal Australian Historical Society to encourage local research into the 'Spanish' flu.

On 10 November 2018 the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa hosted a panel discussion, 'Remembering Armistice: The Influenza Pandemic', to commemorate the centenary of the worldwide pandemic which killed up to 100 million people worldwide. The three panellists included Tuki Laumea, a Samoan filmmaker who has just released *Talune: The Ship of Death* about the impact on Samoa, and social historian of medicine and former ANZSHM president Linda Bryder.

*Health and History*  
editor Hans Pols' new book, *Nurturing Indonesia: Medicine and Decolonisation in the Dutch East Indies* (Cambridge University Press) was recently launched in Sydney. The book 'proposes a new perspective on the history of colonial medicine from the viewpoint of indigenous physicians', covering the period since 1908.



## ISHM NOTES

The 46th Congress of the ISHM was held in Lisbon, Portugal in September 2018. It was well attended with a wide range of papers. Portugal prides itself on its network of museums and these featured strongly in presentations. For example, the Director of the Museum of Surgical Instruments read a fascinating paper on the metallurgical history of instruments. In the 15th and 16th centuries Portugal's maritime explorers introduced many plants of medical interest to Europe and the corresponding evolution of hospital pharmacopoeias also featured strongly. There was another fascinating paper on the reconstruction of the pharmacopeia of the Lisbon Hospital destroyed by the 1755 earthquake and fire. Surviving labelled medicine jars of this period formed the basis of the reconstruction. The National Natural History Museum in Lisbon has a large exhibition of its collection of such plants.

At the Society Executive Bureau meeting in Lisbon decisions were firm on meetings over the next few years. The 11th Meeting will be held in Oaxaca, Mexico in September 2019. The 47th Congress will be held in Riga, Latvia, in August 2020. It is likely the 12th Meeting will be held in Paris in 2021, to mark the centenary of the first Congress of the ISHM, also held in Paris.

The Executive Bureau also launched a review of some of the administrative procedure of the ISHM. This will probably lead to simpler online payment of subscriptions, applications for membership and membership renewal.

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

## EDITOR'S COLUMN

Contributions to the Newsletter are always welcome. The next deadline for copy is 15 February 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

### **Murder Most Foul: 5 colonial doctors & their assassins**

It is reported that about two in every three doctors in Australia today have experienced aggression from patients or their relatives.\* By comparison, relations between doctors and the public in the nineteenth century seem to have been relatively untroubled. Nevertheless, there was a high rate of homicide in Australia in the 1800s, and doctors were not spared its tragic consequences.

The first medical casualty was Dr Richard Priest, who was shot by bushrangers near Launceston on 4 March 1826. Dr Priest had gone at night with a group of men hoping to apprehend the Brady gang, which had attacked a nearby farmhouse. Wearing white trousers, he made an ideal target in the darkness. In a hail of bullets, his horse was killed and his right knee smashed. He died two weeks later, having refused an amputation, rather than face the humiliation of life with a wooden leg!

The next victim was Dr Joseph Meyrick, who in 1844 was walking down Hunter Street, Sydney, when he was fired upon twice by a complete stranger. The first shot only made a hole in his hat, but the second lodged in his chest. He was attended by Dr William Bland, but died in half an hour. He had been in Sydney for just two months, having previously lived for twenty years in the South Seas, the Bay of Islands (where he married a chief's daughter) and finally Tahiti.

Ten years later, Dr Alexander Cuthill, an eccentric but much-respected Sydney practitioner, was shot in the back while travelling along the Cook's River Road. His killer was James Gray, whose wife had died while she was a patient in the care of Dr Cuthill. Since then Gray had repeatedly abused and threatened the doctor over a period of several years, accusing him of having poisoned Mrs Gray.

Two doctors in Victoria met similar ends at the hands of the mentally ill. One was a military surgeon, Richard Macauley, of the 40th Regiment, stationed in Melbourne. On an otherwise peaceful afternoon in 1856, at the regimental barracks, a soldier took up a six-barrelled revolver and shot three of his colleagues, including Dr Macauley, before killing himself with the same weapon.

The other Victorian casualty was a doctor who was murdered on the goldfields in 1865. He was Julius Saenger MD, a popular German practitioner. He was shot repeatedly with a revolver, while getting



*The pepperbox multi-barrel revolver was invented in the 1830s. Intended for civilian use, it was also popular with many military officers.*

into his buggy, by a man who had offered to hold his horse. Still alive, he was taken to a nearby miner's cottage, where dozens of his friends visited him during the evening as he lay dying. His assailant, a miner named James Jones, was convinced the doctor was killing Protestant children, and assisting Catholic wives to do away with their Protestant husbands.

And what of the assassins? The bushranger Matthew Brady was captured near Launceston by John Batman, the future founder of Melbourne. He was executed along with seven accomplices at Hobart in May 1826. Lucius O'Brien, who murdered Dr Meyrick, was acquitted on the grounds of insanity and sent to Tarban Creek Lunatic Asylum. James Gray received a death sentence that was afterwards commuted to 15 years hard labour, subject to a report on his sanity, the outcome of which is not known. James Jones was executed at Ballarat in 1866.

During the decades when these tragedies occurred, capital punishment was increasingly a subject of debate. While the medical profession as such took no position on the issue, some individual doctors, such as John Singleton in Melbourne, spoke against the death penalty, and persistently petitioned the authorities on behalf of condemned criminals. After the middle of the century they were able to point to an increasing body of public opinion opposed to capital punishment.

\* Hills DJ et al. *Australian Health Review* 2011; 35 (3): 253-261

**Stephen Due**  
**stephendue@gmail.com**

## Victim or perpetrator?

New Zealanders often chide Australians for their alleged criminal antecedents and the figures for 19<sup>th</sup> century medical homicides appear to back this up. The 5 Australian deaths in Stephen Due's column are matched by only one such occurrence across the Tasman, when Army surgeon William Astle Hope died on 4 May 1863, 'barbarously murdered', according to the London *Times*.



*Hope was not specifically targeted because he was a doctor; the other 4 victims of the attack were a lieutenant, colour sergeant, sergeant, and private from the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment.*

As far as I know, only one other New Zealand colonial doctor suffered bereavement through homicide. James Allison graduated CM MD Glasgow in 1839 but followed in his father's footsteps, becoming a sheep farmer on arrival in New Zealand. He married the daughter of JA Gilfillan, a former Glasgow art teacher, who emigrated in 1842. Five years later Gilfillan's wife, three daughters, and his grandson – Allison's child – were killed by Maori raiders as retaliation for an earlier killing of a Maori boy.

In sharp contrast to doctors as victims, and flying in the face of the Hippocratic Oath, Dr Edward Goode, a Taranaki doctor, was charged in 1909 with shooting to death one of his neighbours, Mrs Mary Klenner, after she rejected his sexual advances. At his trial, Goode was spared the gallows and committed as a criminal lunatic.

Evidence from the defence revealed that Goode's brother George, a Sydney medical practitioner, had been committed to Callan Park Hospital for the Insane and died there in 1902. A third brother, William Henry Goode MB Dublin 1867, was also registered in NSW. Edward Goode was a chronic alcoholic and there was considerable criticism in the press of the fact that the Medical Council had been powerless to remove his licence to practice until after his conviction. As the *West Coast Times* commented in April 1909:

*If it is borne in mind by the public that this type of man, a victim of chronic alcoholism who indulges in morbid maunderings, and seeks an enemy in every person he meets, is liable to commit violence at any time and should be restrained, then some good will have arisen out of the deplorable tragedy.*

**Derek Dow**

## FAMOUS MEDICAL MUSEUMS: Dittrick Museum of Medical History

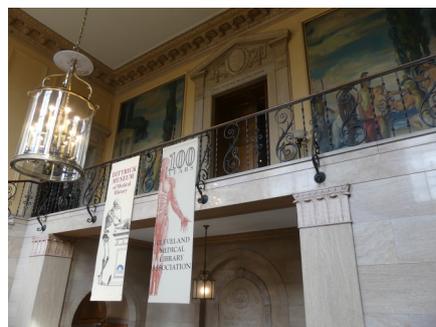
The International Society for the History of the Neurosciences (ISHN) recently held its annual scientific meeting at the Dittrick Museum of Medical History in Cleveland, Ohio.

This most extraordinary museum, which dates from 1898, is housed within the standalone building of the Dittrick Medical History Centre of the College of Arts and Sciences, Case Western Reserve University, along with the Allen Memorial Medical Library. As well as the extensive assemblage of medical artefacts, the collection includes an equally impressive set of archives and rare books.

There are several permanent displays which incorporate the Donald Blaufox Collection of Diagnostic Instruments, the Percy Skuy Collection on the History of Contraception, and several extensively researched and well curated temporary exhibitions. My attention was drawn to a very Australian contribution to the contraception exhibition – the wrapper of a Violet Crumble bar!

The public is encouraged to visit (free of charge) and judging by the numbers during our stay, it is very popular with youngsters. With this audience in mind the curator commissioned a 'state of the art' 21<sup>st</sup> Century interactive display entitled 'How medicine became modern'. I must say that this kept the registrants at the ISHN busy for long periods.

Overall, this is a wonderful example of American philanthropy in partnership with an enlightened University. They can see the cultural value of engaging the public to demonstrate how the past has shaped the future in the provision of health care. For more information see <http://artsci.case.edu/dittrick/museum/>



The next meeting of the ISHN will be held in Vilnius, Lithuania from 8-11 July 2019. See <http://www.ishn.org>

**Catherine Storey**  
[cestorey@bigpond.com](mailto:cestorey@bigpond.com)

## VICTORIA BRANCH NEWS

In August 2018, the Society was addressed by Dr Kate Robson, a Melbourne nephrologist, musician, historian, and Rhodes Scholar. 'The Incurables' discussed historical perspectives of patients with chronic illness.

Eighteenth-century hospitals saw a transition from the care of patients with chronic illness to the care of acute illness. The former were discouraged from admission to hospital, and doctors increasingly judged performance on discharging the 'cured'. Hospitals were centres of medical knowledge, and the prestige of the profession depended on curing patients as quickly as possible. If patients had interesting diseases, so much the better. By the mid-19th century, patients with chronic disease had nowhere to go. The wealthy were cared for at home; the poor went to 'workhouse' sick wards.

Hospitals for the 'incurables' began to appear from 1850. The Austin Hospital for Incurables was established in Melbourne in 1882.



*Austin Hospital.*

There came a gradual realisation that advances in medical knowledge relied not only on acute care, but on care of chronic illness. Sometimes, new medical knowledge revealed previously 'cured' conditions to be dormant chronic conditions.

With increasing ageing of our population, and the fact that one-third of those aged over 65 have three or more chronic illnesses, Kate posed the question as to whether care and cure can be successfully integrated in modern medicine.

Plans for the MHSV Country meeting, 'Such is Life', are well under way. The meeting is to be held in Beechworth on Saturday 4 May 2019. There will be a welcome reception in the Burke Museum on Friday evening, a dinner with guest speaker on Saturday, and a guided walk in the historic town precinct on Sunday morning. In addition there are many things to see and enjoy around Beechworth, including some fine wineries for Sunday lunch.

On a sad note, two members have passed away, both in their ninetieth year. Our condolences to the families and friends of Lorin Mitchell and Lorna Baird.

**Rod Westhorpe**  
**Hon Secretary MHSV**

## JOHN HARRIS (1754-1838)

*Blast From The Past* in the August newsletter re-floated the idea of someone writing a biography of John Harris (1754-1838) who was the surgeon of the New South Wales Corps stationed in Parramatta and Sydney from 1790.

I am John Harris's 4 x great-nephew and the historian of the family. I would be delighted to co-operate with a researcher/author in such a project, but I do not feel I could undertake the task myself.

The work would not actually be as daunting as it might first appear, because there have been some mini-biographies written about him since Brian Fletcher's essay first appeared in Vol 1 of the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* in 1966. Brian told me in 1980 when we were on the RAHS Council together that he felt Harris should have been accorded a larger study but that he was given an allocation of only a certain number of words for his essay.

In 1971, my friend Eric Russell's *Drummoynne: A Western Suburbs History* contained a more extensive study of him (Harris owned 1500 acres there from 1806 for about 30 years) and this ran to a second edition in 1982 which was launched by Neville Wran QC, Premier of NSW.

Then in 2010 there appeared historian Sue Rosen's book, in *Australia's Oldest House, Surgeon John Harris and Experiment Farm Cottage*, which is the most extensive biography to date. This was funded by Surgeon Harris's admirer Caroline (Fairfax) Simpson until her untimely death in 2003 and was continued by her brother, the late James Fairfax. This book was launched by Paul Keating in 2010.

I myself have given several Powerpoint presentations to various history societies and clubs over the years and I have quite a lot of documentary material and memorabilia about Dr Harris and the Harris family in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

I hope I can give some more encouragement to someone when I present a paper about Dr Harris to the ANZSHM conference in Auckland in December 2019.

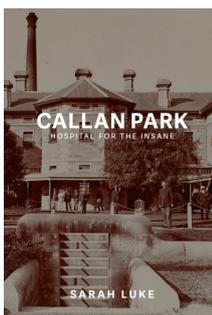
**John Harris**  
**[harrisjv@bigpond.net.au](mailto:harrisjv@bigpond.net.au)**

## BOOK NOTICE

2018 marks the 140th anniversary of the official opening of the old Callan Park lunatic asylum. To celebrate this, Australian Scholarly Publishing has published *Callan Park, Hospital for the Insane* by Sarah Luke.

This history investigates New South Wales' management of the 'insane' in the 19th century and locates the founding of Callan Park Hospital within the context of the Victorian-era treatment of madness. *Callan Park* looks beyond the sandstone and emphasises the humanity of the institution, focusing on the original patients and staff.

Sarah Luke, an English and History teacher based in Sydney, conducts tours of Callan Park with the community group, the Friends of Callan Park. *Callan Park* is her first non-fiction book. For further details see: [www.scholarly.info](http://www.scholarly.info).



## JOURNAL WATCH

Time after time I am struck by the way in which Australian and New Zealand medical historians punch above their weight when it comes to publishing on their subject, in the mainstream medical history journals and elsewhere. This is very apparent in the current crop of articles listed below.

Lisa Featherstone, 'The science of pleasure: medicine and sex therapy in mid-twentieth-century Australia', *Social History of Medicine*, 31:3, August 2018, 445–61. Historian of sexuality Lisa Featherstone examines the treatment regime introduced to 1940s and 1950s Melbourne by radical GP Dr Victor Wallace. She is also the joint author, with Andy Kaladelfos, of *Sex Crimes in the Fifties* (Melbourne 2016).

Philippa Martyr & Sophie Davison, 'Aboriginal people in Western Australian mental hospitals, 1903–1966', *Social History of Medicine*, 31:3, August 2018, 462–84. The authors, who are both employed by North Metropolitan Health Service, Western Australia, set out 'to create a historical profile of Aboriginal admissions to public mental health services in an Australian jurisdiction in the first half of the 20th century, and to provide further insights into their lived experience from newspaper reports, government inquiries and oral histories'.

Fallon Mody, 'Revisiting post-war British medical migration: a case study of Bristol medical graduates in Australia', *Social History of Medicine*, 31:3, August 2018, 485–509. Mody, a PhD candidate in the Department of History and Philosophy of Science at the University of Melbourne, is researching the professional lives of European medical graduates in Australia, c.1930–60. This article 'details the transnational lives of a group of Bristol doctors in Australia' and examines the factors which motivated them to leave, and the medical networks which helped influence their career choices.

David Robertson, 'Evaluating the Aboriginal child's mind: assimilation and cross-cultural psychology in Australia', *History of Psychiatry*, 29(3), July 2018, 331–49. Robertson, a PhD candidate at Princeton University, examines two psychological interventions with Australian Aboriginal children in the late 1960s and early 1970s. He previously completed an MA in history at Sydney in 2013 on the work of Australian psychiatrist John Ewart Cawte.

Malcolm D Prentis, 'Prayer and carbolic: reactions to the plague in Sydney in 1900', *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, 104:1, June 2018, 28–46. Prentis, formerly Associate Professor of History at the Australian Catholic University in Sydney and best known for his work on the Scots in Australia, has branched out with this detailed appraisal of the reaction to the bubonic plague outbreak by local religious bodies.

## MILITARY MEDICINE

After four years of concentrated attention on the Medicine in the Great War, the local activity reached a conclusion on 17 November 2018 with a seminar entitled 'Military Medicine: Then and Now' hosted jointly by the NSW Branch of the ANZSHM and the Royal Australasian Historical Society at History House, Sydney, home of the RAHS since 1970.

The three speakers were: Clare Ashton, well-known to fellow ANZSHM members for her involvement in battlefield tours about the experiences of nurses, who spoke about 'Trained nurses in World War I: the Australian experience'; NSW Branch Secretary and retired hospital executive Ben Skerman, on 'The organisation of medical services in World War II'; Robert Waller, a recently retired army officer whose specialty was the equipping of RAAMC facilities, on 'The role of technology post WWII'.

# 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.*



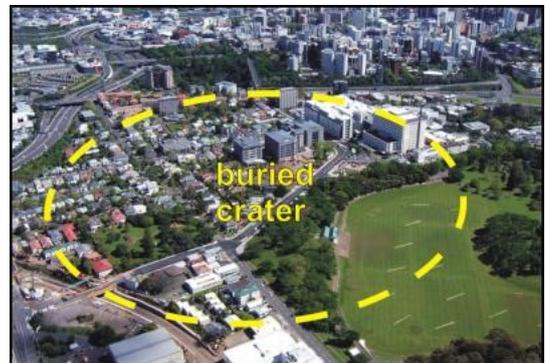
## **BLAST FROM THE PAST Medical History Australia 25 years ago**

'The more things change...'. Peter Winterton's November 1993 presidential column noted the lack of meaningful medical history education received by medical students at that time. He believed that membership of the Australian Society of the History of Medicine (as it was then titled) was of 'paramount importance' to counter this, and stressed the multidisciplinary nature of the ASHM. It appears that little has changed over the past quarter century.

The same issue of the *Newsletter* also contained an advance notice for the first medical history conference to be held in Auckland, in August 1994: 'The invitation seems irresistible. "COME TO THE CITY OF SAILS!" – attractions on offer include "many local delights" such as the museum and art gallery, a conducted tour of the most spectacular of Auckland's 40 volcanic sites, a boat

trip to Rangitoto (a dormant volcano), and visits to local wineries.

Almost all of these attractions are still available today, though the number of volcanoes is now estimated to be 48-53, depending on which website one accesses. The most recent to be identified is a buried crater on the site of the University of Auckland's Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, uncovered during the renovations which were completed in 2012.



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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](mailto: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](mailto:anzshm@anzshm.org.au)

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 FEBRUARY 2019.**