ONE CENTURY OF GERMAN INFLUENCE ON INDIANA MEDICINE 1816-1916

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Prepared in honor of the late Eberhard Reichmann, Ph.D., born 1926 in Germany, died 2009 in Indiana, Professor Emeritus of Germanic Studies at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. Dr. Reichmann was developing “Hoosier German Heritage – An Anthology”\(^1\) as a web project of IGHS and the Max Kade Center of IUPUI. His urging in 2005 or 2006 that I prepare an inventory of German-American physicians for the Anthology finally led to this work. After his death IGHS interest in the project declined.

I had help from many sources. Foremost, of course, was Eberhard himself. The massive web-based 19th Century Indiana Physicians of Nancy Eckerman and her Ruth Lilly Medical Library staff at the Indiana University School of Medicine were the basis of the Inventory. The physician directories of physicians in Indiana in 1890, 1904, and 1934,\(^2\) and artifacts at the Indiana Medical History Museum also supplied helpful information courtesy of then Director Virginia Terpening. Geographic spelling in this paper is the English version of the German Empire, second Reich (1871-1918) name, i.e. Strasburg rather than the current French spelling.

My distant cousin and friend Daniel Krupp, who lives in Evansville, helped by using the reference libraries there. Personal communications from Drs. Sputh and Pantzer, Mr. Greg Mobley, Archivist of the Special Collections and Archives, IUPUI Library, William Selm, historical buildings, and Michael Peake, author of books about the First German, 32\(^{nd}\) Indiana Regiment, were especially useful.

Many thanks are due to Ms. Heidi Joelle Martens, a graduate student in Public History at IUPUI and former intern at the Indiana Medical History Museum, who proofread early versions of this document, and added valuable suggestions in its organization, especially in reorganizing the footnotes into the Chicago Style.

I especially appreciate the help, patience and love of my wife, Lee McCall McDougal, B.S., M.T. (ASCP), M.A.

Abbreviations: IUPUI is Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis; IGHS is Indiana German Heritage Society, IUSM is Indiana University School of Medicine. The abbreviations used for Medical Schools are given at the beginning of the section on Inventory.

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\(^1\) [http://www.ighs.org/Anthology/anthology_toc.html](http://www.ighs.org/Anthology/anthology_toc.html)

\(^2\) *Medical and Surgical Register of the United States.* Detroit: R.L. Polk & Co., 1890.


Outline:
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   Spas including Kneipp treatment
   Druggists
4. Hospitals and Nursing in Indiana
   Schools of Nursing in Indiana
5. Physician training in the United States and Europe
   Licensure of physicians in Indiana
6. American Civil War
7. Turners and the Normal College
8. Medical Schools in United States and Europe
9. Addenda, discussion of individuals, families and groups
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   #2 Gerstmeyer, father and son in Vigo County
   #3 Indiana Hospital for the Insane (Central State Hospital, Indiana
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       Turngemeinde and Turnverein, or listed in "Historischer
       Anzeigenteil" or "Historical Advertising Section" of Stempfel’s
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       Turnverein Actien - Gesellschaft, or list of members of the Socialer
       Turnverein Stock Association, of Das Deutsch Haus/Athenaeum
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       in the conquest of yellow fever
   #12 German-trained physicians in America who did not practice
       medicine: Edward Rumely of La Porte and Jacob Maentel,
       an early artist at New Harmony.
   #13 Indiana University School of Medicine pre-clinical
       Faculties, 1903, who had German connections.
10. Bibliography
11. Author’s biography
1. Introduction and sources of data:

During the fin de siècle, and until the First World War, European and especially German science and medicine were considered superior to that in the United States. This monograph attempts to identify the nineteenth and early twentieth century Indiana physicians who were born in “Germany,” or whose family came from “Germany,” trained at "German" schools, or had some other connection. The term “Germany” is used in the genealogical sense, meaning a “German-speaking country.”

*19th Century Indiana Physicians (19thC.*)* served as the basic database with some additions found in several registers of Indiana physicians, records of German-American organizations such as the Turners and their Normal College, data of the “First German” or 32nd Indiana Regiment, and some additional U.S. census research. I was frankly surprised that of the almost eighteen thousand names in the *19th C.* list; only one to two percent had “German” connections. The early nineteenth century immigration to Indiana came from the upper American south. German immigration began to rise in the 1850s, and peaked in the 1880s. Antebellum German immigration to Indiana was primarily from western Germany, whose people could follow the major waterways. Later immigration through 1880 brought “…considerable numbers…” from the eastern provinces. Altogether the Germans represent the largest immigrant group in the 1990 census, over 2 million in a population of almost 6.5 million.

Nancy L. Eckerman, M.L.S., librarian of the Special Collections Department, Ruth Lilly Medical Library, Indiana University School of Medicine created the *19th C.* website. As of 25 October 2006 the database contained 17,941 records. Searching using keywords “Germany,” “Switzerland”and“Austria” yielded 179, 21, and 5 raw records. There were some duplicates in these three lists. Then I used as keyword the various Principalities and States of nineteenth century “Germany” which further defined the group. From the 2006 website:

“This database is a list of physicians and midwives by self-declaration in census or to an organized medical society identified themselves as physicians or midwives. The inclusion in this list in no way is a comment on the competency or training of a person. Information has been gathered from the Indiana Census roles of 1850, 1860, and 1870. Some state records from 1880 have been entered. Also extensively used were lists of physicians made for the Indiana State Board of Public Health. County histories and other local histories have been used.

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1Nancy L. Eckerman and Special Collections Department, Ruth Lilly Medical Library, Indiana University School of Medicine, *Union Civil War Surgeons* and *19th – 20th Century Indiana Physicians*, http://www.biblioserver.com/19centurydocs/index.php
2 Michael Peake, *Indiana's German Sons. 32nd Volunteer Infantry, Baptism of Fire: Rowlett's Station 1861* (Indianapolis: Max Kade German-American Center, 2000).
4 Eckerman, *19th C.*
Obituaries in medical journals were also used and well as other miscellaneous sources. The cutoff date for inclusion is licensure by 1900. As any researcher knows most of the sources consulted for this database are not error free. Therefore, we offer this database as guide to further research rather than as error free. Any corrections or additions can be sent to Necklerma@iupui.edu. Please put 19th Century Indiana Physicians in subject line of the message. Your comments are appreciated.5

This database served as the principal source of names for this project. U.S. census records, physician registers, etc. provided additional information about several physicians. I searched some records of the Athenaeum Turner Club (Indianapolis Socialer Turnverein) and the Normal College for nineteenth and early twentieth century physicians with German connections, with considerable help from Mr. Greg Mobley, Archivist of the Special Collections and Archives, IUPUI (Indiana University - Purdue University at Indianapolis) Library.6

The lists of “surgeons” and “assistant surgeons” in the 32nd Indiana, First German Regiment of the Civil War provided another rich source of names. The web site of “Civil War Soldiers and Sailors” lists individuals as well as Regiments, their members, and their history.7 This web site and Michael Peake's Indiana’s German Sons record the honorable history of the 32nd.8 The “official” record of Indiana's involvement in the War was Indiana in the War of the Rebellion, Report of the Adjutant General.9

Of personal interest to me, my great-grandfather James H. Truax, a descendant of Huguenot and Anglo ancestors, was a captain in the 21st Regiment, Michigan Infantry, which organized in September 1862 and headed south the next month. His regiment was at Murfreesboro, Tennessee during the battle of Stones River fighting alongside the 32nd Indiana, 1st German and the 35th Indiana, 1st Irish Regiments.10

I included a number of physicians neither born nor trained in Germany because of other connections. The time frame was extended to 1916 because of physicians associated with the Normal College, a Turner entity still an integral part of Indiana University, which came permanently to Das Deutsche Haus/Athenaeum in 1907, and in a few other unusual and interesting cases. Historian Dr. William A. Fritsch’s 1916 German Settlers... also gives a logical cut-off date.11

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8 Peake, Indiana’s German Sons.
11 Fritsch, William A., German Settlers and German Settlements in Indiana – A Memorial for the State Centennial, 1916. Published 1915.
2. Inventory: Indiana physicians and midwives with “German” connections:

Eckerman’s 19th C. provided most of the following physicians, and is the source unless otherwise stated. The database had 17,941 records as of 25 October 2006. Others were found in various U.S. censuses, local histories, registers of medical persons, and Kemper’s Medical History of Indiana. The items in the inventory, when available, are: name, birth date, county state principality or province where born, Indiana county where located, medical school and date of graduation, and other information such as post-doctoral training, Civil War regiment, high office, and death date.

There are 323 names included, approximately 72 born in America, 41 in Indiana. These were included because of parents or ancestors born in Germany (22), Prussia (24) or other states, or who had some medical training in Germany. The remaining were from the following European countries and states: Germany 58, Baden 18, Württemberg 19, Prussia 33, Switzerland 19, Hanover 18, Bavaria 21, 10 not stated, and smaller numbers from Osnabrück, Oldenburg, Saxony, Austria, Bremen, Braunschweig, Westphalia, Silesia, Hessen, Hessen-Darmstadt, Darmstadt, Lippe-Detmold, the Rhenish Palatinate or Rheinpfalz (Prussian) and the Bavarian Palatinate or Bayen Pfalz, Alsace, France and Hungary. Several gave no birth date or place. In this paper the state and city are generally spelled in the style of the second Reich, i.e. 1871 - 1918.

LIST OF PHYSICIANS WITH "GERMAN" CONNECTION (BIRTH OR HERITAGE, TRAINING, OR CIVIL WAR), ALPHABETICAL:

( Abbreviations: Van=Vanderburgh County; CCPS=Central College of Physicians and Surgeons; MCI=Medical College of Indiana; MCO=Medical College of Ohio, IHHM = Indiana Medical History Museum; JAMA = Journal of the American Medical Association). All physicians were listed in Eckerman’s 19th C. unless noted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>BIRTH DATE/PLACE</th>
<th>RESIDENCE</th>
<th>SCHOOL, YEAR OF GRADUATION</th>
<th>MILITARY/DIED/COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Achillis, Fred W.</td>
<td>1841 Germany Van</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ackermann, August</td>
<td>1860 Hanover Tippecanoe Hahnemann, Chicago (Homeopathic) 1883</td>
<td>Hanover Tippecanoe</td>
<td>Hahnemann, Chicago (Homeopathic) 1883</td>
<td>1880 census had no match in Indiana. However, in Elgin, Kane County, Illinois was a 20 year old clerk born Hanover - not positive but highly suggestive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Adams, David</td>
<td>1803 Baden Franklin</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13 The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, Family Search, using the 1880 U.S. census
4. Aichele, Emil Ernest  
1827 Württemberg  Bartholomew  
Ass't Surgeon 32nd (German) Reg. / died 1877

5. Allmire, Frederic  
1798 Germany Clay

6. Armstrong, James B.  
1829 IN Vigo  U. Louisville 1837  
Died <1883  
Surgeon 31st Ind. Reg., acting Brigade Surgeon; One year training with eye surgeon in Hamburg, Germany. [In a recent book of the letters of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, there is an autobiographical quote from his "The Stark Munro Letters": "I've taken to the eye, my boy. There's a fortune in the eye." Doyle himself, with an M.D. from Edinburgh, in 1891 went to Vienna, and "...attended eye lectures at the Krankenhaus..." and on the way home spent "...a fortnight at Paris to be able to say I have studied under Landolt. I can gain a fair idea of his practice in two weeks." ]

7. Averdick, Henry G.  
1826 Osnabrück Franklin Eclectic Medical Institute  
Cincinnati, U. Louisville 1854.  
Immigrated 1847, came to America located in Cincinnati and studied pharmacy. Physician to convent and academy at Oldenburg for 40 years. Surgeon the 1st Irish 35th Regiment).

8. Badley, Menter  
1827 Württemberg Miami

9. Bahr, Max  
1874 IN Marion CCPS 1896  
Second generation German - according to the 1880 U.S. census both of his parents were born in "Prussia". After his M.D. from CCPS and being hired at Central State Hospital, he attended University of Berlin one year, was awarded a Doctor of Psychological Medicine in 1908. (Addendum #3)

10. Banta, Frederick 1809 Prussia Wayne

11. Barbish, A.M. 1833 Austria Perry

12. Bartelle, Michael  
1827 Württemberg Fulton/Huntington/Allen  
Tubingen, Württemberg

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14 Terrell, Indiana in the war of the rebellion  
16 National Park Service, Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System; Kemper, A Medical History of the State of Indiana.  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth Year</th>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bauer, Modestus</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Baden</td>
<td>Knox Freiburg</td>
<td>Died 1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Baumgaertner, O.</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Spencer U. Zurich</td>
<td>Died 1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Bell, Guido*</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Marion Freiburg, Baden</td>
<td>Died 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bell, Leonard*</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>Indiana Marion</td>
<td>Son of Bell, Guido</td>
<td>Died 1912</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Bertley, Michael</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Allen Tübingen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Bestley, Jacob 73</td>
<td>1809</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Marion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Beust, Bernhard*</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Prussia</td>
<td>Floyd</td>
<td>&quot;Leipsie&quot; in 1890 Register</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Immigrated 1852, *(Bernard Beast in 1870 census, Frederick B. von Beust or vonbeust in 1900 census, New Albany, Floyd Co.) Son (Max) born in PA, daughter born CT. Wife born 1831 in Saxony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Beust, Max D.*</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>PA Floyd</td>
<td>Hospital College of Medicine, Evansville</td>
<td>1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Father and son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Bischoff, John</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>Bavaria Württemberg</td>
<td>Floyd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Bitz, Lawrence B.</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>Bavaria</td>
<td>Posey, Van. Miami, Cinci.</td>
<td>1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pvt. 44th Indiana Regiment, at Stone River, Murfreesboro. Came to Indiana 1847. &quot;Son a Doctor in Evansville.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Blade, Philip</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>Hess. Darmstadt</td>
<td>St. Joseph May be the above person!</td>
<td></td>
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18 Theodore Stempfel, 1898, *Festschrift. Fünfzig Jahre unermüdlichen deutschen Strebens in Indianapolis (Fifty Years of Unrelenting German Aspirations in Indianapolis)*, trans. by Giles Hoyt, Claudia Grossmann, Elfrieda Lang and Eberhard Reichmann (Indianapolis: Max Kade German-American Center and Indiana German Heritage Society, 1991). Hereinafter Stempfel's *Festschrift*

25. Blaser/Blazier, Felix F.  
1831 Ohio Greene Co. IN  
Ass't. Surgeon 32nd Reg., resigned/disability 1863.  

26. Blest, Fredrick  
1833 Prussia Warrick  

27. Boppart, Adolph  
1836 Switzerland Wayne U. Zurich 1856  
Druggist per 1880 U.S. census.  

28. Bornhorst, John  
1816 Oldenburg Franklin  

29. Boss, Jacob  
1816 Switzerland Kosciusko  
Ass't. Surgeon 30th Indiana Regiment.  

1830 Prussia Perry  

31. Brubach, Theodore  
1830 Hesse Allen  

32. Brucker, Charles M.* (Magnus)  
1860 IN Perry Eclectic Med. Institute Cincinnati 1882  
"Both parents born Prussia." See below. In 1880 census he is a student living in home of his widowed mother. * Father and son.  

33. Brucker, Magnus *  
1828 Baden* Perry U. Heidelberg, medicine at Strasburg, Alsace  
Surgeon 23rd Regiment  
*Magnus born in Haslach, Baden (several villages by that name, "...in the county of Kinzigthale...")  
He was in the revolution of 1848, came to and settled in Troy, Perry Co., IN. Joined 23rd Reg. as surgeon. Twice member of State Legislature. Died before 1880.  

34. Brudi, Gustav  
1863 IN Allen Toledo Med. Coll. 1886  
The 1880 census listed him as a clerk in drug store, whose father was born in Württemberg, his mother Prussia.  

35. Bruebach, George T.  
----- Germany Allen Marburg (Prussia) 1854.  

36. Buchel, Jacob  
1828 Prussia Hancock  

37. Buckles, Albert  
c.1851 Germany Perry  

38. Buehler, Jacob  
1852 Germany Marion MCI 1891  
Stockholder in Das Deutsche Haus/Athenaeum.  

20 Terrell, Indiana in the war of the rebellion  
21 www.familysearch.org 1880 census  
22 Terrell, Indiana in the war of the rebellion  
23 Kemper, A Medical History of the State of Indiana.  
24 National Park Service, Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System.  
26 Stempfel's Festschrift
39. Burckhardt, Louis  
------ Switzerland Marion U. Zurich 1889/90  

40. Burge, Nicholas C.  
1822 Württemberg Perry/Green, died 1902

41. Cline, Lewis C.  
1851 IN Putnam/Marion  
Jefferson, Phila. 1879  
“Of German and English descent.”27  

42. Coffey, Ignitus1812 Germany Franklin

43. Criline/Cioline, Francis  
1819 Germany Bartholomew

44. Crotteat, August  
1817 Germany Van

45. Danzinger, Marcus  
1919 Bavaria Fulton

46. Dentsdorff, Herman B.  
1819 Germany Van/Posey

47. Dienhart, Michael  
1842 Rhine Province (Prussia)  
Died 1911 Tippecanoe

48. Dillenius, Ervin  
---- Marshall Tübingen, 1875  
Not in *19th C.* - found only in 1890 Register29

49. Dunning, Lehman H.  
1850 MI St. Joseph/Marion  
Rush Med. Coll., Chicago 1872  
Studied two years in medical department of Univ. of Buffalo, later one year at Rush from which he graduated. Practiced in Troy, MI, then in 1878 moved to South Bend, IN. “Preparatory to removal to Indianapolis he spent some time abroad in the hospitals in Vienna, London, and Paris. On his return he was appointed adjunct professor of diseases of women in Indiana Medical College. Upon the death of Dr. Thomas B. Harvey he was succeeded as professor

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27 Eckerman, *19th C.*  
28 Ibid.  
29 *Medical and Surgical Register of the United States* Detroit: R.L. Polk & Co., 1890.
of medical and surgical diseases of women by Dr. Dunning.”30 He
died in Indianapolis age 55 in 1906.31

50. Durr, Adolphus
   1820  Germany  Marshall
51. Earhart, Leo 1820 Switzerland  Perry
52. Eberhard, Eli L.
   1857  IN  Whitley  MCO 1880
   1880 census listed his father's birthplace as Ohio, his mother's
   Germany. He was in home of widow Mary Grimes whose step-son
   Eugene Grimes, a druggist, also resided there.32
53. Edenharter, George F.
   1857  Ohio  Marion  MCI 1886
   Died 1923. Was Superintendent Indiana Hosp. for the Insane (addendum #3).
   His father was born in Bavaria, Mother in Saxony. His
   brother Frank T. Edenharter was listed in a
   *Festschrift* advertisement as attorney for the Turner Building and
   Saving Association.33
54. Ehrman, Calder D.*
   1878  IN  Spencer  Chicago Homeopathic Med. Coll. 1900
   Son of Edward D. #55.
55. Ehrman, Edward D.*
   1853  KY  Spencer
   Edward's father born in Württemberg. *Edward was father of
   Calder in 1880 census.
56. Ehrmann, Ernest J.
   1819  Württemberg  Van  Homeopath. Med. Coll. of
   Died Evansville 1879  Pennsylvania 1852
57. Eisenbeiss, Samuel
   1833  Germany  Elkhart
58. Eliel, Louis 1808 Northern Germany
   LaPorte  Marburg (Prussia) 1832
   Dr. Eliel died 1836 in LaPorte, his son Lewis died 1865 at age 24,
   who had been in the 138th Regiment (100 days 1864). Father, wife
   Helena, and Lewis Jr. are buried in B'Nae Zion Jewish Cemetery in
   LaPorte. A probable nephew Leo Eliel became a druggist in South
   Bend and is discussed in that section.

30 Kemper, *A medical history of the state of Indiana*. Page 263.
31 *JAMA* XLVI/2/139
32 www.familysearch.org 1880 census
33 McDougal, *The Indiana Medical History Museum German American Connections*; King et al, Dr.
   *George Edenharter and Dr. Max Bahr*; Stempfel’s *Festschrift*
59. Elson, Mary (Female)
   1834 Bavaria Elkhart
   In 1860 U.S. census - no note in 19th C. as to whether she was a physician or midwife. 34

60. Emerson, Charles P.
   1874 Massachusetts Marion Johns Hopkins 1899
   The second dean of the Indianapolis IU School of Medicine was born in Massachusetts, graduated from Amherst College with B.A. in 1894, then Johns Hopkins with M.D. in 1899. “He studied in Europe at Strassburg, Germany (1900), Basle, Switzerland (1901) and Paris, France (1903). 35 He was a resident physician and associate in medicine at Johns Hopkins, Superintendent of Clifton Springs (NY) Sanitarium 1908-1911, and assistant professor of medicine at Cornell University in 1909 and 1910. 36 He was then appointed as second Dean and chairman of Medicine at the I.U. School of Medicine in 1911. He retired as Dean when Dr. Willis D. Gatch became acting Dean in 1931 and Dean in 1932. Dr. Emerson remained on the faculty as research Professor of Medicine until his death in September, 1938. Dr. Gatch was born 1877, received his M.D., and was a Resident in Surgery at Johns Hopkins. He died in September, 1938.

61. Ernenpacker, Edward
   1809 Prussia Van.

62. Fahner, Antone 1817 Saxony Van

63. Fermier, Pierce (Pierre) G.
   1825 Bavaria Dearborn

64. Fiescher, Herman
   1824 Hanover Harrison

65. Firsich, Balthaser*
   1846 Switzerland Franklin/Jennings
   1880 census of Balthaser in North Vernon, Jennings Co. stated that he was born in “GER” as were both his parents. Not in 1904 Register. 37

66. Firsich, Michael*
   1810 Switzerland/Bavaria
   Franklin/Ripley
   *Father of Balthaser in 1870 census. Michael born Switzerland or Bavaria per 19th C. 60.

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35 Indiana University School of Medicine, September, 1978
36 Indiana University School of Medicine, September, 1978
37 Physicians’ and Dentists’ Directory of the State of Indiana (Chicago: Galen Gonsier & Co., 1904)
Fischer, Charles A.

------ Saxony Jefferson, Kentucky (perhaps Jeffersonville, IN)

This name was given to me by Dr. Eberhard Reichmannn, late professor of German Indiana University, Bloomington. It was not in the 19th Century database.

While the 32nd, First German Regiment was in Louisville, some 24 men from southern Indiana and the area enlisted in it, including Dr. Charles A. Fischer, native of Saxony, a Louisville or Jeffersonville resident, member of the Louisville Turnverein, and physician. He enlisted as a chaplain, albeit he was a freethinker! Wilhelm Schmitt of Evansville had been Chaplain from October to November 1861. After the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, in Tennessee, Peake quoted Col. Willich as having thanked chaplain Fischer "...who is also a skillful surgeon..." for helping surgeon Jeancon. The Indiana Adjutant General's report stated that Fischer was a Jeffersonville resident, mustered as a chaplain on February 16, 1862, and resigned in October 1862 "from camp dysentery." He returned to his Louisville practice but died of dropsy (probably heart failure) June 2, 1867.

Fletcher, William Baldwin

1837 Indiana Marion College of Phys. & Surgeons NY 1859

He is a son of pioneer Indianapolis lawyer Calvin Fletcher. An obituary: "DEATHS IN THE PROFESSION ABROAD.-Among the members of the medical profession in foreign countries who have recently died are Dr. William B. Fletcher, who had a share in the organization of the Indianapolis [sic, Indiana] Medical College in 1869, in which at different times he was Professor of Physiology, Materia Medica, Anatomy, Practice of Medicine, Therapeutics, and Medical Diseases, and afterwards Professor of Nervous Diseases in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indiana, aged 70; July 27, 1907." "William B. Fletcher studied with the renowned biologist, Louis Agassiz. He then attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City and received his M.D. in 1859." In the 6th Indiana Volunteers of the Union Army he was captured, tried to escape, reprieved from a death sentence by Gen. Lee, and eventually paroled. In 1866 -
1867 he “…studied at many of the famous Hospitals in Europe…He established the Indianapolis City Dispensary in 1870… [In 1883] he became superintendent of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane. In addition to hiring the hospital’s first female physician, Fletcher abolished the use of mechanical restraints for patients, abandoned secret burials, and instituted dental care for patients. He lost his position in 1887 after calling attention to political abuses in the state hospital system. In 1888, Fletcher opened a private sanatorium, Neuronhurst … [and] employed Mary A. Spink, M.D….“  

69. Flucks, Carl (Earl in 1900 census) 44
   1846 Germany Van/Posey
   Born 1837 in 19th C. Member of German army 1856-63;
   immigrated to Terre Haute 1871.

70. Forstmeyer, Emil
   1821 Germany Posey/Van
   Ass't surgeon 32nd Regiment 45, and Residuary Battalion 1863-65

71. Frank, George W.
   1814 Germany Fountain

72. Franz, Ernst
   1865 Bubendorf, Switzerland
   Adams (Berne) Hahnemann Med. College
   Chicago, 1893. Mennonite. Preceptor: Dr Peter A Sprunger of
   Berne, Switzerland in 1887.

73. Freeh, Michael
   1794 Baden Shelby

74. Fritsch, Louis/Ludwig
   1822 Prussia Van.
   Ecole de Medecine, Paris, In 1890 Register 46
   1849/1846; U. Bonn
   Louis/Ludwig Fritsch was a physician in Pigeon Twp. Evansville,
   Vanderburgh County in the 1880 census. 47 Born Dierdorf,
   Rhineland, Prussia, 48 now in North Rhine-Westphalia, although
   “History of the City of Evansville…” gives other information,
   including birth in Bielefeld, then Prussia, now North-Rhine
   Westphalia, and medical school at U. Bonn. 49

75. Fritsch, Louis E. *
   1879 IN Van. MCO/U. Cincinnati 1903
   Son of William A. Fritsch, #76.

43 Encyclopedia of Indianapolis, article by Charles O. Hazelrigg, DDS.
45 National Park Service, Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System; Terrell, Indiana in the war of the rebellion
46 Medical and Surgical Register of the United States 1890
47 www.familysearch.org 1880 census
48 German Births and Baptisms, 1558-1898 via Familysearch.org
49 Google.com (Google books): History of the City of Evansville and Vanderburg County, Indiana.
76. Fritsch, William A.*
1841 Prussia Van. MCO 1881 Died 1926
Private 136th Reg. 1864 (100 day regiment).50

This is another name given me by Dr. Eberhard Reichmann because of his importance as an Historian.
In the 1880 census W. A. was a druggist in Evansville, with son Louis Fritsch (7 mo.) born in Indiana.51 W. A. obtained his M.D. in 1881, was in 1885 state registry. W. A.’s parents both born in Prussia. These three may represent three generations of physicians!
See Addendum #1 about the Fritsch family, and Chapter V in the “Hoosier German Heritage – An Anthology”52
Drs. Meyer and Fritsch, and Karl Bartenbach provided the beginning quotation.

77. Fritzsche, John W.
1808 Bavaria Hamilton

78. Gall, Alois/Alvis D
1814 Württemberg Marion Germany
Surgeon 13th Ind. Vol., Brigade Surgeon, Army Medical Inspector in Indianapolis with Dr. Bobb.53 U.S. Consul Antwerp, Belgium, 1853.54 Born Wiel-die-Stadt in Württemberg. Died 1867.

79. Galles, William
1807 Württemberg Allen

80. Geame, Christian
1817 Switzerland Noble

81. Geiermann / Giermann, William J. (Geierman in 19th C.)
1865 Ohio Noble Toledo Med. Coll 1891

The concept of Father Kneipp’s spa treatment was drawn to my attention by Dr. Eberhard Reichmann.
Naturopath, Trained in Kneipp treatment at Bad Wörishofen, Bavaria, Germany. Established Kneipp Springs Sanitarium in Noble County and lived there in 1900. He was a physician with a sanitarium in Pasadena, CA; his parents were born in Germany per 1910 census.55 See “Spas” under section 3, and illustrations.

82. Gengelbach, Ernest E.
1857 IN Spencer Eclectic Med. Institute, Cinci. 1881
1880 census listed both parents born Saxony.56

83. Gerr, Henry
1845 MD Daviess Miami Med. Coll., Cinci.
1880
1880 census listed his parents both born Hanover.57 Not in 19th C.

50 National Park Service. Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System.
51 www.familysearch.org 1880 census
52 http://hoosiergermanheritage.info/
54 Eckerman, 19th C.
56 www.familysearch.org 1880 census
84. Gerstmeyer, Augustus *
   1810 Baden Vigo (Wayne, Jackson)
85. Gerstmeyer, Charles P. *
   1844 Baden Vigo MCO 1867.
* Father and son, see addendum #2. Charles was in Terre Haute in
the 1890 Register, but his father was not. 58
86. Glass, Charles 1818 Prussia Jennings
87. Goeritz, Adolphus
   1812 Württemberg DeKalb/Allen Died >1880
88. Graeter, Ernst 1830 Württemberg Jennings/Marion 1890/Clark/Jefferson 1880
    U. Württemberg/Tubingen
   In 1890 Register he practiced in Indianapolis. 59
89. Gromann, August *
   1857 IN Lake
   Found in 1890 Register. 60 Not found in 19th C. Son of Charles born
   1824 in Lippe-Detmold per 1880 census. 61
90. Gromann, Charles *
   1824 Lippe-Detmold Lake
* Above two are father and son. The Lippe-Detmold rulers from
1720 reunited the small Lippe principality, now in the northeastern
corner of Nordrhein-Westfalen (North Rhine-Westphalia).
91. Gumaerer, Charles H.
    ------ Prussia Allen U. Mich 1878, N.Y. Post-
    Oculist and Aurist. 62 Not in 19th C.
92. Gunther, John W.
   1830 Bavaria Allen 1880 census. 63
93. Habermehl, Joseph
   1832 Bavaria Laporte
94. Haeberlin, H. ------ Switzerland Marion U. Zurich (Faculty)
   An associate of Dr. Pantzer #194 from 1891 to 1892. He was
   named in 19th C. only in the listing of Hugo O. Pantzer, 86360.
95. Hamand, Charles
   1819 Prussia Elkhart

57 www.familysearch.org 1880 census
58 Medical and Surgical Register of the United States 1890
59 Medical and Surgical Register of the United States 1890
60 Ibid.
61 www.familysearch.org 1880 census
62 Medical and Surgical Register of the United States 1890
63 www.familysearch.org 1880 census
96. Hani, William F.
   1843 OH Elkhart College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, IA 1864, Rush, 1868.
   1904 Directory listed him in Middlebury, Elkhart Co. and having attended Baltimore Medical College 1893. The 1880 census lists his father’s birthplace as Switzerland.

97. Hanishagen, W. F.
   1816 Saxony Fulton

98. Hartloff, Charles William*
   1870 IN Van U. Mich 1897
   A.B. Indiana Univ. 1892, post-doc at Johns Hopkins and Vienna.
   Son of Richard Hartloff, below.*

99. Hartloff, Richard*
   1845 Rheinpfalz Van U. Louisville 1870

100. Hauss/Hause, Augustus*
    1858 OH Clark/Floyd Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati 1879
    Born Ohio, parents born Baden.

101. Hauss/Hause, Quincy Robert *
    1865 IN Clark Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, 1887
    Born Indiana, parents born Baden. * Probably brothers or cousins.

102. Hendricks, Fredrick
    1828 Germany Tippecanoe

103. Hensler, Ernst
c. 1850 Germany Posey Würzburg (Bavaria) 1876

104. Herman, John 1810 Baden Boone

105. Hermann/Herrman, John M. *
    1833 Württemberg Cass Tübingen, 1859
    * See two sons below, both born U.S. also physicians - see also addendum #4. John M. died 1899.

106. Hermann, Arthur J. * (J. Arther [sic] in 1880 census)
    1866 NY Cass Rush 1888 per
    1904 Register

---

64 Physicians’ and Dentists’ Directory of the State of Indiana 1904
66 Jason Piatt Dunn Jr., Indiana and Indianans
67 Physicians’ and Dentists’ Directory of the State of Indiana 1904; in 1880 census Arthur was listed as J. Arther and Frank was listed as J. Frank. The J was probably Johann. In 19 C. Arthur J. graduated 1888 from Atlanta Med. College and Tübingen (?) while A.J. Herrmann (sic) graduated U. Michigan 1866 (perhaps undergrad?)
107. Hermann, Frank J. * (J. Frank in 1880 census, Francis J. in 19th C.)
    1868 IN Cass Bellevue 1897

108. Herring, Frederick *
    1812 Prussia Elkhart
    Eclectic practice

109. Herring, Nathaniel*
    1857 IN Marshall Bennett College of Eclectic Med. & Surg., Chicago 1880
    * Father and son - in 1880 census Nathaniel was a single physician age 23 in home of his father in Goshen, Elkhart Co. Bennett College merged with Valparaiso College, School of Medicine, and in the twentieth century was sold to Loyola University.68

110. Hervey, James Walter
    1809 IN Marion/Hancock
    Asbury (Indiana Central Medical College, 1850s). Assistant Surgeon 50th Vol. Inf.
    Regiment. He was not of German origin, but had been a member of the Indiana State Health Commission, with papers in a report of the Bureau of Statistics and Geology. Member of American Public Health Association and the International Congress; attended the International Congress in Berlin and “While in Europe the Doctor visited the various hospitals, medical centers, etc.”

111. Hester, Uriah A. V. (“Hester, W. A. V.” in 19th Century)
    1815/1821 IN Owen Cincinnati Coll. of Med. & Surg. 1864
    Uriah’s father was listed in the 1880 census as from Hanover. A descendant stated that Uriah’s grandfather was “…John Cristian [sic] (Lawrence) Hester (Hoerster) from Hanover, Germany, and immigrated with wife and Uriah’s father Matthias through Rotterdam to Philadelphia in 1771.” 69

    ---- ------ Marion Berlin Med. Coll. 1860
    Listed in 1890 Register as a cancer specialist at 36 1/2 East Washington, Indianapolis, but not found in 1880 census. 70

113. Heuser, Conrad
    1848 Prussia Franklin
    Not in 19th C., found only in 1890 Register.71 Was a private in 93d Indiana Infantry.

68 Robert A. McDougal, Valparaiso University Medical School, manuscript, in collection of Indiana Medical History Museum (Indianapolis, Indiana: 2001); Mel Doering, Archivist, Valparaiso University, personal communication with Robert McDougal.
69 E-mails from John Hester Nov. 28-29, 2009, who quoted Hester-Stough Genealogy by Martin M. Hester, 1905; www.familysearch.org 1880 census
70 Medical and Surgical Register of the United States 1890
71 Ibid.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Occupation/Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Heusler, Ernst H.</td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>U. Wurzburg</td>
<td>Found in 1890 Register, obituary is only reference in 19th C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>Hininger, Chris</td>
<td>1843</td>
<td>Hanover</td>
<td>Bartholomew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Hoeffle, Ignatius</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>Prussia</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>Hoffman, Max F. A.</td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Porter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9th and 128th.</td>
<td>Surgeon, Secretary of State, Indiana, 1869-1871.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Hohl, Jacob H.</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Spencer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Holtzman, Samuel E. (T.?)</td>
<td>1836</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Monroe Univ. City of NY 1862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>58th Reg.</td>
<td>By 1880 moved to Livingston Co., IL Father born Germany. Died 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Homburg, Conradin</td>
<td>1808</td>
<td>Palatinate</td>
<td>Marburg (Prussia), Wurzburg Born 1798 per Kemper. 19th C. stated that he was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>Wachenheim, Bayern Pfäls. Tugendbund member in Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Marburg (Prussia), Wurzburg Born 1798 per Kemper. 19th C. stated that he was</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>born in Wachenheim, Bayern Pfäls. Tugendbund member in Germany.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>While a student at Wurzburg “became a fugitive...and fled to Switzerland. In</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1820 he emigrated to Holland and thence to America.” 73 A founder of the</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turngemeinde in Indianapolis 1851. Died 1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Honias, Fredric F.C.</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>Baden</td>
<td>Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Huber, Mathew</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>Baden</td>
<td>Dubois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Hupe, Charles</td>
<td>1857</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Tippecanoe 75 U. Griefswald (Prussia) 1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Hurst, Fredrick</td>
<td>1838</td>
<td>Hanover</td>
<td>Dubois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Hurty, John N.</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Marion MCI 1886 &quot;John Hurty was…a fourth-generation American of German descent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[I stretch the criteria here because of his relation to the F.D.A., Wiley #295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and Charles Wetherill #290.] Hurty was Secretary of the Indiana Board of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1896 - 1922. He was a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

72 Medical and Surgical Register of the United States 1890
73 Eckerman, 19th C.
74 Stempfel’s Festschrift
75 www.family.search.org 1920 census
76 www.family.search.org 1860 census
student in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Jefferson Medical College, after which he worked for Col. Eli Lilly’s pharmacy in Illinois. He came to Indianapolis with Lilly in 1875. He established his own drug store in 1879, and later a chemical analysis company (water analyses in particular). In 1884 he was appointed Dean of the new School of Pharmacy of Purdue University. In 1888 he was awarded its first Doctor of Pharmacy (D.Pharm.). In 1882 he joined the faculty of MCI as lecturer on chemistry and sanitary science and in 1886 received his M.D. In 1899 he helped write the first comprehensive food and drug law for the Indiana legislature, the model for other states and the Federal law of 1906, helping Dr. Harvey W. Wiley (#295), another Indiana physician with German connections, and the fourth Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture and the first Commissioner of the F.D.A.

127. Illing, August 1848 Saxony Van
In 1880 census had drug store. See discussion of Druggists.

128. Jeancon, John Allard
1831 France Greene, IN / Newport, KY
Royal College of Surgeons London 1851
Born Cambray, France (near border with Belgium, not Alsace-Lorraine). Educated Berlin, Turin, Paris, M.D from Royal College of Surgeons London 1851. Prof. Eclectic Institute, Cincinnati. Surgeon First German, 32nd Regiment. Died 1903 Newport, KY. 78

129. Josse, John Michael
1818 Palatinate * Allen Heidelberg 1843
“After duly passing his state examination he engaged in private practice in Bavaria for a short time, and then entered the army, and was appointed surgeon of the regiment then commanded by the late General August Willich, in which capacity he served for some time. Upon the breaking out of the German rebellion of 1848 his whole regiment having revolted in a manner characteristic of the man Dr. J [sic] cast in his lot with the cause of freedom; and when the mutiny was suppressed, which involved the execution of a number of his comrades, he, in company with Carl Schurz, Franz Sigel, August Willich, and many others, were compelled to fly the country. In September, 1862, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 74th Reg. Ind. Vol. Inf. and very soon thereafter, upon the appointment of his old commander, Willich, to the colonelcy of the 32nd Ind. Vol. he was promoted to be surgeon, and assigned to the latter regiment. When Col. Willich was promoted to Brigadier General he detailed his old surgeon to duty at his Brigade HQs although the latter remained in nominal charge of the 32nd Reg.

78 Eckerman, 19th C.
until Sept. 1864 when he was honorably discharged from the
service.”79 Died Ft. Wayne 1880. * In 19th C. his place of birth
was stated to be “Germany, Leimersheim Rhenish Bavaria.”
Leimersheim is on the Rhine River south of Speyer, now in the
Landkreis or county of Germersheim, Rheinland-Pfalz.80

130. Kempf, Andrew
1837 Hessen Daviess U. Louisville 1878
Born in Frankford [sic] in 1880 census. 81 Surgeon.

131. Kempf, Edward (James E.?) *
1859 IN Dubois (Ferdinand)
U. Louisville 1878
Father born Prussia, mother Switzerland. Edward Brother of Paul.

132. Kempf, Mathew
1827 Baden Dubois U. Louisville 1850, died 1880
Immigrated 1830. Was Demonstrator of Anatomy Univ. of
Louisville. 82

133. Kempf, Paul H. *
1861 IN Dubois (Ferdinand)
U. Louisville 1880
*Brother of Edward. Both in 1880 US Census as physicians. 83

134. Kiefer, Charles
1841 Baden Warrick U. Heidelberg (Baden) 1863 84

135. Kirkhoff, Christian
1847 IN Hancock MCI 1872
His father was born Prussia, mother Hessen - Darmstadt. 85

136. Kistner, Adoth
1808 Hanover Jackson

137. Klein, Edward (Emil)
1833 Germany Marion
Returned to Germany – his practice was taken by Guido Bell in
1865. Found in 19th C. only under Bell, Guido #9890 and Krauth,
Ferdinand #23521

138. Knabe, Helene
1875 Germany Marion MCI 1904
Born in eastern Germany, immigrated 1896. After obtaining her
M.D. worked at Indiana State Dep’t. of Hygiene to 1908, taught at
Normal College and Indiana Veterinary College, private practice,
murdered 1912 in her home/office (never solved). 86 Not in 19th C.
because she graduated in 1904.

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79 Eckerman, 19th C... Peake, Indiana’s German Sons.
80 Hall, The Atlantic Bridge to Germany, Google Maps Sept. 12, 2010
81 Eckerman, 19th C.; www.familysearch.org 1880 census
82 Eckerman, 19th C.
83 www.familysearch.org 1880 census
84 Eckerman, 19th C.
85 www.familysearch.org 1880 census
86 Mobley, e-mail to Robert McDougal; Michael Kobrowski and Nicole Knobrowski, Indiana’s Own True
’Cold Case’ Comes to Life, Unseenpress.com, Inc.,
139. Knapp, Charles*

1845/6 Birkenfeld, Germany *


Birkenfeld is now in the Rhineland - Palatinate. His 1880 census record in Dubois Co. stated “Oldenburg”, which did administer Birkenfeld before 1918. Professor at the Hospital Medical College, Evansville 1872. 87 Brother of Victor Knapp #142. Their father was born in Oldenberg, their mother in Prussia.

140. Knapp, Charles J.

1823 Germany Floyd/Spencer/Warrick

141. Knapp, George


142. Knapp, Victor*

1858 IN Dubois MCO 1881

In 1880 census he was a Medical Student, lived with brother Charles #139.

143. Knepfler, Nathan 88

1803 Arad, Hungary (Jewish) Pest, Göttingen Marion Immigrated 1853.Died 1859.

144. Kolmer, John 1860 Prussia Marion Jefferson, Phila. 1894

Attended Central Normal College, Danville, IN then to Jefferson Medical College in 1891. Post-grad. Study in Berlin, Munich and Vienna. Surgeon. Died after 1911, 51 years old.

145. Kramer, Jacob 1797 Germany Ripley

146. Krauth, Ferdinand

1820 Prussia Marion Surgeon First German, 32nd Regiment. Died at RR Depot in Indianapolis June 1862. Fellow surgeon of the 32nd John Jeancon certified that Dr. Krauth had typhoid fever. 89

147. Kunkler, Gustavus A.

1834 Indiana Jefferson Surgeon First German, 32nd Regiment, Gen. Hosp. Died 1879 Madison. See addendum #5, First German, 32nd Regiment. .90

148. Lacer, John R. 1798 Germany Warrick

149. Lacke, George 1820 Germany Dearborn/Warrick U. Berlin (Prussia) 1848/1849 per 1890 Register.91

150. Lauginbaugh, ----- Germany Elkhart

151. Legal, Alex 1821 Germany Perry

87 Eckerman, 19th C.; Hall, The Atlantic Bridge to Germany; www.familysearch.org 1880 census
88 Eckerman, 19th C.
89 Eckerman, 19th C; Terrell, Indiana in the war of the rebellion
90 Terrell, Indiana in the war of the rebellion
91 Medical and Surgical Register of the United States. 1890
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Year of Birth</th>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>Current Location</th>
<th>Education/Profession</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>Lehman</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>Bavaria</td>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>In 19th C. but not 1880 census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>Leiber</td>
<td>Francis</td>
<td>1827</td>
<td>Prussia</td>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>In 19th C. but not 1880 census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>Lenz</td>
<td>Jonathan</td>
<td>1778</td>
<td>Württemberg</td>
<td>Ripley</td>
<td>He and wife both were born Stuttgart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>Leopold</td>
<td>William</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>Prussia</td>
<td>Perry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>Letherman</td>
<td>Joseph H.</td>
<td>1819</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Porter</td>
<td>Jefferson Medical College, Phila., M.D., 1845 Undergrad 4 years at Jefferson College, then started Jefferson Medical College, Phila., M.D. in 1843. In 1845 moved to Keokuk, IA and may have attended (1871?) or taught at College of Physicians and Surgeons there (formerly Ind. Med. College, La Porte, IN.) Born Washington Co., PA; son of &quot;Dr. Joseph&quot; and grandson of immigrant Daniel from Prussia, who became a Dunkard preacher. Died 1886. *Father of Andrew P. #156, and druggist William C. in Valparaiso.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>Littel</td>
<td>George</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Tippecanoe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>Lorenz</td>
<td>John W.</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>Van</td>
<td>Louisville Med. Coll.1903 Southern Illinois Normal Univ. 1881, teacher, and then druggist in Evansville 1885-1903. Father born Hesse-Cassel, mother Switzerland. Immigrated with grandfather 1845. In 1900 census was “druggist” in Evansville. Note: two men John Lorenz in Pigeon Twp., Vanderburgh Co. in 1900 census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>Ludwig</td>
<td>Chas. H.</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>LaPorte</td>
<td>Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago. Both of his parents were born in Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>Lutz</td>
<td>George W.</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>MCO 1870 Both parents born in Germany per 1880 census.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162</td>
<td>Lysener</td>
<td>Frederick</td>
<td>1805</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>Died in Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>Maentel</td>
<td>Jacob</td>
<td>1763</td>
<td>Cassell</td>
<td>Posey</td>
<td>See Addendum 12. Historian Wilbur D. Peat stated that he was educated as a physician in Germany, and served as a secretary to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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92 Eckerman, 19th C.
93 Dunn, Indiana and Indianans;
Napoleon. He emigrated with family, settled in Posey County near New Harmony, and became a painter. He probably never practiced medicine. He died in New Harmony 1863.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth Year</th>
<th>Birthplace</th>
<th>Occupation/Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>Mason, John</td>
<td>1808</td>
<td>Württemberg</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>Mathis, Andrew</td>
<td>1812</td>
<td>Prussia</td>
<td>Howard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167</td>
<td>Mayer, Carl F.</td>
<td>1830?</td>
<td>Württemberg</td>
<td>Allen Tübingen Died 1885 (Meyer, Charles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>Mehlis, O.</td>
<td>1824</td>
<td>Hanover</td>
<td>Knox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>Melching, William</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>Hanover</td>
<td>Wells/Huntington U. Göttingen (Prussia) 1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>Metzger, Fredrick</td>
<td>1816</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Howard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>Metzler, John B.</td>
<td>1831</td>
<td>Austria (Tyrol)</td>
<td>Wabash/Fulton J. B. Metzler was listed as a founder of the Wabash County Medical Society and lived in Urbana in 1854. The 1880 census had Metzler born 1823 in “Australia”[sic], living in Rochester, Fulton Co. as he was in 1890 Register. He served as a private for one year in the 16th Indiana Infantry Regiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>Meuerr, Theodore</td>
<td>1822</td>
<td>Saxony</td>
<td>Floyd U. Munich 1845 Born in Leutenberg. Now it is a town in the district of Saalfeld-Rudolstadt, in Thüringen (Thuringia), Germany. It is situated in the Thuringian Forest. He immigrated to Texas 1850s, New Albany 1856.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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96 Eckerman, *19th C.*
97 Kemper, *A Medical History of the State of Indiana.*
98 National Park Service, *Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System*.
99 Medical and Surgical Register of the United States 1890; Woodward, Ronald L. *Early Wabash County Doctors and their Medicinal Herbs*. S.n., 2005; National Park Service, *Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System*.
174. Meyer, Herman
1824 Prussia Knox
In 1890 Register he was in Freelandville, Knox Co. See Addendum #1, and Chapter V of The Hoosier German Heritage. Drs. Meyer and Fritsch, and Karl Bartenbach provide the beginning quotation.

175. Meyer, J. H. William
1853 Germany LaPorte Rush 1876

176. Meyer, John M.
1864 IN Marion MCI 1881
1880 census listed both of his parents as born Germany. He was listed in 1890 Register at 151 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis.

177. Modriker, John Morris
1833-5 Prussia Wabash/ Marshall/ Whitley
U. Berlin (Prussia) 1858 Kemper stated he lived 1822-1903. Faculty CCPS. Was listed in Early Wabash County Doctors in the city of Wabash.

178. Moethe, Julys [sic]
1827 Germany Dearborn

179. Montoux, Charles (Carl G. R)*
1840 Hessen-Darmstadt
Van Hosp. College of Med., Med. Department, Central Univ., Louisville. He was born in the Landgraviate of Hessen-Darmstadt, his wife born Bavaria. First child born "Darmstadt" 1865, the second born KY 1867 so probably immigrated 1866. * Another son listed in 1880 census as Joseph born 1874 in KY is probably the physician #181, listed in 19th C. Another son Charles was born 1877 in KY, probably Charles G. in 19th C. #180.

180. Montoux, Charles G.*
1877 KY Van

181. Montoux, Joseph E.*
1874 KY Van. Louisville Med. College 1896

182. Muhl, Emil
1855 MO Marion MCI 1883
Medical Student in Indianapolis in 1880 census, listed in 1890 Register. In 1880 census his father was listed as born Saxony, his mother Bohemia.

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101 Medical and Surgical Register of the United States 1890.
102 http://www.ighs.org/Anthology/anthology_toc.html the Max Kade German-American Center. IUPUI.
103 Ibid.
104 ibid.
105 Kemper, A Medical History of the State of Indiana.
106 Woodward, Early Wabash County Doctors and their Medicinal Herbs.
107 Medical and Surgical Register of the United States. 1890
183. Muhlhausen, D. Francis T.* (*Father & son?)  
   1804 Darmstadt Van.  Heidelberg (Baden)  
   Came to Evansville 1839. Died 1862.  

184. Muhlhausen, Mathias* (*Father & son?)  
   1833 Darmstadt Van.  Evansville Medical College  
   1854.  

185. Mullham, Francis  
   1806 Germany Van.  

186. Muns, John E. 1815 Germany Tippecanoe  

187. Murdeman, Lewis  
   1829 Germany Allen  

188. Myers, Burton D.  
   1871 Ohio Monroe Leipzig 1902  
   In 1903 the I.U. School of Medicine was started in Bloomington.  
   I.U. was limited by law to Monroe County so a 2 year school was  
   “…established by adding anatomy and pathology to the existing  
   biological sciences program. The third and fourth clinical years  
   would be added later.” President William Lowe Bryan brought Dr.  
   Myers from Johns Hopkins (“…the model of the ideal medical  
   school”) to teach human anatomy. Myers was secretary of the  
   medical faculty in Bloomington, Assistant Dean of the  
   Bloomington portion of the medical school in 1920, Dean in 1927.  
   Later the medical school building on the Bloomington campus was  
   named Myers Hall. Dr. Myers had received a Ph.B. from Buchtel  
   in 1893, an A.M. from Cornell in 1900, and an M.D. from Leipzig  
   in 1902. Buchtel is now the College of Arts and Sciences at Akron  
   (Ohio) University.  

189. Nierman, Herman G.  
   1870 IN Allen  
   Both parents born Germany per 1880 census, not in 19th C.  
   Died 1909.  

190. Nordurft, George  
   1808 Hanover Warren  

191. Oehlmann, Charles Ludwig  
   Born Bremen. Had Drug store. In 1880 census, Doctor, farmer in  
   German Twp. Wife born Württemberg.  

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108 Fritsch, German Settlers and Settlements  
109 A Brief History of the Indiana University School of Medicine 1903-1993, The Early Years 1903-1911.  
110 www.familysearch.org 1880 census  
111 Kemper, A Medical History of the State of Indiana.  
112 Ibid.
192. Oliver, John H.

1859 Indiana Marion MCI 1881

Occupation “Surgeon” in 1900 census. Parents born U.S. Was Superintendent of Indianapolis City Hospital 1887-1891, followed by George Edenharter, M.D. (#53). Oliver also studied medicine in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. On September 23, 1902 he operated on President Theodore Roosevelt at St. Vincent Hospital II (Delaware and South Streets). Roosevelt was on a speaking tour and had a minor injury to his leg in Massachusetts. By the time he reached Indiana it had become an abscess. The operation was secretly scheduled and took place after the President gave two speeches at Tomlinson Hall and the Columbia Club. Oliver wore rubber gloves which Roosevelt noticed. Oliver quipped: “Isn’t it always customary to wear gloves at all functions where the president is the guest of honor?” He later became the first Chairman of the Department of Surgery in the I.U. in School of Medicine, serving 1908-1912, followed as Chair by Willis D. Gatch, M.D., who later became Dean.

193. Ottman (n), Peter (Otterman)

1848 Alsace Posey/Gibson Coll. Phys. & Surgeons, Keokuk, 1877 - (Ind. Med. Coll., La Porte, IN, org. 1844, moved to Keokuk, IA (Coll. of P & S)). Lived in Haubstadt, Gibson Co., in 1880 census.

194. Pantzer, Hugo O.

1858 WI Marion MCI 1881

Born Wisconsin, see Addendum #6. Second generation German-American, Father born Sulzbach, Bayern-Pfalz (Bavarian Palatinate, and his Mother in Bielefeld, Westfalen (Westphalia).

195. Paulroy, D.

1830 Switzerland Harrison

196. Peck, Ernest

1816 Prussia Clay

197. Petersdorf, Gustave Adolphus

1876 Indiana Marion MCI 1898, PhG Purdue 1894. In Myers’ book he is listed as representing Purdue, teaching toxicology as a Professor in the 1907-8 combined school of medicine, and had been assistant Chair of Chemistry at MCI. He interned in Indianapolis City Hospital for $12.00 per month and board. In 1904 he attended the I.S.M.A held in the German House (das Deutsche Haus, now the Athenaeum).

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113 U.S. Census 1900, Marion County, Center Township, Indiana
114 Caring for the Community – the History of Wishard Hospital. Page 37
117 John G. Pantzer, personal communication with Robert McDougall; Pictorial and biographical memoirs of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana, together with biographies of many prominent men of other portions of the state, both living and dead (Indianapolis: Goodspeed Brothers, 1893).
118 Indiana Medical Journal 1904, p. 506
census for Marion County, Indiana, both of his parents are listed as born in Germany. He was not listed in Eckerman’s 19th Century physicians.

198. Pfaff, Dudley A.
1897 IN Marion Harvard 1920
Son of Orange G. Pfaff. Served with his father in Base Hospital No. 32 (Lilly Base Hospital) in W.W.I. Dudley took his pre-med studies at Yale and I.U. See also Dunn. 119

199. Pfaff, Jacob Leinbach
1802 NC Marion M.D. in NC
His parents immigrated to NC from Germany before the American Revolution, in which his father served. Jacob L. was born 19 Dec. 1802 in Stokes County, NC, died 1859 in Westfield, IN. An abolitionist, he [Jacob L.] moved to Westfield, IN 1840. His son Orange G. Pfaff became a physician as did his grandsons Dudley A. Pfaff (#198), son of Orange G. Pfaff, and John A. Pfaff ((#200), son of John W. Pfaff who was born in NC and became clerk in Marion Co. Auditor’s office. Orange was half-brother to John W. (per 1880 census). Jacob did have two wives. 120 Jacob L. Pfaff was found in 19th Century Physicians only in discussion of his son Orange Pfaff.

200. Pfaff, John A. 1870 IN Marion MCI 1898

201. Pfaff, Orange Garrett (sometimes Orange S.)
1858 IN Marion MCI 1882
Post-doc training in Berlin in GYN, also NY post-grad. School and NY Polyclinic 1891. He and his son Dudley, a 20th C. physician, served in Base Hospital No. 32 (Lilly Base Hospital) in WW I. 121 Dr. O. S. Pfaff [sic] was a stockholder in Das Deutsche Haus/Athenaeum.122

119 Benjamin D. Hitz, A History of Base Hospital 32 Including Unit R.; Dunn, Indiana and Indianans pp. 1281-1282.
120 Genealogy from Rootsweb/Ancestry.com
121 Benjamin D. Hitz, A History of Base Hospital 32 Including Unit R.. [A book in the IMHM library and found on Google Books.]
122 Stempfel’s Festschrift

203. Pirnat, John 1842 Germany Van. MCO 1867 (1880 Census)

204. Pohlman, Augustus G 1879 NY Monroe Univ. Buffalo 1900

Drs. Pohlman and Petersdorf (#197), both physicians, were found in Myers’ History of the I.U. School of Medicine as Professors in the combined 1907-8 School of Medicine (State College of Physicians and Surgeons), indicating whether they came from the Purdue school or the I.U. State College. Pohlman came from I.U. and was to teach Anatomy. In the Transactions of the ISMA Issue 58 he was listed as a member of the Monroe County society; in 1905 listed as Professor of Anatomy at I.U.; and had other anatomic papers. His parents were listed as born in Germany in the 1910 U.S. Census of Monroe County, Indiana. In the 1892 New York State census of Buffalo, Erie County is a Julius Pohlman age 44, born Germany, and a physician. The next line is Augustus Pohlman age 13, born in U.S., no occupation, probably father and son. In the 1900 U.S. Census of Buffalo, Erie County New York Augustus Pohlman age 21, born February 1879, “Doctor in the Deaconess Home” He was born in New York, his parents Germany. His occupation was physician and surgeon. The J.A.M.A. in 1901 noted that Dr. Augustus Pohlman, Instructor of Anatomy at Cornell was going to Freiburg “for special study”. The J.A.M.A in 1902 noted that the father Julius sailed for Scotland. The Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association October 15, 1913, page 463, announced that “Dr. A.G. Pohlman… was elected head of the department of anatomy in the St. Louis:

123 Eckerman, 19th C.; Medical and Surgical Register of the United States 1890
124 Stempfel’s Festschrift
125 Dunn, Indiana and Indians; Eckerman, 19th C.; Both J. George Mueller (b. 1860 Indiana) and Ferdinand A. Muller (b. 1862 Indiana) were living with a widow in Indianapolis. Both parents of each of them were born in Saxony, so they are probably brothers. Both were listed as druggists.
126 Archives, Indiana Medical History Museum.
127 1934 A.M.A. Directory
128 Myers, Burton D.: A Brief History of the Indiana University School of Medicine 1903-1993, the Early Years 1903-1911, 1994, Indiana University Press
129 J.A.M.A. XLIV:18, 1434
130 J.A.M.A. L (12):961 [sic]; The Anatomic Record Vol. 5, 1911.
131 See Hospitals and Nursing, pages 45-46 this paper.
132 J.A.M.A. 37:1 page 121, July 13, 1901
University.” In 1929 he became Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the School of Medicine, University of South Dakota. He was not listed in Eckerman’s 19th Century physicians.

205. Potel, Christian

---- Germany Tippecanoe U. Griefswald (Prussia) 1882

206. Potter, Theodore

1861 OH Marion Princeton 1882, MCO, Cincinnati, 1887 (4 years)
Born Ohio, one year 1888-1889 post-doc training in Germany. He became Prof. Bacteriology 1891 and Prof. Pathology and Bact. 1893 at MCI, Instructor of Medicine 1907 at Indiana Medical College, School of Medicine of Purdue University. He was a Pathologist at the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane, retiring July 28, 1918. He is listed as giving lectures at CIHI in Mental and Nervous Diseases in spring of 1918 to IU seniors, and continued at IU School of Medicine. During 1905-1907 he was Associate Editor of the Indiana Medical Journal and wrote often regarding the merger which produced the I.U. School of Medicine. Indianapolis Public School No. 74 was named after Dr. Potter.

207. Pridorman, Joseph

1830 Switzerland Clay

208. Prime, Frederick

1818 Germany Floyd

209. Proegler, Carl 1838 Bavaria? Allen Berlin, 1859

210. Rannkly, Adolphus

1807 Hanover Jay

211 Rausch, Charles H.

1810 Hessen Huntington

212. Rectanus, Frederick

1836 Bavaria Dearborn Louisville Med. Coll.

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133 Thus his M.D. was from Buffalo, and then he taught at Cornell, Indiana, St. Louis and South Dakota. The medical school at South Dakota started 1907 with 2 years premed and 2 years medicine. In 1974 it expanded to 4 years of medicine.
134 Eckerman, 19th C.
135 Burton D. Myers, The History of Medical Education in Indiana. IU Press, Bloomington; Report Dep’t of Pathology and the Dep’t. of Clinical Psychiatry [Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane]…1917-1918, Vol. VIII; personal communications from Norma Erickson.
136 Kemper, A Medical History of the State of Indiana.
213. Reinhard, Philip
   1828 Baden Marion
   Not found in 19th Century Physicians or Civil War database.\textsuperscript{137}
   1880 census and 1890 Register both listed him as an Indianapolis physician.\textsuperscript{138}

214. Renner, John George Emil
   1850 Germany Marion Univ. Louisville 1877
   Immigrated 1860s, died 1878 in Memphis, TN helping in
   Yellow fever epidemic.\textsuperscript{139}

215. Renz, John G. 1832 Bavaria Miami

   1886\textsuperscript{140}
   In 1880 census he lived with his widowed mother, his occupation
   was druggist.\textsuperscript{141} His father was born in Württemberg, his mother in
   Hanover.

217. Reyer, Ernest C.
   1864 IN Marion MCI 1885, Bellevue 1889
   Born IN, father born Hessen, mother Bavaria  Prof. at MCI 1895.
   Listed in 1890 Register in Indianapolis.\textsuperscript{142}

218. Roesgen, John P.
   1828 Rhine Prussia La Porte, 1880, Bartholomew 1890
   Found in 1890 Register\textsuperscript{143} in Columbus (Bartholomew), La Porte
   in 1880 census, and Jackson and Marion counties in 19\textsuperscript{th} C.

219. Rosenthal, Isaac M.*
   1830/31 Württemberg Allen MCO 1880 per 19th C, or
   Western Reserve 1876 per 1904 Directory.\textsuperscript{144} Wife Ann born in
   Bavaria 1839.

220. Rosenthal, Morris I.*
   1869 IN Allen MCO 1890/1899, attended
   Berlin and Strasburg.
   His mother, presumably Isaac’s (#216) wife was from Bayern
   (Bavaria). He and Isaac had same office address. Morris was a
   Prof. at Fort Wayne Medical College.\textsuperscript{145} *Presumably father and
   son.

\textsuperscript{137} Eckerman, 19th C.; National Park Service, Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System
\textsuperscript{138} www.familysearch.org 1880 census; Medical and Surgical Register of the United States. 1890
\textsuperscript{139} Kemper, A Medical History of the State of Indiana.
\textsuperscript{140} Medical and Surgical Register of the United States. 1890
\textsuperscript{141} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{142} Physicians ’ and Dentists ’ Directory of the State of Indiana 1904
\textsuperscript{143} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{144} Medical and Surgical Register of the United States. 1890
| 221. | Rumely, Edward | 1882 Indiana | LaPorte | Freiburg M.D. summa cum laude 1906 Ruskin Hall 1900-1901, Heidelberg 1901-1902. Edward was the grandson of Meinrad Rumely, born in Baden 1823, who immigrated to La Porte, Indiana and founded a Tractor company. Edward attended Notre Dame, Oxford, Heidelberg for one year, then Freiburg from which he graduated with M.D. magna cum laude. He never practiced medicine but established Interlaken school near LaPorte while also being active in the family business. Later he published the New York Evening Mail, became politically active. Near the end of his life he helped to spread the word on the effectiveness of the Pap smear test. |
| 222. | Rupp, Joseph | 1820 Switzerland | Perry |
| 223. | Sack, John Christian | 1841 Bavaria | St. Joseph | Univ. Württemberg (Tübingen ?) See the Anthology Chapter XVI “Becoming American”, item 5: “I have to love this country” by Christian Sack, M.D., 1863 From Arzberg, district of Wunsiedel, Upper Franconia, now a sister city of South Bend because of the many immigrants. Dr. Sack, who had just finished his medical studies, was solicited to practice in South Bend by a letter from Johann Fredrich Elbel April 8, 1855. |
| 224. | Sander, Leopold | 1820 Prussia | Hancock |
| 225. | Saur, Andrew | 1820 Germany | Dearborn |
| 226. | Schaefer, Constantine R. | 1869 Palatinate | Marion | MCI 1890 Born Worms, Pfalz (Palatinate). Worked in Indianapolis drug store until 1891, then took post-grad course at medical dep't., Columbia College. |
| 227. | Schaible, Emiel | 1864 IN | Tippecanoe | Bellevue 1886 Both parents born in Württemberg. |
| 228. | Schellar, Ferdinand | 1821 Germany | Van (up to 1873) / Floyd |
| 229. | Scheller, Fr. | 1822 Braunschweig | Van |

147 http://www.ighs.org/Anthology/anthology_toc.html Max Kade German-American Center, Indianapolis
149 Ed. by Gabrielle Robinson & Erwin Scherer, *Life in Letters: A 19th Century Correspondence between Bavaria and South Bend, Indiana*. Courtesy of Eberhard Reichmann
151 Medical and Surgical Register of the United States. 1890
152 Scheller, F. is in Van. Per Eckerman, *19th C.*, Scheller, Fr., born Braunscheig is in Van. in *1880 census*
230. Scheller, Max 1837 Baden Marion
   In *Festschrift* as member of Freethinker Society and as physician
   in 1880 census.\textsuperscript{153} Not in 19th C.

231. Schilling, Carl 1854 Westphalia Allen Berlin 1877\textsuperscript{154}
   Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, 1879. The 1880 U.S. Census
   listed Carl Schilling as a physician in Clinton, Henry Co.,
   Missouri, born 1854 in Westphalia parents both born Prussia.\textsuperscript{155}
   In 19th C. and 1910 census he was in Fort Wayne, Allen County,
   IN.

232. Schindler, Robert
   1810 Saxony Marion

233. Schlosser, George Frederick
   1820 Hanover Ripley

234. Schmidt, Gustav(us)
   1816 Prussia Unk. Univ. Breslau, Prussia
   Assistant, Surgeon 6\textsuperscript{th} IN Cav. Parents both born in Saxony.
   Died 1905 in Clay Co., IL.

235. Schmitt, Augustus
   1829 Germany Dearborn

236. Schmitz, Charles
   1809 Hanover Allen U. Bonn 1833
   Died 1887

237. Schreiber, William
   1859 IL Lake
   Father born Bavaria, mother Prussia 1880 census. In Hanover
   Center, Lake Co. in 1890 *Directory*.\textsuperscript{156}

238. Schultz, Oscar T.*
   Born Breslau *, immigrated to New York, than Evansville in 1853,
   died Mt. Vernon 1890.\textsuperscript{157} Had been Superintendent of German
   Public Schools, Evansville and Owensboro.

239. Schultz, Theodore *
   1816 Silesia* Van.
   County health officer. * Both Schultz' (father & son?) born in
   Breslau, then in Silesia, Prussia, now named Wroclaw, Poland.

240. Schum, Charles
   1828 Bavaria Franklin

241. Schuntermann, William
   1820 Germany Dubois

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\textsuperscript{153} Stempfel's *Festschrift*: www.familysearch.org
\textsuperscript{154} *Medical and Surgical Register of the United States*. 1890
\textsuperscript{155} www.familysearch.org 1880 and 1910 census
\textsuperscript{156} *Medical and Surgical Register of the United States*. 1890
\textsuperscript{157} Ibid.
242. Schussler, Charles  
1810 Germany (Bavaria, Württemberg in 19th Century)  
Jefferson  
Surgeon, 6th Regiment (3 months 1861).  

243. Schwartz, Charles W.  
1851 Alsace Dubois U. Louisville, 1874  

244. Schwinn, Evan  
1852 IN Clinton MCI 1881  
In the 1880 census he was single, and lived in the home of a  
widow with three children, along with a single male druggist.  
Schwinn's father born in Prussia, mother born in NC as was the  
druggist's mother.  

245A. Sciler, Cristian 1823 Switzerland Koscuisko  
In 1850 census he is living with Boss (#29) as a medical student.  

245B. Seiler, Christian 1823 Switzerland Marshall  
[The previous two are probably the same person.]  

246. Sevenick, Bernard  
----- Prussia Allen  
To Fort Wayne 1842, died there 1849. Was a surgeon in  
Bonaparte's army.  

247. Shock, Henry W.  
1830 Bavaria Koscuisko/Noble  
In 1880 census of Noble County, born Bavaria 1830.  

248. Shultz, Henry 1818 Hanover La Porte  

249. Sieber, John A.1853 IN Dubois Evansville Med. Coll. 1879  
Both parents born Bavaria. Died 1883.  

250. Sieffert, Alois (A.H.H. or Ellis Seifert per 19th C.)  
1817 France Van  
Physician in 1880 census. Wife was midwife born in Baden –  
see #251. They immigrated by 1857.  

251. Sieffert, Elizabeth (Siebert in 19th C.) (Midwife in census and 19th C. See  
also Midwife section at end of Inventory.)  
1828 Baden Van See #250  

252. Sinz, Martin 1810 Württemberg Knox  

253. Slominski, Ladislaus  
---- Unknown St. Joseph U. Halle (Prussia) 1878,  
Chicago Homeopathic Med. Coll. 1884  

254. Sorg, Andrew 1829 Prussia Tippecanoe  

255. Smith, Charles 1808 Hanover Allen  

256. Smith, David 1825 Prussia Tippecanoe  

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158 National Park Service. Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System.  
159 www.familysearch.org 1880 census  
160 Eckerman, 19th C.  
161 Ibid.
257. Spitzmesser, John L.
1851 MA Tipton
1880 census listed both of his parents as born Württemberg

258. Spohn, Jacob C.
1840 CT/PA? Fulton/Marion U. Michigan 1868
The 1880 census listed father's birthplace as Hessen, mother in Prussia.\[162\]

259. Sputh, Carl B. Sr.
1884 IN Marion Indiana Univ. 1912
Born Indianapolis, son of Oscar Sputh, Turnlehrer, born Saxony.
Carl Sr. was on faculty of Normal College when it moved to Indianapolis 1907, later President of the College; also President of the American Turners and Athenaeum Turners. Not in 19th C. because not a physician until 1912. *See addendum #7.

260. Staudacher, Albert E. (Standacher)
1841 Austria Vigo Med. College, U. Vienna 1865\[163\]

261. Stein, Frederick
1825 Germany Marion CCP&S 1881
A "48er… Studied pharmacy “in a noted University…” in Germany and was a civil engineer there. Immigrated to New York 1850, worked as a druggist five years, moved to Indianapolis where he was a draughtsman and State employee. Started in CCPS 1879.\[164\]

262. Sterne, Albert Eugene
1866 OH Marion Harvard, 1887, M.D. from Berlin 1891, post-doc 1891-93 at Dublin, London, Strasburg and Berlin. Chair, mental & nervous disease CCP&S 1894, and later at IUSM. Established Norways Sanatorium 1896. There is an illustration of his Sanatorium in the Reception room of the Indiana Medical History Museum, and the Sanatorium is advertised in the Festschrift.\[165\] Lectured at Pathological Dep’t of Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane at least 1909 to 1917.\[166\] Many of his medical and personal artifacts were recently donated to I.M.H.M. He died 1931.

263. Stiefel, Edward
1830 Hanover Vigo

264. Stoddard, Solomon P.
----- ------ Franklin Eclectic Medical College
City of New York M.D., Heidelberg, 1863 in 1890 Register.\[167\]

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\[162\] www.familysearch.org 1880 census
\[163\] Eckerman, 19th C.
\[164\] Ibid.
\[165\] Stempfel’s Festschrift
\[166\] Annual Reports Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane
\[167\] Medical and Surgical Register of the United States. 1890
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth Year</th>
<th>Birth Place</th>
<th>Occupations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>Strauss, Adolph</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Württemberg</td>
<td>Huntington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266</td>
<td>Suiter, Wilhelmina</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>Van</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Certified by examining board as &quot;Botanic Doctor&quot;. She was born USA, parents both born &quot;Kassel&quot; (Hesse-Kassel). In 1880 census occupation was “Dock…” Certified as midwife in 1884.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>267</td>
<td>Sutcliffe, John A.</td>
<td>1845</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Marion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>268</td>
<td>Swartzel, Joseph A.</td>
<td>1849</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Knox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U. Louisville 1879</td>
<td>1880 census listed both of his parents born Prussia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269</td>
<td>Sweitzer, Jacob</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>Szymanski, Felix</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>Ripley/Franklin in 1880 census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MCO 1874</td>
<td>Father born Oldenburg, mother Hanover in Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td>Timmermann, Ernst</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Dearborn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Miami Med. Coll., Cinci. 1873</td>
<td>Died 1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272</td>
<td>Vilmer, William</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>Hessen</td>
<td>Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273</td>
<td>Voller, Otto P.</td>
<td>1795</td>
<td>Baden</td>
<td>Marion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>Waggoner, Frederick</td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Württemberg</td>
<td>Marion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>Walter/Walther, Carl G.</td>
<td>1820</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Dearborn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Miami Med. Coll., Cinci. 1873</td>
<td>Died 1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276</td>
<td>Watjen/Watzen, Charles T./Herman/Norman</td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Prussia</td>
<td>Marion/Knox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pharmacist in 1870s and in Vincennes in 1880 census. Hospital Steward / Ass’t. Surgeon, 70th Ind. Reg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277</td>
<td>Wedekind, Charles F. H.*</td>
<td>1793</td>
<td>Hanover</td>
<td>Wayne 170/Cass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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168 Eckerman, 19th C.
170 Fritsch, *Germans Settlers and Settlements*
278. Wedekind, Charles T.*  
1820 Hanover Cass (*Father and Son?)

279. Wehrman, Ernest (Ernst) A.*  
1848 OH Marion Hahnemann Medical Coll. Phila 1872

He was born in Ohio, his father (#280) in Germany with M. D. from Göttingen. Ernest had post-grad training in Vienna (1878-1881), London, Berlin and New York.  

280. Wehrman, Frederick*  
---- Germany ----- Göttingen (Prussia) - also Professor there. Immigrated to Wheeling VA/ WV in 1836, then to Ohio, died there 1851. Father of Ernest A. Wehrman M.D. (#279)

281. Wehrman, J. O. ---- ----- Marion Chicago Homeopathic College 1897, Clinical Course Vienna 1897-8 and 1901-2. In 1904 had same office address as Ernst (#279) and also Homeopathic, probably Ernst’s brother or son. Not in 19th C.


283. Weinstein, Joseph.Hamilton*  
1877 IL Vigo Miami 1897
Son of Leo J. Weinstein (#284) per 1880 census, who had parents from Prussia and Poland. Not in 19th C.

284. Weinstein, Leo J.*  
1845 OH Vigo Miami Med. Coll., Cinci., 1874

1880 census listed his father born Prussia, mother Poland. Vigo County Health Officer. He and Dr. Benj. F. Swafford established Terre Haute Sanitarium in 1895 which became Union Hospital. Many of his medical artifacts were recently donated to IMHM.

285. Welty, Isadore1824 Switzerland Elkhart/White

286. Wenger, Noah Rater  

Father born in Switzerland, mother in Pennsylvania.  

287. Wercht, L. L.*  
1819 Baden Steuben
Son of T. F. Wercht (#288) born in "Germany" *

288. Wercht, T. F.*  
1790 Germany Steuben
Father of L. L. Wercht (#287) born in Baden*

171 Physicians’ and Dentists’ Directory 1904
172 Ibid.
173 Physicians’ and Dentists’ Directory 1904; www.familysearch.org 1880 census
175 www.familysearch.org 1880 census; Medical and Surgical Register of the United States 1890
289. Wermuth, Adolph
1877 Saxony Allen Ft. Wayne Coll. Med. 1898
Died 1901.\textsuperscript{176}

290. Wetherill, Charles M. *
1825 PA Tippecanoe Undergrad. U. Penn.; M.D.
(1853 Hon, N.Y. Med. Coll.); Royal College of France; Univ.
Giessen, Hessen (Justus von Liebig); \textsuperscript{177} Ph.D. \textsuperscript{178}. He became
Prof. Chem. Lehigh Univ.1866-death 1871. Resident of Lafayette
IN 1855-1862. Was father of Richard B. (#291). Charles lived in
Lafayette, Indiana during 1855-1862; he and son were both
physicians there. In 1862 President Lincoln in 1862 appointed
Charles as first chemist of the new Department of Agriculture (also
1862)\textsuperscript{179}; his function was the forerunner of the current Food and
Drug Administration.\textsuperscript{180} See entry on Wiley, #295.

291. Wetherill, Richard B.*
1857 IN \textsuperscript{181} Tippecanoe M.D. Jefferson 1883.
Photo of Richard B. Wetherill Laboratory building, Chemistry
department, Purdue University.\textsuperscript{182} He probably donated the
building to Purdue. He also contributed a downtown building to
the city of Lafayette. “In 1928, a local physician, Dr. Richard B.
Wetherill acquired the land near what was believed to be the site
of an early French trading post known as Fort Ouiatenon (1717-
1791). [Now known be incorrect site.\textsuperscript{183}] In 1930, he built a 452
sq. ft. replica of a fort on this land. These grounds, now Historic
Fort Ouiatenon Park, are located approximately 3 miles southwest
of West Lafayette on South River Road.” \textsuperscript{184} His Archives are
available at the Tippecanoe County Historical Association.\textsuperscript{185}
*Father and son.

292. White, William Charles
--------- Marion Univ. Toronto, M.B.1898,
1901\textsuperscript{186} M.D.
White was not in the 19\textsuperscript{th} Century Indiana Physicians
website, but was found in the 1904 Directory by Gonsier,\textsuperscript{187} and as a signatory

\textsuperscript{176} Kemper, \textit{A Medical History of the State of Indiana.}
\textsuperscript{177} Ibid., p.354
\textsuperscript{178} Eckerman, \textit{19th C.}
\textsuperscript{179} Chemical Heritage Newsletter, Summer 2006 (Vol. 24:2)
\textsuperscript{180} http://www.hhs.gov/about/hhist.html Health & Human Services U.S. Government
\textsuperscript{181} Genweb 4 March 2010 (Indiana, Tippecanoe Co.) St. John’s Episcopal Church records, 1837-1898:
Richard Benbridge Meyer born 10 Jan 1859 to Charles Meyer Wetherill and Mary O. (Benbridge)
Wetherill.
\textsuperscript{182} http://asergeev.com/pictures/archives/compress/1999/91/08.htm Purdue University
\textsuperscript{183} http://www.tcha.mus.in.us/ouiatenon.htm Tippecanoe County Historical Society, March 14, 2010.
\textsuperscript{184} http://www.tcha.mus.in.us/ouiatenon.htm March 13, 2010
\textsuperscript{185} Tippecanoe County [Indiana] Historical Association;
\textit{Physicians’ and Dentists’ Directory} 1904; both Wetherills are in 19\textsuperscript{th} C. – they are worthy of further study.
\textsuperscript{186} A.M.A. Directory 1934
\textsuperscript{187} Physicians’ and Dentists Directory 1904
on an M.D. Diploma from the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, at the Indiana Medical History Museum. The 1904 Directory stated he spent 1899-1900 as an intern at Johns Hopkins Hospital, and 1901-1902 at University of Heidelberg as a post-grad. student. He became Professor of Pathology and Neuroanatomy at C.C.P.S., and was Pathologist at the “Central Insane Hospital” 1901-2. He later obtained a medical license in Washington, D.C. in 1924 where he worked in the U.S. Hygienic Laboratory.

293. Widmer, John F.B.
1822 Switzerland Clark/Dubois
Enlisted 49th Ind. Infantry as First Lieutenant Co. I, left as Ass’t Surgeon. Died 1877. 188

294. Wiedemann, Frank E.
1872 Illinois Vigo Rush, Chicago 1894 189
His father “Ed. Weideman” was stated to be from Prussia, his mother from Pennsylvania. 190 In the November 28, 1955 issue of LIFE magazine on pages 18 and 21, was his note to the editor, and a photograph. It was labeled “DR. ROENTGEN’S RAY.” “One of the first X-Ray machines made in the United States...made or constructed by Dr. Frank E. Wiedemann of Terre Haute in the early Summer of 1896.” The picture is now in the archives of the Indiana Medical History Museum, #83.0.36. He took postgrad work at many U.S Polyclinics and medical schools. He created the first X-ray machine in the U.S in 1896 “Following a visit to Germany where he was amazed by the new X-ray process discovered by physicist Wilhelm Roentgen...” In 1895 he used a normal saline solution on a patient at Union Hospital, and a year later, with three other physicians, the first successful cesarean section operation in Indiana. 191

295. Wiley, Harvey Washington
1844 IN Tippecanoe Hanover College 1867, Indiana Medical College 1871, B.S. Harvard. “Post graduate work in Germany”. 192 Professor of Chemistry at Purdue, joined Agriculture Dep’t., became fourth Chief Chemist (same position Charles Wetherill #290 had), was father of the U.S. Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906, founded FDA. 193 Dr. John N. Hurty, #126, long-time Indiana State Health Commissioner (1896-1922), obtained a State law which became the model for the FDA. [A

188 Eckerman, 19th C.; Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System
189 Vigo County Public Library, Wiedemann Collection
http://www.vigo.lib.in.us/archives/inventories/medicine/wiedemann.php 7 July 2011
190 Family Search 1880 U.S. census
191 Vigo County Public Library, Wiedemann Collection
http://www.vigo.lib.in.us/archives/inventories/medicine/wiedemann.php 7 July 2011
192 Eckerman, 19th C.
193 Chemical Heritage Newsletter, Summer 2006 (Vol. 24:2)
“Spirit and Place” program and exhibit at the IMHM on November 12, 2010 presented his achievements.\textsuperscript{194} He served in the Home Guard at time of Morgan’s raid in southern Indiana, and/or the 137\textsuperscript{th} Indiana Regiment (100 days).\textsuperscript{195} See Charles Wetherill entry # 290.

296. Willien, Leon J.\*  
1841* France Vigo Strasburg 1863, St. Louis  
*per 1880 census, Med. Dep’t of Washington U. St. Louis, MO,  
1867 *Born France per 1880 census, probably Alsace (because of education at Strasburg), father of William F. Willien, * born IN.\textsuperscript{196}

297. Willien, William F.*  
1874 IN Vigo MCI 1898  
*Son of Leon J. Willien, born France #296.

298. Winters, Charles  
1817 Bavaria Van.

299. Winters, Gustav G.  
1841/2 Prussia Shelby German school  
Two entries in \textit{19th C.}, for “Winter” and “Winters” in Shelby.

300. Wirth, R.  
1829 Germany Dearborn

301. Witting, Anthony P.  
1854 Prussia Van Jefferson 1879

302. Wolkup, Adolphus F. (Wulkup, Walkup)  
1810 Hanover Van U. Berlin  
Immigrated 1838 to Louisville, 1855 to Evansville, died 1884.\textsuperscript{197} Names Wulkop and Wolkup are in \textit{19th C.} as same entry, but spelled Walkup in 1880 census.

303. Wollenmann, A. G.  
---- Unknown Dubois U. Munich, MCI 1889

304. Wynn, Frank B.1859 IN Marion Miami Medical College 1885  
Born near Brookville, IN, he graduated from DePauw in 1883 and Miami with M.D. 1885. Interned one year Good Samaritan Hosp. Cincinnati. Granted M.A. DePauw 1886. Assistant physician Ohio Asylum for the Insane, Dayton, 1886-1888, in 1891 worked at the Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane at Logansport, Indiana, then two years in a New York Hospital, after which he studied in London, Paris, Berlin (under Virchow) and Vienna (under Rokitansky). He was a teacher of neurology and psychiatry, “part of the original teaching staff when the amphitheater of the Old Pathology Building, [now the Indiana Medical History Museum] on the grounds of Central State Hospital was first opened to students of the Medical College of Indiana and Central College of

\textsuperscript{194} http://www.imhm.org/Default.aspx?pageId=414861  
\textsuperscript{195} Thurman Rice, \textit{The Hoosier Health Officer}, 1949  
\textsuperscript{196} Eckerman, \textit{19th C.}; www.familysearch.org 1880 census  
\textsuperscript{197} History of Vanderburgh County, Indiana, Madison, WI, Brant & Fuller, 1889; Fritsch, \textit{German Settlers and Settlements}
Physicians and Surgeons. At some time he served as Pathologist for the Indiana Hospital for the Insane.

305. Yagerlanner, John
   1844 Switzerland Lagrange/Allen

306. Yohn, Edwin F. 1863 IN Porter Univ. Louisville 1895

307. Yohn, William A.
   1850 IN Porter Kentucky School of Medicine 1881, MCI 1880 M.D. (Hon). First graduated from Northern Indiana Normal School, later named Valparaiso University, in 1874 and attended Columbus (Ohio) Medical College 1878-79. Later Chair of Natural Sciences at Northern Indiana Normal School, and for 5 years Prof. Chemistry College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago. Died 1892.

308. Zimmer, Ernest G.
   1858 OH Miami, Grant U. Mich. 2 years, Cinci. School Med. & Surg. 1886
   Post-grad. course at Chicago Polyclinic.
   Father born Baden 1827, in German army, '48er, to US.

309. Zimmerman, C. F.
   1856 IN Vigo MCI 1889
   1880 census listed him as a druggist in Terre Haute in the home of his father. Father and mother born Prussia.

310. Ziteke, Joseph ----- Austria Ripley U. Prague, now Czech Republic

311. Zuerner, Joseph
   1847 Baden Clark U. Louisville 1878, 1880
   In 1880 census occupation listed as "Phy and Druggist" [sic]. Two entries for this name in 19th C.

MIDWIVES:

312. Edele, Louisa (F)
   1800 Germany Dubois Midwife

313. Kamm, Antonia Maria Wurtsner
   1821 Württemberg St. Joseph (Mishawaka)
   Not in 19th C.

314. Knapp, Louisa 1828 Baden Warrick Midwife

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198 Eckerman, 19th C.; www.familysearch.org 1880 census; Fritsch, W.A., German Settlers...
199 E.F. Yohn Censor of Porter County Medical Society in Transactions Indiana State Medical Society 46.
200 Kemper, A medical history of the state of Indiana, page 359; Porter County Obituaries (The Tribune August 19, 1892 9:19, page 1, per Porter County GenWeb
Ind. State Board of Health 1884. Widow, occupation “Druggist” in 1880 census.

315. Schell, Emma 1836 Germany Marion Midwife
   Found in 19th C. and 1880 census, in Indianapolis, widowed. Both parents listed as born Germany.


317. Schmidt, Elizabeth 1827 Bavaria Marion CCPS 1882.
   Died 1904. Was Midwife in Civil War list.

318. Schreyer, Margaretha 1816 Bavaria St. Joseph Midwife
   Not in 19th C.

319. Schwartz, Annie 1819 Bavaria Ripley Midwife

320. Schwartz, Catharine 1845 IN Tipton Midwife
   *1880 census listed both her parents born “BERERY” - Bavaria

252. Sieffert, Elizabeth 1828 Baden Van See # 250-251 (#250 is her physician husband.)

321. Strauss, Magdaline/Magdalana 1833 Bavaria Daviess

322. Weinheimer, Mrs. E. 1820 Darmstadt Van. Midwife

323. Yaggi, Mr. Victor and Caroline (Ryland) Courcier 1821 Switzerland Perry Midwife
   He was not a midwife or physician, but his second wife Caroline was listed as a midwife.
   She was born in Ohio, her parents born in Maryland. She married Victor Yaggi 1865.

3. History of Medicine, Health Care in Pioneer Indiana, Spas including Kneipp Treatment, and Druggists:

   History of Medicine:

   Galen of Pergamun’s (130-201 A.D.) ancient concept that an imbalance of the four humors (blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile) caused disease still ruled everyday practice during the nineteenth century. Galen of Pergamum was a prominent Roman physician and philosopher of Greek origin and probably the most accomplished medical researcher of the Roman period. Removing the “bad” humors by bleeding,

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202 Eckerman, 19th C.
203 Kemper, A Medical History of the State of Indiana.
204 National Park Service, Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System.
205 German Settlers of South Bend.
206 www.familysearch.org 1880 census
purging and catharsis remained prevalent even through the nineteenth century. Scientists can trace the route of Lewis and Clark by human waste containing mercury. They carried and generously used Calomel, a favorite mercury containing drug of Dr. Benjamin Rush of Revolutionary War fame. Some medical supply catalogs of the early twentieth century still advertised instruments for phlebotomy or bleeding!

William Harvey, was one of the early modern scientific researchers, and published his discovery of the circulation of blood in 1628 in Britain. The 18th Century saw many advances as the center of medical education shifted from Padua to Leiden, from where the teaching of human anatomy spread to Edinburgh, London, and elsewhere. Giovanni Morgagni created the science of pathology in Padua, and Rudolf Virchow (1821 - 1902) created cellular (microscopic) pathology in Berlin. René Laennec invented the stethoscope in Paris. In Britain, Edward Jenner began the practice of vaccinating people against smallpox using the cowpox virus. William Withering began the use of foxglove or digitalis for heart disease, while the prevention of scurvy by citrus fruits led to British sailors being named “limeys.”

The nineteenth century saw some marked advances in scientific medicine, especially the germ theory and accompanying aseptic and antiseptic practice. Louis Pasteur in France in the 1860s and 1870s proved that germs can cause specific diseases, or specific forms of pathology. Joseph Lister (later Lord Lister) in Glasgow (1865), Ignaz Semmelweiss in Vienna (1847), and Pest (1857), developed practical ways of preventing infections during surgery and childbirth. Robert Koch in Germany discovered the germ of tuberculosis in 1882 and of cholera in 1883. Crawford Long and others in the U.S. discovered general anesthesia with ether and nitrous oxide, which was used in surgery in Boston by dentist William Morton. Sir James Young Simpson used chloroform in Edinburgh. Britain's Sir Patrick Manson and Sir Ronald Ross in India with malaria and Cuba's Carlos Finlay with yellow fever showed that insects could carry disease-causing organisms to humans (elephantiasis, malaria and yellow fever). In 1900 U.S. Army Surgeon Walter Reed announced to the world, at an international conference in Das Deutsche Haus/Athenaeum in Indianapolis, that his commission had learned to control the spread of yellow fever in Cuba. General William Gorgas, was able to control the spread of yellow fever first in Cuba, later the same in Panama, thus allowing completion of the Panama Canal. Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen identified X-rays in Germany (1895) and in France Marie and Pierre Curie identified radium (1898). Sigmund Freud expanded the field of psychiatry in Vienna late in the last decade of the century.

Vienna and Berlin became major centers of medical teaching in the last decades of the nineteenth century, and offered what we would term residencies or "post-doc" training for both European and American physicians. Vienna had the advantage of an abundance of available cadavers for anatomic study due to the rules of the absolutist state

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208 Robert A. McDougal, Discussion of Significant Medical Events at the Athenaeum, PowerPoint®, shown during Athenaeum docent training, 2005; William Selm, Yellow Fever and the Lincoln Highway manuscript written 2009 for the Athenaeum Foundation.
and the tolerance of the Catholic Church for that procedure. At the same time in America, the use of cadavers was severely restricted. Only in 1903 did Indiana law finally allow the use of cadavers in medical study.

In reviewing recent artifact donations to the Indiana Medical History Museum, there were two nineteenth century medical journals, one from Philadelphia and one from London. They both had favorable and quite specific reviews of medical education in Berlin. Several things stood out which differentiated German from American medical schools at that time. For one, aspiring students “...must present testimonials of having passed the examinations of the gymnasium, which corresponds to our [American] colleges.” No collegiate pre-med training was required in Indiana until the twentieth century. Then the 19th Century German students spent at least four years in medical school,

“...the first two years in the study of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and materia medica... [then] the student presents himself for examination upon the above branches, after which he is first known as a candidate for the degree of doctor of medicine... When he appears for examination at the end of the fourth year, [he must] show that he has attended lectures for eight semesters, and that for three semesters he has attended the various clinics. He then presents himself for the “Statis examination” for a license to practice.” [Philadelphia Medical Times page 779. In 1874 Philadelphia had four medical schools founded as follows:

University of Pennsylvania 1765, Jefferson Medical College 1824, Hahnemann (homeopathic) 1848, and Woman’s Medical College 1850.]

A German school held two semesters per year, “which together take up a space of nine months and a half.” (Lancet page 251.) This program was comparable to programs in the U.S. today, but certainly not with the proprietary schools of nineteenth century Indiana. In these schools many “Doctors” merely read and studied with a preceptor and might have spent a few months in lectures and clinics before receiving a degree of M.D. For a current discussion of medical training in Germany, which includes seven years of medical school, Health Engine in Australia has an excellent description on the web. Consider also that since Bismarck’s Sickness Insurance Law of 1883, Germans have been covered by non-profit sickness funds (medical insurance funds) similar to the non-profit Blue Cross – Blue Shield which existed in Indiana from the 1940s until being allowed to de-mutualize in the 1990s.

Note that during the American Civil War the germ theory, asepsis, and antisepsis remained undiscovered and anesthesia had barely begun. Civil War medicine had advanced little beyond that of the preceding centuries.

Health care in Pioneer Indiana:

Pioneers in Indiana faced widespread serious illnesses of ague and fever, which historians now know as malaria every summer, and cholera in epidemics, notably in 1833 and 1849. Unknown living organisms caused both. Pioneers used quinine symptomatically to treat fevers with some success since it does generally reduce fever; it was the only specific treatment for malaria. The common Galenic use of purging, bleeding, and catharsis generally did more harm than help. In addition, pioneers did not recognize poisonous plants such as Snakeroot, which caused "milk sickness" and killed Nancy Lincoln, as dangerous. Residents in primitive cabins and barns commonly experienced accidental injury and burns.213

Physicians were few and far between, and like today, gravitated to the few cities. James Madison’s book has a map showing the eight towns in 1850 Indiana with more than 2,500 people, all less than 10,000! As Madison stated, "The first line of response to accident and illness was the pioneer woman."214 People used home remedies from popular home medical books, some in German as well as English and some hand-written and transplanted from the old country. Dr Eberhard Reichmann had collected several good examples. Quacks made their "patent" medicines available with preposterous claims (to modern Americans); many consisted largely of alcohol or forms of opium.

Spas and Kneipp treatment in Indiana:

People have viewed springs as magical places and used various water treatments since ancient times. The Shawnee Indians believed that “…springs were thought to be entrances to the underworld.” 215 The Kneipp treatment is of German origin, called "Der Wasser Kur" or water cure. Sebastian Kneipp (1821-1897) was a German priest in Bavaria supposedly with consumption (tuberculosis). He discovered a book written in 1737 by Siegmund Hahn (1696-1773) on cold water treatments. Using these ideas he “plunged into the Danube River for a minute" and wrapped himself in heavy warm blankets. After several weeks of this he had "successfully treated his consumption.” He then applied his methods at a Dominican Nunnery in Bad Worishofen [sic]. He published "Meine Wasserkur" in 1886 which was translated into English four years later.216

A web search for Kneipp sanatoriums received eighteen hits in modern Germany, including several in Bad Wörishofen. Catholic sisters and visiting American physicians brought the Kneipp method to America. Sister Alexia served as an early example in 1893 by introducing it in Milwaukee. Another existed in Noble County, Indiana:

“In 1894 Dr. William Giermann, [#81] a [second generation] German physician

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purchased 180 acres at the Hillside Cold Springs on Sylvan Lake located near Rome City, Indiana, where he began to offer Kneipp treatments...During the first year over 2,500 health-seeking visitors came to Giermann's Kneipp Springs Sanitarium. One of these patients in 1901 was Mother Mary Emma Nunlist, Superior General of the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood in Ohio.217

In the late fall of 1901 after Mother Emma's visit, she "and her council obtained permission from Archbishop Elder to make the purchase [of the Sanitarium]."218 In 1902 the workmen finished "the main building of the new sanitarium" with a chapel on the second floor and a two story brick "residence for the house physician." Bishop Alerding dedicated the buildings in 1903.219 A 1904 postcard photograph of the Sanitarium and an early aerial photograph of all the buildings were recently donated to IMHM and are used in "Illustrations."220

St. Gaspar Catholic Church in Rome City is still a Precious Blood parish. St. Gaspar founded Precious Blood (C.P.P.S.) in Italy in 1815. Mother Anna Marie Brunner founded the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood in Switzerland. Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati invited Mother Brunner, and her son Father Francis de Sales Brunner, to Ohio in 1843. The Sisters of the Most Precious Blood followed in 1844 and are now based in Dayton.221 Father Brunner married my great-great-grandparents, recent immigrants John Albert from Baden and Margaret Krupp from the Bavarian Palatinate in Ohio, in 1844!222

For fifty years between 1901 and 1951, the sanitarium administered Kneipp treatments to a yearly average of two thousand guests. In 1942 Kneipp Springs affiliated with the Catholic Hospital Association, Indiana Hospital Association, and American Hospital Association. It became a 125 bed sanitarium. Mr. Theodore Leininger of Fort Wayne, Indiana bought the Springs in 1976.223

The 19th century physicians listed William J. Geierman (#81) twice, located in Rome City, Noble County who graduated from Toledo Medical College in 1891.224 The "fwdailynews.com" internet news source on July 29, 2008 stated that Geiermann "...had studied Kneipp's methods at his institution at Woerishofen [Bad Wörishofen], Bavaria..."225 Bad Wörishofen lies a short distance west of München (Munich) and south of Augsburg in Bavaria, and still has spas as the name “Bad” [bath, bathe] implies.

Other sanitaria or spas were prominent in Indiana in the nineteenth and early

218 CPPS Archivist, personal communication with Robert McDougal, 10 July 2008.
219 Ibid.
220 Accession 2010.004.0001
223 CPPS Archivist, personal communication with Robert McDougal.
224 Eckerman, 19th C. (87985, also Geferman 89745)
twentieth century: the Highland Sanitarium in Martinsville, Cartersburg or Magnetic Springs in Hendricks County, French Lick Resort and West Baden Springs Hotel in Orange County, Mudlavia in Warren County, and Trinity Springs in Martin County. Some used hydrotherapy similar to the Kneipp treatments. Native Americans and early white pioneers enjoyed the popular Cartersburg Springs. In 1903 Dr. Kimberlin purchased the area and sold 49% to Armin Koehne, born 1862, father from Oldenburg, mother from Saxony. They built a hotel which burned later in the twentieth century. Dr. Hurty, well known secretary of the Indiana Board of Health, tested the water in 1903 and found it “…pure and soft, of great value in treatment of rheumatism, bladder and kidney troubles.” After recent extensive renovation, the Orange County spas, French Lick and West Baden, still offer spa treatments, including Vichy showers, and Pluto Mineral baths. There are two towns named Sulfur Springs located in Indiana.

**Druggists:**

Several druggists, drug stores, and pharmaceutical firms in nineteenth and early twentieth century Indiana had German connections including some physicians in the inventory. Today, pharmacists participate in the “medical team” in research, practice and in hospitals. Many early physicians prepared and dispensed their own drug preparations, and some physicians and clinics still “dispense.” Many nineteenth century physicians had been pharmacists; some trained in Germany, and were listed as “druggists” in a census record or had a close relative so listed. One Hundred Years of Indiana Medicine stated “Many of the early pharmacies in Indiana were founded by physicians who dispensed medications in conjunction with their medical practices. Later, when the duties of their practices became more pressing, these doctors hired pharmacists to operate the stores.”

Some took up pharmacy as their profession and later went into medicine, while others continued at least part time in pharmacy. Several stores listed in One Hundred Years... had “German-sounding” names to me, which I further investigated. South Bend had two stores started by Mr. Leo Eliel, born in northern Germany 1845. The 1900 census listed him as an “apothecary”. He immigrated with his father to LaPorte 1856, to South Bend 1873. He attended Purdue University. He was elected to the Executive Committee of the National Retail Druggists' Association in 1885, and was by 1891 was chairman of the Committee on revision of the American Pharmacopoeia.

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230 Dorothy Ritter Russo, ed. 100 Years of Indiana Medicine, 1849-1949 (Indianapolis: Indiana State Medical Association, 1949).
231 Dorothy Ritter Russo, ed. 100 Years of Indiana Medicine, 1849-1949
232 www.familysearch.org immigrated 1856
233 New York Times. 9 September 1885.
234 http://books.google.com/books.... “South Bend and the Men Who Have Made it…” page 144,
The 19th C. database listed Dr. Louis Eliel #58, probably his uncle, born in Germany, who was in LaPorte. He graduated from Marburg (Prussia) in 1832. The Schnaible Drug Co. operated in Lafayette from the time of the Civil War until at least 1975. Also, the Schnaible Service and Supply Co. started as a soap-making factory in 1868. A young Eli Lilly, later the eponymous founder of the pharmaceutical company, worked there. Evansville had the W. E. Fritsch [sic] store (1866) (see Dr. W. A. Fritsch #76 born Prussia) and the F. A. Illing store (1873) (see Dr. August Illing #127, born 1848 in Saxony). In 1863 Augustus Keifer (born Bavaria 1829) organized the Dailey, Kiefer and Rush Wholesale Drug Co. in Indianapolis. In 1876 J.K. Lilly Sr. delivered the first order of the Eli Lilly Co. to Kiefer. Kiefer-Stewart Co. later formed by merger. J. George Mueller developed the Indianapolis Drug Co. in 1890, another wholesale firm. His parents came from Saxony and gave birth to him in Indiana in 1860. Mueller later formed a partnership with Drs. John Miller (unable to identify) and Herman Pink #202. Pink was born in Prussia and taught in the Turnverein. An additional merger created the Mooney-Mueller-Ward Co. The Indiana Medical History Museum recently acquired a clear glass four ounce bottle embossed “Pink’s Pharmacy / 550 Indiana Avenue / Indianapolis”. In Terre Haute, John Jacob Baur, born in Zurich, Switzerland in 1824, established the J.J. Baur & Sons drug store. His son Arthur continued the store after J.J. died in Switzerland in 1886 while visiting relatives. Under other owners the store continued until 1960.

A well known Indianapolis surgeon, Goethe Link, provided another druggist-physician example (born 1879 Indiana). While not German, he was sometimes thought to be because of his first name, given by his teacher and physician father, who admired the German author, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. Goethe graduated from Indiana University and became a registered pharmacist before graduating with his M.D. from CCPS in 1902. He practiced with his father, and later became famous for his thyroid surgery. Historian William A. Fritsch #76 of Evansville, at age 40, was a pharmacist before soon thereafter obtaining his M.D. There is a reference to the W. E. Fritsch [sic] drug store in Evansville in 1866. The Willard Library (Evansville) Bio file stated that a farm equipment dealer bought the Fritsch Drug Store in 1945.

The “ethical” pharmaceutical firms, such as Eli Lilly & Co., made their early products, empty capsules and bulk drugs, for the use of physicians. The founder, Col. Eli Lilly, born in Maryland in 1838, commanded the 18th Battery, Indiana Light Artillery in the Civil War, later joined the 9th Indiana Cavalry, was captured, and mustered out in

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235 Eckerman, 19th C.; Both J. George Mueller (b. 1860 Indiana) and Ferdinand A. Mueller (b. 1862 Indiana) were living with a widow in Indianapolis. The parents of each of them were born in Saxony, so they are probably brothers. Both were listed as druggists.

236 Indiana Medical History Museum, Accession 2009.004.0125


239 History of Vanderburgh County, Indiana (Madison, Wisconsin: Brant & Fuller, 1889); The Heritage Collection, Willard Library, Evansville, Indiana.

240 Ibid.
1865 as a Lt. Colonel. ²⁴¹ He opened his drug manufacturing company in 1876, and had the occupation of “Chemist” in the 1880 census.²⁴² His younger brother James, in 1865 “...while in the employ of ...wholesale druggists of Evansville, started a laboratory for manufacturing pharmaceuticals.” James left the wholesaler in 1870 and set up his own laboratory. He joined his brother Eli in 1878. Eli’s son, J. K. Lilly Sr., a recent graduate of the new pharmacy school at Purdue, was named superintendent of the research laboratories in 1882. He hired a German-born, Purdue trained chemist, Ernest/Ernst G. Eberhardt in 1886. Eberhardt was also a botanist. Born in Württemberg in 1865, he probably immigrated during 1873 with his parents to Indianapolis where he was “in school” at the time of the 1880 census.²⁴³ There is a photo of Eberhardt and J.K. Lilly Sr. in the company's first research laboratory on the website of Lilly Deutschland GmbH. ²⁴⁴ (See illustration.)

The most widely known retail pharmacy chain in Indiana was the Hook Company. John A. Hook, born in Indiana 1885, owned a drug store in Indianapolis by the 1910 census. His father, August, was born in Germany circa 1850 and immigrated in 1869 to Evansville; his mother was also born in Germany. They moved to Indianapolis by 1900. John's brother Ferdinand worked in the store as a druggist. Another pharmacist of German extraction was Carl Krietenstein in Terre Haute. Born in Germany October 10, 1837, emigrated in 1858, Krietenstein volunteered as a private with the 32nd, First German Regiment from 1861 until 1864. In 1868 “[H]e entered the service of a firm conducting a drug store...for over twelve years...” and in 1881 became a member of a drug firm, which by 1885 was his own. It became a "drug and paint store" in 1900. ²⁴⁵

Some druggists specialized in Homeopathic medicine: tiny amounts of an active botanical ingredient, based on “like cures like.”²⁴⁶ One such in Indianapolis was John U. Frietsche.²⁴⁷ Other Indianapolis druggists included Ferdinand A. Mueller,²⁴⁸ who advertised in the Festschrift as a pharmacist at East and Washington Streets.²⁴⁹ He was born 1862 in Indiana to parents from Saxony.²⁵⁰ William Selm's Wegweiser, a wonderful collection of German-American sites in Indianapolis, revealed yet another German-American druggist: Charles F. Kolling and his Deutsche Apotheke at 1717 East

²⁴¹ James H. Madison, Eli Lilly: A Life, 1885-1977 Indiana Historical Society 1989 (the title refers to the grandson of Col. Lilly)
²⁴² www.familysearch.org 1880 census
²⁴⁵ Ancestry.com, abstracted U.S. census records, 1850-1920.; Jason Piatt Dunn Jr., Indiana and Indianans
²⁴⁷ Archives, Indiana Medical History Museum.
²⁴⁸ Eckerman, 19th C.; Both J. George Mueller (b. 1860 Indiana) and Ferdinand A. Muller (b. 1862 Indiana) were living with a widow in Indianapolis. Both parents of each of them were born in Saxony, so they are probably brothers. Both were listed as druggists.
²⁴⁹ Stempfel’s Festschrift
²⁵⁰ www.familysearch.org 1880 census
Prospect Street. He was born in Germany 1871 to William E. Kolling (born 1817 in Germany) and Christina, or Christene (born 1841). The family immigrated between Charles’ birth in 1871 and 1873. Charles married Lizzie A. Buchner in 1893. Charles died in 1900 and his wife operated the store until 1904.

Two German-born pharmacists who served in the First German, 32nd. Indiana Regiment in the Civil War, have recently been vividly described in the Winter 2011 issue of *Traces of Indiana and Midwestern History* and a book. Author Michael A. Peake was asked to write Chapter XIII of the German Heritage Anthology. The subject of Peake’s article in *Traces*, Adolph G. Metzner was born in Baden-Württemberg in 1834 according to Peake, or 1835 in Germany according to the 1880 U.S. Census. He earned a degree as a prescription pharmacist from the University of Freiburg in Baden, and emigrated to the U.S. in 1856. He first joined Henry J. Stein in a Louisville, Kentucky drug store, also born in Germany, in 1818. He was recruited “…to Indianapolis in August 1861 to assist in organizing Francis (Frank) Erdelmeyer’s Turner [Turnverein] Company.” [In the 1st German, 32nd Indiana Volunteer Regiment, of which he became the Captain.] He made vivid drawings throughout the war, including the battle of Stones River [see my comments on this battle in chapter “6 American Civil War” page 63.]

On returning to Indianapolis in January 1865 he joined his former commander Col. Erdelmeyer in a drug store (A. Metzner and Company) at 191 East Washington Street. In 1868 he “…sold his interest in the store to Erdelmeyer and opened a second shop closer to home in order to tend to his ailing wife.” He later “…became interested in artistic glazes for pottery and tiles…” and spent the rest of his life in that business, dying in New Jersey in 1918.

Francis (Frank) Erdelmeyer was born November 1835 in Germany according to the 1880 U.S. census, immigrating in 1852. His pharmaceutical history as outlined by Peake was to join Metzner in January 1865 in Indianapolis, opening a drug store. After Metzner left the pharmaceutical field, Erdelmeyer continued in it, dying in Indianapolis in 1926.

4. Hospitals and Nursing:

Indianapolis City Hospital (now Wishard Memorial) was the first general hospital in Indiana, established before the Civil War. In the 1830s, Dr. Livingston Dunlap suggested a municipal hospital. Construction started in 1854, but the Federal government

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252 William Selm, *Wegweiser: A Self-Guided Tour of German-American Sites in Indianapolis*


254 http://www.hoosiergermanheritage.info/
took over the site during the Civil War before Indianapolis had made use of the facility. Drs. Patrick Henry Jameson and John M. Kitchen were the surgeons of Camp Morton, the Army camp which took over City Hospital for Federal use.  

The Sisters of Providence, of French origin whose home was and is at St. Mary-of-the-Wood west of the Wabash River near Terre Haute, were asked in April 1861 by Governor Morton to be the nurses, and in charge of all “domestic arrangements” for the hospital. They started in May of 1861. From 1872 to 1874 they established St. Ann or Providence Hospital on the north side of Terre Haute, with a generous donation by Chauncey Rose. In 1874 then became St. Ann’s Orphan’s Home until 1919.

St. Vincent Hospital was the second hospital in Indianapolis (1881). Four Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul (French origin), at the request of Bishop Chatard, began work in an empty seminary on Vermont Street attached to St. Joseph Church, founded in 1873. The state recently placed a historical marker on the north side of Vermont Street between East Street and Park Avenue. A new St. Joseph Church was built at Noble (College Avenue) and North Streets in 1879-80, and closed much later (1949). Private owners now live in in the building. The hospital moved before 1890 to the south-east corner of South Street at Delaware, where doctors treated President Theodore Roosevelt in 1902. It then moved to Fall Creek Blvd., and now sits on West 86th Street. "The roots of the Sisters of Charity extend back to 1633, when it was founded...in France..." The national corporate organization, Ascension Health, has many hospitals throughout Indiana and the nation.

The Sisters of St. Francis Health Services originated as the Congregation of the Sisters of St. Francis of Perpetual Adoration in 1863. Mother Maria Theresia Bonzel (1820-1905), in Olpe, then in Westphalia, Germany, east of Köln (Cologne) in the current state or Land of Nordrhein-Westfalen (North Rhine-Westphalia) sent several Sisters to Indiana in 1875. St. Elizabeth in Lafayette was their first hospital, founded in 1876. Today their Corporate Office in Mishawaka has eleven facilities in the State plus two in Illinois: they include hospitals in Indianapolis and Beech Grove (St. Francis, 1914); Lafayette (St. Elizabeth, 1876); Michigan City (St. Anthony, 1903); the former St. Anthony Hospital in Terre Haute (1882); St. Clare Medical Center in Crawfordsville (1902); St. Anthony in Crown Point (1974); and St. Margaret Mercy in Hammond and Dyer (1898).

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257 *The Encyclopedia of Indianapolis*.
260 Manuscript provided by Eberhard Reichmann: Sr. Mary Joellen Scheetz and Gary G. Ernst, *Franciscan Sisters from Westphalia come to Lafayette (1875)*.
Hulman, from Germany, founder of the Hulman Company in Terre Haute, which in the mid-20th Century acquired the 500 Mile track in Speedway, had purchased a building and opened it as St. Anthony Hospital in 1882. It was named after his wife Antonia, also from Germany. She died the next year but Hulman then purchased the empty St. Agnes Academy (formerly the Terre Haute Female College built 1858) which was then given to “The Poor Sisters of St. Francis.” In 1851 Sister M. Theresa Hackelmeier from Vienna founded the Sisters of St. Francis of Oldenburg, Indiana, a teaching community. Historian William Selm commented that “Their relationship [to the Sisters from Olpe, Germany] is through St. Francis of Assisi.”

Dr. Leo Weinstein #284 and Dr. Benj. F. Swafford established the Terre Haute Sanitarium in 1895 which became the Union Hospital on the north side of Terre Haute. It is now affiliated with the I.U. School of Medicine.

Rev. Peters of Zion Evangelical & Reformed Church (now part of the United Church of Christ), a largely German downtown Indianapolis church, established the Protestant Deaconess Society in Indianapolis in 1895. The Society went on to establish the Protestant Deaconess Hospital in 1899, located at 202-210 North Senate Ave. It failed in the 1930s. Seven men and women of the Zion Church founded the “Deutches Altenheim von Indianapolis” in 1910, a home for the aged. “They purchased a 12-bedroom Victorian mansion [built 1867/1868] at 20th and Capitol Avenue and equipped it for a communal style of life.” (See Illustration.) A new facility was built in 1975 on 32 acres on the Southside, now functioning under the United Church of Christ. In Evansville the Deaconess Sisters affiliated with the Evangelical Synod of North America, founded the Deaconess Hospital there in the early 1890s, still functioning. Later they also created a home for the aged.

Also in Evansville, the federal government had built and supported the First U.S. Marine Hospital, a facility for river men, in 1856, one block from the Ohio River. A newer facility was built in the 1880s. In 1872 the Daughters of Charity organized St. Mary’s Hospital. The first phase was in the old Marine Hospital.

Early in the Civil War (1862), the Union Army established “Camp Joe Holt, Joe Holt Hospital in Jeffersonville”, in the area which is now the Interpretive Center for the

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263 Terre Haute, Queen City of the Wabash
264 Selm, personal communication, e-mail with Robert McDougal.
267 The Encyclopedia of Indianapolis page 251
269 Ibid.
270 Ibid.
Falls of the Ohio in Clarksville. To see a map of the area go to illustrations. The Army used the camp for recruitment in southern Indiana and Kentucky and to keep the Confederates from recruiting. Camp Joe Holt also served as a Union Hospital until Jefferson General Hospital was established in 1864 at Port Fulton, Indiana, now part of Jeffersonville. The camp was large with twenty-seven buildings, each 175 X 20 feet, encircling a corridor 0.5 miles in circumference. Twenty-four were wards with “…53 beds for patients and one for the ward master”. It became the third largest Union Army Hospital during the war, with a total of sixteen thousand patients. For a picture of the Jeffersonville General Hospital, go to this reference, or see illustrations.

The Methodist Hospital at 16th and Capitol Streets, Indianapolis, was dedicated in 1908. With University and Riley Hospitals of Indiana University, it became part of Clarian Health Partners, and in 2011 part if Indiana University Health (IU Health).

Indiana University School of Medicine was given its own hospital in 1914 when Dr. and Mrs. Robert Long donated the Long Hospital to the State, on the site of a swampy dump on West Michigan Street, Indianapolis.

The Indiana Hospital for Insane [sic] (later Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane and in 1926 Central State Hospital) opened in 1848 west of the downtown in Indianapolis. In 1896 the superintendent, Dr. George Edenharter (#53), a second generation German-American, opened the Pathological Department building, now the Indiana Medical History Museum. His assistant, Dr. Max Bahr (#9), also second generation German-American, obtained his M.D. locally, and then studied psychology in Berlin. With both an M.D. and Doctor of Psychological Medicine degree, he became the first trained psychiatrist in the state. One of the functions of the Pathological Department was to teach medical students and local physicians. The building was used for this purpose from its opening in 1896, before Indiana University had a medical school, and continued up to 1957. Now, as the Indiana Medical History Museum it still performs that teaching function. (See illustrations.)

Neurologist Albert Eugene Sterne (#262) taught in the Pathological Department in its early years. He received his M.D from Berlin in 1891, had post-doctoral training in Berlin and Strasburg, and was chairman of mental and nervous diseases of CCPS, retaining that chair when IUSM absorbed it. He established Norways Sanatorium in 1896. In the Festschrift an advertisement listed Norways at 1820 East 10th Street, "facing Woodruff Place".

In 1883 the State authorized by law other State Hospitals. Currently (2011) these

272 Ibid.
273 McDougal, The Indiana Medical History Museum German American Connections, The Palatine Immigrant 2001 and now a Link at www.imhm.org; Dr. George Edenharter, data file at Indiana Medical History Museum; Dr. Max Bahr, data file at Indiana Medical History Museum.
274 www.imhm.org
275 Stempfel’s Festschrift
active ones are the Evansville State Hospital and Psychiatric Children’s Center, Larue Carter Hospital in Indianapolis, Logansport State Hospital, Madison State Hospital and Richmond State Hospital.  

**Schools of Nursing:**

The first school of nursing in the State was established at Indianapolis City Hospital in 1883 with its first graduate in 1885. Dotaline Allen's book listed several hospitals which opened in the second half of the nineteenth century, how they handled nursing services, and how they established schools of nursing. The Sisters of St. Francis, originating in Olpe, Germany, established St. Elizabeth Hospital in 1876 in Lafayette. Initially, “The nursing care was given only by the sisters.”

Allen listed the sequence of the opening of other schools of nursing as follows: Welborn Memorial Baptist Hospital, Evansville in 1894; Protestant Deaconess, Evansville in 1896; St. Vincent, Indianapolis in 1896; Memorial Hospital, South Bend in 1896; St. Elizabeth, Lafayette in 1897; Lafayette Home Hospital, Lafayette in 1899; Reid Memorial, Richmond in 1899; and Union Hospital, Terre Haute, 1900. She listed many more schools founded in the twentieth century.

Indiana University founded a major twentieth century school of nursing. When the Long Hospital opened on West Michigan Street (June, 1914), a School of Nursing had already been established. Miss Alice Fitzgerald, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Hospital School of Nursing, who had attended Teachers College, Columbia University, was the first Superintendent of Nurses and Director of the Training School. The first patient and the first student both arrived on June 19. The program required college work as a prerequisite, and the graduates obtained both a graduate nurse certificate and Bachelor's degree. Many other nursing schools affiliated with colleges and universities during the twentieth century, while some, like City Hospital (now Wishard Memorial Hospital), dropped their three year, R.N. nursing schools.

Regarding German connections, the Catholic Sisters of St. Francis, founded in Olpe, Germany established several hospitals in Indiana. The Protestant counterpart in the U.S., the Deaconess Movement within the Evangelical Synod, started in 1889 by the establishment of the Evangelical Deaconess Home and Hospital in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1892 the Evangelical Deaconess Home and Hospital was founded in Evansville, and opened their school of nursing in 1896. The Protestant Deaconess Hospital in Indianapolis and its school of nursing opened in 1899, but closed in 1935 due to the “Great Depression.”

Members of the German Reformed Church and the

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276 [http://www.in.gov/fssa/dmha/4325.htm](http://www.in.gov/fssa/dmha/4325.htm) (26 February 2011)
278 Allen, A History of Nursing in Indiana.
279 [Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association Vol. 6 p. 464](https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/388467)
Congregational Church also supported the Deaconess movement. These three former denominations are now part of the United Church of Christ.\textsuperscript{282}

The website discussion of the Deaconess Movement stated that a young Lutheran pastor, Theodore Fliedner, of Kaiserswerth, Germany, in the 1830s "...was responsible for the revival of deaconess work." He and his wife opened the first Deaconess Home and Hospital in Europe in 1836.\textsuperscript{283}

As well as hospitals, homes for the aged were founded by the Deaconess movement. In 1892 members of the Evangelical Synod established the Protestant Deaconess Home and Hospital in Evansville, as well as others throughout the Midwest. The German Reformed Church established some in the 1890s. In Indianapolis, the Germans of the Zion Evangelical Church began the Altenheim Community of today in 1909, as "Deutsches Altenheim von Indianapolis". Today it is "...a not-for-profit organization affiliated with the United Church of Christ."\textsuperscript{284} See illustration.

5. **Physician training, medical schools in the U.S. and Europe, and Indiana licensure:**

The amphitheater of the Indiana Medical History Museum displays a chart showing the time frame of the thirty or so "schools" of medicine in nineteenth century Indiana. It shows the time line of each and how those near the end of the century merged and eventually became the Indiana University Medical School, the one school which survived.\textsuperscript{285} It started in Bloomington in 1903 and became the major school in Indiana by 1908, and the only one after 1917. [The January 2010, announcement by Marian University of its goal of an Osteopathic Medical School will change that!] The IU School of Medicine’s oldest "ancestor" was Indiana Medical College, founded in 1868. On the Indianapolis campus of Indiana University, the School of Medicine is the oldest extant school continually in Indianapolis; only the School of Physical Education has an older ancestor. (See addendum #9 on the Turners and the Normal School.)

Study of human bodies is considered essential in medicine. The better schools in Europe (Vienna and Berlin) had provided plenty of bodies for examination in the latter part, at least, of the 19th Century. In Indiana, it was not until Indiana University opened its school of medicine in 1903 that an Indiana law was passed to legally provide cadavers: The State of Indiana Anatomical Educational Education Program. “It ensures the quality of education for medical, dental, and allied health students.”\textsuperscript{286}

Alternative medical schools in Indiana included an Eclectic school started in 1881

\textsuperscript{282} The Encyclopedia of Indianapolis; Sisters of St. Francis Health Services, Inc. http://wwwssfhs.org; Rasche, The Deaconess Movement in 19th-century America: pioneer professional women.
\textsuperscript{283} Rasche, The Deaconess Movement in 19th-century America: pioneer professional women.
\textsuperscript{284} The Encyclopedia of Indianapolis.
\textsuperscript{285} R. Patton, compiler, The First Hundred Years of Medical Education in Indiana 1830-1930, timeline diagram, Indiana Medical History Museum, Indianapolis, Indiana.
\textsuperscript{286} http://anatomy.iupui.edu/anatomical-education/
and the Physio-Medical College. Homeopathy was “…the second most popular form of medical care into the 20th century…” An Institute and a Society of Homeopathy existed in the state, but no College was started. Osteopathy appeared in Indianapolis in 1904, and is now represented by Westview Hospital and the recently announced goal of Marian University to establish a College of Osteopathic Medicine. Chiropractic practice followed and the Lincoln College of Chiropractic medicine existed 1926-1971.  

In 1910 the "Flexner Report" on Medical Education of the Carnegie Institute listed two medical schools in the state, at Indiana and Valparaiso Universities. The latter university started as a co-ed college in 1859 and its medical school in 1902. It offered the first two years either in Valparaiso, Indiana, or Chicago, Illinois, with all four years in Chicago provided by means of the purchase of The American College of Medicine and Surgery. In 1907 the name was changed to The Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery. In the meantime, the Bennett Medical College in Chicago merged with two other schools in 1909 and became the medical department of Loyola University. In 1917 the Loyola University School of Medicine bought the school owned by Valparaiso; which (Loyola) still exists. The Flexner report speeded the disappearance of proprietary schools, urged medical schools to affiliate with a University, and advised requiring college education before admission to medical schools. Indiana University, at that time (1910), required one year of college for admission to its medical school, and was moving towards requiring two years. It currently is 90 credit hours.

According to the 1890 Medical and Surgical Register of the United States, Transylvania University organized in 1817 and its medical school (the oldest one west of the Appalachians) held lectures until 1859 in Lexington, Kentucky. The Kentucky School of Medicine organized in Louisville in 1850. Transylvania gave lectures in the summers of 1850-59 while the Kentucky School of Medicine was established. In the 1904 Physicians’ and Dentists’ Directory of the State of Kentucky., an advertisement claimed that the Kentucky School of Medicine in Louisville was the "...Lineal Descendent of...Transylvania University". Cincinnati (1819) and Louisville (1837) were other early trans-Appalachian medical centers.

Prior to the American Revolution, the first and only medical school was in Philadelphia at the University of Pennsylvania, established 1765. Harvard University was the second, founded 1782 in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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289 McDougal, Valparaiso University Medical School. TD. Collection, Indiana Medical History Museum, Indianapolis, Indiana: 2001; Doering, Mel. Personal communication with Robert McDougal.
290 Medical College of Indiana was the Med. Dept. of Butler Univ. 1879-1883; in Stempfel 1898 it was the Department of Medicine of the so-called "University of Indianapolis" along with its Department of Liberal Arts at Butler College and the Department of Law, the Indiana Law School
291 Flexner, (Flexner Report)
292 Medical and Surgical Register of the United States 1890
293 Physicians’ and Dentists’ Directory of the State of Indiana 1904
The 1890 *Physicians’ and Dentists’ Register of the State of Indiana* listed fourteen schools in Indiana, while the 1934 A.M.A. *Directory* listed twenty-seven. Many Indiana physicians attended a school, if any, in Ohio or Kentucky. The 1890 *Physicians’ and Dentists’ Directory of the State of Indiana* listed eight in Kentucky, and thirty-one in Ohio. The 1934 *American Medical Directory of Physician Members* listed eleven in Kentucky and forty-two in Ohio. The 1934 *Directory* listed twenty-four in Germany, five in Switzerland, and seven in "Austria", formerly the Austrian empire. Two of these were by then actually in Poland and two in Czechoslovakia. The schools were listed when a physician who was living when the register or directory was compiled named that school as where he or she trained. Because of this, in the 1934 A.M.A. *Directory* many physicians named schools which had long since disappeared.

**Licensure of physicians:**

After Indiana was admitted to the United States, the first weak medical licensure law was passed in 1816, organizing "...boards of supervision corresponding with the judicial districts of the state...Authority was conferred upon them to examine and license any applicant whom they might consider properly qualified." Other laws in 1825 and 1830 apparently passed this authority on to a chartered state medical society, and/or to regional medical societies corresponding to the judicial districts. After 1830 all these laws were repealed and "...any one who choose to assume the name of 'doctor'...could practice." In a recent book about one of the more successful charlatans, "...in the early nineteenth century... In the heady days of Jacksonian democracy ...- preachers, doctors, lawyers - were overthrown...to be educated was to be despised....state governments, all but three, actually repealed licensing requirements for doctors. In mid-century [sic, nineteenth century] educator Lemuel Shattuck, asked by the Massachusetts legislature...reported back: ‘Any one...can assume the name of physician, and 'practice' upon any one...’"

In 1885 the state allowed the clerk of the county court to issue a certificate to practice medicine to persons who were: 1. Graduates of reputable medical colleges... 2. Those with three years of practice and one term of medical lectures, or "3. Any physician who has been engaged in practice in the state for ten years..." After a specified date only physicians graduating from reputable medical colleges were allowed. In 1897, as abstracted from the 1904 Register: the Governor could appoint five members of the State Board of Medical Registration. It could not include a professor or teacher in a medical college, and "each of the four schools or systems of medicine having the largest numerical representation in the state shall have at least one representative on said board." "R” regular and “H” homeopathic were the two largest schools or systems.

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295 Kemper, *A Medical History of the State of Indiana*.


297 Physicians’ and Dentists’ *Directory of the State of Indiana*. 1904

298 Ibid.
“Examination is required of all applicants for license to practice medicine in Indiana except students matriculating in medical colleges in that state prior to January 1901, and graduating and making application prior to January 1, 1905.” The Board shall make a schedule of the minimum requirements for applicants, and minimum requirements for recognition of medical colleges. Applicants shall have “graduated at a reputable medical college.” After 1903 the board required that the minimal entrance qualification to medical school be “a high school diploma or equivalent” or “an examination.”

At some time before the 1910 Flexner Report one year of college was required.

“Midwives also have license, and if without diplomas must pass a satisfactory examination.” “The board may grant limited certificates...to practice osteopathy only...” Materia medica was not required of osteopaths and the license did not authorize use of drugs.

6. American Civil War:

Indianapolis received the confirmation of the fall of Fort Sumter on April 14, 1861. President Lincoln called for 75,000 of the militia on the 15th, and the same day Indiana Governor Oliver P. Morton telegraphed the President "...I tender to you...ten thousand men." The State's quota was set at six regiments (4,683 men) for three months. Indiana had previously contributed five regiments, the 1st through 5th Indiana regiments, for the Mexican War (1846-1847), so the next six regiments, the 6th through 11th, made up the First Brigade. “The Turners marched to Camp Morton accompanied by their own band...All unmarried Turners answered Lincoln's first call.”

Mustered into service April 25, 1861, it was sent to Western Virginia under Brigadier General Thomas A. Morris and returned after three months. The First Brigade mustered out August 2, 1861, then reorganized the very next day and was sent back to service. When they returned the Turners desired an all-German Regiment; so the First German, 32nd Regiment was organized on August 12 and mustered August 24 under Col. August Willich. Willich had been a professional Prussian soldier and a graduate of the Royal Military Academy of Berlin.

Russo stated that “Indiana was deeply involved in the Civil War and contributed more than two hundred thousand men before it ended...” Five hundred Indiana physicians served as surgeons. “Each regiment, in its early organization, had one surgeon and one assistant surgeon.” Gov. Morton in April 1862, appealed to the Secretary of War to allow him to supplement the number of surgeons; he sent two additional surgeons to each of the twenty-four Indiana regiments, paid partly by the State. Eventually the Army appointed one surgeon and two assistant surgeons for each regiment. One of my sons, who was an officer in the U.S. Marine Corps in the 1980s, stated that there was one

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299 Kemper, A Medical History of the State of Indiana.
300 Flexner, (Flexner Report)
301 Physicians’ and Dentists’ Directory of the State of Indiana; 1904
302 Peake, Indiana’s German Sons.
303 Terrell, Indiana in the war of the rebellion.
304 Peake, Indiana’s German Sons; Terrell, Indiana in the war of the rebellion.
305 Russo, 100 Years of Indiana Medicine, 1849-1949.
“surgeon” (M.D.) permanently assigned per battalion (three battalions per regiment). He suggested that the modern military’s support troops, medics, and their evacuation ability today made comparison difficult.

By the end of the first month of the war, April 1861, over six thousand men were housed in Camp Morton, the 1859 State Fair Grounds in Indianapolis, “...now circumscribed by Nineteenth Street, Talbott Avenue, Twenty-Second Street and Central Avenue.” Gen. Lew Wallace was appointed Adjutant General, and Drs. John S. Bobbs and Alois D. Gall, born in Württemberg (#78), were appointed Medical Inspectors. By the end of the war 35,621 recruits had been inspected, of which 8,622 were exempted; "physical disability" accounted for over one thousand, with many others having hernias, tuberculosis, partial blindness, or deafness.

Drs. Jameson and Kitchen (neither "German") were the "Camp doctors". [*See their bios below.] Hasty arrangements were made for medical and hospital care on the grounds. The newly built but unused City Hospital (now Wishard Memorial Hospital) was rapidly completed and on 29 April 1861 was taken over as an army hospital.  

In the field, common sanitation, dry housing, and clean food and water were in short supply. The young soldiers, many away from their farm home for the first time, were subject to common childhood diseases such as, then as now, potentially fatal measles. Of 186,363 volunteer Indiana enlistments from 1861 to 1865, 2,971 died of wounds and 17,785 of disease. Disease caused 85 percent of the Indiana volunteer deaths. In the Boer War of 1899-1902 in South Africa, about twenty-two thousand British died, over fourteen thousand of disease, or about 64 percent. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in his history of that War, which won him his knighthood, experienced a typhoid epidemic while serving as a physician.  

In February 1862, Gov. Morton arranged that the wounded from the battle of Fort Donelson, Tennessee, be cared for at Evansville, New Albany, and Indianapolis. In February 1862 he took a boat-load of twenty-five physicians led by Dr. Kitchen and “gentlemen" nurses, with supplies, to the battle site. A Marine hospital had been built in 1856 at Evansville, which was expanded. Other Ohio River towns (Jeffersonville, Newburgh) had military hospital facilities. Camp Morton in Indianapolis was converted to a prison camp in February 1862, holding 3,700 Confederates. [See section on Hospitals, Evansville and Jeffersonville.]

At the Murfreesboro, Tennessee battle of Stones River on December 30-31, 1862, and January 1-3, 1863 there were twenty-five infantry regiments from Indiana, including the 1st German 32nd, the 31st, the 1st Irish 35th plus five batteries of artillery, including

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307 Ibid.
308 Ibid. page 10
309 Terrell, *Indiana in the war of the rebellion*.
311 Russo, ed. *100 Years of Indiana Medicine, 1849-1949*. 
Capt. Eli Lilly's 18th Battery, Light Artillery, and five companies of cavalry. There were also five infantry regiments from Michigan, including the 21st Infantry Volunteers, in which was my great-grandfather, Captain James H. Truax, of Huguenot descent, as well as many other Union regiments from other states.312

*Jameson, Patrick Henry
Born 1824 in Indiana, resided Marion County, died 1906 Marion County. School: Jefferson in Philadelphia 1849. Surgeon with Kitchen of Camp Morton and City Hospital later affiliated with the Indiana Hospital for Insane. He married Maria Butler (1831-1911), daughter of Ovid Butler, founder of Butler University.

*Kitchen, John M.
Born 1826 Ohio, resided Marion County, died after 1900. School: Jefferson, Philadelphia, graduated 1846. Surgeon, Camp Morton, went to Fort Donelson with Gov. Morton 1861 to Feb. 1862, later in charge of City Hospital for Federal service and a Trustee of MCI.

7. **Turners and the Normal College of the American Gymnastic Union:**

"Turner" is a German word for "...tumbler or gymnast; esp. a member of a Turnverein." "Turnen" is a verb, coined by Friedrich Jahn, defined as "to perform gymnastic exercises."313 After Napoleon defeated the Prussian army in 1806, Friedrich Ludwig Jahn (1778-1872) organized fitness groups of gymnasts (Turnvereins), some of whom also became liberal, politically active groups. Much later, while Jahn was a member of the parliament at Frankfort which attempted to form a constitutional monarchy, the brief Revolution of 1848 developed and failed. Many German Turners participated in the Revolution and became known as ‘48ers. Many University trained members of the Turners came to the U.S. In Indianapolis the first Turngemeinde was formed in 1851. Physician Dr. Konrad Homburg (# 121), among others, founded the Socialer Turnverein the same year, and the two organizations soon merged to form the Socialer Turngemeinde.

During the Civil War so many Turners enlisted that the Indianapolis Turngemeinde closed. On 1 January 1865 the “Indianapolis Turnverein” was founded and “took over the legacy of the Turngemeinde, the gymnastics apparatus, the library, etc.” In 1868 the Socialer Turnverein was formed. The North American Turnerbund, in May 1872, “ordered the two societies to merge within three months.” “The consolidation took place by an almost unanimous decision of both Vereins. Since the Socialer Turnverein was legally incorporated the members of the Indianapolis Turnverein were admitted to the Socialer Turnverein. The common possessions were then assumed by the new Verein which was to be known as ‘Indianapolis Socialer Turnverein.’” Das

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Deutsche Haus/Athenaeum was built by this group in 1894-1898 by means of a non-profit Stock Association. The successor Verein, the Athenaeum Turners, even today remains a resident of the Athenaeum. The ownership of the building was vested in the non-profit Athenaeum Foundation, Inc., established 1991. Its first president was Carl B. Sputh, Jr., M.D., whose father and grandfather were Turnlehrers. His father Carl B. Sputh Sr. (#259) became a physician in 1912.

Since the Turners held gymnastics and physical education as significant activities, they required teachers of these activities. In 1866 "...the National Convention approved the actual establishment of a seminary to train teachers for the various turnvereins." This is considered the founding date of the Normal School and now of the IUPUI School of Physical Education & Tourism Management, considered the oldest school of P.E. in the nation. It was founded as a traveling institute, first located in New York, then Chicago in 1871 with George Brosius as superintendent, and because of the great Chicago Fire, back to New York. After 1875 it relocated to Milwaukee, then Indianapolis, and in 1891 to its own building in Milwaukee with Brosius as director and Oscar Sputh on the staff. In 1907 it changed its name to "The Normal College of the American Gymnastic Union" and moved permanently to Indianapolis, where it was located in the east wing of the 1894-1898 Das Deutsche Haus. It offered one to three year courses, and four year college degree courses, after it merged with Indiana University in 1941, to "prospective teachers of physical training." Candidates must have finished high school; which was as much or more pre-professional requirement as many medical schools! Oscar Sputh's son, Carl Brosius Sputh, Sr. (#259), was on the Indianapolis faculty and later earned his M.D. in 1912.

A Turnlehrer, or teacher of gymnastics, was originally trained in one year, and most Turnvereins employed one. In Indianapolis Hugo Pantzer (#194) was the Turnlehrer in 1880, obtaining his M.D. in 1882. George Vonnegut succeeded him in 1882, and then Oscar Sputh from 1884 until 1887 when Vonnegut moved to Chicago. See the Pantzer and Sputh families’ discussions in Addenda #6 and #7.

There were many physicians on the faculty of the Normal College. From 1907, when it was permanently located in Indianapolis (and continues as a school of IUPUI), and in records for the first decade, twenty-nine physicians associated with it. Several of these were of German extraction, and some were also nineteenth century physicians. Carl Sputh, Sr. (#259), a 1905 graduate of the Turner Seminary in Milwaukee, was a Turnlehrer when he came back to Indianapolis in 1907 and earned his M.D. in 1912. Hugo Pantzer (#194) and Louis Burckhardt (#39) were physicians and on the faculty in 1907. One woman, Helene Knabe (#138), an immigrant from Germany, earned her M.D.

314 Stempfel’s Festschrift, personal communication with Dr. Carl B. Sputh, Jr.
315 http://petm.iupui.edu/pe.html IUPUI School of Physical Education
316 Metzner, History of the American Turners.
317 Kemper, A Medical History of the State of Indiana.
318 Sputh, personal communication with Robert McDougal.
319 Stempfel’s Festschrift
320 Mobley, e-mail to Robert McDougal.
321 Eckerman, 19th C.
in Indianapolis, taught at the Normal College as well as a Veterinary `College. She was murdered in her home/office in 1911. 322

The new book *Brosius Bred* answered a question raised when I gave lectures a few years ago to docent classes at the Athenaem, about Significant Medical Events at the Athenaeum: were cadavers used as part of the study of anatomy? 323 *Brosius Bred* stated on page 42 “Because the building didn't have proper laboratories for science instruction, chemistry and anatomy work on cadavers were conducted at the Indiana Medical College [organized 1868 and with the Normal College, the two oldest schools in IUPUI] while physics was taught at nearby Shortridge High School.” Shortridge was then on the northwest corner of Michigan and Pennsylvania Streets. 324 The Medical College was at Market and Senate. The several proprietary schools were in the process of merging and joining Indiana University, which became the sole school in 1908. 325

8. Medical Schools in U.S. and Europe:

Those physicians in Indiana who did attend medical schools might attend one or more sessions. One physician (T.H.) whose 19th Century matriculation and lecture cards were donated to the Indiana Medical History Museum in Indianapolis 326 attended three different schools within two decades. He first attended Rush Medical College in Chicago from October 1865 until spring 1866, which included "Clinical Instruction" in the United States Marine Hospital. He is known to have practiced in rural Indiana after that time, and yet attended two more medical schools! He attended the 1871-1872 sessions of the Indiana Medical College, Indianapolis, the earliest predecessor of the Indiana University School of Medicine. His collection included a diploma as M.D. from Indiana Medical College. Then he attended the 1881-1882 session ("Regular Session begins Oct. 5, 1881") of Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City, the University of the City of New York Medical Department. His matriculation ticket there listed him as an M.D. He had an admission ticket to Bellevue and Charity Hospitals as a student from April 1, 1881 to April 1, 1882.

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322 Kobrowski, *Indiana’s Own True ‘Cold Case’ Comes to Life.*
323 Schoon, *Brosius Bred*, 42; McDougal, *Discussion of Significant Medical Events at the Athenaeum*, a PowerPoint® presentation.
325 Kemper, *A Medical History of the State of Indiana*; Patton, *The First Hundred Years of Medical Education in Indiana 1830-1930.*
## Indiana Schools of Medicine:

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<th>Date</th>
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<th>1934</th>
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- Univ. of Ind., New Albany org. 1833 (Diploma mill) | X | X |  
- Ind. Med. Coll., LaPorte org. 1844, 1850s moved to Keokuk, IA (Coll. of P & S) | X | X | X 330 |
- Med. Coll. of Evansville, Evansville Medical College, org. 1846, first course of lectures 1849, closed 1856-71, reorg. 1871-84 | X | X |  
- Physio Med. Coll. of Ind., Indpls. 1873-1909 | X | X | 331 |
- Med Coll Ft. Wayne 1876-83 | X | X |  
- Med. Coll. of Indiana, Indpls. (MCI), formed 1878 by merger of Ind. Med. Coll., Indpls. org. 1868, and Coll. P&S of Ind., Indpls. org. 1873; MCI was the Med. Dept. of Butler Univ. 1879-1883; in Stempfel 1898 advertised as part of so-called "University of Indianapolis" along with its Department of Liberal Arts at Butler College and the Department of Law, the Indiana Law School 333 [The present University of Indianapolis, formerly named Indiana Central College, associated with the Methodist Church, was founded 1902.] | X | X |  
- Central Coll. of P&S, Indpls. 1879-1905 | X | X | 334 |
- Med. Coll. of Indpls. 1879-1905 In Stempfel. 1898 | X | X |  

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327 *Medical and Surgical Register of the United States*
328 *Physicians’ and Dentists’ Directory of the State of Indiana; Physicians’ and Dentists’ Directory of the State of Kentucky*
330 *History of Vanderburgh County, Indiana; The Heritage Collection, Willard Library.*
332 Indiana Medical College is the oldest predecessor of the I.U. School of Medicine, affiliated with I.U. 1871-1876 (from the article by Charles Bonsett, M.D.: *The Beginnings,* in Indiana University School of Medicine, September, 1978 (75th Anniversary)
333 Stempfel’s *Festschrift*; Ruth Lilly Medical Library. *Medical Schools in Indiana; Myers: History of Medical Education in Indiana*
334 Stempfel’s *Festschrift*.
335 Ruth Lilly Medical Library. *Medical Schools in Indiana.*
Some Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, New York and Ohio Schools of Medicine

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336 Ruth Lilly Medical Library. Medical Schools in Indiana.
337 Ibid.
338 Ibid.
339 Ibid.
340 Ibid.
341 Ibid.
342 Ibid.
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<td>Louisville National Med. Coll.</td>
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<td>Washington University, St. Louis, MO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Missouri Medical College (McDowell's College).</td>
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<td>Founded 1840s, in 1899 joined St. Louis Medical</td>
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<td>College (Pope's College) also founded 1840s,</td>
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<td>Washington University in 1891.</td>
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**Schools of Medicine in Austria per 1934 A.M.A. Directory**

- Karl-Franzens - Universität Medizinische Fakultät, Graz
- Leopold-Franzens - Universität Medizinische Fakultät, Innsbruck
- Medizinische Fakultät der Universität Wien
- Uniwersytet Jagielloński Lekarski, Cracow (Poland after 1919)
- Uniwersytet Jana Kazimierza Wydzial Lekarski, Lwów (Lemberg) (Poland after 1919)
- U. Prague, Czech Republic now - mentioned as Joseph Ziteke’s (#305) school.

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343 American Medical Association, *American Medical Directory of Physician Members* 1934
Location (city and German state in 1934) of German Schools of Medicine, when mentioned in biographies of nineteenth century physicians 344

Berlin
Bonn, Prussian Rhine Province, now North Rhine-Westphalia
Breslau, Silesis, now Wroclaw, Poland
Erlangen, Bavaria
Freiburg, Baden
Giessen, Hesse
Göttingen, Prussia
Griefswald, Prussia  (Presently Ernst Moritz Arndt University at Griefswald, in the city of that name in the present State/Land of Mecklenburg-West Pomerania, Rostock district)
Wittenberg, Prussia
Heidelberg, Baden
Jena, Thuringia
Kiel, Prussia
Königsberg, Prussia
Leipzig, Saxony
Marburg, Prussia
München (Munich), Bavaria
Rostock, Mecklenburg
Strasbourg, France in 1934, Strasburg, Germany pre-1918
Tübingen, Württemberg
Würzburg, Bavaria: present one founded 1582. Wilhelm Röntgen discovered X-rays there in 1895.
Hamburg
Köln (Cologne), Prussia
Frankfort-am-Main, Prussia
Münster, Westphalia

Schools of Medicine in Switzerland per 1934 A.M.A. Directory345

Universität Basal Medizinische Fakultät
" Bern "
" Zurich "

Université de Genève Faculté de Médecine
" de Lausanne "

344 American Medical Association, American Medical Directory of Physician Members 1934
345 Ibid.
9. ADDENDA, DISCUSSION OF INDIVIDUALS, FAMILIES AND GROUPS:

#1 Fritsch families in Vanderburgh County
#2 Gerstmeyer, father and son in Vigo County
#3 Indiana Hospital for the Insane (Central State Hospital, Indiana Medical History Museum, Drs. Edenharter and Bahr)
#4 Herrman/Hermann families, Logansport, Cass County
#5 First German, 32nd Regiment
#6 Pantzer families, Marion County
#7 Sputh families, Marion County
#8 Goethe Link, M.D., Marion County
#9 Athenaeum Turners / Das Deutsche Haus/Athenaeum/Normal College
#10 Medical leaders and organizations in Indianapolis in the Turngemeinde and Turnverein, or listed in "Historischer Anzeigenteil" or "Historical Advertising Section" of Stempfel’s 1898 Festschrift, and/or Verzeichniss der Mitglieder, Socialer Turnverein Actien - Gesellschaft, or list of members of the Socialer Turnverein Stock Association, of Das Deutsch Haus/Athenaeum
#11 The role of Das Deutsche Haus/Athenaeum of Indianapolis in the conquest of yellow fever
#12 German-trained physicians in America who did not practice medicine: Edward Rumely of La Porte and Jacob Maentel, an early artist at New Harmony.
#13 Indiana University School of Medicine pre-clinical faculty, 1903, who had German connections.

#1 Fritsch families in Vanderburgh County:

The 1880 U.S. census of Pigeon Township, Vanderburgh County listed fifty-eight year old Louis or Ludwig Fritsch (#74) as born in Prussia in 1822, a physician, married to a fifty year old woman from Holland with a son twenty-four years old. The Familysearch database “Germany births and baptisms, 1558-1898” stated that he was baptized in the Evangelical (Protestant) church in Dierdorf, now in the Rhineland-Palatinate. That city is 20 km. north of Koblenz. The son was born in Ohio and listed as a "farm hand" whose mother was born in Holland. In Evansville the 1870 and 1880 census listed William A. Fritsch (#76) as a druggist age thirty-six (born 1844, but probably 1841), both parents born in Prussia (city unknown). He and his wife were born in Prussia, he immigrated 1861. They had five children, the oldest born in Indiana in 1867. Assuming that Ludwig was the father of William A., Ludwig’s wife in 1880 was probably his second wife. One of William A.’s sons, Louis E. Fritsch (#75), was born in 1880 in Indiana. His birth took place while William A. was a druggist, but before William A. graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1881. Louis E. Fritsch graduated from the same college, by then also named University of Cincinnati in 1903, and the next year was listed in the

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346 www.familysearch.org German births and baptisms 1558-1898
347 www.familysearch.org 1870 and 1880 census
registry as a physician in Evansville with his father. These three physicians may represent
three generations of the Fritsch family. 348 I have not yet found clear evidence that
William A. was a son of Ludwig. William A. was a private in the 136th (One Hundred
Day) Regiment in 1864. 349

Dr. William A. Fritsch became a well known historian, writing two books found
in the William Henry Smith Memorial Library of the Indiana Historical Society, the
Allen County Public Library, and the Indiana State Library: "German settlers and
German settlements in Indiana: a memorial for the state centennial, 1916" and "Zur
Geschichte des Deutschthums in Indiana [microform]: eine Festschrift zur Indiana-feier
im jahre 1900." He died in 1926. 350

The introductory quotation of “Chapter V Education” in the “Hoosier German
Heritage” currently on the web is by Dr. Wm. A. Fritsch #76, Dr. H. (Herman) Meyer
#174 and Karl Bartenbach, dated at Evansville, 1913: “Being the middleman between the
old and new homeland, let us seek to incorporate into our America, our children’s land of
birth, what is good and noble in the German nation.” 351

#2 Gerstmeyer, father and son in Vigo County:

The 1880 U.S. census of Terre Haute had Augustus Gerstmeyer (#84) as head of
household with his son Charles Gerstmeyer (#85). Both were physicians born in Baden,
Germany. Augustus was born in 1810 and Charles in 1844. 352 A "Profile" from the Vigo
County Historical Society stated that Dr. Charles Gerstmeyer was born in Mainz in 1844
and that his parents immigrated to the U.S. eight years later. They settled in Terre Haute
in 1861. 353 Mainz is a city on the west bank of the Rhine, and capitol of the current state
of Rhineland-Palatinate. The French occupied this area 1792-1793 and from 1797 to
1814. Mainz had territory across the river in what is now Baden, although the city itself
became part of Hessen-Darmstadt.

When I was in high school in Terre Haute, (I graduated Wiley High School,
1945), another high school in town was named Gerstmeyer Technical High School. It
existed from 1922 to 1971. It grew from two former gender-separated technical schools
after the Rose* Polytechnic Engineering School building at 13th and Locust Streets was
purchased by the Board of School Trustees in 1922, days after the death of Dr. Charles
Gerstmeyer. 354 He had been on the school board from 1916 to 1920, made vocational

348 Physicians’ and Dentists’ Directory of the State of Indiana 1904
349 National Park Service. Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System.
350 Dunn, Indiana and Indianans.
351 http://www.ighs.org/Anthology/anthology_toc.html Max Kade German-American Center, Indianapolis
352 www.familysearch.org 1880 census
353 Mike McCormick, Dr. Charles F. Gerstmeyer, Wabash Valley Visions & Voices: A Digital Memory
354 Mike McCormick, Dr. Charles F. Gerstmeyer, Wabash Valley Visions & Voices: A Digital Memory
education his "chief focus," and donated $1,000 to initiate a vocational department (his wife added another $1,000 after his death). He had also been County coroner and a member of the board of health. 355

* "Rose - Poly", now Rose Hulman Institute of Technology, is now located at the eastern edge of Terre Haute on U.S. 40. Chauncey Rose was an early nineteenth century entrepreneur who left most of his estate for civic good.

### #3 Indiana Hospital for the Insane (Central State Hospital, Indiana Medical History Museum, Drs. Edenharter, Bahr & others):

Dr. George F. Edenharter (#53) served on the Indianapolis City Council from 1884 to 1886 and ran for mayor in 1887. He worked as an apprentice to Dr. Frank Morrison and attended Indiana Medical College from 1884 to 1886; after which he rejoined Dr. Morrison until 1890. The 1890 Register listed Dr. Morrison’s office at 183 Massachusetts Ave. He was physician to the Marion County Asylum from 1886 to 1888 and the Work House from 1888 to 1889. He was a successful superintendent of the City Hospital (now Wishard Memorial Hospital) for a two year term. He was even reappointed, but then State officials appointed him, instead, as superintendent of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane from 1893 until his death 1923. He was a second-generation German-American, born in Ohio. 357

His assistant was Dr. Max Bahr (#9), another second-generation German-American, who followed Edenharter as Superintendent in 1923. He became the first Psychiatrist in Indiana with the graduate degree of Doctor of Psychological Medicine from the University of Berlin in 1908 after a year with Prof. Dr. Theodore Ziehen. Born in Indianapolis, he graduated from the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1896, followed by a year at the Indianapolis Dispensary. He joined the staff of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane in 1898. He became Superintendent after Dr. Edenharter’s death. 358

Other German-American connections of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane and its successors included Adolph Scherrer as architect of the Pathological Building (1896), now the Indiana Medical History Museum, and other buildings at the hospital. Superintendent Bahr (#9) hired Dr. Walter Bruetsch, an enlisted man in the German military in W.W.I, as pathologist in 1924. Bruetsch graduated from university at

355 Mike McCormick, Dr. Charles F. Gerstmeyer,
356 McDougal, The Indiana Medical History Museum German American Connections; Dr. George Edenharter; data file at Indiana Medical History Museum; Dr. Max Bahr, data file at Indiana Medical History Museum. Go to www.imhm.org, then “Great Links”, “Medical History”, then “Indiana Medical History” for the entire article.
357 McDougal, The Indiana Medical History Museum German American Connections; Pictorial and biographical memoirs of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana, together with biographies of many prominent men of other portions of the state, both living and dead; Paul Donald Brown, ed., Indianapolis Men of Affairs (Indianapolis: The American Biographical Society, 1923).
358 McDougal, The Indiana Medical History Museum German American Connections; Dr. George Edenharter, data file at Indiana Medical History Museum; Dr. Max Bahr, data file at IMHM.
Heidelberg and received his M.D. from Freiburg.359

#4 Herrman/Hermann families, Logansport, Cass County:

19th C. listed several physicians with this name in Cass County. The oldest was John (M.) Herrman (#105), born 1833 per 19th C. and born in 1836 per 1880 census, in Württemberg, who graduated in 1859 from Tübingen in Württemberg.360 He married Angeline, born in 1832 in New York, whose parents were from France.361 His sons were Arthur J. Herrman (J. Arthur) (#106), born in 1866 in New York and Francis J. (J. Frank) (#107), born in 1876 in Indiana.362 In the 1904 Directory, in Logansport, A. J. and F. J. Hermann were listed as physicians; whom I consider the sons listed in the 1880 census.363

#5 First German, 32nd Indiana Regiment:

Stempel's Festschrift stated that after the fall of Fort Sumter and Lincoln's call on April 15, 1861 for 75,000 volunteers,364 Gov. Morton immediately replied by offering 10,000 men from Indiana: "all the unmarried [Turners] were marching to Camp Morton, accompanied by their own band, to enlist in the Union army."365 They enlisted in Indiana regiments six through eleven and organized on April 16 for three months' service, largely in Virginia (in areas which are now West Virginia). The Civil War also spurred the creation of an all-German regiment:

“When the Turners returned after their three months of service, a desire arose to form an all-German regiment... Indianapolis provided the first company [of 10]...August Willich, then major in the 9th Ohio regiment [also an all-German regiment], became the first commander ... The regiment was enrolled as the 32nd Indiana Regiment and departed for Louisville on September 26, 1861.” 366

See Peake's book about the early days of the 1st German, 32nd Indiana Regiment. It is available at the Allen County Public Library, Indiana State Library and the Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library; it is also available on-line at the Max Kade German-American Center in Conjunction with Society for German-American Studies http://www.ulib.iupui.edu/collections/kade/, under “Full Text Publications.” See also the recent article Adolph G. Metzner- Entrepreneur, Soldier, and Artist, in Traces of Indiana and Midwestern History, Volume twenty-three, number one, Winter 2011 and his new

359 McDougal, The Indiana Medical History Museum German American Connections; Dr. George Edenharter, data file at Indiana Medical History Museum; Dr. Max Bahr, data file at IMHM.
360 Eckerman, 19th C.; The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints. Family Search.
361 www.familysearch.org 1880 census
362 Eckerman, 19th C.
363 www.familysearch.org 1880 census; Physicians' and Dentists' Directory of the State of Indiana.
364 Stempfel's Festschrift
365 George Theodore Probst, The Germans in Indianapolis 1840-1918, revised by Eberhard Reichmann (Indianapolis: Max Kade German-American Center and Indiana German Heritage Society, 1989).
366 Stempfel’s Festschrift
book with Metzner’s paintings.  

While the Regiment was in Louisville, some twenty-four men from southern Indiana and the Louisville area enlisted. This enlistment included Dr. Charles A. Fischer (# 67), a native of Saxony, a Louisville physician and a Jeffersonville resident, a member of the Louisville Turnverein, and a physician. He enlisted as a chaplain, albeit he was a freethinker. Wilhelm Schmitt of Evansville had been Chaplain from October to November 1861.  

Peake quoted Col. Willich as having thanked Chaplain Fischer after the battle of Shiloh, "who is also a skillful surgeon," for assisting Regimental surgeon Jeancon. The Indiana Adjutant General's report stated that Fischer was a Jeffersonville resident, mustered as a chaplain on February 16, 1862, and resigned in October 1862 "from camp dysentery." He returned to his Louisville practice but died of dropsy (heart failure) June 2, 1867. There was another (?) Charles Fischer in the 32nd, who was a private in Company E and served from August 24, 1861 to March 24, 1865. Germans from Kentucky serving in the 32nd, First German, Indiana Infantry Regiment included twenty-two men, plus Dr. Charles A. Fischer, Chaplain, who enlisted at Jeffersonville.  

The Surgeons of the First German, 32nd Indiana Regiment as listed in the Indiana Adjutant General's report Volume 2:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Home town</th>
<th>Enlisted</th>
<th>Discharged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Krauth, Ferdinand</td>
<td>Indianapolis</td>
<td>Sept. 4 1861</td>
<td>Mar 31, 1862 (#146)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Died in Indianapolis June 1862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeancon, John Allard</td>
<td>Worthington</td>
<td>Apr. 5 1862</td>
<td>July 27, 1862 (#128)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunkler, Gustavus A.</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>Aug. 25, 1862</td>
<td>Sept. 3, 1863 (#147)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josse, John M.</td>
<td>Fort Wayne</td>
<td>Oct. 22, 1863</td>
<td>Sept. 7, 1864 (#129)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Surgeons:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeancon, John Allard</td>
<td>Worthington</td>
<td>Sept. 4, 1861</td>
<td>promoted (#128)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aichele, Emil</td>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>Apr. 26, 1862</td>
<td>Apr. 4, 1863 (#4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forstmeyer, Emil</td>
<td>Evansville</td>
<td>June 13, 1863</td>
<td>Nov. 12, 1864 transferred to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Residuary Battalion Oct 14, 1864 (#70)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

367 Peake, Indiana’s German Sons and Bloodshed in this War  
368 Terrell, Indiana in the war of the rebellion.  
369 Ibid.  
370 Terrell, Indiana in the war of the rebellion.  
371 National Park Service. Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System.  
372 http://www.geocities.com/kygermans/in32ndroster.html (Geocities now closed)  
373 Terrell, Indiana in the war of the rebellion.
#6  Pantzer families, Marion County:

Dr. Hugo Otto Pantzer (#194) and his family are still represented in Indianapolis, including a recently retired plastic surgeon,374 the grandson of a brother of Hugo375, and Hugo's son the late Kurt F. Pantzer, attorney and art collector.376 Kurt “owned the world's largest collection of J. M. W. Turner watercolors in private hands” which he donated to the Indianapolis Museum of Art. Dr. John G. Pantzer, Jr. stated that a brother of Kurt was also a physician, but died young of tuberculosis. He was Dr. Ralph Pantzer who graduated from I.U.1917 and from its medical school in 1922377 and died of Tuberculosis in San Antonio in 1931.378

Hugo was born to German immigrants in Sheboygan, Wisconsin in 1858, his father from Sulzbach, Oberpfalz and his mother from Bielefeld, Westphalia.379 The 1880 U.S. census noted his father's birthplace as Bavaria and the mother Prussia. Hugo's parents “immigrated to America owing to the political troubles of the years 1848-49. Sheboygan at this time was virtually a colony of German political fugitives...” 380

Another son, Will F. Pantzer also moved to Indianapolis and was a pharmacist at the Bates House, a luxury hotel on the northwest corner of Washington and Illinois Streets. President Lincoln gave a public speech there while going to Washington, DC in 1861. Later the Claypool Hotel was built on the site.

After leaving high school at age fourteen, Hugo worked in Davenport, Iowa where he graduated from a business college. Then he went to Milwaukee where he studied at the German-English Academy and the Gymnastic Teachers' Seminary of the North American Turnerbund (which permanently moved to Indianapolis in 1907) and graduated as a Turnlehrer or teacher of gymnastics in 1876. He "read medicine" under local physicians in Sheboygan in 1878 and again in Indianapolis under Drs. William B. Fletcher (#68) and E. F. Hodges while working as a Turnlehrer from 1879 to 1881.381 He also attended lectures at the Medical College of Indiana and received his M.D. in 1881.382 (See discussion of Turners above.) “He served one year as resident physician to the city dispensary.”383

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374 Dr. John G. Pantzer, Jr., personal communication; class picture 1922, I.M.H.M. accession 2010.000.0095.
375 Brown, ed., Indianapolis Men of Affairs.
376 The Encyclopedia of Indianapolis.
377 Pantzer, personal communication with Robert McDougal.
378 J.A.M.A. July 18, 1931
379 Oberpfalz refers to the Upper Palatinate, in the eastern part of Bavaria. There are communities named Sulzbach in both the Upper Palatinate, and the Lower or Bavarian Palatinate west of the Rhine River; Hall, The Atlantic Bridge to Germany; the 1880 census of Sheboygan, WI had Hugo’s father John P. born in “Bein” or Bavaria, which agrees with either community.
380 Pictorial and biographical memoirs of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana, together with biographies of many prominent men of other portions of the state, both living and dead.
381 Stempfel’s Festschrift; In the 1880 census Hugo was a 22 year old medical student in Indianapolis.
382 Brown, ed., Indianapolis Men of Affairs.
383 Pictorial and biographical memoirs of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana, together with
Between 1884 and 1891 he spent three and one-half years in study abroad, including Strasbourg, in Munich as an assistant at the surgical clinic of Prof. Von Nussbaum, in Berlin in the Imperial Sanitary Office under Prof. Koch, Wurzburg, “at the lying-in wards and women's division of the great 'Allegmeine Krankenhaus' in Vienna,” Bonn, Hungary, Italy, Paris and London. In 1891 while becoming a specialist, he employed as an assistant Dr. H. Haeberlin (#94), a professor at the University of Zurich, Switzerland. That same year he married “...Miss Emmy Schmidt, a native of Hagen, Westphalia, the daughter of a physician.”

The 1890 Register listed Hugo at 280 East Market St., Indianapolis. In 1892 he bought the north-west corner of New Jersey and Michigan Streets where later the Murat Theater was built. It was then “the large and beautiful estate... (commonly known as the Beaty [sic] homestead)...which he remodeled and enlarged, and which was arranged and equipped with all the necessities and comforts of a first-class surgical and medical sanitarium.” It was diagonally across the intersection of the above two streets and Massachusetts Ave. from where Das Deutsche Haus / Athenaeum was started in 1894. In 1904 his office had moved to 224 North Meridian St.

He was a stockholder in building Das Deutche Haus / Athenaeum and had an advertisement in Stempfel’s Festschrift. He joined the faculty of the Normal College when it moved permanently to Indianapolis in 1907.

#7 Sputh families, Marion County:

The first three generations of the Sputh family in Indianapolis consist of Turnlehrers Oscar and his son Carl Brosius* Sputh Sr., M.D., (# 259) and Oscar’s grandson Carl Brosius* Sputh Jr., M.D.

In the 1880 U.S. census of Cincinnati, Oscar Sputh was twenty-nine years old, born 1860 in Saxonia, as were both parents. He lived in a home with twenty-three year old, Prussian born Julius Siefs as head of the house and two other Germans. The census described their occupations as “work in brewery.” He had immigrated in 1878. Oskar sic] was listed as a clerk, age eighteen, on the ship Main from Bremen, arriving at Castle Garden in New York harbor on 29 January 1878. Oscar took the one year

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biographies of many prominent men of other portions of the state, both living and dead.
384 Pictorial and biographical memoirs of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana, together with biographies of many prominent men of other portions of the state, both living and dead.
385 I found no Dr. Schmidt from Westphalia in the 19th C. website.
386 Medical and Surgical Register of the United States. 1890
387 Eckerman, 19th C.
388 Pictorial and biographical memoirs of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana, together with biographies of many prominent men of other portions of the state, both living and dead.
389 Stempfel's Festschrift
390 Mobley, e-mail to Robert McDougal.
391 www.familysearch.org 1880 census
393 CastleGarden.org, “America’s First Immigration Center,” The Battery Conservancy.
training course to become a Turnlehrer (gymnastics instructor) at the Turner Seminary in Milwaukee, graduating in 1882.\textsuperscript{394} Oscar was the Indianapolis Turnlehrer in 1884 when he was technical director of the 11th Turnfest of the Indiana district.\textsuperscript{395}

Oscar married Anna Schmidt, born 1859 in Indianapolis; he died 1932 after being a public school teacher in Chicago. Their son Carl Brosius* Sputh Sr. (\# 259) was born in 1884 in Indianapolis, attended high school in Chicago, completed one year of Turner Seminary in Milwaukee, and graduated in 1905. He returned to Indianapolis on the faculty of the normal college in 1907,\textsuperscript{396} took his required pre-med courses at Butler University, and received his M.D. at Indiana University in 1912 and that year also married Elsa Ulrich. He “…organized the PE Department at State Teachers College, La Crosse, Wisconsin…” where his children Carl Brosius* Jr. and Charlotte (Hash) were born.\textsuperscript{397} They returned to Indianapolis in 1917. He was an EENT specialist (eye, ear, nose, and throat). Later he became president of the Normal College (1939-1942), president of the American Turners (1918-1923), and president of the Athenaeum Turners (1918-1943). Carl B. Sputh, Sr., M.D., while president of the Normal College in 1941, contacted I.U. president Herman Wells, and together arranged the merger of the Normal College into Indiana University. It is now the I.U.P.U. School of Physical Education and Tourism Management.

Their son Carl Brosius* Sputh Jr. was born in Wisconsin 1916, took his M.D. at Indiana University 1941, became an ENT specialist (ear, nose and throat), and practiced with his father. He was active in the Turnverein/Athenaeum, and is now an honorary member of the Athenaeum Foundation Board. He was president of the Athenaeum Turners in 1991 when they called on the stockholders to form the Athenaeum Foundation, Inc., a non-profit 501(c)(3)\textsuperscript{398} entity. He then became the first chairman of the Foundation and began the renovation of the Athenaeum with Lilly Endowment help. In 2008 he was named the German-American of Indiana by the Athenaeum Turners, awarded to him at a joint meeting of the Turners and the IGHS. This author was honored to be asked to gather the genealogical material above and to introduce Dr. Sputh at that meeting. Dr. Carl Brosius Sputh, Jr. died on 6 July 2011 – goodbye old friend, RIP!

* Georg Brosius was in the 1880 U.S. census of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, born 1838 in Pennsylvania, both parents born Germany, occupation “Teacher Gymnastics” [at the Normal School].\textsuperscript{399} He purchased a camp on Elkhart Lake in Wisconsin, 60 miles north of Milwaukee, later purchased by the Normal College in 1921 and which became part of Indiana University (Camp Brosius) when the Normal College merged with the University in 1941.\textsuperscript{400}

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\textsuperscript{394} Schoon, \textit{Brosius Bred: The IU Family Camp in Wisconsin}.
\textsuperscript{395} Stempfel’s \textit{Festschrift}
\textsuperscript{396} Mobley, e-mail to Robert McDougal.
\textsuperscript{397} Schoon, \textit{Brosius Bred: The IU Family Camp in Wisconsin}; Sputh, Carl B. Jr. Personal communication with Robert McDougal.
\textsuperscript{398} www.familysearch.org 1880 census
\textsuperscript{399} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{400} Schoon, \textit{Brosius Bred: The IU Family Camp in Wisconsin}; Sputh, personal communication with Robert McDougal.
#8 Goethe Link, M.D., Marion County:

He was born in Warrick County Indiana in 1879, died in Marion County 1980. His father was a public school teacher who later became a physician at the Medical College of Ohio in 1884. Goethe was given his name not because of known German heritage but because his father was a reader of classics, especially admiring Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. Dr. Link earned his bachelor's degree from Indiana University in 1898 and was a registered pharmacist before entering CCPS, where he earned his M.D. in 1902. He taught in the department of anatomy of CPPS where he mastered the anatomy of the thyroid gland. Because goiters were common and surgery was the only treatment then, he became quite proficient and performed over 22,000 thyroidectomies. An interesting article about him and his other field of expertise, astronomy, was recently published in Traces of Indiana and Midwestern History by the Indiana Historical Society.

#9 Athenaeum Turners / Das Deutsche Haus/Athenaeum/Normal College:

A list of twenty-nine physicians on the faculty of the Normal College of the American Gymnastic Union, for the first decade in Indianapolis (1907-1917), was kindly provided by Gregory Mobley, Archivist at the Ruth Lilly Special Collections & Archives at the IUPUI University Library. Four were women. In addition, Dr. Herman Pink (# 202) had been a physician-instructor of anatomy and physical therapy when the Turner Seminary, later the Normal College, was located in Indianapolis in 1889. Others included:

- Henry Hartung
- Robert Fischer
- John E. Morris
- Hugo O. Panzer, #194, see addendum 6 above
- Jewett V. Reed
- Louis Burckhardt, Univ. Zurich 1889, #39
- Roscoe H. Ritter, MCI 1897
- John D. Garrett
- Amelia Keller, in 1904 Register, Women's Medical College of Northwestern University, Chicago 1892 and CCPS 1893
- Charles S. Woods
- Carl B. Sputh, Sr., #259, see addendum #7
- Charles E. Cottingham

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401 www.familysearch.org 1880 census; Boomhower, The Doctor and the Stars: Goethe Link and His Observatory.
402 Mobley, e-mail to Robert McDougal.
403 Physicians’ and Dentists’ Directory of the State of Indiana; Physicians’ and Dentists’ Directory of the State of Kentucky. 1904
Harry C. Gemmill, born in Virginia of Scottish ancestry, private in Civil War 55th and 128th Indiana Regiments.  

T. Victor Keene  
Harry C. Langdon  
William B. Robinson  
James H. Taylor (Prof. at MCI 1895)  
Arthur A. Knöch  
Helene Knabe, #138 (1875-1911) emigrated 1896 from Germany, M.D. from MCI, 1904, State Dep't Hygiene to 1908, taught at Normal College and Indiana Veterinary College, private practice, murdered in her home/office (never solved)  

Alfred Henry  
Edgar F. Kiser, in 1904 Register, MCI 1903  
Arthur E. Guedel  
E.B. Mumford  
Leslie H. Maxwell  
Jane Ketcham  
D.W. Fosler  
Harriet E. Turner  
Louis Segar  

The Independent Turnverein split from the Socialer Turnverein in 1879, but both grew rapidly. The Socialer Turnverein hosted the 9th convention of the Turnerbund in 1880, the year it bought its Turnhalle. Hugo Pantzer (# 194) was the Turnlehrer in 1880 (see addendum #6 above), Geo. Vonnegut in 1882, Oscar Sputh in (addendum #7) 1884 until 1887 when he moved to Chicago. The Turner Seminary moved briefly to Indianapolis in 1889, and returned permanently as the Normal College in 1907.  

# 10 Medical leaders and organizations in Indianapolis in the Turngemeinde and Turnverein, or listed in Verzeichniss der Mitglieder, Socialer Turnverein Actien-Gesellschaft, or list of members in the Socialer Turnverein Stock Association, which raised money to build and own Das Deutsch Haus/Athenaeum:  

Dr. Konradin Homburg (# 121) was one of the founders of the Socialer Turngemeinde in 1851 which soon merged with the Socialer Turnverein. Since he was born in Bavaria in 1800 per the 1880 U.S. Census, he probably died before the stockholders were organized.  

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404 National Park Service. Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System.  
405 “Faculty of the Medical College of Indiana 1895.” Photograph. Indiana Medical History Museum, Indianapolis.  
406 Kobrowski, Indiana’s Own True ‘Cold Case’ Comes to Life.  
407 Physicians’ and Dentists’ Directory of the State of Indiana 1904  
408 Stempfel’s Festschrift; Schoon, Brosius Bred: The IU Family Camp in Wisconsin.  
409 Stempfel’s Festschrift  
410 www.familysearch.org 1880 census
"Doctor" stockholders of the "non-profit" group which built Das Deutsche Haus /Athenaeum included: 411

Dr. William S. Beck, (MCI 1888) 412
Drs. Guido #15 and Leonard Bell #16: Guido born "France", M.D. Freiburg 1865, son
Leonard born Indiana
Dr. Jacob Buehler #38, born Germany
Dr. Louis Burckhardt #39
Dr. Edmund Clark
Dr. George J. Cook (in 1895 Prof. at MCI) 413
Dr. C. I. Fletcher
Dr. William Jaeger
Dr. Henry Jameson (in 1895 Prof. at MCI) 414
Dr. John Kolmer #144, teacher CCP&S
Dr. Robert Long (later donor of Robert Long Hospital to IUSM)
Dr. Joseph W. Marsee (in 1895 Dean of MCI) 415
Dr. O. S (O. G.) Pfaff, #201
Dr. Hugo Pantzer, #194, addendum #7
Dr. Ernest C. Reyer, #214 (in 1895 was Prof. at MCI) 416
Dr. Albert E. Sterne, #262, also see the discussion of Indiana Hospital for the Insane,
Addendum #3
Dr. William Seaton
Dr. James H. Taylor (in 1895 Prof. at MCI) 417
Dr. William S. Tomlin
Note the number of Anglo or non-Germanic names. There were even Scots,
including a Chas. P. McDougall!

Physicians, medical schools, hospitals and sanitaria in the "Historischer Anzeigenteil" or "Historical Advertising Section" of Stempfel’s 1898 Festschrift: 418

Central College of Physicians, "corner Pennslyvania and South Streets"
"University of Indianapolis“, including Department of Liberal Arts, Butler College; the
Department of Law, The Indiana Law School; and the Department of Medicine,
The Medical College of Indiana at 206 1/2 East New York Street
C.I. Fletcher, M.D.
Dr. Edmund D. Clark

411 Stempfel’s Festschrift
412 Eckerman, 19th C.
413 “Faculty of the Medical College of Indiana 1895,” photograph, Indiana Medical History Museum, Indianapolis.
414 Ibid.
415 Ibid.
416 Ibid.
417 “Faculty of the Medical College of Indiana 1895,” photograph, Indiana Medical History Museum, Indianapolis.
418 Stempfel’s Festschrift
Dr. Sarah Stockton, who also worked at the Indiana Hospital for the Insane
Dr. Albert E. Sterne # 262
Dr. O. G. (O. S.) Pfaff # 201
Dr. Ernest C. Reyer # 217 (in 1895 was Prof. at MCI) 419
Dr. William B. Fletcher's (#68) Sanatorium, 218 North Alabama, with Dr. Mary A. Spink.
Dr. G. S. Row's Private Hospital for Eye and Ear, with Dr. G. S. Schaeffer (undoubtedly of German origin but I was unable to prove it. In the 19th Century Physicians he was listed, had graduated from Miami Medical College in Cincinnati in 1896, and lived in Monroe County, Indiana. 420
Dr. H. O. Pantzer, #194, "Surgery and diseases of women", Sanitarium, 316 East Michigan St. See addendum # 6
Dr. William F. Clevenger, Nose, throat and ear, 21 East Ohio St.
H. Alden Adams, M.D., Eye, ear, nose and throat, 21 and 23 West Ohio St.
Dr. L. H. Dunning, #49,"Diseases of Women and abdominal surgery", 431 North Alabama St. (in 1895 Prof at MCI) 421
J. O. Stillson, M.D. Eye, ear, nose and throat (advertising in German and English), 445 North Pennsylvania St.
Dr. J. A. Sutcliffe, #267, Surgery, genito - urinary and rectal diseases, 155 East Market St.

Others mentioned in the Festschrift text but not above, as members of the Freethinker Society (1870), were Drs. Hermann Pink (# 202) and Max Scheller (#230). Pink was also listed in the teaching staff of the Turner Seminary for anatomy and physical therapy when it was temporarily transferred to Indianapolis in 1889. 422 There was a Max Scheller in the 1880 U.S. Census of Indianapolis, a physician born in Baden in 1837. 423 He did not appear in the 19th C., but is included in the inventory above.

Regarding other Turnvereins or Turngemeinde in Indiana, in the 1883 book Pioneers of the North American Turnerbundes, the Turn - Bezirk Indiana or district, listed only Louisville, while the Turn - Bezirk Chicago included South Bend, Indiana, with seven pioneers, none of whom were physicians. Indianapolis was not included. 424 The 13th annual convention of the Staats-Verband Deutscher Vereine von Indiana in 1916 included numerous Vereines in Indiana divided into nine Federations: Evansville, Fort Wayne, Gary, Hammond, Indianapolis, Michigan City, South Bend, Terre Haute and Richmond. Most were related to geographic origin in Germany, occupation, or religion; many were mutual insurance groups, and there were five Turnvereins. Two were in Indianapolis, and one each in Evansville, Fort Wayne, and South Bend. 425 The two in

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419 “Faculty of the Medical College of Indiana 1895,” photograph, Indiana Medical History Museum, Indianapolis.
420 Eckerman, 19th C.
421 “Faculty of the Medical College of Indiana 1895,” photograph.
422 Stempfel’s Festschrift
423 www.familysearch.org 1880 census
425 Protokill der 13. Jahres- Staats-Verband Deutscher Vereine von Indiana, held in Indianapolis 2-4
Indianapolis and the one in South Bend at least, still exist.

#11 The role of Das Deutsche Haus/Athenaeum of Indianapolis in the conquest of yellow fever.

In October 1900, U.S. Army Surgeon Dr. Walter Reed first announced what his commission had discovered while studying yellow fever in Cuba. At a meeting of the American Public Health Association (U.S., Canada and Mexico) held at the new “German House” as it was called in the English newspapers, Dr. Reed presented a paper “Some Observations on the Yellow Fever in Cuba.” It was published the next week (October 27, 1900) in the Philadelphia Medical Journal (very quickly compared to publishing today). He published a follow-up paper in The Sanitarian for January-June 1901.

Reed was born in Virginia 1851 and died of appendicitis in 1902. He obtained his M.D. from the University of Virginia in 1869 and then interned at Bellevue, New York City. In 1875 he entered the army. He was ordered to lead a scientific commission in Cuba to study yellow fever, a disease causing havoc with the U.S. Army as well as the public. His findings were that the causative agent (later found to be a virus) was transmitted by mosquitoes, not by person-to-person contact. The lessons learned were later used in construction of the Panama Canal by the U.S. after France was unable to continue building due to the disease. Because Yellow Fever is endemic in some monkeys, it has been impossible to eradicate the disease in jungle areas. The same mosquito-reduction techniques used by Reed, however, also were helpful in fighting malaria and dengue.426

#12 German-trained physicians in America who did not practice medicine: Edward Rumely of La Porte and Jacob Maentel, an early artist at New Harmony.

Edward Rumely (#221): The late Dr. Eberhard Reichmann gave me many “suggestions” over the years since I had agreed to work on this paper. On Christmas day 2008 in answer to an e-mail query of mine, he did say that he would “…mail a page on Dr. Rumely, M.D. magna cum laude, U. of Freiburg (1906)…”427. Two internet sites 428 added to Dr. Reichmann’s page of information. Edward Rumely (1882-1964) was the grandson of the Rumely Company founder, Meinrad Rumely, who was born in Baden 1823, and founded a farm equipment manufactory in La Porte, Indiana in 1853. Edward went abroad 1900-1906, spending the first year at Ruskin Hall, Oxford, England, a

September 1916, provided by Dr. Eberhard Reichmann.
426 William Selm, personal communication, and a manuscript YellowFever and the Lincoln Highway; McDougal, Discussion of Significant Medical Events at the Athenaeum
second year at Heidelberg University, and the last 4 ½ years at Freiburg University where he was awarded the M.D. as Dr. Reichmann mentioned, and “completed the requirements for a degree in economics.” He apparently never practiced medicine, instead founded the Interlaken School 1907 in La Porte and took an active role in his grandfather’s company. For example, he had met Rudolph Diesel, who led Rumely to realize “the possibility that Diesel’s invention might revolutionize mechanized farming.” He developed the Oil Pull Farm Tractor which burned kerosene. He later lost control of the company, and in 1915 became editor and publisher of the New York Evening Mail, used as a “mouthpiece” by Theodore Roosevelt. To see a well-conserved example of the Oil Pull Farm Tractor, see the one on the canal level of the Indiana State Museum!

Jacob Maentel (#163): The early Indiana artist Jacob Maentel was born in Cassel, Germany in 1763. Cassel, now Kassel is in northern Hesse on the Fulda River, seat of Kreis Kassel and the region. It is between Frankfurt a. M. and Hanover. Wilbur D. Peat stated that he was educated as a physician, and served as a secretary to Napoleon. He immigrated with his family to the United States, started for Texas, “…was forced to halt in western Indiana due to his children’s illnesses…” They settled on a section of land in Posey County northeast of New Harmony near Stewartsville, became a farmer and painter. He died in New Harmony in 1863. A painting of his, “A Harbor Scene” was recently seen in a large advertisement in “The Magazine Antiques”, with the comment “Probably executed in Posey County, Indiana, circa 1840 – Oil on Panel, 14 X 19 ¼ inches.” They also refer to two reference books, one in the IUB Fine Arts Library and available as a reprint from the Evansville Museum, Simplicity, a Grace: Jacob Maentel in Indiana. “The Magazine Antiques” quotes Simplicity on page 24, a reference to two other landscapes (of four known oil landscapes by him) which are in The Workingmen’s Institute Library & Museum in New Harmony.

#13 Indiana University School of Medicine pre-clinical faculty, 1903, who had German connections.

Many of the early faculty of the infant I.U. School of Medicine had German connections, family or training. I had been using the book by Dean Burton D. Myers for years without realizing that he and many other early faculty members, both M.D.s and Ph.D.s, had such connections. This was reinforced by finding a 1978, 75th anniversary publication of the School edited by Charles Bonsett, M.D. The M.D.s are listed in the Inventory.

1. Eigenmann, Carl March 9, 1863 - April 24, 1927

He taught embryology in the new (1903) IU School of Medicine at Bloomington:

432 Myers, Burton D.: A Brief History of the Indiana University School of Medicine 1903-1993, the Early Years 1903-1911, 1994, Indiana University Press
433 Indiana University School of Medicine, September, 1978
Carl H. Eigenmann was an ichthyologist who, along with his wife Rosa Smith Eigenmann, described many of the fishes of North America and South America for the first time.

Born in Flehingen, Baden, Germany, at age 14 he moved to Rockport, Indiana. Within a couple of years he enrolled at Indiana University, where he studied under David Starr Jordan. Eigenmann received a bachelor’s degree in 1886, and soon after went to California, where he met Rosa Smith, herself already becoming known for her work on West Coast fisheries. They married on August 20, 1887, and then went to Harvard University, where they studied the collections made by Louis Agassiz and Franz Steindachner, and produced the first of a series of joint publications. They moved to San Diego, California in 1888, where he worked as curator of a natural history society, and helped found the San Diego Biological Laboratory. He received his Ph.D. from Indiana University in 1889, and took up a professorship of zoology there in 1891. In 1892, famed scientist Albert C. L. G. Günther financed Eigenmann’s first expedition, a trip throughout western North America where many new species were collected. Subsequent explorations focused on the blind fishes and salamanders of caves in Indiana, then in the caves of Texas, Missouri, and Cuba. After a trip to the University of Freiburg in 1906-7, in 1908 Eigenmann became the dean of Indiana University’s graduate school. In the same year he secured support from the Carnegie Museum for a trip to South America, and in September 1908 the Carnegie British Guiana Expedition got underway. They returned with 25,000 specimens, resulting in the description of 128 new species and 28 new genera. Subsequent trips went to Colombia (1912) and the Andes (1918). Rosa continued to collaborate with him during the Indiana years, but less frequently; of their five children, one daughter was disabled and a son was eventually institutionalized, a burden that was mostly borne by Rosa.

Eigenmann’s later years were spent writing up reports on his previous expeditions, and assisting younger colleagues in mounting their own trips. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1923. When Carl suffered a stroke in 1927, the family returned to San Diego. He died in April 1927. 434

2. Moenkhaus, William J:

He was born 1852 in Bretzville, Dubois County, Indiana, married Sarah C. Rettger 1878 435 and died 1931 in Champaign, IL. Moenkhaus was born in Huntingburg, Indiana; attended Indiana State Normal School (now Indiana State University), 1890-1892; and received his A.B. and A.M. degrees from Indiana University. After studying at both Harvard and the University of Chicago, he returned to I.U. to teach in 1901, and in 1903 received his Ph.D. from Chicago. 436

He taught Physiology (a new subject for IU) in the new IU School of Medicine at Bloomington 1903. The Moenkhaus mss. 1892-1918 in the Lilly Library at I.U.B.,

436 Ibid. 28 November 2010
consist primarily of the correspondence of zoologist William J. Moenkhaus, 1871-1947, former professor at Indiana University.\footnote{437}{http://www.indiana.edu/~liblilly/lilly/mss/html/moenkhau.html 27 February 2011}

He was not in the 1880 census, but in the 1910 census he was married to Sarah with a son William E. It stated his parents were both born in Germany. \footnote{438}{www.familysearch.org 1910 census}

3. Badertscher, Jacob A.:

Born 1879 in Allen County, Ohio to Mathias Badertscher and Lydia Augsburger Badertscher., died 1959. His father Mathias was born 1838 in Lauperswil, Canton Bern, Switzerland (in mountainous area between Bern and Luzern). His mother Lydia’s father was Johannes Peter Augsburger, born 1801 in Switzerland. He married Mary B. Gobel in Allen Co., Ohio 1904. He attended Ohio University in Athens, Ohio and received a Ph.B. 1909, then attended Cornell University, Ph.M. 1910, and Ph.D. 1914. By 1920 census he was Associate Professor on the faculty of the Anatomy Department, School of Medicine, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. He was still teaching neuro-anatomy when I attended the School of Medicine in Bloomington 1949-1950.

They had a son who Robert Carl (1915-1943) who obtained his B.S. in 1937, and his M.D. from Indiana University in 1940. Joining the Army Air Force, he died in a plane crash in Peru 1943.
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Faculty of the Medical College of Indiana 1895. Photograph. In the Archives of the Indiana Medical History Museum, Indianapolis.


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Biography of the author:
Robert A. McDougal was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan to Russell P. and Helen Ernestine Albert McDougal, at that time both teachers. Father became a Professor of Education at Indiana State University and Mother Director of the YWCA in Terre Haute, Indiana.
The author attended Indiana State 3 years, then Indiana University School of Medicine to obtain the degrees B.S.(P&A) and M.D.(1952). Internship followed at Akron (Ohio) City Hospital, followed by Residencies at Akron, Indiana University and General Hospital (now Wishard). During the third year of residency he married Lee McCall, a Medical Technologist (B.S., MT (ASCP) with a master’s degree (M.A.) in hematology/biology. She was working in the Research Hematology laboratory of Dr. Rohn at I.U. He then became Board Certified in Pathologic and Clinical Pathology, and Nuclear Medicine.
His practice was in several hospitals, the last two being Winona Memorial in Indianapolis and Hendricks Regional in Danville, Indiana. During that time he also taught at I.U. School of Medicine for upwards of 20 years, at the end with an appointment as Clinical Professor of Pathology. He published several medical articles during that time.
On retirement he served several months as Assistant Medical Director of the Indiana Blood Center, where he had been very active, and president at one time. Then Genealogy became important. In the 1990s when they began wintering in the Phoenix area and utilizing the FHC in Mesa. They each researched their families, and the author then produced 5 books on his ancestry all in the Grand Rapids, Michigan library, and several other books and genealogical papers. The books are all in appropriate libraries, including the FHL, Indiana State Library, and Allen County Library.
Pathological Department of Central State Hospital, built 1896, now the Indiana Medical History Museum. The building has many “German” connections: the superintendent who built it, Dr. George Edenharter, and his successor Dr. Max Bahr, both second generation German-Americans; the architect Adolph Scherrer, born in St. Gaul, Switzerland, trained at universities in Vienna and Budapest, he came to the USA in 1870; Dr. Walter Bruetsch, German, M.D. from Freiburg, hired by Dr. Bahr in 1924 and pathologist and clinical researcher the rest of his life; John Zwara, an artist born in the Austro-Hungarian Empire and a patient briefly in 1938 who produced numerous paintings of the buildings and grounds, including the next illustration of this very building. ¹

Photo taken by the author in the 1990s for use in teaching docents at the Athenaeum.

¹ McDougal: “The Indiana Medical History Museum German American Connections.” *The Palatine Immigrant* 26.4 (Sept. 2001): 205-208. Also available on the website of the Museum [www.imhm.org](http://www.imhm.org). Go to far right, click on “Great Links”, then “Medical History”, then “Indiana Medical History”.  


Painting of the Pathological Department building of Central State Hospital by John Zwara, c.1880s-1950s. Born in Hungary in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, he came to the U.S. in 1900, and to Indianapolis around 1933. He was a “street-person”, actively painting and selling his paintings for food and more painting supplies. Befriended by Alexander Vonnegut (Kurt’s uncle) who in 1938 took him to Dr. Bahr at the Central State Hospital, where he was admitted and diagnosed as Dementia praecox (schizophrenia). He gave many to Dr. Walter Bruetsch who later gave them to the Medical Museum. Zwara walked away after several months, and died in the 1950s, a pauper in the Little Sisters of the Poor home in what is now Lockerbie. Buried without a stone in a Catholic cemetery, a stone was dedicated recently by efforts of Mrs. Virginia Terpening, then Director of the Medical Museum.

Image courtesy of the Indiana Medical History Museum, Sarah Halter, Director of Public Programs.
Amphitheater of Pathological Department Indiana Hospital for the Insane.

Lecture, probably on neuro-pathology to a class of medical students from one of the early 20th century schools of medicine in Indianapolis. Note that there is one African-American and one woman in the class. Not dated.

Courtesy of the Indiana Medical History Museum, Sarah Halter, Director of Public Programs.
“Seven Steeples”, the Women’s Department of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane. Date unknown, probably late 19th century. There were eight steeples but only seven could be seen at any point on the grounds. Adolph Scherrer was the architect for this building as well as the Pathological Department and others on the campus.

Courtesy of the Indiana Medical History Museum, Sarah Halter, Director of Public Programs.
Superintendent Dr. George Edenharter surrounded by flowering shrubs outside the Women’s Department, early 20th century. He had developed park-like grounds for the hospital, thought to be beneficial to the patients.

Courtesy of the Indiana Medical History Museum, Sarah Halter, Director of Public Programs.
Superintendent Dr. George Edenharter January 7, 1918. He earned an M.D. in 1886 from the Medical College of Indiana. Second generation German-American, born in Ohio.

Courtesy of the Indiana Medical History Museum, Sarah Halter, Director of Public Programs.
Superintendent Dr. Max Bahr with two nurses, picture not dated, possibly 1930s – 1940s. Dr. Bahr followed Dr. Edenharter as Superintendent of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane. Second generation German-American. He earned an M.D. from the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, in 1896. Later he trained in Berlin for a year, acquiring the degree of Doctor of Psychological Medicine in 1908, becoming one of the first psychiatrists in Indiana.

Courtesy of the Indiana Medical History Museum, Sarah Halter, Director of Public Programs.
A younger Dr. Bahr. In 1924 shortly after he became Superintendent of Central State Hospital, he hired a German physician, Dr. Walter Bruetsch. Together they, with others, did considerable research especially on central nervous disease due to tertiary syphilis, introducing the malarial treatment.

Courtesy of the Indiana Medical History Museum, Sarah Halter, Director of Public Programs.
Dr. Walter Bruetsch, pathologist at Central State Hospital from 1924 until his retirement in the 1960s. A German, he was in the German army in the First World War, injured, and paroled to Switzerland. Working with a neurologist there, after the war he attended the University of Freiburg graduating 1922 with his M.D. (His doctoral thesis was in Latin!). He knew of the malarial treatment of general paresis (due to syphilis of the brain) which had been discovered in Vienna during the war, and introduced it at Central State Hospital, and to other hospitals and researchers in the United States.

Courtesy of the Indiana Medical History Museum, Sarah Halter, Director of Public Programs.
Kneipp Sanitarium, a spa in Rome City, Indiana from a 1908 postcard owned by author. Founded in late 19th century by Dr. William Geiermann, second generation German born in Ohio. He earned an M.D. from Toledo Medical College 1891, trained in Kneipp water therapy at Bad Wörishofen in Bavaria. He sold the sanitarium in 1901 to the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood from Ohio, now based in Dayton, who administered it until they sold it in 1976. As a 125 bed sanitarium, in 1942 it became affiliated with the American Hospital Association.
Kneipp Sanitarium, Rome City, Indiana, early 20th century, from aerial view postcard. The picture above is probably the one on the far right here. The building on the far left in this view is probably the one on the cover of the May-June 2011 “Indiana Preservationist” magazine. The first structures built by Dr. Geiermann are not identified. The Sisters of the Precious Blood, founded by Mother Anna Marie Brunner, a Swiss woman, bought the property from Dr. Geiermann, built and ran the sanitarium/hospital for most of the 20th century. A Catholic church in Rome City is run by the Benedictine Missionaries of the Precious Blood, established in Ohio 1843 by Mother Brunner’s son Fr. Francis de Sales Brunner (see text). The Brunners were from Mümliswil, Switzerland, near Basel and the corner of Baden and Alsace.
Early in the Civil War (1861), the Union established Camp Joe Holt in Jeffersonville, in an area which is now the Interpretive Center for the Falls of the Ohio in Clarksville. The Union used the camp for recruitment in southern Indiana and Kentucky and to keep the Confederates from recruiting. Camp Joe Holt also served as a Union Hospital until 1864 when Jefferson General Hospital was established at Port Fulton, Indiana, now part of Jeffersonville.

Source and courtesy of:

Eli Lilly and Co. research in 1880, with Josiah K. Lilly (Sr.) left and Ernst Eberhardt right, in Eli Lilly & Co’s first chemical laboratory. Founder Eli Lilly’s son, J. K. Lilly Sr., a recent graduate of the new pharmacy school at Purdue, was named superintendent of the research laboratories in 1882. He hired a German-born Purdue trained chemist, Ernest/Ernst G. Eberhardt in 1886. Eberhardt was also a botanist. Born in Württemberg in 1865, he probably immigrated in 1873 with his parents to Indianapolis. He was “in school” at the time of the 1880 census. The date in the title above probably means the 1880’s.
Das Deutsche Haus, now called the Athenaeum, east wing, built in 1894, contains the gymnasium, now YMCA or Y. In 1907 this wing was taken over by the Turners’ Normal College of the American Gymnastic Union, which moved from Milwaukee. There were twenty-nine physicians on the faculty during the first few years here. In 1941 it merged with Indiana University, and is now represented by the IUPUI School of Physical Education and Tourism Management.

Courtesy of IUPUI University Library Special Collections and Archives, Greg Mobley, Director.
Medical College of Indiana Building, Indianapolis, ca.1895-1905.

On back: “Old Medical School Building, corner of Market and Senate, prior 1918; Medical College of Indiana, 102 N. Senate Ave, formed in 1878 by merger of Indiana Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Building later housed State House Annex, the Indiana State Board of Health, the Indiana Highway Commission, and the Indiana University Extension; Site of I.U. School of Medicine 1908-1919.”

Courtesy of IUPUI University Library Special Collections and Archives, Greg Mobley, Director.
“Deutches Altenheim von Indianapolis - German Home for the Aged of Indianapolis – was organized and founded on April 12, 1910 by a group of seven men and women from Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church of Indianapolis.”

Zion Church now is part of the United Church of Christ. The original building was built in 1867/68. Two additions were added in 1911 and 1925. Post-war a new facility was built on 32 acres in Beech Grove on the south side of Indianapolis.

Illustrations and information courtesy of Louise Lamkin. Her great aunt Walburga Schaefer Neussel became matron of the Altenheim in 1923 and her mother wrote about her aunt and the Altenheim in “The Childhood Memories…” referenced below.

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Courtesy of author’s daughter, Louise Lamkin.
Surgery, 1897, City Hospital, Indianapolis

Dr. Charles E. Ferguson (“Daddy Ferguson”) is the surgeon holding the patient’s left hand. He was then 42 years old, had graduated from Medical College of Indiana 1892. He was Superintendent of City Hospital 1893-94 and 1896-97. Surgical caps are now worn by the physicians but no masks or gloves yet. Note gas-electric light above. The saw is in the hands of the tall intern on the left (Dr. Swartz), to be used for amputation. It was through Dr. Ferguson’s efforts that modern water filtration was installed and milk and plumbing inspection ordinances were passed. Image from the Wishard Collection at IUPUI, the accession # 95.0.75.8 at Indiana Medical History Museum.

Image courtesy of IUPUI University Library Special Collections and Archives,

Greg Mobley, Director
Following are two title pages of health handbooks written in German, available for German immigrants to the United States in the second half of the 19th Century. These were offered by Dr. Eberhard Reichmann as examples of home health care which German immigrants used.

The first, Gunn’s “New House/Home Physician or Handbook of Health...”, had 1,038 pages! It was published in Cincinnati, 1864. I found neither Dr. Gunn nor Rodin in the 19th Century Indiana Physicians.3

The second, “The Golden Family Book, a Collection of 10,000 Tested Recipes...” by Ludger W. Koelkenbeck. Dr. Reichmann stated that the owner was Nicolas Retz (Ratz) of St. Leon, Indiana. It was published in Milwaukee and Buffalo in 1879. No Koelkenbeck was found in the 19th Century Indiana Physicians.

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3 Nancy L. Eckerman and Special Collections Department, Ruth Lilly Medical Library, Indiana University School of Medicine, 19th Century Indiana Physicians, http://www.medlib.iupui.edu/hom/19thphysicians/ or http://www.biblioserver.com/19centurydocs/
Gunn's
Neuer Hausarzt,
or
Handbuch der Gesundheit.
Ein vollständiger Leitsaden für Familien.
Mit vielen wertvollen Ratshäkchen, wie Krankheit zu vermeiden und das Leben zu verlängern sei, und einer vollständichen Darstellung der Ursachen und Symptome, der Behandlung und Heilung aller Krankheiten, denen
Männer, Frauen und Kinder
unterworfen sind.
Recht Angabe der einfachsten und bewährtesten Medikamente und einer genauen Beschreibung der Eigenschaften und der Anwendung mehrerer hundert bekannter
Heilkräftiger Pflanzen.
Von John C. Gunn, M. D.

Sammt nachträglichen Abhandlungen über
Anatomie, Physiologie, Gesundheitslehre und Krankenpflege,
und Anrinnungen über die beste Art der Reinigung
und Lüftung von Gebäuden, Schlössen u. s. w.
Nach der siebenzigsten Stereotyp-Auflage des Englischen Originals
für das deutsche Publikum bearbeitet von
Dr. C. A. Noebin,
unter Mitwirfung von
Johann Eggers.

Dieses Buch wird nur an Subscribenenten verkauft.

Cincinnati.
Verlag von Moore, Willstach & Baldwin,
25 West Fourth Street.
1864.
Das Goldene Familienbuch.
Eine Sammlung
von
10,000 erprobten Rezepten und bewährten Hausmitteln für die meisten Krankheiten und Unglücksfälle.
Ein treuer Rathgeber
für die Haushaltung, für Garten, Obst und Weinbau, Viehzucht u. a. u. s.
sowie für
Unterhaltung und Belehrung
für alle Klassen und Stände.
Von
Ludger W. Koelkenbeck.
Zweite Auflage.

W. W. Coleman,
Milwaukee, Wis.
{1879.}
L. W. Koelkenbeck,
Buffalo, N. Y.