

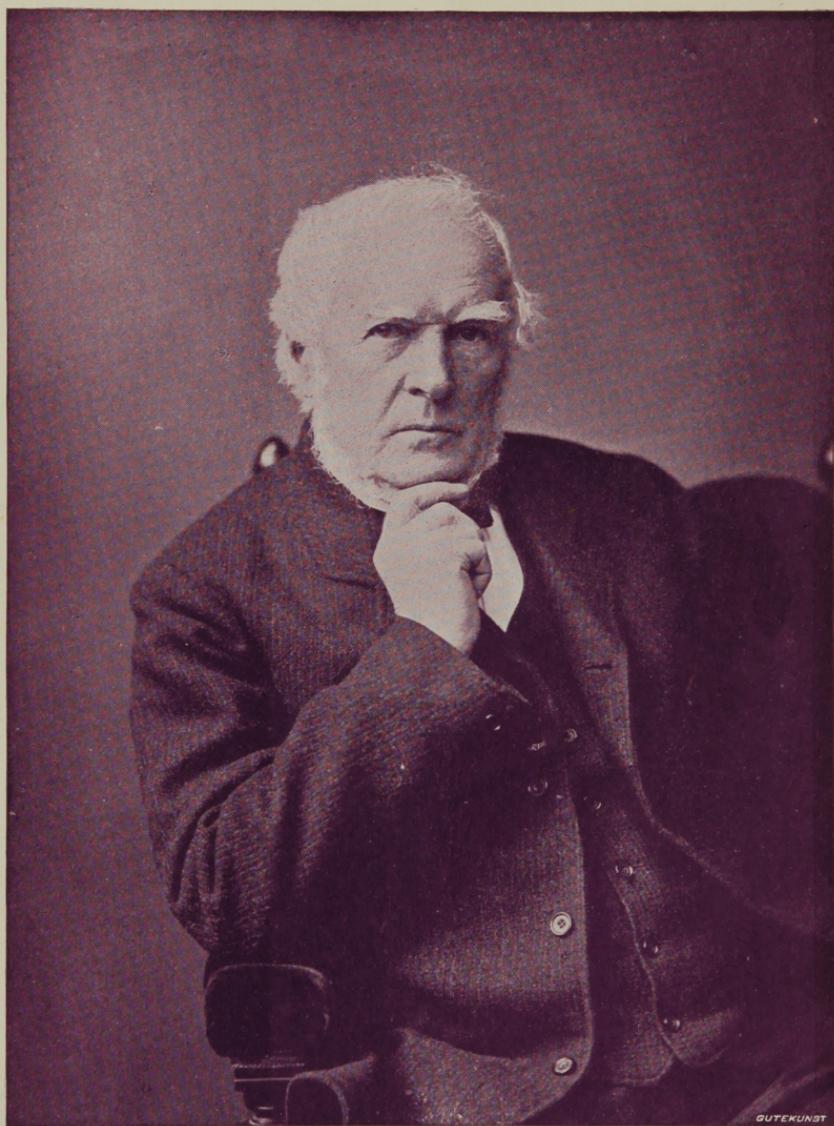
AN
OUTLINE HISTORY
OF THE
GERMAN HOSPITAL,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
1. THE FOUNDING OF THE HOSPITAL	3
2. OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL 1866	4
REMOVAL 1872	5
3. NEW BUILDINGS 1884	6
4. FURTHER DEVELOPMENT	11
5. JOHN D. LANKENAU, A SKETCH	19
6. THE MEDICAL SERVICE	23
MEDICAL BOARD	27
RESIDENT STAFF	27
NUMBER OF CASES TREATED	27
DISPENSARY	28
7. THE DEACONESSES AND THEIR WORK	29
8. THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY	32

ADDENDA.

FREE BEDS	34
LIST OF	34
SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SICK FUND	35
MEMBERS OF THE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION	35
BEQUESTS	35
DONATION DAYS	37
LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES	38
ATTORNEYS	39
DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES	39
MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL BOARD	40
RESIDENT PHYSICIANS	40
WARDENS, MATRONS AND OBERINS	40
AMENDED CHARTER OF THE GERMAN HOSPITAL	41



GUTEKUNST

AN
OUTLINE HISTORY
OF THE
GERMAN HOSPITAL.

DEDICATED TO ITS
SUBSCRIBERS, FRIENDS AND PATIENTS.

TRANSLATED BY
M. I. WILBERT
FROM THE GERMAN BY
DR. CARL FRESE,
Chief Resident Physician.

1892.

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1. THE FOUNDING OF THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

It is now nearly fifty years since many of the German inhabitants of Philadelphia, prominent among whom was Dr. H. Tiedemann, first discussed the subject of creating an institution where Germans, who were unable to speak English, could be treated and taken care of, the object being to give them an opportunity to express themselves in their Native vernacular to the Physician and nurse, when sick and afflicted.

The first attempt at organization was made in 1850 by Dr. H. Tiedemann and Dr. Wilhelm Keller, who with the assistance of the Messrs. L. Herbert, J. Logo and Dr. G. Seidensticker, agitated the matter of forming a permanent organization, with the object of opening an institution such as had often been wished for, but their attempt proved futile. A second attempt which was instituted in October, 1853, by Dr. Tiedemann with the assistance of I. Logo, Dr. G. Seidensticker, H. Wesendonck, Lor. Herbert and Jos. M. Reichard, also miscarried. The subject, after this, although not by any means given up by its first friends and promoters, was not brought prominently before the public again until 1860, when an Act incorporating "The German Hospital of the City of Philadelphia" was passed by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, the object of the Hospital being to receive sick and wounded without distinction of Nationality, Creed or Color. The Incorporators were J. Müller, J. Kemper, Chas. Wilhelm, Wm. Grossholz, G. Vogt, Chas. Lorenz, Jos. M. Reichard, Fr. Heyer M. Richards Mucklé and others.

The German Hospital is, therefore, an Institution for suffering humanity, irrespective of Nationality, founded and conducted by Germans and their descendants. A preliminary meeting took place on the 27th of April 1860, and on the following 12th of May the Corporation was regularly organized, Jos. M. Reichard being elected President, J. Müller, Vice-President, Francis M. Drexel, Treasurer, M. Richards Mucklé, Secretary, and Fred. Heyer, Solicitor. The fore-going were elected by the contributing members of the Hospital Society, as was a Board of Trustees consisting of 18

members. The Ladies Aid Society of the German Hospital was founded in 1861.

A committee, consisting of F. Heyer, J. P. Persch and M. Richards Mucklé, purchased, on May 20th 1861, the Wm. Norris Homestead, called Pennbrook and situated at 20th and Norris Streets.

The means for this preliminary expenditure were obtained mainly from contributions of the members of the Hospital Society, as well as from the profits of concerts and a great Fair, which was held under the Auspices of German Matrons of this city.

When all arrangements for opening the Hospital were about completed, the United States Government, which at that time, at the beginning of the late civil War, was sorely in need of Hospital facilities for the sick and wounded soldiers, occupied the property from June 20th 1862, to the end of July 1866.

OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL (1866) AND REMOVAL (1872).

The first patients were admitted to the Hospital on the 30th of December 1866, by which time the Board of Trustees of the German Hospital had again resumed control of the Institution. The Hospital could accomodate 50 patients at that time, the appointments, however, being crude and inadequate. The Medical treatment was intrusted to a Medical Board consisting of the Visiting Physicians to the Hospital. One Resident Physician was also appointed, he having charge of the limited number of patients that could be accomodated at that time.

In 1868 Jos. M. Reichard resigned as President and John D. Lankenau was elected as his successor, a position which he has filled with marked success. What Mr. Lankenau has done and is doing for the Hospital, the following pages will tell, and his munificent deeds, his self-sacrificing spirit and his whole-souled generosity have and always will form a Monument which will be as lasting as the sands of time.

In the following years the Hospital had a hard struggle for existence, the location, and in particular, the appointments of the

same, proving unsatisfactory and inadequate. Gradually the Board of Trustees came to the conclusion that a more central location was most desirable, and to attain this object, Mr. Antony J. Drexel donated \$1000 and Miss Mary D. Brown \$2000.

In 1871 the present solicitor, Mr. Jos. G. Rosengarten, was elected, since which time his valuable advice and services have been of the greatest service to the Hospital. In 1872 the death of Ex-President Jos. M. Reichard was reported. He was most deeply mourned by all with whom he had come in contact.

After mature deliberation, the Board of Trustees decided to purchase the beautifully located property at the corner of Girard and Corinthian Aves., opposite the entrance to Girard College, for which the sum of \$35,000 was paid. This site, on which the Hospital is at present located, is one of the most desirable in the City of Philadelphia. Being centrally located, it is exceptionally easy of access from all points of the city by several lines of street railways. It also has the great advantage of being on very high ground and in close proximity to Girard College, the large amount of open ground, beautiful lawns and highly cultivated flower beds of that Institution as well as those of this Hospital making the latter site a very desirable one from a Hygienic point of view.

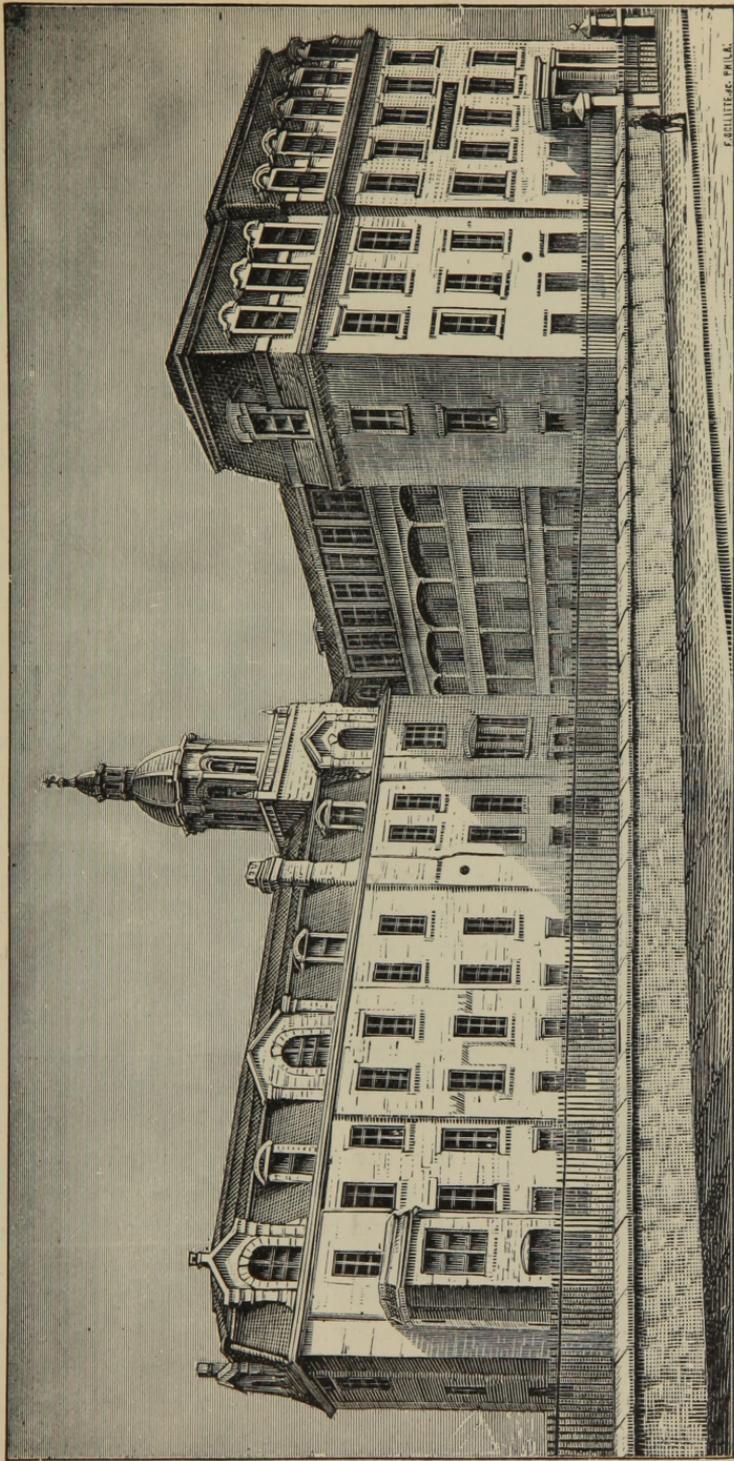
After the Board of Trustees had taken possession of the property on October 1, 1872, it was decided to push the necessary alterations and on October 23, the removal from the old to the new Hospital took place. Although the latter quarters were much more commodious than those formerly occupied, they soon proved to be inadequate to the demands made upon them, and the Board of Trustees decided to build an addition to the main building, an improvement which would give the required amount of space and make the hospital as complete and modern as could be desired. At a special meeting of the Board, which had been called to consider this matter, the sum of \$6,900 was subscribed by the members present. In 1874, building was begun according to plans furnished by Architects Collins and Audenried. On June 3, 1874, the Corner Stone of the new addition was laid and in the following December the building was occupied, the State Legislature passed an appropriation of \$20,000 and two free beds were instituted by I. V. Williamson, who donated a \$10,000 mortgage bearing 6 per cent interest. On October 26, 1875, the formal opening of the Hospital

took place, on which occasion speeches were made by G. Remak and Daniel M. Fox. The Charter was materially altered in 1875 and registered in the Court of Common Pleas.

In order to aid the Hospital, several German Societies held a "Maifest" on the 20th of May 1879, in Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park. At this festival, at which nearly the entire German population of the city was present, \$6,000 were raised, which sum was used toward liquidating the enormous debt of the Hospital. Disposition of the property 22nd and Norris was made on November 2, by auction, for the sum of \$55,000.

NEW BUILDINGS (1884).

The 25th Annual Report contains full details of the building that was done in that year. It was in 1884 that the greater part of the new buildings on the Hospital property were completed. Mr. Lankenau had purchased the adjoining strip of ground, which had been used by the City Department of Water works for storage purposes. This gave the hospital a frontage on Corinthian Avenue extending from Girard Avenue to Poplar St. He then had the commodious four-story and basement wing erected, on the East wall of which is seen the simple but very significant inscription, "In Memory of a Wife, son and daughter." After this he had the hospital building proper rebuilt and to make it conform with the new wing, a fourth story with mansard roof was added. At this time, a modern operating room with amphitheatre was also added. The veranda, which has proved such a boon to the patients who had been too weak to walk around the grounds, was enlarged and the fourth story enclosed with glass, giving the patients on that floor this additional luxury in cold and wet weather. In order to furnish necessary appurtenances in case of fire, large water tanks were put in and furnished with pipes and a hose on each of the several floors. A commodious elevator, large enough to hold an ordinary bed was also constructed, thus facilitating the removal of patients from one floor to another without subjecting them to the discomforts of being carried up and downstairs, or being removed from the bed to a seat in the elevator, all of which would have been imminently dangerous to a very sick patient. Proper drainage was



German Hospital in Philadelphia, Corinthian Avenue.

put in and several large out-buildings erected, such as (1)—A large and capacious boiler house fitted up with boilers, driven-wells and pumps which furnish a clean and wholesome water: a storage capacity of 1000 tons of coal and a complete Electric Light outfit, dynamos, engines, etc.

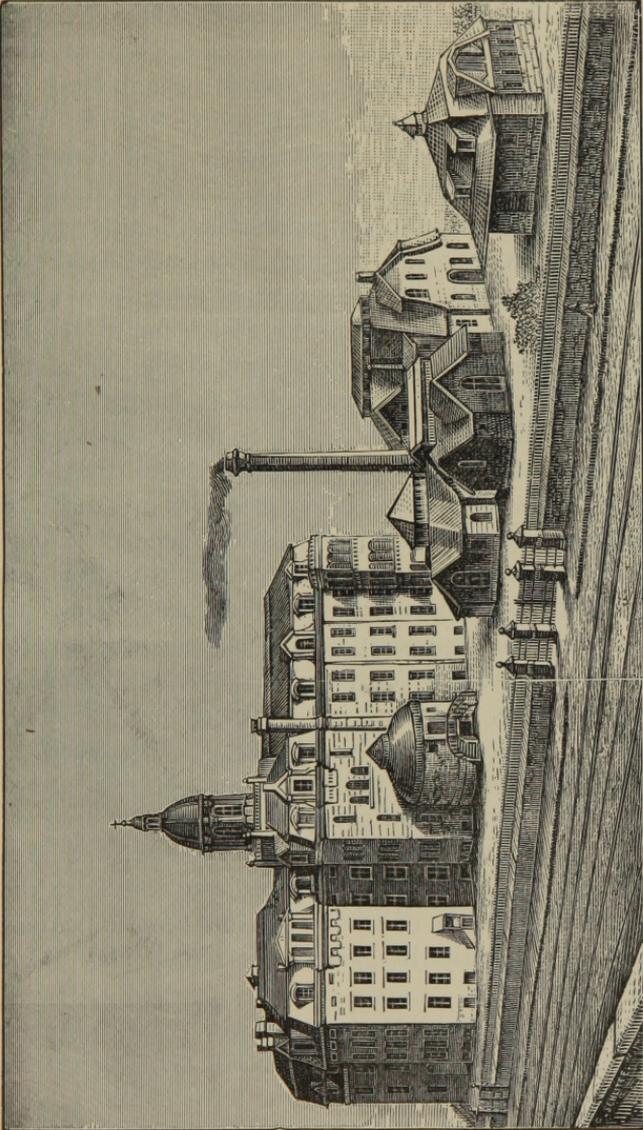
2)—A Laundry, fitted up with the most modern machinery for washing, rinsing and wringing clothes, the drying being done on a specially prepared lawn in the open air.

3)—A stable, which is also equipped in the most modern and comfortable style. Mr. Lankenau being particularly fond of horses, believes that one is only able to obtain satisfactory results with horses, by properly caring for them.

4)—The Mortuary—entirely distinct and isolated from the hospital. The grounds were also surrounded by a stone wall surmounted by an iron paling, making in all the most complete and modern hospital in the state, if not in the country.

On June 19, 1884, the first six deaconesses, with their Oberin arrived from Germany and took charge of the nursing in the hospital; they and their work will be mentioned in a subsequent chapter.

On November 18, of the same year the dedication of the new buildings on the hospital grounds took place, and it was on this occasion that President Lankenau presented them to the Board of Trustees of the German Hospital. The large ward on the second floor of the new wing, had been most beautifully decorated with flags, potted plants and flowers, and it was here that the ceremony took place. Occupying the platform, which had been raised at one end of the room was Mr. Lankenau and the Board of Trustees of the German Hospital, accompanied by the following gentlemen:—A. J. Drexel, F. A. Drexel, J. C. Smith, Mayor Wm. B. Smith, Ex-Mayor D. M. Fox, Ex-Gov. J. F. Hartranft, Judge Hanna, Conrad B. Day, Prof. Fetterolf, President of Girard College, Geo. W. Childs, Wm. V. McKean, Jos. Morwitz, Ed. Biddle, G. Sargeant, F. Wells, H. Regenspurger and L. A. Wollenweber as well as a sextette composed of the Messrs. W. Künzel, F. Meynen, D. Abendroth, Ph. Herwig, L. Westing and Chr. Linde. Near the platform were the Oberin and the six deaconesses. Among those who took part in the ceremonies were the Medical staff of the hospital, the members of the "Ladies Aid Society of the



German Hospital (West Side.)

Hospital," delegates from several German societies and many prominent citizens of Philadelphia. The following was the order of exercises :—

The sextette sang a selection. Prof. Schäffer offered prayer, after which Mr. John D. Lankenau presented the new buildings to the Board of Trustees of the hospital, this most munificent gift being accepted on their behalf by Mr. M. Richards Mucklé. The German dedicatory address was then delivered by Prof. Mann, in concluding which he said :—"Not for the present day and not simply for the present generations : No, for generations of centuries to come, has this building been erected. I see them before me, there they come, they are moving this way an endless train of them : who from year to year, from decade to decade, yes unto the remotest times, seek shelter under this roof, in these wards, and with God's blessing, find help and relief and will always bless the memory of the man, who to-day in the kindness of his heart has presented us with these grounds and magnificent buildings. And now permit me, Mr. President, in the name of the sick and suffering, in the name of all present and especially in the name of all the Germans of our city, the City of Brotherly Love, to press your hand in thanks. I know that you yourself bid me be silent and this silence is more eloquent than anything that could possibly be said, but nevertheless all of us who have been more closely interested in your work, must bear witness to the fact that no master, no workman has taken a more active or willing part or interest, day by day, in this great task, in the many difficulties that were to be surmounted, or who worked more earnestly and harder than you, yourself.

Truly, this building is an ornament to our city, and an honor to the German name. We rejoice in this. And this work that we now have standing before us in its strength and beauty, has been entrusted to our care to faithfully guard and cherish. To God alone, the Glory."

The Sextette then sang "Hear us, o Lord," the singing being followed by a short address by Solicitor Jos. G. Rosengarten, in which he reviewed the development of the hospital and gave an interesting history of the Deaconesses and their work.

Dr. A. Späth then said the Lord's Prayer, Rev. F. Wischan pronounced the Benediction and the very impressive ceremonies

were concluded with the singing of the Hymn, "Thank God, all ye people."

On Christmas Evening, 1884, was instituted a Festival, which has been regularly observed every Christmas Evening since that time. This festival is one that appeals alike to large and small, old and young and is especially beautiful in the wards of a hospital, filled as they are with the sick and suffering, where one sees a sight that once seen is not readily, aye, cannot be forgotten. In each of the several wards is a large Christmas tree beautifully trimmed, decorated and illuminated under which are assembled the patients, who are able to be out of their beds, with their friends, while those less fortunate patients, confined to bed look with longing eyes toward the tree and to the best of their ability, join in the beautiful but simple Charols that are being sung. A short service and address concludes the celebration, and then each patient receives from the Sister a present to remind him of his Christmas spent in the German Hospital. This is certainly a simple ceremony but beautiful and impressive, and as it is repeated in each ward, all of the many sick ones feel the fact brought to mind that there was One who was born for their sake, and this makes them much more contented and happier as well as lends an impetus toward convalescence. Nor are the attaches of the Hospital forgotten, they being presented with a slight token of remembrance, and a Christmas tree is provided for them, apart from the patients, where they may spend a most pleasant time and bring back fond recollections of their childhood days in the Fatherland.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

The ambulance service was instituted in 1883 and extends from Manayunk and Roxborough on the North, to the distant places of Greenwich Point and Point Breeze in the opposite direction.

It was in this year, also, that the wells were driven in the boiler house and a pure and clear water obtained, which obviates the necessity of using the highly objectionable Schuylkill River water supplied in this city.

In 1886 the United States Merchant Marine Service entered into a contract with the German Hospital by which the latter institution undertook the care of sick sailors and mariners serving on vessels flying the flag of these United States. A somewhat similiar arrangement was made in regard to the German Seamen who came to the port of Philadelphia.

The old kitchen which had proved inadequate to the demands made upon it by the enlarged Institution was removed to a new building, entirely separate from the hospital, which had been erected for it in 1885. This was equipped with all modern conveniences in the shape of steam kettles, a large refrigerator, modern cooking ranges, etc., making it one of the finest culinary departments in the State.

One of the greatest improvements made on the grounds of the German Hospital was the Mary J. Drexel Home, the corner stone of which handsome edifice was laid on the 11th of November 1886. Appropriate ceremonies were held and were attended by a large concourse of people who participated in the celebrations which were opened by the singing of a hymn, in which the entire assemblage joined. Speeches were then made, in which the objects of the new home and the benefits to be derived from it, were fully brought forth. After the speeches, Pres. John D. Lankenau laid the corner stone and the ceremonies were concluded by singing the Doxology. A full report of these ceremonies and speeches has been published in pamphlet form. Another very impressive ceremony was the unveiling of a handsome, life-size portrait of President John D. Lankenau on the 18th of November. The Board of Trustees had requested Mr. Lankenau to allow the Artist, Mr. Bernard Uhle, to paint his portrait in oil, with a view of presenting the same to the hospital. The portrait, begun in 1885 by an artist of renown and ability, proved a work of art, and when hung in the Committee Room on November 18, by the Artist, Mr. Bernard Uhle, was universally praised and admired. On the evening of the same day Prof. Mann, in a short and touching address, presented the handsome portrait of this whole souled man, to the hospital, the Board of Trustees, the Deaconesses and Probesisters, Attorney Jos. G. Rosengarten and Treasurer C. A. Woerwag being present. President Lankenau deeply moved by the kind words and deed, then accepted the same on behalf of the hospital as its perpetual property,

his words being well chosen and very touching. The likeness of Mr. Lankenau still hangs in the Committee room, and all of the many friends of the hospital are welcome, at any time, to inspect it.

Although always in the presence of the sick and suffering as well as the dying, those connected with the hospital are, at times, called upon to bear the grief and pain of parting with those they have learned to love and esteem, and so it was on November 30th 1887, when Frau Oberin Marie Krüger, after a very short illness was called to a higher charge leaving many sorrowing friends to mourn her death. At the burial services, the well chosen remarks plainly demonstrated the immense amount of good she had done, and the interest and zeal she had shown in the development of the hospital.

Again was it necessary to alter the Charter of the hospital, so as to allow of the erection of the Mary J. Drexel home on the property of the German Hospital. The following is an Extract from the Annual Report for 1888.

Sister Wanda von Oertzen came, in May last, to undertake the charge of our house and the care of its inmates. By her motherly care and tender solicitude she has won the hearts of all the sisters, and secured the confidence of the officers, and especially of the medical staff. Her formal entrance upon her duties took place with fitting services on the 18th of June. Many members of the Board of Trustees, as well as many clergymen and a number of members of the Ladies' Aid Society, were present, and all listened with attention to the admirable address of the Rev. Dr. Spaeth, in which he described the work to be done. Many useful changes and marked improvements have been introduced, and the Board of Trustees have gladly acted on the suggestions of the Superior, whose large experience elsewhere is being applied in the management of the German Hospital.

The dispensaries, which in former years had fully answered all the demands made upon them, had, since the arrival of the sisters, proved so inadequate to these demands that it was absolutely necessary to enlarge them. The waiting room was altered, and two large, airy well-lighted rooms were built as a wing extending from the main building into the garden. One of these rooms answers as Medical dispensary, while the other is used for surgical cases. Both of them have been supplied with all the modern appliances that could be desired, or would be necessary to make them as complete

as any dispensaries in the city. The Medical staff had, for a long time, expressed great desire for a large, roomy receiving ward, in which the seriously injured could be kept, especially at night, without disturbing the other patients in the general ward by the former's suffering, or by the extra attention which is necessary in such cases. The necessity for such a room was very readily demonstrated in the largely increasing number of serious accident cases that were being brought to the hospital. An airy, well-lighted room opposite the bath-room on the first floor, which had been used as the Doctor's dining-room, was selected for this purpose, and fitted out in the same generous style that has marked all the work done in connection with the hospital, and since its establishment, has met all the demands made upon it, and has done much toward making seriously injured, and suffering patients much more comfortable and in a better position to receive the proper attention.

The next important ceremony which took place at the German Hospital was the dedication of the magnificent building known as the Mary J. Drexel Home, which took place on the 6th of December 1888. There were present the Board of Trustees of the German Hospital, the representatives of the City authorities, and many friends who had taken a marked interest in the work of the Deaconesses. President John D. Lankenau, in a most beautifully worded speech, presented the building to the committee representing the Board of Trustees of the Mary J. Drexel Home and Motherhouse of Deaconesses of the City of Philadelphia. Charles H. Meyer, the German Consul, accepted the munificent gift on behalf of the corporation, after which the dedicatory services, and the installment of the Pastor took place. A pamphlet containing a detailed account of the proceedings and the speeches made at the time has been published.

The magnificent building contains first, the Deaconess' Home, with accommodation for one hundred sisters ; second, a Children's Hospital with a capacity of sixty beds ; third, an Old Folks' Home, for the aged of German birth or their descendents, and fourth, a School for Girls, comprising both day and boarding schools and last, but by no means least, a beautiful Chapel, in which the sisters hold daily service.

All of the children under 13 years of age, who had been treated in former times in the German Hospital, were transferred

for treatment, to the new Children's hospital, in the Mary J. Drexel Home, in 1889. Here they derived the benefits of more commodious quarters, and from all the advantages presented by the elegant, roomy, light and capacious rooms. Then in connection with this Children's hospital, free dispensaries were opened to the public, where all the poor and needy children of the neighborhood could be treated, and derive great benefit from them.

In 1889, the boiler house was made capable of doing a greater amount of work, by the addition of two large boilers of 80 horse-power each. The storage capacity for coal was also increased to such an extent that, at the present time, over 1000 tons of coal can be stored away at one time. This necessitated the enlargement of the boiler house, and a greater draught being required to keep the fires in good burning condition, a large monumental chimney was erected.

The stables, whose removal had been made necessary, were rebuilt and enlarged by the addition of the present capacious carriage house, and roomy quarters on the second floor, for the accommodation of ten male attendants. The large expense of these numerous improvements was defrayed by Mr. J. D. Lankenau.

The abominable condition of the streets of the City have for a long time been a cause of complaint from all sides, but especially so is it in regard to the various hospitals of which this City should be proud. There can be no doubt but that proper hygiene and quiet are two of the most essential points in regard to the treatment of hospital cases, therefore it is urged that simple charity would demand that all of the streets in the vicinity of hospitals should be paved in the best and most modern method. Notwithstanding this fact, however, it was not until 1892 that any attempt was made to rectify this great fault, when an asphalt pavement was laid on Corinthian avenue, from Poplar street to Girard avenue, thus giving the German Hospital a fine frontage. Girard avenue is a source of much annoyance to the patients, as the traffic over the cobble stone pavement of that avenue is very great and consists largely of the heavy laden wagons from the many breweries which lie to the west of the hospital, and the rumbling of these heavy vehicles is heard almost constantly from the early morn until late at night. Surely this is a fine opportunity for the City Authorities to demonstrate their generous and charitable spirit, which can

most readily be done by having this busy thoroughfare paved with asphalt. The Board of Trustees recognize the fact that our City Fathers have done much toward improving the neighborhood of the hospital, and they and the many patients of the hospital wish to take this opportunity to thank them most heartily for the improvements already made, and to express a wish that the great good accomplished will favor a similar action in regard to Girard avenue in the near future.

In 1890, the Board of Trustees of the German Hospital, thinking that this hospital, as well as all others, is a simple institution of charity, and should receive the help of all who are in a position to be of assistance. Feeling that this was so, an application was made requesting a reduction in the gas rates. The amount of gas consumed in a hospital is necessarily very large, and the expense enormous, unless special rates be given. As these charitable institutions are a great benefit to the city, and a relief upon its treasury, it was thought that this request would be granted, but the hopes were in vain. No reduction was granted, and Mr. Lankenau, feeling that much could be saved in the matter of lighting, immediately set about the introduction of a complete Incandescent Electric light plant, with dynamos, engines etc.

Another avenue through which the capital of the hospital finds an easy way of escaping, is through the ambulance and telephone services. These are absolutely necessary for the proper and satisfactory working of such institutions, and it is no more than could be expected that all of them should receive the benefit of more liberal concessions from the city.

In connection with the startling and remarkable publications of Prof. Koch, in 1890, in regard to the cure of Phthisis and other tubercular diseases, the Board of Trustees discussed the advisability of sending a representative of the hospital to Berlin to study his (Koch's) method of administering the lymph, and, if possible, to obtain a supply of it for use in the hospital. Upon the recommendation of the Medical Board, it was decided to send the Chief Resident of the hospital, Dr. Carl Frese, who, on account of his extended residence in Germany was particularly well adapted to the undertaking. Through his former acquaintances, and through letters furnished him by Consul Chas. H. Meyer, Dr. Frese was enabled to study the action of the lymph under Prof. Koch, as well

as under some of the most able clinicians in Berlin. He was also able to secure from Prof. Koch several vials of the lymph, with which, treatment was instituted in the German Hospital. Although this method of treatment is as yet in its infancy, it gives promise of a great and glorious future, and threatens to revolutionize the methods of treatment, not only in Phthisis and tubercular diseases, but also in a very large series of affections, due to micro-organisms.

Recognizing the fact that it was of the greatest importance to the patients in general in the hospital that all of those suffering from any contagious disease, contracted before or after admission to the hospital, should be immediately isolated, the authorities of this institution decided to erect a large and modern building for this purpose. And it was for this purpose that during the year 1891, the Isolating House was erected. By utilizing this building, the danger from contagious diseases is reduced to a minimum, and the likelihood of any disease spreading among the other patients under treatment is absolutely Nil. The expenses of building this house and thoroughly equipping it, were again defrayed by him who had already done so much toward making the institution one of the leading hospitals in the state and country, Mr. John D. Lankenau.

Although the German Hospital was small and unpromising in its beginning at 20th and Norris streets, it has by steadily and constantly improving itself been raised to one of the most respected and useful institutions of its kind in the city. Never halting at what has been done, always ready for improvements, the Board of Trustees of the institution is ever on the alert to introduce new appliances, new and necessary apparatus, giving its Medical Board full sway and all the aid possible to introduce the most modern and satisfactory methods for treating their patients. The annual report bears witness to the efficacy of this generosity in the great number of serious medical and surgical cases treated, and the material reduction in the percentage of deaths. As an instance of the amount of good accomplished, we might say that during the prolonged heat of the last summer 63 cases of Insolation, or as it is commonly called, "Sunstroke," were treated at this hospital, and although the temperature ranged from 102 to 112 degrees Fahrenheit, but one of these cases was lost, making the mortality much less than in the time when the present method of treatment was

not so popular. Under the old treatment, the mortality, according to the authorities was 60 percent, while under the latter improved methods, the mortality has been reduced to almost nil. Surely such work speaks for itself, and this instance is but one of the many that could be brought forward. The annual reports mention many of these, prominent among which are Enteric or Typhoid fever, and the treatment of poisoning cases brought to the hospital.

It is true that the German Hospital does not belong to the oldest charitable institutions in this, the City of Brotherly Love, with which it is so plentifully endowed, yet it has, in the opinion of its many friends, placed itself in the lead of all institutions of its kind in the State, and this could only be accomplished by its policy of constantly forging ahead, and taking advantage of all the improvements that have been offered by the numerous scientific men of the day.

It might also be mentioned here, that at its last session, the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, for the first time in the history of the hospital, passed an appropriation to aid in defraying the expenses of the hospital, but owing to the many improvements and alterations that have been absolutely necessary during the past year, the appropriation, with the limited income from the exceedingly small endowment, has proven itself entirely inadequate to meet the increasing expenditure, in spite of the rigid economy that has been practiced in all branches where economical measures could be used. And it would be no more than could be expected to beg that our friends who have the welfare of the institution at heart, should display their generosity by materially aiding the hospital, thus giving it an opportunity to increase its facilities in proportion to the demands made upon it.

It would not be amiss to quote the following from the 32nd Annual report of the hospital: "We beg our friends to consider this a friendly admonition, for the demands made on our means are considerably in advance of our resources and this unfortunate state of affairs must continue until we have at our disposal a sufficient endowment fund, which is not yet provided for. May the wish that we have expressed for material assistance to defray our running expenses, as well as for a substantial increase in our endowment fund, be realized, so as to allow the German Hospital to continue its noble work, the relief of suffering humanity. We

again commend our institution to the charity of our fellow-citizens. God bless the German Hospital, its patients and its friends.”

JOHN D. LANKENAU.

John D. Lankenau was born on the 18th of March 1817, in Bremen, where his father was a highly respected merchant. He received a most thorough training in the schools of his Native city, and the foundation for his business training was laid in the “Handelschule” or Business College. He was confirmed on Easter Sunday 1832, by the Rev. Joh. Hein. Bernhard Dräseke.

Shortly after this time he entered, as clerk, the importing or “Colonial” House of Tiersch and Gerischer, who were the successors to his father’s firm, Lankenau and Tiersch. After remaining with this firm for three years, he was engaged by Mr. Wicht, a merchant, for the latter’s Philadelphia house, Wicht, Werner and Co. He left his native city and home on August 4th 1836. Before his return to Germany his father died, and so Mr. Lankenau looked on his father’s countenance for the last time when he bade farewell to his Native Land, to come to this strange but hospitable country, which was to be his home in the future, and in which he was destined to do much good by his example of an upright, honest man and by his generous, charitable spirit. He, however, saw his mother many times while making trips to his Fatherland, for the firm. After a six weeks voyage, he landed in Baltimore on Sept. 15th 1836. He then came direct to Philadelphia, and immediately sought the business place of the firm with whom he was to work. This building still stands, and is situated at the corner of Front street and Norris alley. Mr. Werner retired from the firm in 1840 and the firmname was changed five years later, to Wicht and Lankenau, a nephew of Mr. Wicht being engaged as partner with Mr. Lankenau in the new firm. It was in 1846 that Mr. Lankenau met the elder F. M. Drexel, who was to be his future father-in-law. Mr. Drexel immediately took a great fancy to the young man, on account of his enterprising and bright manners. Mr. Lankenau was often invited to Mr. Drexel’s home and spent many pleasant evenings there. Here it was that he met the bright and lovable daughter of Mr. Drexel, Mary Johanna Drexel, to whom he was married on

the 9th of October 1848. She was a woman full of Love and Christian charity toward suffering humanity, an untiring friend and benefactress of the poor and miserable, seeking to aid them whenever and wherever it was possible for her to do so.

She accompanied her husband on one of his trips to Europe and visited his mother, while he attended to his business which required an extended trip on the continent. Their union was a most happy one and lasted nearly 25 years. But the time must come when all of us must part from those whom we love most dearly and so it was with this exemplary couple. In May 1873, the cold and grasping hand of death claimed the loving wife and mother as his own and bore her away to that great unknown land where we all hope some day to meet those loved ones who have preceded us.

Mrs. Lankenau's father, Mr. F. M. Drexel, had died on June 5th 1868 from injuries sustained in a railroad accident on the Philadelphia and Reading road, and Mr. John D. Lankenau had been appointed one of the Executors of his will, which duty occupied a large amount of his time. It was from this time that Mr. Lankenau took an active interest in the German Hospital. Being the successor of Mr. Drexel, who had been one of the chief contributors of the institution and had been its treasurer from the beginning, it was but natural that the friends of the hospital should look upon Mr. Lankenau as the representative of the Drexel family, and expect him to take an active interest in the affairs of the institution. That they were not disappointed in this, becomes evident when one reviews the following years in which Mr. Lankenau has displayed such a great and unselfish amount of interest in all that concerns the German Hospital or anything connected with it.

Mr. Joseph M. Richards had resigned the presidency in 1868, and Mr. Lankenau was elected to succeed to that office in January of the following year, since which time he has filled the position, a period of nearly 24 years, and as he himself puts it in his modest retiring way, has been honestly engaged to the best of his ability to do his duty to the institution and his fellow-citizens. The removal of the hospital to its present site was made possible largely through his efforts, and the rapid but substantial developments which the hospital underwent from that time, the increased accommodations, the rebuilding and the erection of new buildings on such a magnificent scale, the introduction of the deaconesses and the

consequent change in the administration of the affairs of the hospital, are all due to the untiring, indefatigable energy, and, to a great extent, to the personal efforts of this great human benefactor. Words cannot tell the vast amount of good he has done in regard to the workings of the hospital and the subsequent good to suffering humanity, but one may glean an inkling of this liberal-hearted man's charity by knowing some of the many deeds he has done and has had done in the interest of this great institution. He purchased the extensive strip of property extending from Corinthian avenue, along Poplar street, to 22nd street, and added this to the already large area of ground which the hospital owned; he built the new south wing, he had the massive stone wall built, and surmounted this with a handsome iron fencing, the two surrounding the entire property; the kitchen, boiler house, laundry, stable and mortuary were all built at his own expense. But these buildings, thoroughly fitted out as they are, the extensive addition to the property and a hundred and one things that he has done in the way of improvement, form but a small part of what he is continually doing for the institution. With him every day is donation day for the German Hospital and he donates not only his time, means and valuable business experience, but also his personal love and devotion, and in his self-sacrificing love for the institution, deprives himself of many of the comforts to which his advancing years would naturally entitle him.

To the loss of his wife in May 1873 was added the death of his son Frank, who died on the 23rd of February 1877, a promising youth, full of energy and the joy of his father's heart. This was a severe blow, and rested heavily, not only on the father, but also on the remaining daughter, Elise, the sister of the young man, who had been closely attached to him. And no doubt the loss of the brother shortened her life materially. The grief of both father and daughter was deep and friends became solicitous, lest it proved too much for both. A trip to Europe was suggested, thinking that the sights of new scenes and faces might dissipate, to an extent, the thought of the loved one who was no more. So, toward the end of the summer, on August 4th 1877, Mr. Lankenau sailed for his Native city, Bremen, accompanied by his daughter. From Bremen they travelled leisurely through Holland, France and into Italy and on December 31st, they met with Joseph Drexel and wife at

Brindisi, with whom a trip to the Orient had been contemplated, their objective point being Egypt. Sailing from Brindisi for Alexandria, from this city they went to Cairo by rail. Here an extended trip up the Nile was arranged for. The Nile tour consumed four weeks and included visits to Assuan and the Island of Philae. Returning again to Alexandria, they next went to Naples, that beautiful city, situated most picturesquely on the bay of the same name. From Naples the travellers went to Rome and then through Germany, after which a prolonged stay in London was proposed. Here they made their headquarters in the small but most comfortable Hotel Fleming, in Half Moon street. There they met with many dear friends from Philadelphia, and passed three quiet but agreeable weeks.

Here it was that, among the many hopes and plans for the future, which were made known in many a pleasant evening chat, the feasibility of establishing an institution or "Home" for aged people, was first discussed between father and daughter, the outcome of which was the erection of the Mary J. Drexel Home. Mr. Lankenau had repeatedly told his daughter how sorry he had often felt to see deserving and aged people, who were being discharged from the hospital, turned away, homeless, into the cold, cold world without having a place to lay their heads. It became an intimate wish of the daughter that a home for aged people should be erected on the hospital grounds, such a home to be named, in memory of her beloved mother, the Mary J. Drexel Home. On November 10th 1878, the travellers arrived in Philadelphia from Liverpool, and exactly eight years afterwards the corner stone of the Mary J. Drexel Home was laid, but she who had so fondly aided in planning the institution had in 1882, joined her mother and brother amongst that great but silent majority, which is ever and always swelling its ranks from amongst our dear ones and friends. And the now ageing father stood alone and childless, but, nevertheless, untiring in his efforts to aid others who were afflicted, in caring for the helpless and in procuring a home for the homeless.

Wherever an opportunity offers to take part in furthering the interests of his Countrymen, Mr. Lankenau is always prominently interested. In 1875, when the preparations for the great Centennial International exhibition were being completed, he was, at the

suggestion of Consul Chas. H. Meyer, made chairman of the Commission having charge of the German Exhibit, the membership comprising besides himself, Mr. Gustav Remak, and Chas. H. Meyer. In consideration of his valuable services in connection with this Commission, he was invested with the order of the Crown, 3d Class, by the Emperor William I., of Germany. When in later years his extensive plans for founding the Mary J. Drexel Home and the active interest he had taken in the welfare of the German population of Philadelphia, especially in connection with the German Hospital and the Deaconesses work, were, in a special report of the German Consul to the port of Philadelphia, Chas. H. Meyer, brought to the knowledge of Emperor William I., and Empress Augusta, he was invested with the Order of the Crown, 2nd Class, an honor which is greatly sought in Germany.

Mr. Lankenau is now in his 76th year and as work has always been to him a pleasure and a necessity. He is still a hearty and untiring worker, who, owing to his extremely simple and regular mode of life, has had the pleasure of almost uninterrupted enjoyment of perfect health, and enjoys a degree of activity and use of all his faculties which is seldom witnessed in people of his years.

May God grant that he may remain among us for many years and enjoy the steady increase and development of the charitable Institutions, founded and so greatly aided by his personal effort and the interest which he has always displayed for them.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The treatment of the patients was from the very beginning, intrusted to a medical board, which originally consisted of eight members. These gentlemen were A. H. Fricke, J. Schrotz, E. Fisher, Th. Demme, J. Körper, Julius Kämerer, C. Beeken and Julius Patzki, all of whom volunteered their services gratuitously.

One resident physician was appointed to live in the house, and it became his duty to see that the orders of the visiting physicians were duly carried into effect, as well as to attend to such accidents as should present themselves, and to dispense the

necessary medicine. A free dispensary, for the sick who did not desire to remain in the house, but who, on the other hand, did not have the necessary means to consult a physician, was instituted in 1873 and developed rapidly. As the hospital service increased, two resident physicians were appointed in 1877. This had become necessary, from the fact that dispensary patients were also given their medicine. It became necessary in 1882 to appoint a hospital apothecary. The work of the resident physician increased rapidly, however, mainly from the use of the ambulance and telephone services, which were introduced in 1883. In this year also, the first three assistants to the dispensary service were elected, one each to the Medical, Surgical and Gynaecological out-patient department. These were responsible to the Medical Board. But notwithstanding this, the election of a third resident physician was made necessary, and in 1885 three resident physicians were elected. For the sake of having a permanent resident in the hospital, the office of Chief Resident was instituted in 1886, and Dr. Geo. A. Bodamer was elected to fill this position. His duties were to assume charge of the resident physicians and the assistants of the various dispensaries. Dr. Bodamer resigned in 1889 and Dr. Carl A. Frese was elected as his successor, and still retains the position. The number of residents was in 1890 increased to four.

The medical service in the dispensary has increased steadily and it was found necessary to divide the work into the following departments, Medical, Surgical and Gynaecological, each with two assistants, who serve alternately for six months each, and the departments of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat were also instituted, the former having two assistants, and the others one each.

The Marine Department is under the direct care of the surgeons of the United States Merchant Marine Hospital Service, but the hospital furnishes a resident assistant, who has charge of the patients in the absence of his chief.

In the magnificently fitted out operating room, which had been especially designed for the purpose, both medical and surgical clinics are held every week during the winter months, by the visiting physicians and surgeons of the hospital. These clinics are free to students of all colleges and, being at convenient hours, and not

conflicting with clinics and lectures given at other hospitals, are always well attended.

The hospital has, also, a large and valuable pathological museum, which was established in 1881, and which, on account of the variety of material, constantly presented here, contains many highly interesting and valuable specimens. It has been within the last year removed to a large and well equipped room, especially designed for it; on the ground floor of the Isolating house. The specimens have been arranged and catalogued so as to facilitate reference to them, and make them valuable for scientific purposes.

Adjoining the museums is a pathological laboratory well fitted out with microscopes, section cutting instruments, etc., for the examination of pathological specimens.

There is, also, a dark room fitted out for the development of photographic plates. The hospital has a complete photographic outfit for taking photographs of interesting cases that present themselves from time to time. This has already proved of great scientific value in reporting cases that are of medical or of surgical interest, where a photograph will oftentimes give a better idea of the nature and extent of the abnormality than a long and extended written description.

Besides these, the hospital boasts of a completely equipped bacteriological laboratory for the macroscopical as well as the microscopical examination and study of the life habits of bacteria and other microorganisms.

The hospital also contains a distinct laboratory for the chemical and microscopical examination of blood, sputa, excreta, etc.

The medical library, of which the hospital is justly proud, contains nearly eight hundred volumes, the procuring of which is largely due to the efforts of Chas. H. Meyer, who in 1884, obtained through the well known firm of book sellers and publishers, F. A. Brockhaus, in Leipsic, as well as from other firms engaged in the book trade, three hundred and twenty two volumes of the latest medical publications. The binding of these publications was donated to the hospital by the Sunday-school scholars of Zion's Church. The firms of publishers who furnished the above volumes are F. A. Barsch, Leipsic; F. Bassermann, Munich; H. Braams, in Norden; W. Braumüller, Vienna; F. A. Brockhaus, Leipsic; Denicke's in Leipzig; G. P. Jacy, Vienna; J. A. Finsterlin,

Munich; F. Frommann, Jena; Heuser, in Neuwied; A. Hirschwald, Berlin; J. Kokkampff, Berlin; Lapp, in Tuebingen; Meinhold and sons, in Dresden; Mittler, Berlin; Peters, Berlin; M. Riegel, Munich; T. Riemann, Coburg; E. Stahl, Munich; A. Stuber, Würtzberg; Urban and Schwarzenburg, in Vienna; Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, in Goettingen; Veit and Co., Leipsic; and Wagner, in Freiburg.

The library also receives all the modern medical works as they are published, and keeps on file the chief American, English and German Medical Journals, making this, without a doubt, the most complete Medical library owned by any Hospital in this state, if not in this country.

A library for the sick und convalescent patients of the hospital was started in 1867, and now contains many hundreds of volumes. This library has been a great source of comfort to the convalescent patients, all of whom take advantage of it to a greater or less extent.

Within a year the treatment by electricity has been greatly improved by the purchase of apparatus made especially for the German Hospital, and intended to be used in connection with the electric plant. Prominent among this apparatus we may mention a miliampere meter and a special adapted switch to govern the force of the current; storage batteries and a resistance coil for charging the same; electro-cauterics and a variety of other electrical apparatus, all of which have proven to be of the greatest utility.

Hydro-therapy or the treatment of various ailments by the application of water has been brought to a height of perfection, in this hospital, the like of which has not been equalled in any institution in this country. Portable bath-tubs serve for bathing typhoid and other fever patients, while a separate apartment has been especially designed and equipped for hot water, steam or vapor baths.

The Medical service is furnished by the following named gentlemen:

MEDICAL BOARD.

ADAM TRAU, M. D., *Chairman.*

LAWRENCE WOLFF, M. D., *Secretary.*

PHYSICIANS.

ADAM TRAU, M. D., 1227 Franklin Street.

LAWRENCE WOLFF, M. D., 333 S. Twelfth Street.

JAMES C. WILSON, M. D., 1437 Walnut Street.

SURGEONS.

JOHN B. DEEVER, M. D., 120 S. Eighteenth Street.

J. WILLIAM WHITE, M. D., 1810 S. Rittenhouse Square.

OCULIST AND AURIST.

CHAS. S. TURNBULL, M. D., 1719 Chestnut Street.

CHIEF RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

CARL FRESE, M. D.

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

GEO. G. ROSS, A. J. PATEK, A. D. WHITING, R. L. PITFIELD.

APOTHECARY.

M. I. WILBERT, Ph. G.

NUMBER OF CASES TREATED ANNUALLY.

Year.	Medical.	Surgical.	Total.	Year.	Medical.	Surgical.	Total.
1866	10	9	19	1880	206	176	382
1867	87	43	130*	1881	309	202	511
1868	87	43	130*	1882	374	278	652
1869	152	98	250	1883	373	346	719
1870	176	88	264	1884	465	425	890
1871	176	94	270	1885	545	435	980
1872	204	126	330	1886	765	710	1475
1873	204	117	321	1887	929	745	1674
1874	188	112	300	1888	830	790	1620
1875	208	125	333	1889	965	838	1803
1876	266	149	415	1890	980	899	1879
1877	213	124	337	1891	1103	811	1914
1878	190	114	304				
1879	184	136	320				18,322

* These two are average numbers: for the year 1867 and 1868 only one report was given out.

In the dispensaries there have been more than 25,000 cases treated.

DISPENSARY SERVICE.

The service of the Dispensary is under the control of the Chief Resident Physician of the Hospital, assisted by the Assistant Physicians of the House and the Senior Assistants of Out-Patient Department.

MEDICAL CLINIC.

Every Tuesday and Friday at 10 A. M.

DR. OTTO A. RATH, 185 Queen Lane.

DR. HARVEY A. SCHOEMAKER, 109 S. 20th Street.

SURGICAL CLINIC.

Every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.

DR. GEO. A. BODAMER, 1219 N. 15th Street.

DR. C. A. HAMANN, 940 N. 11th Street.

CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.

DR. W. FRANK HAEHNLEN, 1421 N. Broad Street.

DR. W. R. WILSON, 1633 Locust Street.

CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 P. M.

Eyes: DR. L. J. LAUTENBACH, 1723 Walnut Street.

“ DR. EDMUND R. PERRINE, 1716 Chestnut Street.

“ DR. GEO. FRIEBIS, 1720 Chestnut Street.

Ears: DR. W. R. HOCH, 1502 Walnut Street.

CLINIC FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE.

Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 P. M.

DR. ARTHUR A. BLISS, 1832 Race Streets.

(Laryngologist to the German Hospital.)

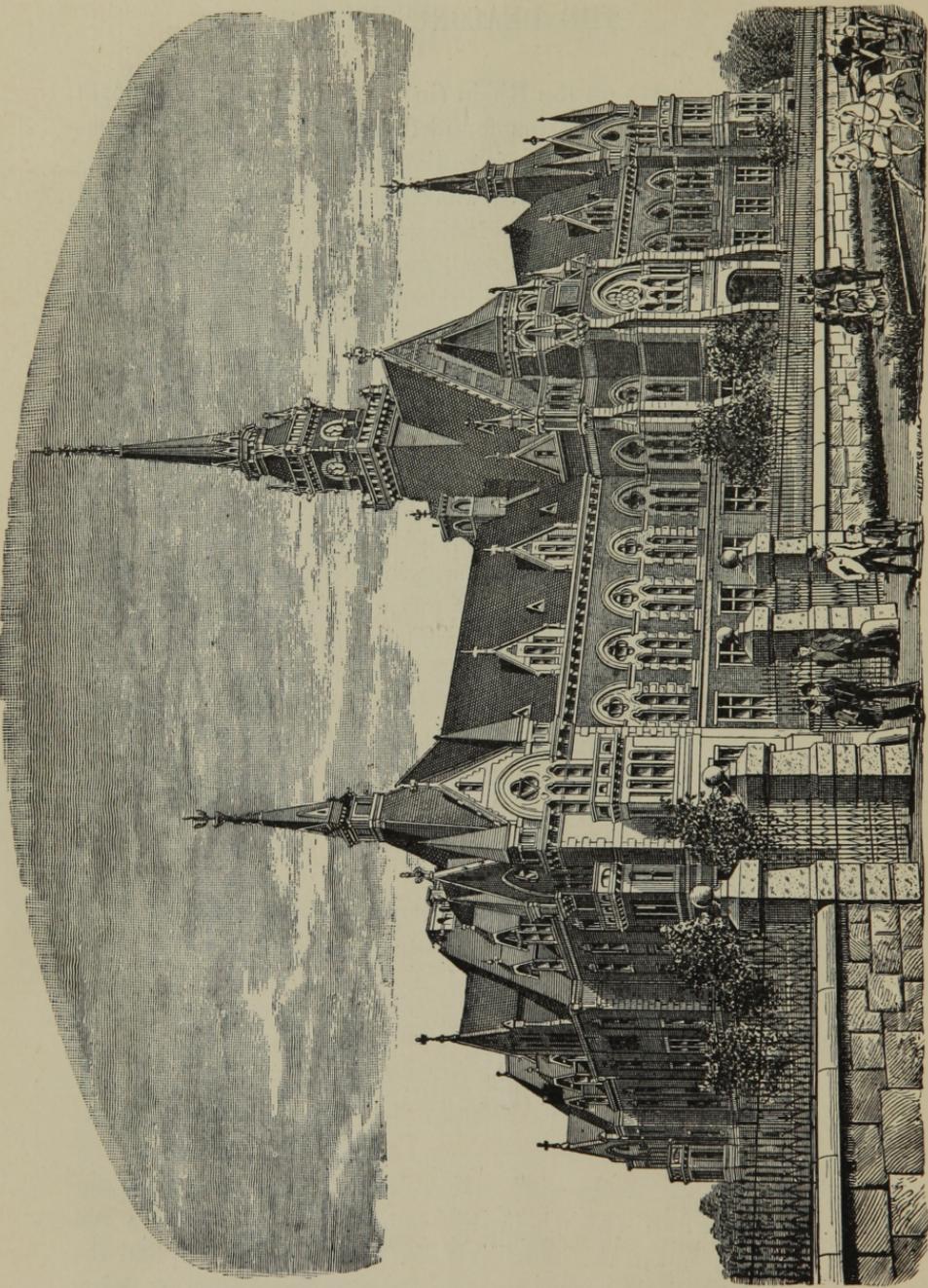
THE DEACONESSES.

In Kaiserswerth on the Rhein (in the vicinity of Dusseldorf) the first Deaconess House, was founded in 1836 by the Rev. Pastor Theodore Fliedner. The intention being to train, in this institution, sisters whose life-work was to be, the care of the sick and the poor. The name Deaconess indicates a servant. Pastor Fliedner opened his institution with one sister and at his death in 1864, the order had representatives in various parts of Europe — Asia and Africa. — To-day the institution at Kaiserswerth has more than 800 sisters, who are engaged at 217 stations or institutions. From the Motherhouse, institutions were opened in Berlin, Paris, Strassburg, Dresden, Stockholm, Bern, Breslau, Königsberg, Ludwigslust, Karlsruhe, Neuendettelsau, Stuttgart, Darmstadt, St. Petersburg, Speyer, Hannover, Christiania, Bielefeld, etc., etc. The Deaconesses institute in Bielefeld, established in 1869, has more than 600 sisters, Pastor v. Bodelschwing has more than 1300 epileptics in the institutions, he is anxious to aid charitably disposed persons who are willing to found an institution for the sake of aiding this unfortunate class of patients in this country.

The institution in Stuttgart has 434 and the one in Neuendettelsau (in the vicinity of Nürnberg) founded by Rev. Pastor Løhe 334 sisters; of the other institutions we might add that the one in Bern, has 337, the one in Dresden 332 and the one in Königsberg 320, while the others have for the time of their existence been equally as successful.

A Conference has been instituted by 62 deaconesshouses, which on September 16th 1891, had a meeting in Kaiserswerth, when according to the statistics presented they together had a membership of 8,478 sisters, who were engaged at 2,774 different stations (in hospitals, schools, orphan asylums, in parish work etc.)

It is on the battlefield, that the intrinsic value of the deaconesses is most prominently brought before the public, and it was especially in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870—1871 that by their excellent nursing of the sick and wounded, they earned the unstinted praise of all with whom they came in contact. It is not only at home, and in the more civilized countries, that we find the deaconess, but they have made themselves at home and are doing excellent work even in the Orient. Pastor Fliedner took the first



Mary J. Drexel Home and Philadelphia Motherhouse of Deaconesses.

4 deaconesses to Jerusalem in 1851, where they are engaged in the hospital, and in teaching in the school for girls (Talitha Kumi). We also find them in Constantinople (since 1852), in Smyrna (1853), in Alexandria (1857), in Bayrut (1860), in Cairo (1884), in Bukarest (1859) and at many other stations more recently established.

Pastor Fliedner in 1849 brought 4 sisters to America, but the attempt at permanently establishing a home here at that time, proved a failure. In 1883 Consul Chas. H. Meyer undertook to obtain sisters for the German Hospital and for that purpose undertook a trip to Germany.

At the hospital in Iserlohn the Oberin Marie Krüger declared her willingness to come to Philadelphia with 6 other deaconesses, and on June 19th 1884 began their labors at our hospital.

The beginning was rather a difficult one, and not very encouraging to the sisters. The new buildings had not yet been completed, and the understanding of deaconesses and their work was wanting. A Committee having the affairs of the deaconesses in charge was appointed by the President, but the most important step, towards assuring the permanent success of the deaconesses work in this country, was that Mr. Lankenau concluded, to combine with his proposed Mary J. Drexel Home a Motherhouse for deaconesses, for the training of new sisters, and as a home for those already engaged in the work at the hospital. Architect G. Knoche was engaged to take charge of the building. The corner stone was laid on November 11th 1886, and the dedication of the beautiful building took place on December 6th 1888.

The institution has its own charter and 9 Trustees, these are J. D. Lankenau, Pres., Chas. H. Meyer, Vice-Pres., Pastor H. Grahn, Secretary, C. A. Wørwag, Tres., Pastor Dr. Mann †, Pastor Dr. Spaeth, Pastor F. Wischan, J. H. Tilge and G. A. Schwarz.

On November 30th 1887, the first Oberin Marie Krüger died, and Oberin Wanda Von Oertzen was called, she arrived on August 7th 1888. The rector, Pastor A. Cordes was installed on Aug. 7th 1888. On the first Thursday in October of each year is celebrated the anniversary of the Deaconesses House and the consecration of such sisters as have successfully finished their term of probation.

The institution has during the past year suffered the loss

by death of one of the original sisters, who in 1884 came from Germany with the Oberin Marie Krüger — Sister Alma Kohman, died on Sept. 4, after a long and lingering illness.

The Motherhouse at the present time has 37 sisters of which 14 are consecrated, the others are help- or probesisters — 25 of these are engaged in the hospital — 3 are engaged in parish work one each, in St. Paul's, Zion's and in Altoona — 3 in the Childrens' Hospital, one each in the Old Folks' Home and in the school 2 at the "Krippe" or Day Nursery in Germantown and 2 in the Hospital at Easton.

THE LADIES AID SOCIETY OF THE HOSPITAL.

In April 1861, a number of ladies founded a society to be known as "The Ladies Aid Society of the German Hospital, of the City of Philadelphia." The By-Laws give the object of the society in the following words :

The object of the society shall be to aid the Board of Trustees of the German Hospital, in obtaining the means necessary for sustaining the same.

Eligible for membership, are all married and unmarried women who sign the Constitution and By-Laws and pay an annual fee of one dollar.

The Executive Committee shall consist of 20 members, who are to be elected annually on the first Wednesday in January, and serve for the term of one year.

This Executive Committee to elect from its membership 1. a President, 2. a Vice-President, 3. a Treasurer, 4. a Secretary, 5. an Assistant Secretary, — and to meet on the first Wednesday of each month.

The Aid Society has contributed largely toward the development of the hospital, and it is largely due to their persevering efforts and their active interest in all the affairs of the institution that the hospital has attained the degree of perfection, it holds today amongst the charitable institutions of the city.

OFFICERS OF THE LADIES AID SOCIETY. 1866 - 1892.

The asterisk * denotes present incumbents.

PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. Mathilda Thudium.....	1868 - 1875
Mrs. John Bower.....	1875 - 1891
*Mrs. Chas. Newman.....	*1891

VICE-PRESIDENT.

*Mrs. C. Benkert.....	*1868
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TREASURERS.

Mrs. Charlotte Kohn.....	1868 - 1875
Mrs. Hassold.....	1875 - 1891
*Mrs. J. M. Maisch.....	*1891

SECRETARIES.

Mrs. E. L. Seidensticker.....	1868 - 1875
Mrs. Thiery.....	1875 - 1880
*Mrs. G. B. Stephan.....	*1880

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

Mrs. Ludy.....	1880 - 1884
Mrs. J. Maisch.....	1884 - 1891
*Mrs. J. G. Strohmeier.....	*1891

HONORARY PRESIDENT.

Mrs. John Bower.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE LADIES AID SOCIETY.

1868—1869.....	89	1880—1881.....	461
1869—1870.....	125	1881—1882.....	450
1870—1871.....	160	1882—1883.....	454
1871—1872.....	208	1883—1884.....	461
1872 - 1873.....	454	1884—1885.....	458
1873 - 1874.....	511	1885—1886.....	513
1874 - 1875.....	517	1886 - 1887.....	550
1875 - 1876.....	518	1887 - 1888.....	554
1876—1877.....	485	1888—1889.....	520
1877—1878.....	442	1889—1890.....	493
1878—1879.....	455	1890 - 1891.....	467
1879—1880.....	456	1891—1892.....	468

ADDENDA.

FREE BEDS.

Each person, who pays into the treasury of the hospital the sum of 2,000 Dollars, may for the period of their natural life keep a patient in the wards of the hospital, free of any further charge, such patients to conform in all respects to the rules and regulations of the hospital concerning the admission, treatment and discharge of patients.

A person paying 5,000 Dollars into the treasury of the hospital becomes a founder of a free bed, and has the privilege of keeping one patient constantly in the wards of the hospital, such patient also to conform to the rules and regulations, but the privilege of admitting to and retaining a patient in the hospital may be transmitted to his heirs or descendants.

It would be difficult to think of a more fitting memorial for a father, mother, or dear friend than the founding of a free bed in the wards of the hospital. A memorial not only more appropriate and lasting than a monument erected of marble or iron, but at the same time conferring a benefit to sick and suffering humanity for times to come.

LIST OF FREE BEDS.

1874.	Isaiah V. Williamson, 2 free beds.....	\$9,966 66
1884.	John B. Stetson, 1 free bed.....	5,000 00
1884.	Joseph Kinike, 1 free bed.....	5,000 00
1886.	Elizabeth Monroe Smith, by J. F. Smith, 1 free bed.....	5,000 00
1889.	Sybilla C. Betz, by J. F. Betz, 1 free bed.....	5,000 00
1890.	Henry and Sarah Tilge, by their children, 2 free beds.....	10,000 00
1890.	Louis Bergdoll, 1 free bed.....	5,000 00
1891.	Henry D. Justi, 1 bed.....	5,000 00
1891.	Edgar B. and Laura L. Reyenthaler, by Emanuel G. Reyenthaler	5,000 00
1892.	5 free beds founded by Mary C. Wallace, Margaret F. L. Wallace, Helen M. W. Henry and Elizabeth E. Wallace, in memory of their parents and grand parents, Tobias Beehler, Catharine Beehler, his wife, Susan Beehler, their daughter, Francis Barton Wallace, Margaret C. B. Wallace, wife of Francis Barton Wallace and daughter of Tobias and Catharine Beehler.....	25,000 00

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE HOSPITAL SICK FUND.

The payment of \$1.00 admission fee and a monthly fee of 50 cents secures to healthy persons of both sexes, not over fifty years old, in case of sickness, admission and treatment free of charge. Application can be made every day at the hospital, where the printed regulations may be had from the office.

The annual payment of \$200 entitles an association, lodge or corporation to have one patient in the hospital for one year free of charge.

Visiting days: Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 3 to 4 P. M. Sundays, from 2 to 3 P. M.

MEMBERS OF THE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

I. Members of the Hospital Association.—Persons desiring to become members of the Hospital Association must be proposed at a regular meeting of the Association or Board of Trustees, and by a majority of votes can be elected at this or any subsequent meeting.

2. The annual subscription is \$5.00.

II. Life Memberships.—Persons who after their admission pay the sum of \$50 become life members. Their names shall remain continuously on the membership list.

III. Societies may become life members by paying the sum of \$100.

MEMBERSHIP.

Life Members.....	244
Yearly Contributing Members.....	235
Subscribers to the Sick Fund.....	281

ASSOCIATIONS.

- German Society of Pennsylvania.
- De Kalb Lodge No. 174, I. O. O. F.
- Herman Lodge No. 125, F. & A. M.
- Cabinetmakers' Beneficial Society No. 1.
- Canstatter Volksfest-Verein.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

I give and bequeath to the German Hospital of the City of Philadelphia, a corporation created in 1860, the sum of.....to be added to its capital stock,
 or,
 to be applied to the support of the same.

FORM OF BEQUEST OF REAL ESTATE.

I give and devise to the German Hospital of the City of Philadelphia, a corporation created in the year 1860, all that, etc. (here describe the property).

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR THE ENDOWMENT OF A FREE BED.

I give, devise and bequeath to the German Hospital of the City of Philadelphia
 he sum of five thousand dollars for the Endowment of a Free Bed.

LIST OF BEQUESTS TO THE HOSPITAL.

1863.	Francis M. Drexel.....	\$2,000 00
	F. L. John.....	1,000 00
	Mrs. Daniels.....	300 00
	J. H. Ullmann.....	2,000 00
1870.	Cath. Drexel, \$2,000 (less \$100 state tax).....	1,900 00
	Wm. Klinger.....	1,421 46
1872.	Moritz Ostheimer.....	1,000 00
1874.	Mary D. Brown.....	10,000 00
	Jesse George.....	2,000 00
	St. George Tucker Campbell.....	1,000 00
	Fred. Zaiss.....	200 00
1875.	J. H. Schomaker.....	200 00
	John Wendel.....	100 00
1876.	Jesse George, second Legacy.....	1,400 00
1877.	W. H. Hart.....	1,000 00
	Sophie Wetzstein, former Matron.....	500 00
	Jacob Heiner.....	95 00
1878.	Mrs. X. Dietsche.....	1,000 00
1879.	Louis D. Beck.....	1,000 00
	Fred. K. Dewald.....	500 00
	Godfrey Freytag.....	240 00
	Chas. Wilhelm, by his wife Anna Wilhelm, \$2,000 (less \$100 tax).....	1,900 00
1881.	Caspar Benkert.....	1,000 00
	Julianna Gassmann.....	110 00
	Fidel Fischer, on account of \$300.00.....	62 75
1882.	William Lange.....	1,000 00
	Mayer Arnold.....	85 00
	Seligman Maas.....	61 90
1883.	Seligman Maas, balance.....	33 10
	Simon Silbermann.....	200 00
	Louis Dannenbaum.....	237 50
	Gustavus Bergner.....	950 00
	Matthew Flaigg.....	3,161 85
	Caroline Pennock.....	127 00
1884.	John Wistar, (less \$50.00 state tax).....	950 00
	John Bacher.....	100 00
	Joseph Antweiler.....	150 00
1885.	Francis A. Drexel, \$22,200 (less \$1,100 state tax).....	21,090 00
	Mayer Gans.....	500 00
	Estate of Fidel Fisher.....	105 97
1886.	Francis A. Drexel, balance.....	22,207 12
	Adam J. Glasz, on account.....	1,000 00

1887.	Adam J. Glasz.....	3,249 42
	J. B. van Essen.....	1,200 00
	Jos. Kinike, \$2,000 (less state tax).....	1,905 00
1888.	Kate Tilge Pohl.....	500 00
	Catharine M. Bohlen.....	2,000 00
	J. C. L. Lawrence.....	285 00
1889.	John Kuntz.....	475 00
	John H. Dohnert.....	475 00
	Adam J. Glasz.....	101 60
	Frances Druck.....	4,126 25
1890.	Louis Stiefel, by John C. Keecherer.....	1,000 00
	Geo. D. Rosengarten.....	500 00
	Catharine Maag.....	193 80
	John and Sophie Wendel, by their children.....	1,000 00
	Sophie, widow of Mayer Eichholtz.....	100 00
1891.	Stephan S. Remak.....	190 50
	Fred. H. Stolze, Erfurt.....	989 60
	Mary E. Hayhurst.....	724 62
	Wm. Orthwein.....	1,025 00
	Therese C. H. Kinike.....	4,750 00
	H. T. Plate, by Consul Chas. H. Meyer.....	1,000 00
1892.	By Alfred Bamber, \$5,000(less Int. for prepayment \$122.90).....	4,877 10
	Emily T. Eckert.....	10,000 00
	Fredericke Wollenweber, net.....	2,857 50
	Estate of Fidel Fisher, balance.....	75 88
	Estate of Louis Schmitt.....	475 00
	Memory of Ann Kelley.....	30 00

DONATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITAL.

In 1880 the custom was instituted of having an annual donation day for the benefit of the German Hospital, and Thanksgiving-Day was selected as the most appropriate day. This is the only day of the year, that the Board of Trustees invites its fellow citizens to aid in this great charity, by soliciting contributions of all kinds.

A public invitation to take part in the donation day at the hospital is published annually in the daily papers of the city, every one is invited, and members of the Board of Trustees and of the Ladies Aid Society are present at the hospital to receive visitors and contributions. All the wards of the hospital are open to visitors and the Sisters and Doctors are pleased to explain all points con-

nected with the same. A careful account is kept of all contributions of money or goods for the House, Drug Store, etc., and they are all fully acknowledged in the Annual Report.

The cash receipts on the several donation days have been :

1) 1880, Nov. 25.....	\$2,068 75
2) 1881, Nov. 24.....	4,891 44
3) 1882, Nov. 30.....	6,520 58
4) 1883, Nov. 29.....	8,800 68
5) 1884, Nov. 27.....	10,630 94
6) 1885, Nov. 26.....	10,797 23
7) 1886, Nov. 25.....	10,731 90
8) 1887, Nov. 24.....	10,055 86
9) 1888, Nov. 29.....	11,628 72
10) 1889, Nov. 28.....	10,968 74
11) 1890, Nov. 27.....	11,580 86
12) 1891, Nov. 26.....	10,722 47

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES 1860—1892.

* Denotes present Incumbent.

PRESIDENTS.

†Joseph M. Reichard.....	1860—1869
*J. D. Lankenau.....	1869—

VICE PRESIDENTS.

†Jacob Müller.....	1860—1866
*M. R. Mucklé.....	1867—

SECRETARIES.

M. R. Mucklé.....	1860—1866
B. Sprungk.....	1863—1866
F. Steeb.....	1866—1867
†L. T. Ladner.....	1867—1872
†W. R. Ackermann.....	1872—1873
†Joseph Kinike.....	1873—1875
C. F. Moelling.....	1875—1882
*Wm. N. Mencke.....	1878—

TREASURERS.

†Francis M. Drexel.....	1860—1863
†Hermann T. Plate.....	1863—1866
†Joseph Kinike.....	1866—1867
†W. Grossholz.....	1867—1871
Godfried Keebler.....	1872—1876
*Charles A. Wærwag.....	1876—

ATTORNEYS.

†F. Heyer.....	1860—1872
*Jos. G. Rosengarten.....	1872—

THE DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES. 1860—1892.

1866—67 L. Benkert.	1873—74 †John Wendel.
1866—67 L. Engelke.	1873—75 †J. G. Frank.
1866—67 †J. H. Schomacker.	†Jac Lacmann.
1866—67 Dr. O. Seidensticker.	1873—76, 81—89 J. C. File.
1866—67 F. Steeb.	1873—78 †W. R. Ackermann.
1866—70 †L. A. Wollenweber.	1873—82 C. F. Møelling.
†J. Kemper.	1874—75 A. Frohmann.
†J. Mueller.	†C Ludy.
†F. Staake.	1874—76 †F. H. Reichard.
1866—71 †Fidel Fischer.	1874—79 Dr. O. Seidensticker.
1866—72 †C. Benkert.	1874—83 J. C. Eberhard.
1866—72 †Mayer Gans.	1875—78 †C. Benkert.
1866—73 †W. J. Horstmann.	1875—83 †Jos. Beckhaus.
F. Baish.	1875—83 †Chas. Duerr.
1866—75 J. Ibels hæuser.	1876—81 †F. H. Gross, M. D.
1866—76 †J. Kinike.	1876—78 †Lorenz Herbert.
1866—80 G. Doll.	*1876— Wm N. Mencke.
1866—76 †Wm. Grossholz.	*1876— G. A. Schwarz.
1866—73 †F. Heyer.	1876—77 Fred. Tiedemann.
1866—77 †L. Ladner.	*1876—84, 1890— Chas. A. Woerwag.
*1866— John D. Lankenau.	1877—80 †Jac. Berges,
*1866— M. Richards Mucklé.	1877—83 Rud. Blankenburg.
1866—73 †J. M. Reichard.	1877—83 H. Kunzig.
1866—78 J. Schandain.	1878— †J. Kinike.
1867—70 †H. Newkumet.	1878—81 †H. Kaiser.
1867—70 †H. Ehrlicher.	1878—83 †Rud. Pott.
1867—72 †C. Ludy.	L. Westergaard.
1867—70 F. Haltermann.	*1878— Chas. H. Meyer.
1870—71 †J. H. Camp.	1879—88 †A. Weihenmayer.
1870—72 †L. Schneider.	1880—90 †Jos. Neumann.
1870—75 John J. Ballier.	*1880— Anton Winters.
1870—78 †John Bower.	1881—90 †John C. Yeager.
1871—72 P. Schemm.	*1881— Rev. Dr. A. Späth.
†Chas. Vezin.	1882— 83 W. A. Fleck.
1871—74 †T. Pfitzenmaier.	*1882— J. Henry Tilge.
1871—82 †F. Schneider.	1883—92 †Rev. Dr. Mann.
1871—83 †M. Eichholz.	*1883— Rev. F. Wischan.
1871—79 J. D. Rentschler.	*1883— H. D. Justi.
1872—73 A. van Haagen.	*1888— E. G. Reyenthaler.
1872—74 †J. Lips.	*1890— G. W. Bremer.
*1872— Christ. Gross.	*1890— F. W. Wolff.

MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL BOARD. 1866—1892.

1866—74	A. Fricke, J. Schrotz, E. Fischer, Th. Demme.	1875—78	R. M. Bertolet.
1866—72	J. Kærper. Jul. Kämerer.	1875—87	J. Solis Cohen.
1866—71	E. Beeken.	1875—80	Wm. Ashbridge.
1866—70	Jul. Patzki.	*1878	Chas. S. Turnbull.
1871—74	A. F. Müller.	1878—86	Frank Woodbury.
1871—74	J. Boisnot.	1880—86	J. M. Barton.
1872—74	R. H. Weber.	1882—88	G. W. Vogler.
1873—74	Wm. Turner.	*1886	John B. Deaver.
1874—91	F. H. Gross.	1888—89	W. H. Baker.
1874—86	M. Franklin.	1888—90	E. T. Bruen.
1874—76	A. Trautmann.	*1888	Lawrence Wolff.
*1874	Adam Trau.	*1888	J. W. White.
1874—87	Jas. Collins.	*1890	J. C. Wilson.
		1891—92	C. Penrose.

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS. 1866—1892.

1866—67	Aug. Culman.		H. L. Whitney.
1867—70	Aug. F. Müller.	1886—89	Geo. A. Bodamer, <i>Chief Resident Physician.</i>
1870—71	R. Lüderwald.	1886—87	O. Rath, Wm. Gross.
1871—73	M. Franklin.	1887—88	Wm. Hodges.
1873—74	Geo. Gubler.	1887—88	J. Omstead.
1874—76	Hy. Woodville.	1888—89	G. S. Matthews, P. H. Stoltz, Ferd. Schwarz.
1876—77	W. H. Baker.	*1889	Carl Frese, <i>Chief Resident Physician.</i>
1877—78	E. D. Chapman, G. W. Vogler.	1889—90	R. E. Gerlach, T. H. Swaving, B. Michel.
1878—79	A. F. Mellersh, J. F. Berlet.	1890—92	C. A. Hamann, Marie L. Bauer, J. Schaadt, M. V. Ball.
1879—80	L. Ott, A. W. Hermann.	1891	G. S. Woodward, J. D. Heard, *G. G. Ross, W. T. Shoemaker.
1880—81	J. A. Blumer, W. Thies,	1892	*A. J. Patek, *A. D. Whiting, *R. L. Pitfield.
½ year	Dr. L. Zentmayer.		
1881—82	H. S. Bissey, H. M. Norton.		
1882—83	E. P. Raab, L. D. Brose.		
1883—84	J. S. Miller, A. B. Hirsch.		
1884—85	Chas L. Weed, Aug. Stabler.		
1885—86	E. G. Rehfuß, Chas. Collmar,		

WARDENS, MATRONS AND OBERINS.

Henry Kaiser, Warden.....	1866—1871
†Sophia Wetzstein, Matron.....	1871—1877
Fred. Diehl, Warden.....	1877—1878
Wm. Salm and wife; Warden.....	1878—1880
R. Naumann and wife, Warden.....	1880—1886
†Oberin Marie Krueger, Deaconess.....	1886—1888
Oberin Wanda von Oertzen, Deaconess.....	*1888

AMENDED CHARTER

OF THE

GERMAN HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The name of this Corporation shall be the "German Hospital of the City of Philadelphia."

SECTION 1. The objects of this Corporation are to provide medical and surgical aid and nursing in the wards of the Hospital for the sick and disabled, with a view to admitting the poor without charge, as far as the means of the Hospital will allow, and to care for aged and infirm men and women, and to give instruction in the science of medicine.

SEC. 2. Patients shall be admitted irrespective of nationality, creed or color.

SEC. 3. Members shall be elected at the stated meetings of the Corporation of the Board of Trustees by a majority of those present. The initiation fee and annual dues shall be regulated by the By-Laws.

SEC. 4. Any member who is a fit and suitable person for the position, and who shall contribute Twenty-five Dollars, and who is a resident of Philadelphia, shall be eligible as a Trustee for the term of his election.

SEC. 5. The Corporation hereby established shall be entitled to receive donations, legacies and devises of real estate, and shall apply the same to its general corporate purposes.

SEC. 6. The government of this Corporation shall be vested in a Board of sixteen Trustees, three of whom shall be ministers of the Lutheran Church, recognized by the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States, who shall be elected at the next annual meeting of the Corporation on the second Monday of January A. D. 1883, in eight classes of two each, to serve for the periods of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and

eight years respectively; and at each subsequent annual meeting of the Corporation two Trustees shall be elected for the term of eight years to fill the places of the two Trustees whose terms expire. The Board of Trustees shall elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Solicitor, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, and for such terms as the By-Laws shall prescribe, and shall have power to fill vacancies in its own body until the next annual election. No real estate of the Corporation shall be sold without the concurrence of ten Trustees present at the meeting at which such sale is ordered.

SEC. 7. The Board of Trustees shall choose at their first meeting after their election, or at such other time as they may appoint, such number of physicians, surgeons and obstetricians as they shall deem sufficient to form the Medical Board. The Board of Trustees shall have the power of removal and of filling vacancies in said Medical Board. The entire medical care of the patients, and the general management of the Corporation shall be regulated by such By-Laws and Rules as the Board of Trustees may adopt.

SEC. 8. The said Corporation is also authorized and empowered to establish, in connection with the Hospital, a department for the education of students in the science of medicine.

SEC. 9. The said Corporation is also authorized and empowered to establish, maintain and manage a Home, under the name of "The Mary J. Drexel Home," for the reception and support of well-recommended, well-behaved, perfectly sober and respectable aged couples, and aged single men and women of German birth or descent, not suffering from any obnoxious or contagious disease, to be admitted under regulations of the Board of Trustees, on payment of a sum to be fixed by said Board.

The said Corporation is also authorized and empowered to let for the term of 999 years, at an annual rental of One Dollar, and upon such terms and conditions, and with such privileges as may be deemed advisable, any portion of the grounds of the German Hospital of the City of Philadelphia to any Corporation now or hereafter to be organized, which by its charter or articles of association shall be authorized and empowered to establish, maintain and manage, first, a Home of the same character and description as the Mary J. Drexel Home aforesaid, and second, a Mother House or Institution for the maintenance and education of Deaconesses :

Provided, that the Board of Trustees or Managers of the Corporation to whom such lease shall be made shall at all times contain three members of the Board of Trustees of the said German Hospital of the City of Philadelphia.

SEC. 10. Amendments to the Charter may be proposed at any annual meeting of the Corporation, to be held on the second Monday of January in each year, but shall not be acted upon until the next annual meeting, and they shall not be adopted unless they be approved by two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 11. This Charter shall be in lieu of the Amended Charter, approved on the Twenty-second day of December, A.D. 1877, by the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, for the County of Philadelphia, recorded in Charter Book, Vol. 3, Page 608, on the Twenty-first day of January, A.D. 1878, and of the Amended Charter approved on the First day of December, 1882, so far as it is altered or supplied, and in all other respects the rights, powers, franchises and privileges conferred on the said Corporation by virtue of the Act of Assembly of the Second of April, A.D. 1860, incorporating the said German Hospital, and the amendments thereto shall be and remain therewith.

Amended Charter approved by the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, December 1st, 1882.

Amendment to Sec. IX adopted by the Corporation at their Annual Meeting, held January 10th, 1887.

