Sydney Medical School
Heritage Collection

Catalogue of the museum
Burkitt-Ford Lounge
Burkitt-Ford Library

This space was once the Burkitt Ford Library; formed by the combination of the Edward Ford Library (Public Health) and the Burkitt Library (Basic Sciences), previously housed in the Anderson Stuart Building. At 5pm on 18th December 2009, the library closed and the books left the shelves. This exhibition shows some of the material for which the library was so important in the days before the Internet, when students used textbooks, consulted reference books and looked at original journal articles on site rather than on line.

Sir Edward Ford (1902-1986) was Professor Emeritus of Preventive Medicine and Director of the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine at the University of Sydney. Sir Edward was also a well-known bibliophile who amassed an impressive collection of Australian historical material.

Arthur Neville Burkitt (1891-1959) was Professor of Anatomy. Fluent in several languages, his own major collection of European scientific literature formed the basis of the Burkitt Library

On display:

- A selection of textbooks.
- Dividers once used in the Burkitt Ford Library demonstrates the wide variety of journals held on site.
- Miscellaneous pamphlets demonstrate the extraordinary diversity of material held in the library at a time before the Internet.
- 150 years, 150 firsts: The people of the Faculty of Medicine opened at the photograph showing first graduates in Public Health and Tropical Medicine.
In the beginning

In March 1883, the 26-year-old Thomas Anderson Stuart (1856-1920) a recent graduate from Edinburgh University arrived in Sydney to take up his position of Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. He started with 4 students in a small cottage and set about planning his new medical school.

In 1889 the new Medical School designed by the James Barnet, Colonial Architect from 1862 to 1890, and with significant input from Anderson Stuart was complete and ready to accept students. At the time it was considered to be far too grand for the number of students and was often referred to as “Andy’s folly”. But Anderson Stuart had a vision and it wasn’t long before the Medical School had outgrown the building.

The building was subsequently renamed the Anderson Stuart building and in 1992 underwent an extensive restoration programme.

On display:

- Reproduction portrait of Professor Anderson Stuart used in the exhibition A slice of life – a history of Anatomy at University of Sydney.
- Kerr, J.S. Anderson Stuart’s Medical School. A plan for its conservation.
- A set of cautery irons, once used to cauterise arterial bleeding.
- Legend of the raven – an extract from the on-line museum referring to the nickname “coracoid” which Anderson Stuart acquired as a medical student.
- Set of urethral sounds once owned by Sir James Graham – also an Edinburgh graduate who was best known in Sydney as a co-founder of the SUMS.
Faculty publications

There have of course been many and varied publications produced by the Faculty and these are just some examples: from cookbooks to historical tomes.

One of the favourites has been Radius. The first copy of Radius appeared in June 1989, produced by the Sydney University Medical Graduates’ Association (later Medical Alumni Association). The aims were to keep the graduates informed of changes within the Faculty, achievements of graduates and foster a community spirit.

On display:

- Display photograph of 5th year medical students 1909 with 7 female students.
- Fame and Flavour. (a cookbook produced by the Women’s committee of the Medical Foundation, University of Sydney, 1983.
Sydney University Medical Society

The Sydney University Medical Society (SUMS) has played a very important part in the life of medical students at Sydney University. Anderson Stuart, based on his own experiences as a medical student at the University of Edinburgh, convened a meeting on 9th April 1886 to discuss the formation of the Society. At first Medical graduates dominated; but over the years the focus has changed to an undergraduate organisation.

Many ‘older’ graduates will remember that this was the place to purchase textbooks old and new or lecture notes and old exam papers before the days of photocopiers and Internet.

On display:

- Coffee mug – produced by the graduate year of 1972.
- Senior Year Books
  - First senior year book 1922
  - Senior year book 1936
  - Senior Year Book 2012
- Medical Society Print shop
  - McLeod’s Neurology Notes c1970
- Sydney University Medical Journal.
- Mrs ‘Nic’ – Sheila Nicholas, who worked for the Society from 1951 to 2004, and remembered fondly by generations of medical students.

Left:
The logo of the University of Sydney Medical Society – designed by Professor Anderson Stuart
Medical illustrators

There was a time before modern publishing methods, when the anatomy illustrator filled one of the most important roles in medical education.

This display was mounted to highlight one of our own medical artists – David Farrell, active in the Department of Anatomy 1940s and 1950s. The collection was very fortunate to receive a gift of many beautiful anatomic illustrations – some in colour, which accompanied the small text Sex education in pictures published by Farrell in 1951. Some of the others are black and white and prepared for publication. Many were used to illustrate Professor Maguire’s textbook. The 3rd edition of his text Anatomy of the Female Pelvis is greatly enriched by 35 anatomical drawings.

On display:
- Item: Grave’s vaginal speculum c1940.
Anatomy teaching

Anatomy teaching once dominated the early years of a medical education. Each student at the University of Sydney was required to purchase a ‘half-set of bones’ for use during their anatomy classes in the 2\textsuperscript{nd} and 3\textsuperscript{rd} years.

In 1974, under the direction of Professor Michael Blunt, the curriculum was radically changed and the long hours of anatomy dissection was abandoned in favour of prosected specimens and the integration with other clinical material.

On display:

- Extract: University of Sydney Calendar – annual examinations for 1890 – Anatomy – 2\textsuperscript{nd} & 3\textsuperscript{rd} years.
- Faculty of Medicine Handbook 1974, which contrasts the new and the old by-laws for the teaching of anatomy.
- Anatomy notes: ‘interim arrangement’ for 1973 – demonstrate the radical change following the appointment of Professor Michael Blunt as Professor of Anatomy in 1972.
Basic sciences - Anatomy

Thomas Anderson Stuart arrived in Sydney to take charge of the newly established Faculty of Medicine. His official position was that of Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. There was very little in the way of supporting staff, but there was only a handful of students. The Faculty relocated to the Medical School in 1889, and with this expansion he appointed James Thomas Wilson (another Edinburgh graduate) as Professor of Anatomy.

The short biographies of those Professors of Anatomy that followed up to the modern era are featured in this display, including Professor Arthur Burkitt in whose (relocated) library this collection is now housed.

On display:

- Extract from the University Calendar 1900, outlining the Anatomy curriculum for students in their 2nd and 3rd years.

- Extract from the University Calendar 1890 outlining the timetable for each of the years.

- Cunningham’s manual of practical anatomy, 1937. A very familiar text for all those students for whom anatomical dissection was compulsory. Vol I & II.

- A set of student dissecting scalpels c1940.

- Student photographs from the Hains’ collection showing pictures of the old medical school and anatomy classes.

- Book: John Irvine Hunter of the Sydney Medical School 1898-1924. Blunt, M.J.


- Extract: University of Sydney Calendar 1965 – Anatomy curriculum illustrating the number of hours spent in lectures and dissections.
Basic sciences – history & others

The initial format of the medical course was similar to that practiced at the University of Edinburgh i.e. first years concentrated on basic sciences, subsequent medical sciences and then only in the later years was clinical work in the ward commenced. This pattern remained in place well into the 1970s.

During this time, students undertook many hours of practical work in the laboratory learning histology and physiology amongst others.

In the physiology practical classes, demonstrations and experiments were designed to introduce the student to routine laboratory practice. For the histology practical classes each student was expected to have their own microscope and work through a set of pre-prepared slides. The histology practical workbook (see example) required the student to carefully draw what was identified down the microscope.

On display:

- Item: hand driven centrifuge used by a medical student 1937 and illustrated in the textbook *Experimental Physiology for medical students*, Harris, D.T., 1934.


- Item: Student microscope - Kyowa Optical Co Ltd – used in the late 1950s.

- Practical histology – a workbook completed by a medical student (J.W. MBBS 1978).

- Item: Microscope – Ernst Wetzler (1917-1919).

Lambie-Dew orations (1958-2014)

“The Lambie what? Is the typical response of a medical student subject to advertising for an upcoming Lambie-Dew Oration. Indeed many nowadays seem to think that the event celebrates a single personality. Not so in 1958, when the annual oration was inaugurated to honour the first full-time professors of Medicine and Surgery at Sydney University – Professor C.G. Lambie (the “wee mon”) and Professor Harold Dew (‘Harold’ in student terms) – who both retired in 1956 after 26 years in their respective chairs.”

The Centenary Book of the Sydney University Medical Society 1992

This exhibit records the extraordinary list of orators who have delivered the annual oration. (Those in red represent alumni of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Sydney) All have been prominent personalities in their own fields and a review of the orators provides a social commentary on the important issues of the day.

On display:

Item: Academic Gown, M.D. Edinburgh that belonged to Professor Charles Lambie (1891-1961), who graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1916 and was awarded the M.D. in 1927 for his work on Insulin.
Lambie-Dew – the professors

Professor Charles Lambie, an Edinburgh graduate, and Professor Harold Dew, a Melbourne graduate, were appointed as the first full-time professors of Medicine and Surgery respectively at the University of Sydney in 1930.

On display:

- Senior Year Book – 1941 – students comments from the year about the Professors

On display: related to Dew


- Although Dew was a general surgeon, he encouraged several young surgeons to train overseas in the new specialty of neurosurgeon and Dew himself had many publications on neurosurgical topics.

On display: related to Lambie

- Charles Lambie (1890-1961) was also an accomplished musician – on display is a short excerpt from his *Intermezzo in E Major* (which has been played on the Great Hall organ at the last 2 Lambie Dew Orations)

- Urine Test Stand c 1920 once a very important piece of equipment for every practitioner when they performed their own routine urinalysis.

- *Clinical diagnostic methods or the examination of patients*. Lambie, C.G., Armytage, J.E. 1947 - opened at the demonstration of a knee jerk and accompanied by a collection of tendon hammers

- Items: (all used by early neurosurgeons).
  - Gigli saw in wooden case
  - Hey saw c 1900
  - Trephination equipment c 1900
  - Reprints of Dew.
The first teaching hospital - RPAH

On the 12th March 1868, Prince Alfred, the second son of Queen Victoria was shot in an assassination attempt by Henry James O’Farrell. He survived, but the good citizens of Sydney, wanting to distance them from this terrible event, collected a large sum of money that eventually became the corpus for the building of a memorial hospital. After much wrangling it was decided that this would be built on grounds donated by the University and the institution would become the first teaching hospital of the yet to be founded Medical School.

The Prince Alfred Hospital opened on its current site on the 25th September 1882, the prefix ‘Royal’ was added in 1902 and medical students from the University of Sydney attended the wards, clinics and operating theatres until Sydney Hospital became the second teaching hospital in.

On display:

- Photograph albums belonging to Cecil Hains – many taken in the wards of Prince Alfred where he had been a student and junior resident c1914.
- Baker, B. Australia’s first anaesthetic department: 75 years at the RPA, 2005.
- Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Pharmacopoeia, 1927.

Instruments (Gynaecological)

- Eastman vaginal retractor
- Weighted vaginal speculum
- Doyen’s Myoma screw
- Greenhaighs ovum forceps
- Broad ligament needle
- Sim’s 3 prong uterine dilator.
Teaching hospitals - Psychiatry

The timeline shows the various hospitals that have been used for teaching by the Faculty of Medicine for General Teaching, Psychiatry and Midwifery.

Some of these hospitals, e.g. St Vincent’s & St George transferred to the University of NSW in 1967 when their students in the new Faculty of Medicine required clinical training.

Some hospitals, notably the women’s hospitals were closed in the process of rationalisation of health services.

On display:


- Practical Clinical Management – used by residents at RNSH – c1969.


- Advertisement for the Sydney Sanitarium & Hospital, M.J.A. 1932.

Teaching hospitals - General

Psychological medicine was an early addition to the medical curriculum; and attendance at a ‘Public Lunatic Asylum’ for a period of 3 months had been an earlier requirement for the degree of MD before the medical school opened in 1883. Frederick Norton Manning was appointed the first lecturer in 1886. Sir John Macpherson was appointed to the inaugural chair in 1922.

On display:

- Timeline Psychological Medicine and Psychiatry – University of Sydney.
- Examination paper: Psychological medicine 1900
- Book: From the Study of lunacy to a core subject in the medical curriculum. The Centenary of Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Sydney, Commemorative Publication, 1998.
- Book review: Aids to Psychiatry. Dawson, W.S.
- Facsimile edition from Classic of Medicine – Pinel, P. A treatment of insanity, 1806 – opened to display the causes of insanity cured at the French hospital.
- Pamphlet: North Ryde Psychiatric Hospital. A short history of one of the facilities used by student of the University of Sydney.
- Senior Year book – 1984 – final year students reflect on their teaching in the Psychiatry.
Teaching hospitals – Obsets & Gynaecology

For much of the history of the Faculty it was assumed that all medical graduates from the University of Sydney would be capable of delivering a baby, without further study or qualification.

The Royal Hospital for Women, Paddington (now closed) was the first to offer training of our students. Other hospitals have included Crown Street (now closed) and King George V (now incorporated into RPAH).

Textbooks:
- De Lee J.B., Greenhill, J.P. Principles and Practice of Obstetrics, 1947
- Shearman, R.P. Human reproductive physiology, 1972
- Shlink, H.W. Gynaecology, 1939.

On display:
- Timeline: Royal Hospital for Women, Paddington.
- Board: J.C. Windeyer, first Professor of Obstetrics 1925-1941.
- Forceps: Axis-traction, c 1940.
- Examination paper: Midwifery, 1886.
- A group of medical students in 1890s.
- Breast pump c 1950.
- Breisky pelvimeter for measuring the dimensions of the pelvis (before ultrasound).
- A selection of vaginal specula.
Teaching hospitals – General (2)

This displays some of the other teaching hospitals of the University of Sydney, past (St Vincent’s & Sydney) and present (Concord).

There are also boards that explain the more recent addition – the School of Rural Health and the University Departments of Rural Health.

On display:

- Neurosurgical drill with bit pieces [Sir Douglas Miller was one of Sydney’s first specifically trained neurosurgeons].
- Senior Year Book 1983 – the last year that Sydney Hospital was a teaching hospital for University of Sydney.
- Urethral sounds – Clutton’s tapering sounds.

Items on display on lower shelf – Anaesthetic items – kindly donated by the School of Rural Health, Dubbo

- Bottle Ethyl Chloride
- Mouth gag
- Anaesthetic mask (for chloroform or ether anaesthetic)
- 2 Chevalier Jackson type laryngoscopes
Teaching hospitals – Paediatrics

In 1924 formal arrangements were made with the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children for the teaching of paediatrics. Many generations of medical students spent very special periods of time at the old facility.

In 1998, the Children's hospital was re-located to a purpose built facility at Westmead and renamed ‘The New Children's Hospital’.

A special display of old tracheotomy tubes emphasises the terrible disease of Diphtheria, so common in the 19th C.

- Tracheostomy tubes
  - 3 Fuller’s tubes
  - Durham’s tracheotomy tube, ‘lobster tail’ with introducer

On display:

- Extract University of Sydney Calendar 1940.
- 1880-2005. 125 years of care. The Children's Hospital at Westmead.
- Lane’s Cleft Palate Needle Holder.
Miscellaneous display

This cabinet will, from time to time, feature rotating displays.

At present:

1. Various publications from members of the staff, past and present.

2. Syringes:

   First developed in the 1600s, the syringe became popular in the 1800s, in particular as a consequence of the American Civil (1861-65), which saw the large scale production of glass-barrelled syringes with dosing graduations. Following the development of germ theory at the end of the C19, the syringes would be autoclaved for re-use. Single-use disposable plastic syringes were introduced in the wake of HIV late in the C20.

On display:

- A selection of recital instruments old and new.
- A selection of syringes.
- A selection of trocars.
Cecil Hains Collection

This display was used in the exhibition in Fisher Library in 2016 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of ANZAC. Clarence Hains graduated MB ChM in 1916 and worked as a resident at RPAH before enlisting in December 1917. Sadly he was killed after the armistice in the small Belgium town of Charleroi.

Many years later a Cadbury’s biscuit tin was found in the Faculty and within it were many documents relating to his life and death. We see a ‘human’ side to the tragedy of war. The letters written to his parents from several of the townsfolk reassuring them that he was not alone at the time of his death; the ‘pink telegram’ that was delivered by the local minister on behalf of the Government to notify them officially of his death; the ‘dead-man’s’ penny produced by the British Government to honour those who served and died for the Empire; a photo-album with photographs taken in a happier time at RPAH.

On display:

• English Military Field Surgical Kit used by Lieutenant Colonel John Colvin Storey MB ChM (1910). Note the amputation saws and tourniquet (used to arrest bleeding from large arterial wounds).

• A small portable field sterilising unit.

• A list of medical students who died in the conflicts of WW1.
They also served – women graduates in WW1

There were 10 women medical graduates from the Faculty who contributed to the war effort during WW1. The Australian Army Medical Corps however, did not accept female doctors, so many of these women, often at their own expense, travelled to Great Britain or Europe and joined various services, including the Scottish Women’s Hospitals and the Endell Street Military Hospital in London. Their stories are remarkable.

On display:

- **Item**: Travelling surgical kit roll.
- **Items**: Various bits of old anaesthetic equipment including a Schimmelbusch’s chloroform mask. The mask was covered with gauze onto which chloroform was poured (see chloroform bottle and stopper insert). A clamp held the gauze in place, while a small gutter at the base of the mask was designed to keep any drops off the face.
- **A box of metal catheters of various sizes.** (forms part of the military kit from a WW2 field ambulance pannier).
- **A larger portable, fold up field sterilser** (also taken from WW2 field ambulance pannier).
Women in medicine

Dagmar Berne (1865-1900) was the first woman to be enrolled in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Sydney. She was one of 15 students in 1885. However, she failed to complete her studies here in Sydney. The first women successfully graduated in 1893.

On display:
- Framed photograph of Dagmar Berne (1865-1900).
- Radius article on Dagmar Berne – 2008.
- Surgical suture set (late C19) in metal carrying case.
- Radius article on Professor the Honourable Dame Marie Bashir AD VSO – one of very famous female alumna who graduated in 1956 and went on to a distinguished career in adolescent psychiatry before being appointed as Governor of NSW.
- Just some of a selection of Radius on whose covers our female medical students, graduates or staff have featured.
- Dividers once used in the Burkitt Ford Library demonstrates the wide variety of journals held on site.
- Miscellaneous pamphlets demonstrate the extraordinary diversity of material held in the library at a time before the Internet.
- 150 years, 150 firsts: The people of the Faculty of Medicine opened at the photograph showing first graduates in Public Health and Tropical Medicine.
Indigenous health

Much of this display focuses on the excellent work done by the Poche Centre for Indigenous Health, Sydney School of Public Health.

Indigenous health issues (once missing from the undergraduate course) are now incorporated into the medical curriculum as well as special courses in the School of Public Health.

On display:

• *Radius* article in 2009, highlighting the success of 29 (a record number at the time) students graduating from the School of Public Health.

• *Radius* article on Lilon Bandler on her appointment as the first Associate Dean (Indigenous) in 2015.

• Various material used by the Poche Centre in their health promotion in Indigenous communities.

• Aboriginal flag – the history.
History of Medicine – its own history

History of Medicine has been on the curriculum at various times in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Sydney. This display outlines the history of this subject, its emergence and its disappearance as the curriculum changes. The study of phrenology in the 19th century, and the acceptance of its doctrines by many medical practitioners, shows the need to be aware of the constant evolution of medical theories.

On display:

- Phrenology Head, produced by LN Fowler and very popular from 1850.
- A set of 3 small charts “Phrenology Chart of Character” containing the personal phrenology assessments as late as 1930, of Royal Hilyard Smith, who was himself a medical practitioner.
- Doctor look behind you. The notes for the History of Medicine Course Year 1 1998.
- Turning Points History and Philosophy workbook 1994 – note the scope of the topics covered and the relevance to ‘modern medicine’.
- Set of glasses used for cupping (although an early medical treatment abandoned by orthodox medicine – this set was recently purchased from a natural medicine supplier.)
Classics in Medicine

Each book in the Classics of Medicine Library is an exact facsimile of the original classic work. These are often rare original works, mostly first editions, sourced from rare book libraries and private collectors. First produced in a time before the access to rare material on the Internet.

Senior Year Books of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Sydney from 1922 to the present, including some special productions for the 50 year anniversary of the graduating year.

On display:

• The anatomical exercises of Dr William Harvey.
  o De Motu Cordis 1628
  o De Circulatione Sanguinis 1649
  o The first English text of 1653 now newly edited by Geoffrey Keynes.

  Allows the modern reader to access these otherwise difficult to find resources.

Curriculum review

Since the University of Sydney opened in 1850 there have been 10 major revisions of the curriculum; although the curriculum has been under constant review to ensure that the teaching is appropriate to meet the needs of the community.

Curriculum (2) – 1882 designed prior to the commencement of studies in 1883.

Curriculum (3) 1885-1890 – used in the period from commencement of the School to the move into the new Medical School Facility (now Anderson Stuart building) – Arts is dropped as a requirement for Year 1.

Sefton, A.J. Cossart, Y., Freckleton, L. 150 years of the Faculty of Medicine, 2006 – from which the captions for each of the curricula were taken.

On display:

- Extract- Calendar 1882/3 showing cost of each course of study.
- Pinard wooden monaural stethoscope.
- Extract – Calendar 1898 – the final year examinations in Medicine and Surgery.
- Flexner, A. Medical Education in the United States and Canada. Published in 1910, the Flexner report had a profound influence on teaching of Medicine in North America and in Australian schools.
- Simpson’s obstetric forceps c1835-75.
- Obstetric blunt hook and crotchet c1890.
- Uterine catheters.
- Early cystoscopy set: c1920.
Curriculum review

Curriculum (4) 1890-1922 – following the removal of the compulsory first year Arts course, the 5 years were devoted to Medicine retaining the pattern of basic sciences – medical sciences – clinical studies.

Curriculum (5) 1922-1926 – following the death of Anderson Stuart in 1920, the curriculum was revised and extended to 6 years to include the growing number of medical specialties (an extract from the Calendar in 1926 shows the timetable for the very full final 3 years).

Curriculum (6) 1926-1974 – although this appears to be a long period of time, smaller changes were made to incorporate newer disciplines. In 1972 a subject of Introductory Medical Science (see first examination paper 1972) to ensure that the medical student had a much better preparation for the medical sciences ahead. (See Faculty of Medicine Handbook 1972 that outlines this new course).

On display:

- Early anaesthetic equipment including chloroform bottle, ether delivery apparatus, adult and child size anaesthetic masks.

- A selection of tonsillectomy equipment c 1920 – includes Guillotine, tonsil forceps and adenoid curettes.

- Recklinghausen Tonometer (early Sphygmomanometer) c1920.

- Medical School Certificate Book – completed by Dr John Gallagher (later GP Artarmon) – Med VI 1942 - shows the extent of his practical obstetric term.

- Early electrocardiograph Cardiotrace – C 1920 – an early portable model.
Curriculum review

Curriculum (7) 1974-1985 – a much-revised curriculum reduced to a 5-year course for the first time introduced General Practice as a special discipline.

Curriculum (8) 1986-2002 – Again the course extended to 6 years, but with a greater integration of basic and clinical subjects. From 1985, the Australian Medical Council was charged with the responsibility of accrediting all medical schools and subsequently all post-graduate training programme.

Curriculum (9) 1997 – The introduction of the Graduate Medical Program. (The four year Graduate Medical Program – Faculty Handbook opened at the page to demonstrate the new Curriculum of the 4 year course and rationale behind the new terms, Problem Based Learning; Evidence Based Learning; Self-directed learning.

On display:

• Senior Year Book 1978 – the first of the reduced/revised course is highlighted from the perspective of one of the architects – A/Prof Ann Woolcock and one of the students.

• Radius – December 1991 – A/Prof Anne Sefton, one of the architects of the GMP explains the rationale behind the change to the Graduate Medical Degree.

• Doctor's bag, auroscope and stethoscope to emphasise the introduction of General Practice into the curriculum.
**MD Degree**

Although the traditional MB BS was replaced with the degree of MD in 2014, there has been a long history of the MD at the University of Sydney.

MD 1853-1883 - the rules and regulations for the granting of the degree of MD existed prior to the commencement of the school in 1883.

MD 1883 – now with the introduction of the MB BS (Syd) the MD became a significant post-graduate degree by thesis

The M.D. degree remained the most commonly attained higher degree until the 1990s when the PhD (first awarded in the Faculty of Medicine in 1965) took over as the post-graduate research degree of choice.

In 2014 the degree of M.D. replaced the traditional MB BS.

On display:

- Senior Year Book 1932 – page opened at Foreword by Sir Charles Bickerton Blackburn who was awarded an MD (1903) for his thesis entitled “Cystic disease of the liver and kidneys).


- Minigraph MG – 1 compact portable battery operated ECG machine.

- Year Book – Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Medical Officers Association 1932- discusses the potential value of the ECG in clinical practice and the purchase of the machine for RPAH and research.

- M.D. Gown – University of Sydney belonged to Malcolm Stenning.
Present/Future

The curriculum is always evolving to suit the needs of the students and the community. The next curriculum review planned for introduction in 2018 is already well underway.

On display:

• The modern operating theatre – Royal Prince Alfred Hospital – 2016.

• An older style operating theatre from the archives of the Royal North Shore Hospital of Sydney 1940.
Dentistry in the Faculty of Medicine 1901-20

This is another area in which Sir Thomas Anderson Stuart was closely involved. He established the University School of Dentistry within the Faculty of Medicine in 1901 and dentists trained for three years receiving a licence in Dentistry at successful completion of the course.

A separate Faculty of Dentistry was finally established in 1920.

Display prepared by Professor Peter Barnard, retired – Dental School, University of Sydney.

On display:

- Dentures: full upper and lower – early 20th century (courtesy of the Sydney Dental Museum).
- Part of an anatomical teaching model of the human jaw (courtesy of the Sydney Dental Museum).
- Set of dental forceps in wooden case – early 20th century.
- Miscellaneous pamphlets demonstrate the extraordinary diversity of material held in the library at a time before the Internet.
- 150 years, 150 firsts: The people of the Faculty of Medicine opened at the photograph showing first graduates in Public Health and Tropical Medicine.
Acquiring surgical skills (1)

These two cabinets display material that outlines the history of the teaching of surgery at the University of Sydney. When the Faculty was established it was assumed that the graduating student would be proficient in surgical skills. Those who wanted to pursue a career as a Consultant Surgeon would have to go overseas, usually to become a member or fellow of one of the British Colleges of Surgeons.

The display provides snapshots of surgical training at various periods in the history of the Faculty of Medicine.

On display:

- Book: The student’s handbook of surgical operations. Treves, F., 1898 – used and annotated by one of the early female students.
- Extract from University Calendar 1890 – Final Year examination in Surgery.
- Orthopaedic surgical instruments:
  - Heath’s bone mallett
  - Lowman’s Bone Clamp
  - Bone gouge forceps.

Display of suture material:
- Merson’s: silkworm gut suture (c1940)
- Assorted needles used with suture material
- “Ultralan” catgut suture (c1940)
- Merson waxed silk
- Equisetene, silk suture c1920
- Ethicon, catgut suture c1930
- Assortment of modern sutures (suture + needle)
Acquiring surgical skills (2)

Snapshots of surgical teaching in the years 1940, 1962, 1983 and in the modern era 2015.

On display:

- Hydatid disease – Dew.
- Instrument: Bile spoon, used to scoop bile out of the abdominal cavity.
- Display – surgical teaching 2015, group of students practicing the techniques of laparoscopic surgery.
- Instruments: various retractors once used in open abdominal surgical procedures.
  - Balfour self-retaining retractor
  - Double ended retractors
  - Farabeuf retractors.

Surgical stapling:

- Auto-stapler 1980
  - Clamp autosuture ASP50 – purse string clamp
  - United States Surgical Corporation – stainless steel stapler, titanium staples (re-loadable staple cartridge)
- Single use auto-suture – Tyco - 2015
Public Health (1)

One of the most successful public health campaigns in our modern times has been the campaign against smoking.

The display shows various boards that demonstrate how common smoking was around the University and our teaching hospitals.

Smoking advertisements were shown in cinemas at the beginning of major films – the very iconic ‘malboro man’; adverts appeared in newspapers, women’s magazines and as this display shows, even the Medical Journal of Australia.

Professor Emeritus Simon Chapman AO, was best known for his 30 year campaign against the tobacco industry and prominent in the successful campaign to legislate for plain packaging of cigarettes.

On display:
- A copy of one of the famous drawings of Lionel Lindsay of the staff of the Medical School – in this case R. Gordon Craig.
- A copy of a sign held by the Archives of the Royal North Shore Hospital of Sydney and previously displayed in their main lecture theatre in the 1970s.
- Copies of Radius featuring articles on Professor Emeritus Simon Chapman AO.
- Several of the plain packaging of cigarettes c2015.
- The University of Sydney. Resolutions of the Academic Board, August 1985. Extract on the etiquette of smoking at Board Meetings.
- Extracts from the University Calendar contrast the of
  - Public Health and Preventive Medicine 1966
  - Preventive and Social Medicine 1972.
- 2 porcelain filters retrieved from the Department of Bacteriology before leaving premises in Blackburn Building 2015.

Medical Journal of Australia 5th March 1983 was devoted entirely to cigarette advertising. Reproduced pages include
- Front cover
- School ban on tuckshops selling “cigarettes” in the form of lollies and chocolate
- Position statement of the AMA on the tobacco industry and advertising
The School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine was opened in 1930 following an arrangement between the Commonwealth Government and the University of Sydney. Initially the school offered a Diploma of Public Health (DPH) and an Australian Diploma of Tropical Medicine (DTM) and offered only to medical graduates.

Since the opening, the School has changed in many ways to adapt to the changing needs of the community.

On display:
- Extract senior year book 1931 – Professor Harvey Sutton.
- Illustration: The first public health and tropical medicine graduates.
- Calendar of the University of Sydney 1932 opened to illustrate the original requirements for the Australian Diploma in Tropical Medicine.
- Item: Glass ‘bottles’ for blood transfusion – open to accommodate direct blood transfer (see illustration).
In 1944 Joan Storey graduated from the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Sydney. She topped the year and was awarded the Gold Medal (the first woman to do so). She continued as a resident at RPAH but then applied for positions in training in Obstetrics and Gynaecology. Unable to find a position in Australia, she went overseas and gained her qualifications in Britain. On her return she was still unable to find a position and so set up as a general practitioner in the suburbs. In general practice she was able to do her own deliveries and was often called upon to assist with general anaesthetics.

Around 1960 she was appointed to Rachel Forster Hospital and no longer gave any anaesthetics — the case containing her equipment was closed and only opened again after her death. The contents of that case form the basis of this exhibition.

On display:

- Item: Hewitt’s airway
- Contents of Globite suitcase:
  - Ethyl chloride bottles
  - Bottle anaesthetic — ether
  - Selection of mouth guards
  - Bellamy-Gardner mask x2
  - Magill’s laryngoscope
  - Selection of stainless steels needles for venepuncture; administering IV; lumbar puncture
  - Hewitt’s airway.

- ENT equipment
  - Head mirror
  - Laryngeal mirrors
  - Nasal specula — Thudicum’s
  - Laryngeal speculum 1866.
Surgical specialties – Ophthalmology

One of the many specialty areas covered in the curriculum of the medical school from the early days. Chosen for display in the museum because, like many of the surgical specialties there have been extraordinary changes in the practice over the past 20 years.

One excellent example is the comparison with the extraction of cataract in 1973 to the procedure we see today.

On display:

- Item: Morton’s ophthalmoscope 1909 owned by J.C. Storey.
- Item: May’s electric ophthalmoscope 1942, owned by D.M. Storey.
- Heine ophthalmoscope 2000, owned by C.E. Storey.
- Ophthalmology notes - (note cataract extraction 1973).
- Ishihara charts for testing colour vision.
- Vision testing charts.
...one word more. It has always seemed to me a pity a course of lectures on the history of medicine could not be delivered during the medical student’s course......the subject is fascinating and is as delightful as even the best of fiction. How many detective stories are there in that history. How exquisite is that tale which is told of the discovery of malaria and there are one thousand and one equally charming surgical detective stories, more fascinating than Conan Doyle, even at this best. It also tells us how few really new things there are under the sun.

Again, would it not be glorious if one of our multi-millionaires would die and leave us, or live and give us, sufficient funds for the establishment and maintenance of a surgical museum so that students might see the evolution of our art from its earliest beginnings?

Norman J Dunlop B.A., B.Sc., M.B.Ch.M. (1896)

Surgery as it was practiced thirty years ago

Medical Journal of Australia 22md May 1920:482-486