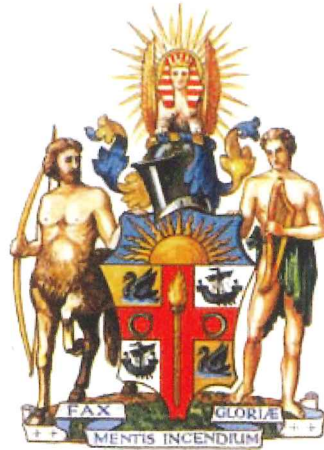


**ROYAL AUSTRALASIAN COLLEGE OF
SURGEONS**



**THE EIGHTH
COWLISHAW SYMPOSIUM**

PROGRAMME

6 November 2010

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Leslie Cowlshaw (1877-1943)



Kenneth F. Russell (1911-1987)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to the many people who have contributed to the planning and presentation of this Symposium. The speakers have spent many hours researching their topics and preparing their papers.

Speakers:

Philip Sharp, Kenneth Russell Memorial Lecturer

Wyn Beasley

Felix Behan

Geoff Down

Sam Mellick

Elizabeth Milford

John Royle *and* Jenny Royle

Donald Simpson

The Vice-President of the College, Mr Keith Mutimer

Staff of the College, in particular:

Geoff Down

Megan Sproule

Alan Thurston

Convenor

INTRODUCTION

This year sees the 8th biennial Cowlshaw Symposium, a meeting that has become one of the principle events on the history of medicine calendar. The College is fortunate to own the collection of historical medical texts that was amassed by Leslie Cowlshaw during the period from the early 1900s, probably until his death in 1943. By 1906 he had already undertaken two world tours and after his graduation he undertook yet another tour during which he acquired a large number of significant works. By 1914 he had obtained many of the printed works in the Collection through his connexions with dealers in London and Europe. The Collection includes a number of volumes published in the 15th century including an Avicenna *Canon* of 1497 from Padua and the 1483 Nuremberg *De proprietatibus rerum* of Bartholomæus Anglicus. In his will, Cowlshaw gave the Royal Australasian College of Physicians the first right of refusal on the Collection, which, for unknown reasons, was declined. Within a month of his death and after some hurried negotiations between John Laidley (the Honorary Secretary of the NSW State Committee of the College) and Ken Russell both acting for the College, and the trustees of Cowlshaw's estate, the College had secured the complete collection at a price of £2750. In total there were some 2500 items, making it notable by world standards and considered to be the best private collection in Australia at that time.

In 1996, Wyn Beasley, then Reader to the Gordon Craig Library, initiated the Symposium in order to make the College's Cowlshaw Collection better known, both to Fellows of the College and to the wider community of medical professionals and bibliophiles. With the endorsement of the President and Council, he invited a group of speakers, all renowned for their interest in historical books and the history of medicine to participate. Embedded in this Symposium was the eponymous lecture named in the memory of the man who helped to secure the collection for the College and who then set about cataloguing it: Kenneth Fitzpatrick Russell. Thus, the format for the Symposium was set and its popularity has been proved in growing numbers and ongoing support from Fellows and friends of the College. The speakers are invited to select one or more items from the Collection on which to base a paper.

Over the years this Symposium has provided many outstanding papers on medical history and *materia medica*. The inclusion of the Kenneth Fitzpatrick Russell Memorial Lecture in the Symposium is entirely appropriate, putting it in the context of medical history, a subject dear to his heart, and at a meeting centred on the Collection that he took so great care of.

The programme for this 8th Symposium looks as if it will be as varied and interesting as those that have gone before. The topics this time include such diverse subjects as weasels, smallpox and book restoration, with the works of Andreas Vesalius given yet another airing, as there is always something new to learn from them. The research and preparation for each of these papers takes considerable time, effort and thought, and this commitment of the speakers must be acknowledged.

PROGRAMME

Saturday 6 November 2010

0930 **Registration**
1000 Opening by Mr Keith Mutimer (Vice-President, RACS)

SESSION 1 Chairman: Mr Keith Mutimer

1005 **The 10th Kenneth Fitzpatrick Russell Memorial Lecture**
Mr Philip Sharp (Sydney)
HERMAN BOERHAAVE: "THE DUTCH HIPPOCRATES"
Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis morbis in usum doctrinae domesticae digesti (Lugduni Batavorum: Johannem Vander Linden, 1722) C 68
Materia medica, or the druggist's guide and the physician and apothecary's table-book. Being a compleat account of all drugs (London: for the author and sold by J. Hodges, 1755) RK
Gentleman's Magazine (London, 1738, 8, 49)

1045 Ms Elizabeth Milford (Melbourne)
"BIBLIOPHILE FROM THE BUSH": OSLER'S LETTER TO COWLISHAW

1055 Mr Geoff Down (Melbourne)
THE MONSTERS of AMBROISE PARÉ: A Footnote
De Chirurgie ende alle de Opera ofte Wercken van Mr Ambrosius Paré (Amsterdam, Cornelis van Breugel for Hendrick Laurentz, 1636) CF 37
THE TREPANATION OF POPE CLEMENT VI
Cirurgia Guidonis de Cauliaco (Venice, Simon de Luere, 1499)
C Inc 8

1130 **Coffee / Tea Break**

SESSION 2 Chairman: Professor Alan Thurston
--

1150 Professor Emeritus Donald Simpson (Adelaide)
THE PAPAL ANATOMIST: EUSTACHIUS IN RENAISSANCE ROME
Explicatio tabularum anatomicarum Bartholomæi Eustachii
(Leyden, Jan-Arnold Langerak and Jan & Harmen Verbeek, 1744)
CF 13

1225 Honorary Professor Sam Mellick (Brisbane)
SIR KENELM DIGBY (1603 - 1665): DIPLOMAT, ENTREPRENEUR,
PRIVATEER, DUELLIST, SCIENTIST, PHILOSOPHER and POET
'Religio Medici' of Sir Thomas Browne (5th edn, corrected and
amended by Sir Kenelm Digby, Tho. Milbourne for Andrew Crook,
London, 1659) C 84

1300 Luncheon

SESSION 3 Chairman: Mr Wyn Beasley

1400 Mr Felix Behan (Melbourne)
THE VESALIUS TEXTBOOK: ITS RESTORATION and
CONTENTS
Anatomia deudsch (First German edition of Vesalius' *De humani
corporis fabrica*, Nürnberg, Jul. Paulo Fabricio, 1551) CF 50

1435 Associate Professor John Royle (Melbourne) and Jenny Royle MD
JENNER AND HIS INQUIRY. THE EXTIRPATION OF
SMALLPOX
*An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the variolæ vaccinæ a
Disease..... known by the Name of the Cow Pox* (Jenner, Edward:
London, for the Author, 1798; facs. edn, R. Lier & Co., Milan,
1923) C 294

1510 Coffee / Tea Break

SESSION 4 Chairman: Mr Philip Sharp

1545 Mr Wyn Beasley (Wellington)
WEASELS, KEYS AND THERSITES
De humani corporis fabrica (Vesalius, A: Basel, Oporinus, 2nd
edn, 1555) CF 49
De humani corporis fabrica (Vesalius, A: Venice, Franceschi &
Criegher, 3rd edn, 1568) CF 51

1620 Professor Alan Thurston (Wellington)
VITAL ENDOWMENTS: CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES
OF THE UPPER LIMB
The hand, its mechanism and vital endowments as evincing design
(Bell, Sir Charles: London, William Pickering, 1834) GC

1655 Closing Remarks

1715 - 1830 Cocktail Reception

ABSTRACTS and BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The 10th Kenneth Fitzpatrick Russell Memorial Lecture

HERMAN BOERHAAVE – “THE DUTCH HIPPOCRATES”

1. *Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis morbis in usum doctrinae domesticae digesti*. Lugduni Batavorum: Johannem Vander Linden, 1722 C 68
2. *Materia medica, or the druggist's guide and the physician and apothecary's table-book. Being a compleat account of all drugs*. London: for the author and sold by J. Hodges, 1755 RK
3. *Gentleman's Magazine*. London, 1738, 8, 491

Boerhaave was a great physician and educator. After graduating in philosophy and divinity he studied medicine; curiously he did not attend any medical lectures. It was reading that taught him that Hippocrates was his ultimate authority and that Sydenham was his modern counterpart. Boerhaave wrote many books and edited important scientific works. Numerous books were based on his lectures and teachings. Two of his books are in the Cowlshaw collection.^{1,2}

He held chairs at Leyden in theoretical and clinical medicine, chemistry and botany, looked after the physic garden and consulted widely.

His greatest achievement was that he founded modern medical education based on scientific and clinical study. He utilised bedside teaching with great effect teaching nearly 2,000 medical students. His teaching methods spread through Europe especially in Vienna, Göttingen, Uppsala and Berlin. He taught the first professors at the Edinburgh medical school founded in 1726. From here the 'Edinburgh tradition' extended to North America and Australasia.

Edinburgh inherited Leyden's position as the centre of medical teaching when Boerhaave died in 1738. It was said that "The University had lost its chief glory, and the City of Leyden, at a moderate Computation, twenty thousand pounds sterling a year, which she gained by his pupils from Great Britain, without reckoning those from other Nations in Europe"³

Philip Sharp graduated from The University of Sydney in 1973 (with a Blue in rowing in 1967) gaining his FRACS in 1979. In 1983 he spent a year in Cape Town dealing with 30 stabbings every night. He was surgeon to New South Wales' gaols for many years and does forensic work for the New South Wales' Police Force.

He is the current chairman of the Section of Surgical History. His interests include art, music, history, literature, red wine and sport; especially rowing, cycling and rugby.

'THE BIBLIOPHILE FROM THE BUSH': OSLER'S LETTER TO COWLISHAW

Elizabeth Milford has been the College Archivist since 2008. She has worked in the heritage sector since the 1990s, and has degrees in Fine Arts and History, as well as a Diploma of Museum Studies, from the University of Sydney. Before coming to the College she was the Collections Co-ordinator at the National Trust of Australia (Victoria). She has also worked in the University of Melbourne Print Room, with Aboriginal and Islander collections at the Melbourne Museum and in the Indigenous Collections at the Art Gallery of New South Wales, and as a school Archivist.

I. THE MONSTERS OF AMBROISE PARÉ: A Footnote II. THE TREPANATION OF POPE CLEMENT VI

De Chirurgie ende alle de Opera ofte Wercken van Mr Ambrosius Paré
Amsterdam, Cornelis van Breugel voor Hendrick Laurentz, 1636 CF 37
Cirurgia Guidonis de Cauliaco Venice, Simon de Luere, 1499 C Inc 8

I. **One** of the "monsters" illustrated in the Dutch edition of Paré's works is the Bishop Fish. This footnote makes a suggestion as to this creature's true identity.

II. **In** 1343 the papal physician took the decision to open the Pope's skull to relieve pressure of an old head wound which was causing His Holiness a good deal of discomfort. This decision was controversial, but Clement VI was no ordinary Pope, and the years of his reign were amongst the most difficult in European history. The operation itself was shrouded in secrecy, not even the name of the operating surgeon being recorded. In later years it became a matter of conjecture as to whether the operation had taken place at all, until in 1708 Clement's tomb was opened and his remains were examined, revealing that a hole had indeed been bored in his skull.

Geoff Down is the College's curator and manager of museums and collections, with extensive experience in archives, libraries and art collections. He completed postgraduate degree (MA) at the University of Melbourne, and Postgraduate Diploma (Museum Studies) at Deakin University, Melbourne. He was awarded the Harold Wright Scholarship, for an 18-month period of study at the British Museum.

He was appointed first Curator of Prints at the Baillieu Library, University of Melbourne, 1978. In collaboration with the Department of Fine Arts, he developed and delivered the course "Studies in Prints" for honours undergraduates, 1980 - 1995.

Geoff acted in the position of Curator of the Grainger Museum, University of Melbourne, 1996 - 1999. He was appointed Curator, Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, in 2001.

THE PAPAL ANATOMIST: EUSTACHIUS IN RENAISSANCE ROME

Eustachius, Bartholomæus, *ed.* Albinus, B.S.: *Explicatio tabularum anatomicarum Bartholomæi Eustachii*. Leyden, 1744 CF 13

Bartolommeo Eustachi, usually latinized as Eustachius, was an important anatomist in the sixteenth century, arguably second only to his contemporary and rival Andreas Vesalius. He was the first to identify many anatomical structures, including the suprarenal glands, though he was probably not the first to describe the Eustachian tube. However, it has been hard to evaluate his achievements, because during his lifetime he published only some short monographs and his career as a teacher in Rome is not well documented. He and his assistant P.M.

Pini were the first to use copper plate engravings to illustrate human and animal anatomy, but for unknown reasons most of their engravings were not published in their time, and the original plates were lost for some 140 years after the death of Eustachius. Early in the eighteenth century these plates were rediscovered by the anatomist and papal physician G.M. Lancisi; he published the engravings in a book that aroused much interest and many reprintings. In 1744, Bernhard Siegfried Albinus of Leyden University published a version of these engravings, with commentaries by himself and a fine copy of this book is in the Cowlshaw Collection.

The engraved illustrations prepared by Eustachius and Pini are clear and largely accurate. They idealize the findings of actual dissections, but have a diagrammatic quality that facilitates understanding and memory. They are the ancestors of later anatomical atlases, which have helped generations of surgeons in teaching and in planning operations.

Donald Simpson graduated in medicine in Adelaide in 1949. His education in anatomy began in the University of Adelaide as a medical student under Prof. A.A. Abbie, and was advanced in Oxford as a member of the Department of Human Anatomy under Sir Wilfred Le Gros Clark. He specialized in neurosurgery, and underwent training in the Department of Neurological Surgery, in the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, under J. B. Pennybacker and, later, in the Royal Adelaide Hospital under T.A.R. Dinning. He was Director of Neurosurgery in the Adelaide Children's Hospital, 1970 - 1985; he is now Emeritus Neurosurgeon in that hospital (now the Women's & Children's Hospital) and in the Royal Adelaide Hospital. He held various teaching positions in the University of Adelaide and for many years taught neuroanatomy to post-graduate students.

Since childhood, he has been addicted to the past; he has written on the history of neurosurgery in Australasia and on other historical topics. He was formerly the curator of the museum of the Neurosurgical Society of Australasia, and was a foundation member of the Section of the History of Surgery and Anaesthesia [now Section of Surgical History] of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons. His education in history owes much to his friend C.H. Josten, formerly an anti-Nazi during the Third Reich, and to his wife Joanna, formerly a diplomat; both taught him the importance of loyalty when enduring historical events, and the need for scepticism when assessing them.

SIR KENELM DIGBY (1603 - 1665) – DIPLOMAT, ENTREPRENEUR, PRIVATEER, DUELLIST, SCIENTIST, PHILOSOPHER AND POET.

'Religio Medici' of Sir Thomas Browne. 5th edn, corrected and amended by Sir Kenelm Digby, Tho. Milbourne, for Andrew Crook, London, 1659 C 84

Kenelm Digby was a man with widely differing interests. He studied at Oxford but left without a degree. At the age of 20, he was involved in a dramatic street brawl in Madrid; the following year saw him as a successful privateer in the Mediterranean and adjacent Atlantic waters, and he was then appointed a Naval administrator with lucrative trade monopolies. He practised medicine without formal qualifications and gained notoriety by promoting the use of 'Sympathetic' powder for healing wounds. Befriended by King James I and his son who succeeded him, he became Chancellor to Queen Henrietta Maria and was knighted by James I on 21 October 1623 and appointed to the Privy Council. At one time he even spent a brief time in prison, but he later became a Founding Member of the Royal Society and published two major Philosophical Treatises as well as a popular Cookbook. He designed and manufactured wine bottles with tapered necks for simpler pouring and square sides for easy stacking. He dabbled in mathematics and corresponded with Fermat of Last Theorem fame. In 1641 he challenged a French nobleman who publicly cast a slur on the British King to a 'digladiation' (a

sword duel) and quickly dispatched him. He was a friend and admirer of Sir Thomas Browne whose *Religio Medici* he helped to publish. The Cowlshaw Library holds a 1659 5th edition copy of this remarkable book, with Digby's name on the spine. Truly Digby must qualify as a Renaissance Man.

Sam Mellick was born in North Queensland and qualified MBBS with First Class Honours at the University of Queensland in 1948. He became FRCS in 1953 and was appointed Visiting Surgeon to the new South Brisbane (later Princess Alexandra) Hospital in 1956. He founded its Department of Vascular Surgery in 1961 and headed it until 1985. He gained the FRACS in 1960, serving successively as Chairman of the Board of Examiners, Councillor, Censor in Chief and Senior Vice President. His FACS dates from 1967; he was Governor of the American College for 2 terms and President of the Australian and New Zealand Chapter of that College. He was Hunterian Professor RCS London in 1980 and was awarded Honorary Fellowship of the Irish College of Surgeons in 1989. He became the first Australian President of the International Society of Cardiovascular Surgery from 1991 - 1993, was made CBE in 1987, and currently teaches Anatomy at the University of Queensland where he is Honorary Professor in the School of Bio Medical Sciences.

THE VESALIUS TEXTBOOK: ITS RESTORATION AND CONTENTS

Vesalius, A., transl. Bauman, J.: *Anatomia deudsch*. Nürnberg,
Jul. Paulo Fabricio, 1551 CF 50

Recently I called in to see Nick Doslov of Renaissance Bookbinding in Brunswick, who was doing some restoration work on one of my collector's items. I recounted the story of my discovery of a facsimile edition of Tagliacozzi (from the late 16th century), which cost me \$200, whereas an original in Paris may cost €50,000. He mentioned that he was currently in the process of restoring for the College an original 1551 German edition of Vesalius' textbook of anatomy *De humani corporis fabrica*. I will summarise aspects of his craft, which I have seen him perform, using historical bookbinding techniques such as folded pages, stitching and leather restoration to refurbish the codex, returning this book to a sound condition while following the precepts of the Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Materials (AICCM) for such preservation work.

Felix C. Behan is a Plastic, Reconstructive and Hand Surgeon presently working in the field of Head and Neck Cancer reconstruction at the Peter MacCallum Institute in Melbourne, where he has held an appointment for the last 32 years. He was formerly Head of Unit for Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery at the Western Hospital, where lower limb trauma provided the impetus for development of the Keystone Design Perforator Island Flap, a major reconstructive tool, now having done more than 3000 cases. This led to the production of a textbook on this principle, currently in its formative stages for publication in 2011. He has appeared around the world speaking on this technique, sometimes regarded as an alternative to microvascular reconstruction, particularly in the elderly.

JENNER AND HIS INQUIRY. THE EXTIRPATION OF SMALLPOX

Jenner, E.: *An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the variolæ vaccinae a Disease.....known by the Name of the Cow Pox*. London, for the
Author, 1798 (facs. edn, R. Lier & Co., Milan, 1923) C 294

Jenner wrote two editions of his Inquiry. The College is fortunate to have copies of both of them. Born and educated in Gloucester he fortunately had his initial medical training locally, where cow pox was prevalent. He then did an apprenticeship with the famous John Hunter. He learned from him a scientific

approach to biology and medicine, which was later applied so successfully when he returned to practise in his native Gloucester.

- Smallpox had been a terrible disease for centuries. On several occasions epidemics changed the course of history. Many famous historical figures died of smallpox, and others more fortunately survived their illness. Inoculation of healthy citizens with material from a patient with a mild form of smallpox was the standard preventative measure at the time Jenner commenced practice.

Jenner first made careful observations on the immunity to smallpox, possessed by those patients working on dairy farms who had previously had cow pox. He then went from observation to experiment, and demonstrated that by inoculating a patient with cow pox, immunity against smallpox was produced. Following publication of his work, it was rapidly translated into many languages and the method of using cow pox for protection against smallpox spread through Europe and America. Despite the eradication of smallpox in many parts of the world it remained a common disease in many countries in the middle of the twentieth century. Several million people died each year of smallpox.

In 1953, the World Health Organization decided to attempt to eradicate smallpox from the world. A central headquarters was set up in Geneva under the leadership of Dr D. A. Henderson. Over the next few years, there were many problems both political and geographic, particularly with finance. Civil wars were even present in some countries where smallpox was prevalent. With the development of improved inoculation methods, and a system of surveillance and containment, the disease was eliminated, country by country. Finally, the last case occurred in Somalia in 1977. Jenner's dream had been achieved.

John Royle was a vascular surgeon in Melbourne until he retired in 2003. He held many positions in vascular societies and in the College as well as serving on local hospital committees and state and federal government committees. He was a visiting professor overseas on several occasions. He wrote over one hundred scientific papers.

He produced two scientific surgical films both of which won prizes locally and in the United Kingdom. Inspired by John Cleese, he developed the idea of a video drama to portray some of the problems associated with HIV, with particular reference to 'safe' surgery in the operating theatre. This idea was approved by College Council and then financed by the Commonwealth Government. He produced 'Old Dogs and New Tricks' which proved to be an outstanding success, providing the catalyst for significant changes in operating theatre attitudes and techniques.

John has had an interest in art all his life. While in the United Kingdom in the 1960s he and his wife developed a keen interest in antique silver, English oak furniture and porcelain. As a frequent visitor to the College for his many commitments, he became very interested in the College treasures: the portraits, the antique silver and other memorabilia that have been given to the College. He has been very involved in the development of the College of Surgeons Museum.

Jenny Royle was awarded an MD by the University of Melbourne for her study on *Minimizing the Pain and Anxiety of Immunisations* by injection. She is a paediatrician with the Immunisation Service at the Royal Children's Hospital Melbourne, whose Immunisation Drop-In Centre currently provides over 13,000 opportunistic immunisations to children and their families each year. She has a keen public health interest in studying and discussing immunisation adverse events and in promoting vaccinations.

WEASELS, KEYS AND THERSITES

Vesalius, A: *De humani corporis fabrica*. Basel, Oporinus, 2nd edn, 1555 CF 49

Vesalius, A: *De humani corporis fabrica*. Venice, Franceschi & Criegher, 3rd edn, 1568 CF 51

It was the achievement of Andreas Vesalius [1514-64] to redefine the understanding of human anatomy; and that of Homer was to write the first historical novel. This paper offers a link between the work of these two venturers, by way of an examination of the clinical anatomy of the clavicle.

When Wyn Beasley was designated Reader to the Gordon Craig Library, he was given the task of making the College's historical collection better known. Out of this commission came the concept of the Cowlshaw Symposium, which sits, in chronological order, between the book *Portraits at the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons*, published in 1993, and the College history, *The Mantle of Surgery*, that was published to mark the College's 75th anniversary in 2002. These various activities have constituted a significant part of Wyn's 'second career' as a writer and speaker on historical topics. His first career was as an orthopaedic surgeon in Wellington, with an involvement in the Territorial Force that brought him a military OBE in 1971 and the Efficiency Decoration in 1974. He was made CNZM in 2005.

VITAL ENDOWMENTS: CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES OF THE UPPER LIMB

Bell, Sir Charles: *The Hand, its Mechanism and vital Endowments as evincing Design*. London, William Pickering, 1834

Honouring medical practitioners for notable achievements in the form of eponyms can be viewed as a harmless way to bring a little bit of warmth to an otherwise cold world of facts. The least we can do, though, is to recognise the contributions of those who endeavoured to shape our current understanding of diseases and birth defects. Sir Charles Bell's study of the anatomy of the human hand and his comparative observations is a wonderful starting point for considering the vital endowments of the hand when disordered by genetic influences.

Alan Thurston graduated MB, ChB in 1972 with distinction in anatomy and the David White Prize in Clinical Surgery. Trained in orthopaedic surgery and was admitted as FRACS in 1980 and FNZOA in 1982.

Awarded a Research Fellowship in Oxford and graduated MSc (bioengineering). Appointed as Senior Lecturer at the Wellington School of Medicine in 1982. Awarded the Broadfoot Memorial Essay Prize, 1985, the A.B.C. Travelling Fellowship in 1986 and the Douglas Iverach Postgraduate Fellowship in Medicine in 1991. Promoted to Associate Professor 1996. Honorary Surgeon to three Governors General of New Zealand over 15 years.

Clinical practice is limited to hand, wrist and elbow surgery. Other interests include amputations and limb fitting. Research interests include surgical history, biomaterials and the biomechanical aspects of amputee stumps and prosthetics.

KENNETH FITZPATRICK RUSSELL MEMORIAL LECTURERS

- 1991 Prof. Harold Attwood
*Kenneth Russell - Medical Historian, Matthew Baillie's
Atlas of Engravings and Samuel Johnson's Lung*
- 1994 Dr R. Andrew Cuthbertson
Hæmophilia: Historical and Molecular Perspectives
- 1996 Prof. John H. Pearn
Nom et Lumière
- 1998 Prof. A. Wyn Beasley
A Web of Words: Kipling and his Friends
- 2000 Prof. Donald A. Simpson
The English Roots of Medical Education in Australasia
- 2002 Prof. Alan J. Thurston
Dupuytren's Disease or Cooper's Contracture?
- 2004 Hon. Prof. S.A. (Sam) Mellick
Of Books and Libraries
- 2006 Mr A. Wyn Beasley
An Approach to the Natural
- 2008 Mr Marius Fahrer
The Life and Times of Ambroise Paré
- 2010 Mr Philip Sharp
Herman Boerhaave - The Dutch Hippocrates