

Medical History

Newsletter

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE INC

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

The regular activities of the ANZSHM continue unabated, promoting in their various ways our discipline on both sides of the Tasman, although at this time of the year in a somewhat less spectacular way than at other times.

The Executive Committee met (by Skype) in early February and addressed the several matters that require oversight regardless of the season. This Committee consists of the President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer: and members may be interested to know that the volume of business which they have to discuss occupies them for approximately three hours of a Saturday afternoon, on this occasion with connections between Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane. One of the key matters that they addressed was the development of a national (well really a bi-national) calendar of medical history events. Members in New South Wales will recall the brilliant calendar that Peter Hobbins instigated when he was Secretary of the NSW Society and which Cate Storey is continuing to produce since having succeeded him. We aspire to having a similar publication produced on a bi-national basis.

Publicising the activities in the various states and in New Zealand would surely be of interest to all of our members, not only by enthusing them with what others are achieving, but also to enable them to attend local and interstate activities. Occasions may even arise when people are travelling when they could then participate in the activities in other states. A spin-off of such a publication might hopefully be to give some stimulus to members in the states that do not have formal local branches of our Society to organise themselves in a more or less formal fashion (depending on local desires and needs) along the lines to which I alluded in the last Newsletter. This is, in a way, a plea by me for some action along these lines by the outlying diaspora. I know for certain that Brisbane, Perth and Newcastle have sufficient people interested in the history of medicine to

warrant having regular meetings; and I suspect that South Australia and Tasmania may well not lag far behind. Meanwhile, I would find it really encouraging if our New Zealand members could give thought to how a slightly more formal arrangement could develop between the existing organisation(s) there and the ANZSHM.

Other topics that the Executive Committee discussed were the Treasurer's Report and budget (members will be pleased to know that the finances are sound and the Committee sees no present need to recommend any adjustment of the membership fees) or the publications (*Health and History* remains in excellent shape; we are eternally grateful to Derek Dow for his efforts in producing the *Newsletter*), and work on an upgrading of the website should soon reach a conclusion. Planning for our next biennial conference in Melbourne is firming up with hopefully a further interesting report available by the next Newsletter, and a decision was taken to expand the student grant scheme including internationally for the next conference as a result of the generosity of Dr Simon Chaplin regarding his expenses to attend the Sydney conference, and a clarification was made of the judging criteria for the Ben Haneman Prize.

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ANZAC nurses sail the Aegean again in 2015

The people of Lemnos want the nurses to come every year! Our group of 80 was made up of about 60 trained nurses and others with family connections to WWI in the Aegean. Our lovely little ship *MS Serinissima* created a camaraderie of its own and its crew went out of their way to make the voyage memorable.

One highlight was a wreath-laying at the site of the wreck of the *Marquette*, the troopship carrying the first Allied medical services sent to the Macedonian Front, New Zealand's No 1 Stationary Hospital. It was torpedoed just short of its destination (Salonika) with the loss of 167 lives, ten of whom were New Zealand nursing sisters. Early on 2 September our party laid wreaths at Mikra Cemetery on modern-day Thessaloniki, visiting the graves of two of the New Zealand nurses as well as Australian nurse Gertrude Munro who died of malaria while working in a British hospital. That evening we reached the location of the wreck and the *Serinissima*, flying the New Zealand flag, slowed and we all gathered on the stern. Rosemary Peek read a letter her grandmother Jeannie Sinclair wrote home about the experience of losing her friends in the water. We watched the wreaths bobbing away on the water while the Army nurses on board said their prayer. Our ship saluted the *Marquette* with three blasts on the ship's whistle while 'Now is the Hour' played on the deck. We will never forget.

The next day the highlight was re-enacting the arrival of the Australian nurses on what was then known as Turks Head – a peninsula in Mudros Harbour on the Greek island of Lemnos, and afterwards lunching in the square of nearby Portiano village. Thirty of the nurses on board wore replica WWI uniforms donated by the producers of the TV programme *ANZAC Girls* and marched four by four behind a piper just as the nurses of the Third Australian General Hospital had done in August 1915. Antonia Prebble, who played Hilda Steele in the TV drama, marched with us; so did the Greek Red Cross nurses on the

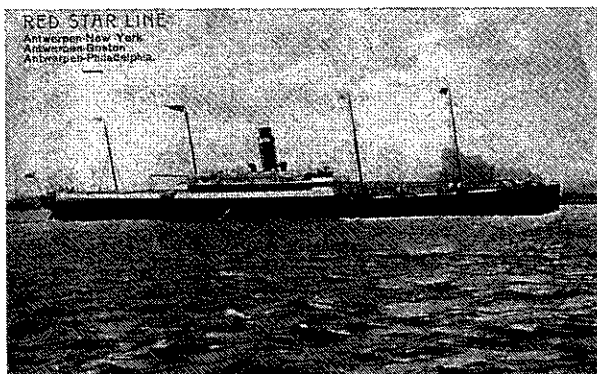
island waving their Red Cross banner. This site on the shore of Mudros Harbour has not changed since 1915; it was hot and we all wondered how the nurses managed wearing ankle-length uniforms, walking over the stones and through thistles. Portiano is the nearest village and some of the buildings in the 1915 photographs taken by 3 AGH's radiographer AW Savage still stand. Our visit to Lemnos was greatly facilitated by Lemnians living in Australia; the Lemnos Association of NSW brought ex-British paratrooper and Clan Menzies piper Frank Heard from the UK for the occasion.

While we remembered WWI – the war to end all wars – we were made very aware of the conflicts still going on in the region. Opposite our berth in Myrna Harbour was a compound for Syrian refugees and our plan to land by Zodiac in Mudros Harbour was disrupted by the refugee problem. Instead, the following afternoon the ship sailed around Mudros Harbour so we were able to see the view that thousands of ANZAC soldiers saw in April 1915 from the ships that took them to the landings on the Gallipoli Peninsula. It was where many ANZACs arrived for some respite from the discomforts of the Peninsula at the Sarpi rest camp and it was the first port of call after the evacuation. The ship provided a barbeque on deck so that we could experience one of the sunsets that many of the nurses and others had written home about in 1915.

The lecture programme by Christine Hallett, Professor of Nursing History at Manchester University, was accessible and greatly appreciated. She also chaired an entertaining session where Antonia talked about the making of *ANZAC Girls*. The voyage finished in Istanbul after tours of the Gallipoli Peninsula, Troy, Gokeada and the Florence Nightingale Museum in the Selimiye Barracks. Many in the group lamented that the voyage was far too short and we did not want to leave *Serinissima* – by then it felt like a family home. Maybe we had experienced something of the camaraderie that prevailed amongst the ANZACs in 1915.

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The SS Marquette was launched in Glasgow as the Boadicea in 1897 and renamed the following year. Commissioned as a military transport in 1915 she was sunk without warning on 19 October 1915. Tragically, the medical personnel on board could have been transported on the Grantilly Castle, a hospital ship in the same convoy which had no passengers on board for the voyage.



MEMBERS' NEWS

Welcome!

Peter Dowling (ACT)
Jonathan Gillis (NSW)
David Kaufman (VIC)
Mark Neuendorf (SA)
Krista Vane-Tempest (ACT)
Marcus Wahl (UK)
Ashley Watson (ACT)

ISHM NOTES

The International Society for the History of Medicine (ISHM) flagship, the journal *Vesalius*, is published twice a year. Vol xxi, No. 2, December 2015, is now online for members (www.vesalius.org.uk). For non-members it is easy and cheap to join (search ISHM and go to membership). The December 2015 issue, under the editorial management of Dr Kenneth Collins (History of Medicine Centre, University of Glasgow) is a lively and mixed read.

The journal opens with the editor exploring shifts the e-journal form could bring. This is followed by a report of the Sydney joint ANZSHM/ISHM conference. The Society's President, Giorgio Zanchin, next provides a tribute to Andreas Vesalius who has received much attention over the past few months, following the commemoration of his birth 500 years ago. Most of the journal is taken up with original peer-reviewed articles. There is an article on the history of the regulation of night work for women. This is followed by a biography of the nineteenth century American physician and artist, William Rimmer. Next is an exploration of the Greek herbal Hellbore. There is then a look at an early copy of *De Humani Corporis Fabrica*, Basel, 1543, perhaps owned by Vesalius himself. There is a paper by 'our own' Bruce Short, on Dr Robert Robinson and Peruvian Bark. Finally there is an article on teaching medicine in medieval Portugal.

The journal concludes with book reviews (the Editor is interested to receive more of these), a membership application and a colourful reminder of the ISHM Congress in Buenos Aires in September this year.

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

Interest in WW1 medicine shows no signs of abating. The current newsletter, for example, includes the commemoration of the sinking of the *Marquette* in 1915, details of a project to list Australia's war nurses, and a reference to recent

publications on Australian Army nurses at work in a volume about new perspectives on military nursing 1914-18.

Contributions to the Newsletter are always welcome. The next deadline for copy is 15 May 2016. Copy should be sent to the editor, Derek A Dow at d.dow@auckland.ac.nz.

HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

In December 2014 the journal *History of Psychiatry* marked its silver jubilee with a series of 'congratulatory notes', one of which was penned by Adelaide emeritus professor of psychiatry, Johan Schioldann. Describing the journal as the brainchild of two outstanding scholars – German Berrios and the late Roy Porter – Schioldann stated that *History of Psychiatry* was now 'an international journal of the highest standard, indispensable for information and scholarly research within the many various fields it covers'.

During 2014 the Antipodes, and New Zealand in particular, featured prominently in this outreach. The trend began in December 2014 with Catherine Coleborne's article on men in the public asylums in Victoria, Australia, and New Zealand, from the 1860s to the 1900s. This was followed in the March issue by 'Mobilizing Clouston in the colonies? General paralysis of the insane at the Auckland Mental Hospital, 1868-99', by one of Coleborne's recent University of Waikato PhD graduates, Maree O'Connor (née Dawson). In June 2015 it was the turn of Warwick Brunton, from the University of Otago whose broad-reaching 'At variance with the most elementary principles': the state of British colonial lunatic asylums in 1863', used the New Zealand experience as a case study for a comparative analysis of the thesis that the 1863 audit 'was the catalyst to a policy of systematic empire-wide regulation of colonial lunatic asylums'.

As noted in previous newsletters, Australia and New Zealand tend to punch above their weight in the emergent global history also referred to in this issue's Journal Watch (see page 7).

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AMPI NEWS

A different type of pioneer: some early Australian medical editors

Electronics have so transformed modern communications that it requires a leap of the imagination to picture a society in which the only mass medium was print. Another leap is required when considering that the early colonists came from a world saturated with local print media, to one in which the only printed material was that brought from ten thousand miles away by sailing ship.

Consequently the establishment of printing presses, and especially the production of periodicals, became both an urgent task and a pioneering enterprise in the colonies. In the early days, a number of doctors took up the challenge as editors of newspapers, magazines, and even a short-lived professional journal. Their ranks included men with exceptional editorial gifts - not to mention some colourful personalities.

Australia's first medical editor was Thomas Richards LSA, a native of North Wales. He came to Tasmania as surgeon on the *Princess Royal* with his wife and infant son in 1832, and settled into medical practice at New Norfolk. He helped plan, with Henry Melville as proprietor, a literary journal, the *Hobart Town Magazine*, and within a year had moved to Hobart as its editor.

Dr Richards also wrote essays, stories and poems for the new magazine, and his wife Hannah contributed poetry. For a while in 1833 he doubled as editor of *The Tasmanian* and he was at different times on the editorial staff of the *Courier*, *Colonial Times* and the *Mercury* (all Hobart newspapers).

From 1852 he resorted to medical practice in preference to the vagaries of colonial journalism. The literary output of his early years in Tasmania included reminiscences of medical life in England, along with entertaining pieces on topics such as diet, bathing and fishing. His fiction, from the same period, secured his place as a pioneer of the short story in Australia.

About a decade after the arrival of Dr Richards in Hobart, another doctor with editorial ambitions arrived in Sydney. This was the talented Thomas Revel Johnson MRCS, a satirist with a very different personality from that of the sentimental, light-hearted Richards.

In 1842 Dr Johnson was the editor of a magazine called the *Omnibus and Sydney Spectator* (later renamed the *Satirist and Sydney Spectator*). In

1843 he was charged with libel, convicted, and imprisoned for two years. On his release he applied to the NSW Medical Board, but was denied registration because he had lost his diploma. He then commenced publishing Bell's *Life in Sydney*, a successful, substantial and long-lived publication, which he owned until 1848, when he was finally granted registration by the Board.

Returning to medical practice, Dr Johnson worked for several years on the Turon goldfields, whence his death was reported in January 1852. The report proved, however, to be false - the *Bathurst Free Press* noting that he was not merely alive, but 'such a subject as would be gladly received into the bosom of a life assurance association'. After a few years he moved to Sydney where he died in 1863. Bell's *Life* noted that he was a devastating satirist in print, but in person was mild and unassuming.

Other practising doctors who briefly served as newspaper editors in the 1840s included Richard Penney and Edward Davy of the *Examiner* (Adelaide); John Blundell of the *Swan River News*; William Sholl of the *Inquirer* (Perth); and Augustus Greeves of the *Port Phillip Gazette*.

The first colonial medical periodical, and the only one to appear before the discovery of gold, was the *Australian Medical Journal (AMJ)*, published in Sydney in 1846. Its original editor was George Brooks MB LRCS, Senior Colonial Surgeon of New South Wales, and a veteran of 27 years in the colonial medical service. However illness forced him into retirement after less than a year, and editorship of the journal passed to Dr Isaac Aaron.

Isaac Aaron LSA MRCS was a relatively recent arrival in New South Wales. His medical career had been steady, if pedestrian, but his editorship of the *AMJ* was not successful. Bell's *Life* castigated him for having the temerity to describe some of the leading Sydney medical men as 'ignorant'. The *Sydney Chronicle* referred to him, somewhat impatiently, as 'the gentleman who has assumed the office of editor in place of the respected Mr George Brooks'.

Unsurprisingly the *AMJ* ceased publication after little more than a year. It took the influx of a new generation of doctors in the 1850s to establish the first truly successful colonial medical periodical - also called the *AMJ* - which appeared in 1856. Modelled on the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, and owned by the Medical Society of Victoria, it was managed by a committee of leading doctors. Its content was strictly controlled, and its editors maintained a scrupulous anonymity.

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NZ's medical editors

Like Australia, New Zealand attracted medical men with journalistic aspirations in the early years of the colony; unlike their Australian counterparts, many harboured political ambitions.

The earliest of these literary figures was Samuel Martin, son of an Isle of Skye doctor, who graduated MD Glasgow in 1835 but spent very little time in practice. After a brief sojourn as a sheep farmer in NSW Martin established a sawmill on the Coromandel peninsula in the North Island of New Zealand. In 1842 he again switched careers, becoming editor of the *New Zealand Herald*. His trenchant criticism of Governor Hobson saw the paper suspended, whereupon Martin moved to the rival *Southern Cross*, partly owned by Edinburgh medical graduate turned businessman, John Logan Campbell. In what may have been an attempt to gag the dissident, Governor Fitzroy appointed Martin to the colony's Legislative Council, a post which he held for only a matter of months before returning to the UK.

Further south, Edinburgh MD Isaac Featherston was the inaugural editor of the *Wellington Independent* (1845). Again, this was a stepping stone into politics. Featherston was Wellington's provincial superintendent from 1853 until 1870, one of the longest-serving superintendents in the country's history; he was also an MP throughout this time, before acting as Agent-General for New Zealand in London until his death in 1876.

Irishman John Bennett also made his name as a newspaper editor. He forsook medicine in the 1840s to edit the *Watchman*, a religious paper published in London. In 1849 Bennett was recruited as editor of the *New Zealander*, a position which he held contemporaneously with the presidency of the Auckland Land Association (1853) and the role of New Zealand's first Registrar-General (1854-72). Bennett's descendants include two Anglican bishops, a distinguished Maori soldier and assistant secretary of Maori Affairs (Sir Charles Bennett) and Dr Henry Bennett, one of the first Maori psychiatrists.

A second doctor, Joseph Giles, had a short spell as editor of the *New Zealander*. Giles, who had worked with Florence Nightingale at Scutari during the Crimean War, tried his luck on the Otago goldfields in 1861 before seeking other opportunities which included various coronerships, resident magistracies and appointment as Under-Secretary of Crown Lands, a choice which the *Wanganui Herald* described as a 'disgraceful abuse of patronage'. Giles died in 1930, aged 98, the last survivor of those who appeared on the first New Zealand *Medical Register* of 1868, and of the country's early medical editors.

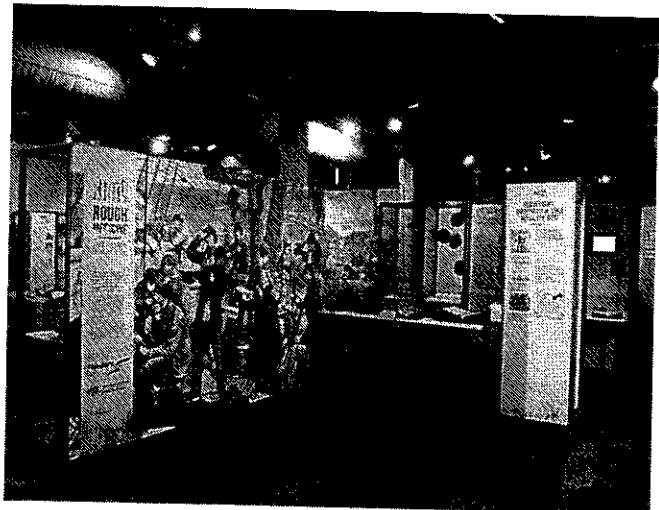
NSW BRANCH NEWS

The NSW group has been rather quiet, perhaps exhausted, after the effort of the conference held in Sydney in mid 2015. However, we re-grouped on 17 February for our AGM. The attendees were back in full swing and full of enthusiastic ideas for the year ahead. A social dinner followed the AGM at which the executive decided to depart from the usual format of a single speaker and called for audience participation.

William Osler in his *Aequanimitas* (1904) recommended 10 books that every medical student should have by their bedside. Times have changed and so have medical students. So we challenged our attendees to come up with a list of 10 books that they would recommend to their current students. A wide range of health professionals and historians produced a wide range of recommendations – but all were fascinating. There were some recurrent recommendations (Roy Porter's *The greatest benefit to mankind*, *Middlemarch* and Conan Doyle scored highly); some 'deep and meaningful'; some just funny, but all were thought-provoking. If anyone would like to see our recommendations when this is correlated, please contact me.

For those in Sydney or visiting Sydney in the next few months there is an excellent exhibition at the National Maritime Museum, Darling Harbour – *Rough medicine: Life and death in the age of sail*. This exhibition, which was designed and is toured by the South Australian Maritime Museum, tells of the treatment options on board ships from the 17th to the 19th centuries.

Enquiries/RSVP for all events to Catherine Storey, cestorey@bigpond.com.



The Rough Medicine exhibition.

WWI project at St Vincent's Hospital, Melbourne

Like a number of other institutions, St Vincent's Hospital Melbourne has a WWI project in progress, stimulated by the ANZAC centenary and enabled by grant funding from the Victorian Government and Victorian Veterans Council ANZAC Centenary Community Grants Program.

The focus of the project has been the hospital's largely unheralded WWI nursing veterans. We started with two names and now have close to 70, with biographical information now compiled for some 30 of these and an exhibition developed to illustrate a range of their service nursing experiences and to contrast this with their common training background.

This work of course has been much aided by the efforts of archivists and historians in the past decade to make the records of veterans much more accessible and their experiences better understood. We were also very fortunate to have Dr Kirsty Harris adding her special insights regarding the duties of WWI nurses at the launch of the exhibition.

The best known of the hospital's nursing veterans would be Ida O'Dwyer RRC whose evocative

accounts of her work at a casualty clearing station in France and nursing infectious disease cases in Egypt are held in the collection of the Australian War Memorial.

Another gem unearthed thanks to the amazing resources of TROVE was prolific letter writer Veronica Norton who enthused about her experiences in exotic Colombo and India.

One of the most wonderful aspects of the project has been forging contacts with family members and through them gaining access to additional material not yet in the public domain, including photographs and first person anecdotes about the veterans.

The exhibition also inspired a participant in the hospital's Artists in Residence Program to create a series of textile works about the veterans (one of which is shown on page 8 of this newsletter).

We continue to collect material on the veterans and would welcome any information on the following or any other WWI veteran of the hospital of which readers have knowledge:

Correspondent Barbara Cytowicz has been Archivist at St Vincent's Hospital Melbourne since 2001.

Email: Barbara.Cytowicz@svha.org.au

Australian Army Nursing Service (AANS):

Marie Armstrong
Alma Bowtell
Grace Cavanagh
Cusha Connolly
Kathleen Devine
Gertrude Farrell
Mary Freitag
Dorothy Gregory
Margaret Healy
Beatrice Kelly
Annie Lardi
Isabel Marum
Winifred Newell
Ellie O'Donnell
Helane O'Neill
Mary Parnell
Mary Robinson
May Schrader
Kathleen Smith
Louisa Waller
Enid Woodroffe

Eileen Beagley
Alice Byrne
Edith Cecil
Mary Davidson
Maysie Devine
Mary Farrell
Maud Frey
Nancy Guaran
Gwen Hope
Elizabeth Kelly
Mary Linehan
May Mathieson
Josphine Nolan
Mary O'Donnell
Frances O'Reilly
Mary Quinn
Brigid Ryan
Agnes Semple
Geraldine Smithwick
Hilda Wellmens
Adelaide Woodward

Ethel Bleach
Monica Byrne
Nellie Condon
Carrie de Groot
May Duggan
Katie Fegan
Margaret Greene
Kathleen Harvey
Mabel Justice
Genevieve Kennedy
Bernice Loughrey
Teresa Munday
Veronica Norton
Ida O'Dwyer
Mary O'Shea
Jessie Richardson
Olivia Ryan
Dene Skelly
Jean Twaddell
Marie Whitlock

Home service only:

Kathleen James Amy Stanley

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve (QAIMNSR):

Sara Marron Marguerite Ousley

Other 'war nurses':

Mary Rawson Ethel Woodward

JOURNAL WATCH

Medical History, January 2016, includes a challenging article by Simon Chaplin, one of the keynotes at our 2015 biennial conference, entitled 'Why creating a digital library for the history of medicine is harder than you'd think!' Chaplin's analysis was prompted by the fact that the Wellcome Library plans to add 50 million pages to the digital repository by 2020. The focus of his attention are the ways in which 'content mining' - most simply defined as the scanning and mining of text, pictures and graphs of a Web page to determine the relevance of the content to the search query - works. He questions what 'medical' might mean as a specific category, noting that blunt definitions are of little use to traditional models of scholarship where the 'historian's reasoned judgement prevails'. This thought-provoking piece is well worth a read.

The Winter 2015 issue of the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* reflects on the rise of global history since the 1990s with a positioning paper on 'Reframing the history of health, medicine, and disease' by Mark Harrison and responses by three other medical historians. The first of these, by former Sydney historian Alison Bashford, suggests that the contribution of the history of medicine has been under-estimated in the emergence of global history by Harrison and others. Another discussion to ponder.

Amongst the books reviewed in the February 2016 issue of *Social History of Medicine* is Alison S Fell and Christine E Hallett (eds), *First World War Nursing: New Perspectives*, New York and Abingdon, 2013. Australia's contribution is summed up in Melbourne historian Kirsty Harris's chapter, '"All for the boys": the nurse-patient relationship of Australian army nurses in the First World War', a further development of her PhD thesis, published by Big Sky Publishing in 2011 as *More than bombs and bandages: Australian Army nurses at work in World War I*.

BOOK REVIEW

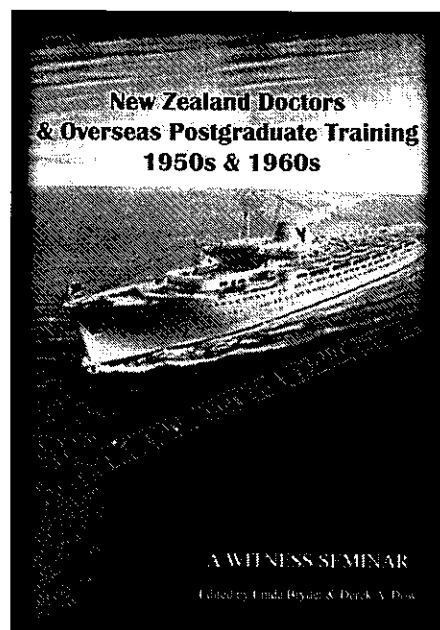
New Zealand Doctors & Overseas Postgraduate Training 1950s & 1960s. Edited by Linda Bryder and Derek Dow, Auckland Medical History Society 2015. 93pp.

The 'witness seminar' on which this volume is largely based was held to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Auckland Medical History Society. This one-day brought together nineteen participants, five of them women, to discuss their experiences of postgraduate medical training, mostly in the UK, between 1950 and 1965.

The result is a fascinating insight into why individuals and, very often, their families, went overseas, how they ended up where they did, and their impressions of medical institutions - and life in general - in the places where they gained postgraduate qualifications. It is of broader interest in showing what it was like 'to be a Kiwi abroad'; responses to class differentials, different work cultures and health systems, and to the long-term opportunities which resulted from these experiences. Perhaps less deliberately, it also gives glimpses into past gender roles at a time when change was on the horizon (the wives who accompanied medical spouses, the women doctors and their particular trajectories). And there are the stories of medics working their way as ships' doctors; of small flats in large cities; of fog and an England itself on the verge of change.

Bryder and Dow add value to the transcript with a nicely-calibrated introduction on the history of overseas postgraduate medical training, highlighting some themes which came out of the conversations of the day. The transcript itself is heavily footnoted, expanding on references in the text - under-pinning this is the editors' comprehensive knowledge of New Zealand's medical history. This was a concise exercise worth repeating for other group perspectives on aspects of a country's medical past. Managed professionally by those with background knowledge, and supplemented in the ways demonstrated here, it shows the value of the group dynamic applied to a focussed topic.

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BOOK REVIEW

Merrilyn Murnane, *Honourable Healers: Pioneering Women Doctors: Elizabeth Blackwell, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson and Constance Stone*, Australian Scholarly Publishing, North Melbourne, 2015, xvi + 225pp.

In her desire to do homage to one of her predecessors, Merrilyn Murnane, a retired Melbourne paediatrician, has adopted a rather curious approach to her subject. The central characters include Blackwell and Anderson, the first women to graduate in the US and Britain respectively, along with Sophia Jex-Blake (not mentioned in the title), who completed her studies in Switzerland before entering practice in Edinburgh in 1878. More than half of the book is devoted to outlines of their careers.

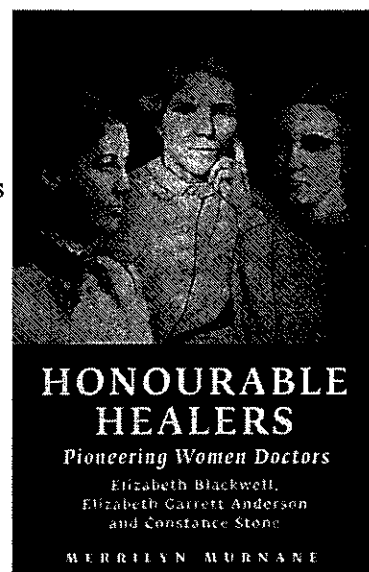
The remainder of the text focuses on Emma Constance Stone (1856-1902) who in 1890 became the first female practitioner to register in Australia. Although born in Hobart, Stone had undertaken her studies at the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia before graduating from

Toronto in 1890.

Following a brief outline of Stone's career, the author offers short chapters on her efforts to found Melbourne's Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital (run by women for women), vignettes on the careers of the hospital's founding doctors (who included Stone's sister and cousin), and an account of women's efforts to enter Australian universities.

The attempt in the epilogue to explain the links between the four main protagonists as a form of apostolic succession is unconvincing.

Derek Dow



Hospital tents at Lemnos, by textile artist Dawn Duncan-Smith.

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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 MAY 2016.