
 GEORGE JULIUS ENGELMANN.

We have to record with grief the passing of one of the great men of our profession. Engelmann is no more among us. His sudden and untimely death is a blow to his friends, a deprivation to the profession, an irremediable loss to medical science.

Those who were privileged to know him intimately, who have enjoyed his friendship and necessarily learned to love him will long deplore his loss. The medical societies which he adorned, of several of which he was a founder, will sadly miss him. The meetings of the American Gynecological Society and of the International Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics will never be the same to the older members without that genial presence and that lucid intellect.

Medical science, and through it humanity, is a loser, being deprived of the fruits of his unwearied labor in collecting and classifying facts of interest and importance to society, and in presenting them with the conclusions of his ripened judgment.

He was always interested and indefatigable in the advancement of professional knowledge, and deeply versed in many branches of learning outside the limits of the medical sciences. A steady worker, a keen observer, a careful and intelligent practitioner, a skilful and resolute operator, a facile writer, a lucid teacher, an active organizer of medical societies and a diligent participator in the work of such bodies in all countries, a man of broad views and capable of wide generalizations, he took his part manfully in the great evolution of surgery which occurred during his life time, and of which he was an important part.

As he grew older and had leisure he neither rusted nor grew lazy, but turned his fertile mind to great questions involving the well-being of his country as depending on the health and fecundity of its women, and while thus honorably holding his post in the line of the world's battle he fell, and the world must deplore his loss.

To show the esteem in which Dr. Engelmann was held in scientific circles in Europe we quote from a sketch of his life, published by Prof. La Torre in *La Clinica Ostetrica* shortly after the meeting of the last Congress of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Rome. He says:

"Engelmann is a most sympathetic man; he cannot be described as of a common type, an ordinary individual, but he is

of a special type of cosmopolitan. That is to say, in his veins runs the plasma of three great nations, France, Germany and America, and the scientific education completed in these three countries has only accentuated more and more this admixture of characters; thus in seeing him you could not say to what country he belonged. It is a sympathetic type and that of a striking personality. He likes to preserve his individuality, and he does so about everything and with everyone, displaying a marked originality.

"He has an intense feeling for friendship, so much that he makes idols of his friends. He seems to me to be a good talker, which corresponds perfectly with his vast attainments, not only in his speciality, nor even in medicine alone, but in every form of knowledge."

George Julius Engelmann, A.M., M.D., Master in Obstetrics, Vienna, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, July 2, 1847; only son of George Engelmann, who was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1809, and died in St. Louis in 1884, active in the practice of medicine until the time of his death, but most widely known as a botanist.

His mother was Dorothea Horstmann, born at Bacharach on the Rhine in 1804, and died in St. Louis in 1879, the daughter of Philip Horstmann, one of the legal officers of the Province.

The Engelmanns for successive generations had been ministers of the Reformed Church at Bacharach on the Rhine, where, under the altar, the great-grandfather of George J., the last who held this position, lies buried.

His father's mother, Julia Antoinette, was the only daughter of Antoinette Andre and George Oswald May, who in his earlier years was an artist of note at the Court of Weimar. She was descended from a family of Huguenot emigrés who fled from the vicinity of Amiens immediately after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled at Offenbach near Frankfurt. Her brother was the intimate friend of Goethe, mentioned in many of his early letters.

George's early education was guided by his mother until 1856, when he was taken by his parents to Europe, receiving instruction in the great centres which his father sought in the interest of botanical research. He returned to St. Louis in 1858, and entered Washington University, where he was graduated with the valedictory in 1867.

His medical training he received abroad at the University of Berlin, 1867-69, at Tübingen under von Niemeyer and von Bruns, 1869-70.

Valuable practical experience was gained as volunteer surgeon under the Red Cross in the Franco-Prussian War, in 1870 and 1871. Resuming his studies in Berlin, under von Langenbeck, Virchow, Traube, Frerichs and Martin, he was graduated in the spring of 1871, receiving the first medical diploma under the new German empire.

The years 1871-72 were spent in Vienna, mainly in the gynecological wards of Spaeth and Braun, and in the pathological laboratory of Rokitsanski. He there received the degree of Master in Obstetrics, and engaged in his first important investigation on the "Mucous Membrane of the Uterus" with Dr. Kundrat, later professor of Pathological Anatomy.

After a winter in the hospitals of Paris and London, Dr. Engelmann returned to St. Louis in the spring of 1873, entering at once upon the practice of medicine in his native city, taking the position of Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College. He entered with zest upon his work, took an active part in the medical life of the city, and organized the St. Louis School for Midwives and the Maternity Hospital in 1874.

After recovery from nearly fatal sepsis, acquired in December, 1878, he gave up a laborious general practice, and devoted himself entirely to diseases of women, in which he had been always most interested.

Dr. Engelmann spent his summer vacations in study and travel abroad, keeping in touch with his co-workers in his own as well as in foreign countries. He was one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society, later president; of the International Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics, of which he was honorary president in 1892 and 1899; of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society; and of the St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine, in which he held the chair of Diseases of Women and Operative Midwifery.

Efforts to replace the intra-uterine application, the pessary and the annoying moist tampon by more simple and efficient means led to papers on the "Dry Treatment," "The Use of Electricity in Gynecological Practice" (Transactions of the American Gynecological Society, 1887), also to the "Engelmann Faradic, with series of coils and variable interruptors" (American Journal of the Medical Sciences, Philadelphia, 1893); also chapter on "Faradism in American System of Electro-therapeutics," 1891.

Dr. Engelmann was among the first to enter upon progressive abdominal work, to follow the lead of Battey and Tait, "The

Difficulties and Dangers of Battey's Operation." (Transactions of the American Medical Association, Philadelphia, 1878). "Battey's Operation; three Fatal Cases, with some Remarks upon the Indications for the Operation." (American Journal of Obstetrics. New York, July, 1878). "Battey's Operation; A Brief Summary of Results Achieved in the forty-seven Cases as far as Reported." (St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, August, 1878); to urge ovariectomy in early stages and caution against chemical antiseptics, to draw attention to "Renal Disease following Utero-ovarian Lesion" (Transactions of the American Gynecological Society, 1889), and to the "Hystero-Neurosis," 1878 and 1887, the name under which he grouped the reflex symptoms which accompany pelvic disease, leading to a more general study of those hitherto neglected neuroses.

A Peruvian funeral urn, representing an accouchement, observed in the course of archaeological investigation, led to a study of the "Posture of Women in Labor," finally to the work on "Labor among Primitive Peoples, Ancient and Modern, 1882," which appeared in German (Vienna, 1884) and French (Paris, 1886), as did also the "Hystero-Neurosis, Dry Treatment," and "Electricity in Gynecology."

Impressed by the result of vaginal work seen in Brussels and Paris, he brought the subject before the American profession—"Vaginal Hysterectomy and Hysterectomy by Morcellement," "History of Vaginal Hysterectomy" (Transactions of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, 1883-84).

Other papers are "Medical Education and Legislation," "Valedictory Address to the Class of 1892, Missouri Medical College"; "The Health of the American Girl, Presidential Address" (Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, 1890); "The Menstrual Function as influenced by Modern Methods of Training, Mental and Physical, Presidential Address" (American Gynecological Society, 1900); "The Age of First Menstruation on the North American Continent" (Transaction of the American Gynecological Society, 1901); "The Increasing Sterility of American Women" (Journal of the American Medical Association, October 5, 1901); "Decreasing Fecundity concomitant with the Progress of Obstetric and Gynecic Science" (Philadelphia Medical Journal, January 18, 1902); "The True Suspended Position in Childbirth, and the Question of Priority" (Therapeutic Month-

ly, April, 1902); "Birth- and Death-Rate as Influenced by Obstetrical and Gynæcological Progress" (Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, May 15, 1902); "The Age of First Menstruation at Pole and Equator" American Gynecology, March, 1903); "The Cause of Race Decline is not Education" (Popular Science Monthly, June, 1903).

Archæological researches in the interest of St. Louis Academy of Science in the swamp lands of Southeast Missouri added much of interest to the society's museum and formed the basis for his own private collection, one of the most important in the West, to which exchanges with the museums of Washington, Berlin and Vienna added greatly.

On removing to Boston in 1895, the larger part, Missouri flints and pottery from the mounds, was given to the Peabody Museum of Archæology in Cambridge.

Dr. Engelmann was a member of the St. Louis and University Clubs, St. Louis; St. Botolph Club, Boston. Professor of Diseases of Women and Operative Midwifery, Missouri Medical College; and St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine. President American Gynæcological Society, 1900; President Southern Surgical and Gynæcological Society, 1890; President St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynæcological Society, 1887-89; Honorary President of the International Congress of Gynæcology and Obstetrics, 1892 and 1899. Fellow London Obstetrical Society, British Gynæcological Society, Boston Obstetrical Society; Member of the American Medical Association, Massachusetts Medical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, St. Louis Academy of Science; Honorary Member of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, Medical Society of the State of New York, North Texas Medical Association; Corresponding Member of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, Surgical Society of Bucarest, etc.

He was married in 1879 to Emily Engelmann who died, after a long and most trying illness, in 1890. He then traveled much abroad, and in 1893 married Mrs. Loula Clark and removed to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1895.



GEORGE JULIUS ENGELMANN.

BY LEWIS S. McMURTRY, M.D.,
Louisville, Ky.

IN the death of DR. GEORGE J. ENGELMANN, of Boston, the medical profession of America sustained a great loss. He was a devoted member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, its president in 1890, and for many years did yeoman service in maintaining its efficiency and prestige. He was an earnest and indefatigable student of medical science and made numerous valuable contributions to medical literature. He was versed in various branches of learning outside the limits of the medical sciences. His thorough knowledge of both the German and English languages, together with his studies and frequent visits to Europe, gave his knowledge a broad scope. His personal acquaintance with the most eminent scientific investigators at home and abroad gave him exceptional opportunities for professional culture.

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His early education was guided by his mother until 1856, when he was taken by his parents to Europe, receiving instruction in the great centres which his father sought in the interest of botanical research. He returned to St. Louis in 1858, and entered Washington University, where he was graduated with the valedictory in 1867.

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and 1871. Resuming his studies in Berlin, under von Lagenbeck, Virchow, Traube, Frerichs, and Martin, he was graduated in the spring of 1871, receiving the first medical diploma under the new German empire.

After a winter in the hospitals of Paris and London, Dr. Engelmann returned to St. Louis in the spring of 1873, entering at once upon the practice of medicine in his native city, taking the position of Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy in the St. Louis School for Midwives and the Maternity Hospital in 1874.

Dr. Engelmann spent his summer vacations in study and travel abroad, keeping in touch with his co-workers in his own as well as in foreign countries. He was one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society, later President; of the International Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics, of which he was Honorary President in 1892 and 1899; of the St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, and of the St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine, in which he held the Chair of Diseases of Women and Operative Midwifery.

The following are some of his earlier contributions to gynecological literature: "The Difficulties and Dangers of Battey's Operation," *Transactions of the American Medical Association*, Philadelphia, 1878; "Battey's Operation: Three Fatal Cases, with Some Remarks upon the Indications for the Operation," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, New York, July, 1878; "Battey's Operation: A Brief Summary of Results Achieved in the Forty-seven Cases as Far as Reported," *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, August, 1878; to urge ovariectomy in early stages and caution against chemical antiseptics, to draw attention to "Renal Disease following Utero-ovarian Lesion," *Transactions of the American Gynecological Society*, 1889, and to the "Hysteroneuroses," 1878 and 1887, the name under which he grouped the reflex symptoms which accompany pelvic disease, leading to a more general study of those hitherto neglected neuroses.

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Dr. Engelmann was a man of genial mood and affable, pleasing manners. He found his most congenial professional pursuits to be those of the scholar and scientific investigator rather than those of the active practitioner. He had a well-trained mind, and exhibited indefatigable energy in all his work.

He was twice married. In 1879 he was married to Emily Engelmann, who died in 1890, after a long and painful illness. In 1893 he was married to Mrs. Loula Clark, who survives him. In that same year he removed from St. Louis, Mo., to Boston, Mass. The winter of 1903-04 was marked by unusual prevalence of pneumonia in the northern cities of the United States. Dr. Engelmann was a victim of the disease, dying after a brief illness, at Nashua, New Hampshire, November 16, 1903.



Geo. J. Engelmann

IN MEMORIAM.

GEORGE J. ENGELMANN, A.M., M.D.

DIED NOVEMBER 16, 1903.

BY JOSEPH TABER JOHNSON, M.D.,
Washington, D. C.

DR. GEORGE JULIUS ENGELMANN is dead.

He was the youngest of the founders of our Society. It is with unusual sadness that we record his sudden, untimely, and deplorable taking off.

In his death the American Gynecological Society loses one of its brightest lights, and each of its fellows a genial friend. There was a charm and a warmth about Engelmann's friendship which those of us who knew him from the beginning can never forget. He loved the Society and we all loved him. He was rarely, if ever, absent from its meetings, and his voice was frequently heard urging a high standard in our business and scientific discussions. He was particularly solicitous during the last decade that our Society should be largely represented in the International Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics, where he took great pride in the participation of its Fellows. His acquaintance among European gynecologists and obstetricians was unusually large, and he frequently included a trip abroad in his summer vacation.

I take pleasure in quoting from Professor La Lovre, who published a sketch of Engelmann's life in *La Clinica Obstetrica* shortly after the last Congress of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Rome, in which he says, in part:

“Engelmann is a most sympathetic man; he cannot be described as of a common type, an ordinary individual, but he is of a special type of cosmopolitan. That is to say, in his veins runs the plasma of three great nations—France, Germany, and America—and the scientific education completed in these three countries has only accentuated more and more this admixture of characters; thus in seeing him you could not say to what country he belonged. It is a sympathetic type and that of a striking personality. He likes to preserve his individuality, and he does so about everything and with everyone, displaying a marked originality.

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Among many of his papers may be mentioned "The Difficulties and Dangers of Battey's Operation" (*Transactions of the American Medical Association*, Philadelphia, 1878); "Battey's Operation; Three Fatal Cases, with Some Remarks upon the Indications for the Operation" (*American Journal of Obstetrics*, New York, July, 1878); "Battey's Operation; A Brief Summary of Results Achieved in the Forty-seven Cases as far as Reported" (*St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, August, 1878); "Renal Disease Following Utero-ovarian Lesion" (*Transactions of the American Gynecological Society*, 1889); "Posture of Women in Labor," "Labor among Primitive Peoples, Ancient and Modern, 1882," which appeared in German (Vienna, 1884) and French (Paris, 1886), as did also the "Hystero-Neurosis, Dry Treatment," and "Electricity in Gynecology;" "Vaginal Hysterectomy and Hysterectomy by Morcellement;" "History of Vaginal Hysterectomy" (*Transactions of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society*, 1883-84); "The Health of the American Girl, Presidential Address" (*Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society*, 1890); "The Menstrual Function as Influenced by Modern Methods of Training, Mental and Physical, Presidential Address" (*American Gynecological Society*, 1900); "The Age of First Menstruation on the North American Continent" (*Transactions of the American Gynecological Society*, 1901); "The Increasing Sterility of American Women" (*Journal of the American Medical Association*, October 5, 1901); "Decreasing Fecundity Concomitant with the

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