

ROYAL AUSTRALASIAN COLLEGE OF
SURGEONS



THE TENTH
COWLISHAW SYMPOSIUM

PROGRAMME

4 October 2014

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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:

Wyn Beasley, Kenneth Russell Memorial Lecturer

Peter Burke

Philip Sharp

Donald Simpson

Graham Stewart

David Watters VPRACS

Staff of the College, in particular:

Geoff Down

Gráinne Murphy

Alan Thurston

Convenor

INTRODUCTION

This is the year of the 10th biennial Cowlshaw Symposium, a meeting that has become one of the principal events on the history of medicine calendar. The College is fortunate to own the impressive collection of historical medical texts that was amassed by Leslie Cowlshaw during the period from the beginning of the 20th century 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 early printed works in the Collection through his contacts 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 whatever reason, 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 (not yet an Australian Fellow) in Sydney, the College in Melbourne (short-staffed in wartime), and the trustees of Cowlshaw's estate, the complete collection was secured at a price of £2,750. In total there were some 2,500 items, making it notable by world standards and considered to be the best private collection in Australia at that time.

In 1996, Wyn Beasley succeeded to the title of Reader to the Gordon Craig Library, which had previously been held by Kenneth Russell. Unable to compete with his predecessor's standing as a bibliographer, he 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 such great care of.

The programme for this 10th Symposium looks as if it will be as varied and interesting as those that have gone before. The topics this time include such subjects as puffy tumours and a medical dynasty. The research and preparation for each of these papers takes considerable time, effort and thought, and it is proper to acknowledge the commitment of the speakers.

PROGRAMME

Saturday 4 October 2014

0930 **Registration**

1000 Opening by Professor David Watters OBE, Vice-President

SESSION 1 Chairman: Professor David Watters OBE
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1005 **The 12th Kenneth Fitzpatrick Russell Memorial Lecture**
Mr Wyn Beasley CNZM OBE ED (Wellington)
A DRAM WI' THE MONROS
Monro, Alexander Primus (1697-1767): *The Anatomy of the humane Bones.* (Edinburgh: Ruddimans, 1732)
Monro, Alexander Primus: *The Anatomy of the human Bones.* (Edinburgh: Auld, 1776)
Monro, Alexander Tertius (1773-1859): *The Morbid Anatomy of the Gullet, Stomach and Intestines.* (Edinburgh: Cartrae, 1830)
GC

1050 Mr Geoffrey Down (Melbourne)
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL OBSERVATIONS

1125 **Coffee / Tea Break**

SESSION 2 Chairman: Professor Alan Thurston ED

1145 Professor Donald Simpson AO (Adelaide)
PERCIVAL POTT ON INTRACRANIAL SUPPURATION
Pott, Percival (1713-1788): *Observations on the Nature and Consequences of Wounds and Contusions of the Head, Fractures of the Skull, Concussions of the Brain.* (London: C. Hitch and L. Hawes, 1760)
GC
Pott, Percival: *Chirurgical Works.* (London: Hawes, W. Clarke and R. Collins, 1775)
O'B
The Same (London: J. Johnson, 1790)
GC
Le Dran, Henri François (1685-1770): *Observations in Surgery.* (London: J. Hodges, 1740)
GC

1220 Mr Peter Burke (Newborough)
THE GOLD-HEADED CANE
MacMichael, William (1784-1839): *The Gold-Headed Cane*.
(London, John Murray, 1827)
C 322

1300 Luncheon

SESSION 3 Chairman: Professor Sam Mellick CBE
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1400 A/Prof. Graham Stewart (Armidale)
JAMES SYME: MORE THAN LISTER'S FATHER-IN-LAW
and AN EPONYMOUS AMPUTATION
Syme, James (1799-1870): *Journal of Surgical Wards 2,5 & 6*.
Edinburgh, MS., 1844)
GC

1435 Mr Philip Sharp (Sydney)
MIRACLES DO HAPPEN: HOW MAXILLOFACIAL
SURGERY CAME OF AGE
Guidi, Guido (Vidius, Vidus) (1500-1569): *Chirurgia e græco in
latinam conversa Vido Vidio Florentino interprete, cum nonnullis
eiusdem Vidii commentariis*. (Lutetiæ Parisiorum: Petrus Galterius,
1544)
CF 26
Paré, Ambroise (1510-1590): *The workes of that famous
chirurgion Ambroise Parey, translated out of Latin, and compared
with the French by Th. Johnson:: together with three tractates
concerning the veins, arteries and nerves...translated out of
Adrianus Spigelius*. (London: Printed by Mary Clark, 1678)
CF 38
Tagliacozzi, Gasparo (Taliacotius, Gaspar) (1546-1599): *De
curtorum chirurgia per insitionem libri duo*. Recognouit et edidit
M. Troschel M.D.
(Berlin: G. Reimeri, 1831)
C 454
Wiseman, Richard (1622-1676): *Severall chirurgicall treatises*.
(London: E. Flesher & J. Maccock for R. Royston, 1676)
CF 55

1510 Coffee / Tea Break

SESSION 4 Chairman: Mr Wyn Beasley CNZM OBE ED

- 1530 Professor David Watters OBE (Geelong)
RENAISSANCE, DISTRUST OF ISLAM and SYMPHORIEN
CHAMPIER
Champier, Symphorien (1472-1539): *Catégorie medicinales*.
(Lyon: Jean Marion, 1516)
C 134
Champier, Symphorien: *Practica noua in medicina*. (Lyon: Jean
Marion, 1517)
C 135
- 1605 Professor Alan Thurston ED (Wellington)
ROBERT LISTON and THE HISTORY OF ELECTIVE
AMPUTATIONS
Liston, Robert (1794-1847): *Elements of Surgery*. (London: for
Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, 1831-32)
GC
Liston, Robert: *Practical Surgery*. (London: John Churchill, 1840)
GC
- 1640 Closing Remarks
- 1700 - 1830 Cocktail Reception**

ABSTRACTS and BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The 12th Kenneth Fitzpatrick Russell Memorial Lecture

A DRAM WI' THE MONROS

Monro, Alexander Primus (1697-1767): *The Anatomy of the humane Bones*. (Edinburgh: Ruddimans, 1732)

Monro, Alexander Primus: *The Anatomy of the human Bones*. (Edinburgh: Auld, 1776)

Monro, Alexander Tertius (1773-1859): *The Morbid Anatomy of the Gullet, Stomach and Intestines*. (Edinburgh: Cartrae, 1830)

GC

This paper traces the lives and achievements of the generations of medical Monros between John, son of Sir Alexander Monro of Bearcrofts, through the succession of anatomical Alexanders Monro, and so to Dr Paul Alexander Monro of Feilding, New Zealand, who died in 2013.

Wyn Beasley became FRACS in 1957 and was elected to the Council in 1975. He was a Vice-President 1983-85, and a decade later was made Reader to the Gordon Craig Library, in which role he established the Cowlshaw Symposium as a means of making the College's collection of historical books better known. His history of the College, *The Mantle of Surgery*, was published in 2002, and his most recent book, *Churchill: the Supreme Survivor*, in 2013.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL OBSERVATIONS

College Curator Geoffrey Down presents some quite interesting bibliographical snippets about the books on which today's papers are based.

Geoffrey Down has been College Curator since 2001. Before coming to the College he worked for many years at the University of Melbourne, first as Curator of Prints, and then as Acting Curator of the Grainger Museum. He was Harold Wright Scholar at the British Museum 1977-78. His interests outside the world of museums include stained glass and decrepit old cars.

PERCIVAL POTT ON INTRACRANIAL SUPPURATION

Pott, Percival (1713-1788): *Observations on the Nature and Consequences of Wounds and Contusions of the Head, Fractures of the Skull, Concussions of the Brain.* (London: C. Hitch and L. Hawes, 1760)

GC

Pott, Percival: *Chirurgical Works.* (London: Hawes, W. Clarke and R. Collins, 1775)

GC

Le Dran, Henri François: *Observations in Surgery.* (London: J. Hodges, 1740)

GC

Percivall Pott was an eminent London surgeon. His name is given to a fracture-dislocation of the ankle, a spinal disease associated with paraplegia, and a puffy tumour of the scalp, associated with intracranial suppuration after head injury. All three eponyms are still used, though Pott's puffy tumour is not often seen nowadays. The puffy tumour was first described in 1760 in an excellent monograph on head injury management; the monograph is a landmark guide to the progress of head injury management in the eighteenth century. Pott deserves attention for his pioneering account of successful drainage of extradural abscesses; he also described what now would be called subdural empyemas.

Donald Simpson was born in Adelaide in 1927. He studied in the University of Adelaide, graduating MB BS in 1949. In 1951 he went to Oxford to engage in neuroanatomical research under Wilfrid LeGros Clark, whom he reveres. After taking the FRCS (Eng) in 1953, he entered neurosurgical training in the Radcliffe Infirmary under J. B. Pennybacker, for which he remains deeply grateful. He never obtained an academic qualification in Oxford. He regrets this, and blames himself for parsimony and fear of academic failure. He returned to Adelaide to work as neurosurgical registrar under his admired friend T. A. R. Dinning, taking the FRACS in 1958. He worked in the Royal Adelaide and Adelaide Children's (now the Women's and Children's) Hospitals until his retirement in 1992. In 1982 he was appointed as Clinical Reader in Neurotrauma in the University of Adelaide, and was later promoted to Clinical Professor of Neurosurgery. He had special interests in paediatric neurosurgery and in the prevention of head injuries. After his retirement he took the Diploma of Applied History, followed by the degree of MD (thesis) in the University of Adelaide. In 2013 he received the Sir Henry Newland Award from the RACS (SA). In old age he writes and cooks for survival. In 1952 he married Joanna Erliston Thomson (†2007). They had two daughters and one son, none of whom practises medicine. He is a senior member of the Neurosurgical Society of Australasia and an Honorary Member of the Society of Neurosurgery of Vietnam.

THE GOLD-HEADED CANE

MacMichael, William (1784-1839): *The Gold-Headed Cane.* (London, John Murray, 1827)

C 322

In his Catalogue of the Historical Books in the Library of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, Ken Russell with masterly understatement writes, 'this is a series of biographical accounts of John Radcliffe, Richard Mead, Anthony Askew, William Pitcairn and Matthew Baillie who successively owned the cane. It is written as if the cane itself is speaking. The cane is now in the Royal College of Physicians of London.'

In addition to the three editions in the Cowlshaw collection, no less than five further editions and two reprints have been issued. Sir William Osler who famously referred to Leslie Cowlshaw as 'the bibliophile from the bush' noted in his introduction to the 1915 edition, 'few books of its kind have been more successful'.

The attractions of this small tome are many and varied: the reader is able, as it were, to view a 'time-capsule' of the practice of medicine from the late 17th century to the early 19th century as the cane chronicles the activities of its five owners, until, as the cane laments, 'when I was deposited in a corner closet of the Library, on the 24th of June 1825, the day before the opening of the New College of Physicians, with the observation that I was no longer to be carried about, but to be kept amongst the reliques of that learned body, it was impossible to avoid secretly lamenting the obscurity which was henceforth to be my lot'.

Following in his father's footsteps, **Peter Burke** graduated from the Medical School of the University of Melbourne in 1969: during those years he attended lectures given by Professor Kenneth Russell in the history of medicine and his interest was kindled. Subsequently, working as an Anatomy demonstrator at Melbourne University, Peter developed a deep friendship with Ken Russell and his family. Gaining his FRACS he elected to work in the English NHS.; after achieving the FRCS (Eng.) he undertook studies obtaining the DHMSA. Returning to Melbourne, Peter was introduced by Mr Bernard O'Brien to Sir Douglas Miller, then Chair of the RACS Archives Committee: subsequently Peter served on that committee for over 17 years as Secretary, and finally, as Curator of the RACS collections. The first Cowlshaw Symposium in 1996 opened with Peter's paper, dedicated to his mentor Ken Russell: currently, he serves the *ANZ Journal of Surgery* as Specialty Editor in Surgical History.

JAMES SYME: MORE THAN LISTER'S FATHER-IN-LAW and AN EPONYMOUS AMPUTATION

Syme, James (1799-1870): *Journal of Surgical Wards 2,5 & 6*. (Edinburgh, MS., 1844)

GC

James Syme was a master surgeon, largely based in Edinburgh, during the era prior to and during the introduction of anaesthesia and the development of antiseptic surgery. He deeply involved in a personal manner with these developments. He was a close contemporary of Robert Liston prior to that famous surgeon's departure from Scotland to London, and indeed for a short period of time was his professorial successor at University College, London. He was the

surgical mentor of Joseph Lister and eventually became his father-in-law. Lister succeeded him as Professor of Surgery at Edinburgh. Famous for his development of the eponymous Syme amputation, as an alternative to below knee amputation; he was known as a genial but taciturn man. It was claimed "he never wasted a word, a drop of ink or a drop of blood".

Despite this reputation, he authored numerous textbooks and monographs, many of which are in the College's collection. The book selected for consideration, is in fact a manuscript journal of cases admitted to Surgical Wards number, 2, 5, 6 of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh between the 19th February and the 18th May 1844, under his care. Handwritten by Syme's Surgical Dresser it demonstrates an extensive and broad surgical practice in this pre-anæsthetic time. This manuscript has a rich history, having been donated to the College by the University of Edinburgh, at the suggestion of Professor Learmonth after a visit to Australia, during which he received an Honorary Fellowship of this College, in 1954.

As well as discussing the contents of the manuscript and its revelation of Scottish surgical practice of the time, the significance of Syme as major figure in surgical history will be examined.

Graham Stewart is a NSW Rural General Surgeon currently practicing in Armidale in the New England Tablelands. He is also Associate Professor in Surgery at the Rural Medical School of the Joint Medical Program of the Universities of New England and Newcastle and Chair of the Section of Surgical History, RACS.

MIRACLES DO HAPPEN: HOW MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY CAME OF AGE

Guidi, Guido (Vidius, Vidus) (1500-1569): *Chirurgia e græco in latinam conversa Vido Vidio Florentino interprete, cum nonnullis eiusdem Vidii commentariis*. (Lutetiæ Parisiorum: Petrus Galterius, 1544)

CF 26

Paré, Ambroise (1510-1590): *The workes of that famous chirurgeon Ambroise Parey, translated out of Latin, and compared with the French by Th. Johnson: together with three tractates concerning the veins, arteries and nerves...translated out of Adrianus Spigelius*. (London: Printed by Mary Clark, 1678)

CF 38

Tagliacozzi, Gasparo (Taliacotius, Gaspar) (1546-1599): *De curtorum chirurgia per insitionem libri duo*. Recognouit et edidit M. Troschel M.D. (Berlin: G. Reimeri, 1831)

C 454

Wiseman, Richard: *Severall chirurgicall treatises*. (London: E. Flesher and J. Macock for R. Royston, 1676)

CF 55

When Hippocrates (460-370BC) said 'War is the only proper school for a surgeon', many of those injured in battle often lived without surgery. By the time gunpowder was used in warfare in the 14th century, wounds from shot and cannon often led to amputation.

Progress was slow. By the early 19th century, surgeons had little more knowledge than had Hippocrates of the cause of suppuration or hæmostasis. They had no thermometer, no hypodermic syringe, no anæsthetic, knew nothing of plastic surgery or how to use a microscope for diagnosis. They had just learnt to ligate large vessels and to treat simple wounds.

A major improvement happened one hundred years ago. In the Great War, static trench warfare, with the use of high velocity bullets and bombardment from high explosive shells, caused vast numbers of mutilating facial wounds. A soldier's head was not protected by the trench. Surgeons, anæsthetists, dentists and prosthesis makers joined forces, in special centres, leading to the foundations of today's treatment of maxillofacial injuries.

One innovator was Varaztad Kazanjian (1879-1974) who had graduated in dentistry from Harvard. He pioneered the management of mandibular fractures using intermaxillary wiring for fixation. As a volunteer dentist during World War I, he made great contributions to solving dental problems and was known as "the miracle man of the Western Front". After the war he completed a medical degree. He became the first Professor of Plastic Surgery at the Harvard Medical School and continued to make monumental contributions to the field of dental and maxillofacial surgery.

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 thirty 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 has been the Chair of the Section of Surgical History. His interests include art, music, history, literature, red wine and sport, especially rowing, cycling and rugby.

RENAISSANCE, DISTRUST OF ISLAM and SYMPHORIEN CHAMPIER

Champier, Symphorien (1472-1539): *Catégorie medicinales*. (Lyon: Jean Marion, 1516)

C 134

Champier, Symphorien: *Practica noua in medicina*. (Lyon: Jean Marion, 1517)

C 135

Background: During the Middle Ages, Medical and Surgical Knowledge from Greek and Roman Classical period had been preserved and extended by the Islamic masters such as the Persian, Rhazes (Muhammad ibn Zakariyā Rāzī 854-925), Albucasis (Abu al-Qasim Khalaf ibn al-Abbas Al-Zahrawi 936-1013), and Avicenna (Abū 'Alī al-Ḥusayn 980-1037). Christianity had split into Eastern (Greek) and Western (Papal) in 1054. The Byzantine-Ottoman Wars (1265-1453) culminated in the fall of Constantinople in 1453. The effect of these wars, following two centuries of struggle and the collapse of the Byzantine Empire with its powerful economy resulted in an anti-Muslim swing of opinion in Renaissance Europe. The Arabs were accused of being merely compilers of books as opposed

to the Greek knowledge of nature first hand. Universities discouraged the reading of Arab authors or examining on their content. The first book that was printed in France was in 1470.

Methods: The Cowlshaw collection contains two works of Symphorien Champier, one in French and one in Latin (C134 and C135). The literature was reviewed for papers related to Symphorien Champier, and to the distrust of Islam during the Renaissance period, at a time when Christian humanists wanted to be freed from Arabic influence in science. A biography of Champier was written by Paul Allut of Lyons (1859).

Results: Champier was a physician and writer who graduated at Pavia in 1515 and became physician to two monarchs, Charles VIII and Louis XII. He was a humanist, who tried to be conciliatory, writing a Platonic Symphony (1516) in which he attempted to draw together the doctrines of the Greeks, Romans and Arabs providing a symphony of medical understanding. He also wrote a History of Medicine in 1506, a medical dictionary (1508), and other biographies. It was a period when Christian Humanists were not only ignoring the Arab-Persian teaching in an attempt to return to Hippocratic and Galenic roots, but when medicine was struggling to differentiate itself from astrology and the occult. After Champier, Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564), who studied in Paris (1533-36) and from whom there are 4 books in the Cowlshaw Collection (C49-C52, complained that the physicians of his day were 'hopelessly and obstinately fixed in the very footprints, so to speak, of Barbarians and Arabians.' Champier has been described by Vivian Nutton of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine as 'a Renaissance man still entrapped by his mediæval past who made up for his technological philosophical deficiencies by the vigour of his polemic and the fluency of his pen'.

Conclusion: The Renaissance was a critical period in medical understanding but scientific understanding and teaching was compromised by religious prejudice germinated through four centuries of crusades, including the Byzantine-Ottoman wars and the Fall of Constantinople. What the Arab masters had learned of medical and surgical practice would need to be relearned or rediscovered and "Europeanised" by the leading medical academics.

David Watters is Professor of Surgery at Deakin University and Barwon Health. He is a general surgeon with interests in colorectal and endocrine surgery. He is actively engaged in advocating for global surgery, having spent almost 20 years in Papua New Guinea, Hong Kong, Zambia and South Africa. He is an Edinburgh graduate, with an interest in Surgical History and gave the Archibald Watson Oration during the 2014 ASC in Singapore. His research interests include surgical audit and performance, colorectal outcomes, perioperative mortality and international health. He has over 100 peer reviewed publications and 5 books including *Stitches in Time - two centuries of Surgery in Papua New Guinea*. He was awarded the OBE in June 2012, and holds Rotary's Paul Harris Fellowship. He is currently Vice-President of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons.

ROBERT LISTON and THE HISTORY OF ELECTIVE AMPUTATIONS

Liston, Robert (1794-1847): *Elements of Surgery*. (London: for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green, 1831-32)

GC

Liston, Robert: *Practical Surgery*. (London: John Churchill, 1840)

GC

Robert Liston, the son of a Scottish clergyman, trained in surgery in Edinburgh and London. He became a member of both the English and Edinburgh colleges of surgeons and his career blossomed with election as a Fellow of the Royal Society, membership of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons and an appointment to the Court of Examiners. In a time before anaesthetics and antibiotics, the rates of survival from major surgery were inversely proportional to the duration of the surgical operations. Liston achieved fame in being able to perform an amputation through the thigh in two and a half minutes.

Elective amputations of limbs have been carried out since ancient times, usually in the hope of being life-saving. This paper explores the major milestones in amputation surgery from the times of the ancient Greeks until the introduction of anaesthesia and antisepsis.

Alan J 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. Awarded the Kenneth Russell Memorial Medal by the RACS, 2002. Honorary Surgeon to three Governors-General of New Zealand over 15 years. Promoted to Associate Professor 1996. Clinical practice is limited to hand, wrist and elbow surgery. Other areas of interest include amputations and amputee rehabilitation. Research interests include biomaterials and the biomechanical aspects of amputee stumps and prosthetics.

ANNOTATIONS

A large number of the papers presented at the Cowlshaw Symposia have been published in the *ANZ Journal of Surgery*. A list from the 1st to the 8th Symposium is available here:

<http://www.anzjsurg.com/view/0/cowlshawSymposium.html>

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
- 2012 Mr Gordon Low
*Paintings from the Cushing / Whitney Library of Yale
University*
- 2014 Mr A. Wyn Beasley
A Dram wi' the Monros