

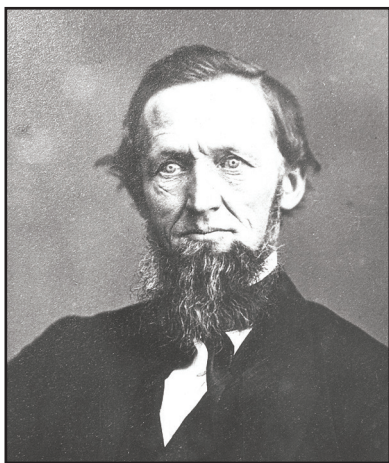
*Section One:*

# **Early Years**

**(1838–1870)**







The Reverend Levi Sternberg (1814–1896). Levi met Margaret when he began boarding in the Miller home as a seminary student in 1828. Courtesy of Mrs. Phyllis Pitcher Giancola.



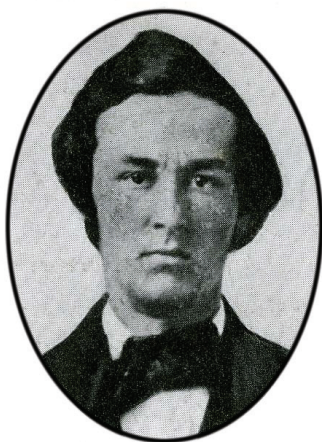
Margaret Levering Miller Sternberg (1818–1888). Courtesy of Mrs. Phyllis Pitcher Giancola.



Hartwick Seminary, circa 1858, as it looked when George Sternberg graduated in 1853. After teaching school locally and for one winter in New Jersey, Sternberg returned to teach at Hartwick in 1856. Courtesy of Paul F. Cooper, Jr. Archives, Hartwick College, Oneonta, NY.



George M. Sternberg, circa 1855: the elementary school teacher. Mature and serious for his age, Sternberg's competence in the classroom impressed his supervisors in New Jersey. He returned to Hartwick Seminary to teach for his father, but appears never to have seriously entertained the idea of becoming a Lutheran minister. Copyright 1920. American Medical Association. All Rights Reserved.

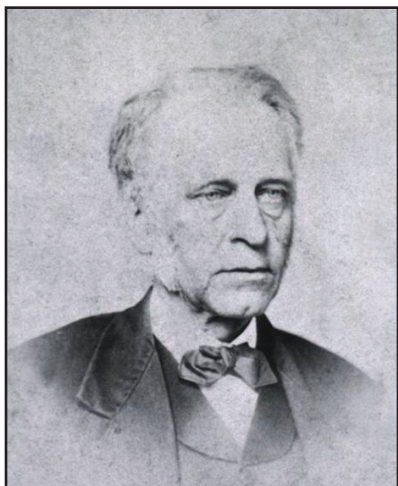


George M. Sternberg, circa 1859. He had completed the first phase of his apprenticeship with Dr. Lathrop and the medical courses at the Medical Department at Buffalo University. Still the serious and determined young man, Sternberg graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York and entered the uncertain world of medical practice in March 1860. Copyright 1920. American Medical Association. All Rights Reserved.





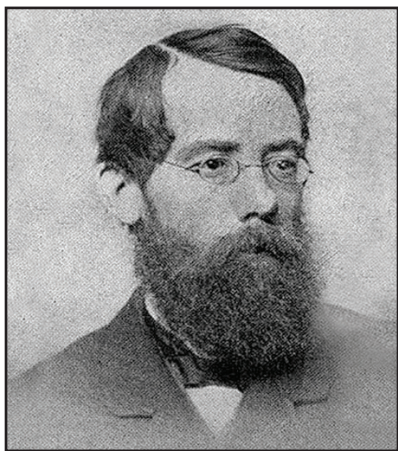
The Medical Department at Buffalo University, Buffalo, New York, 1849. The department was very proud of its large faculty and the clinical experience offered to its students. Collection of the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society, used with permission.



Frank H. Hamilton, M.D., was an innovative surgeon, author, and educator. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



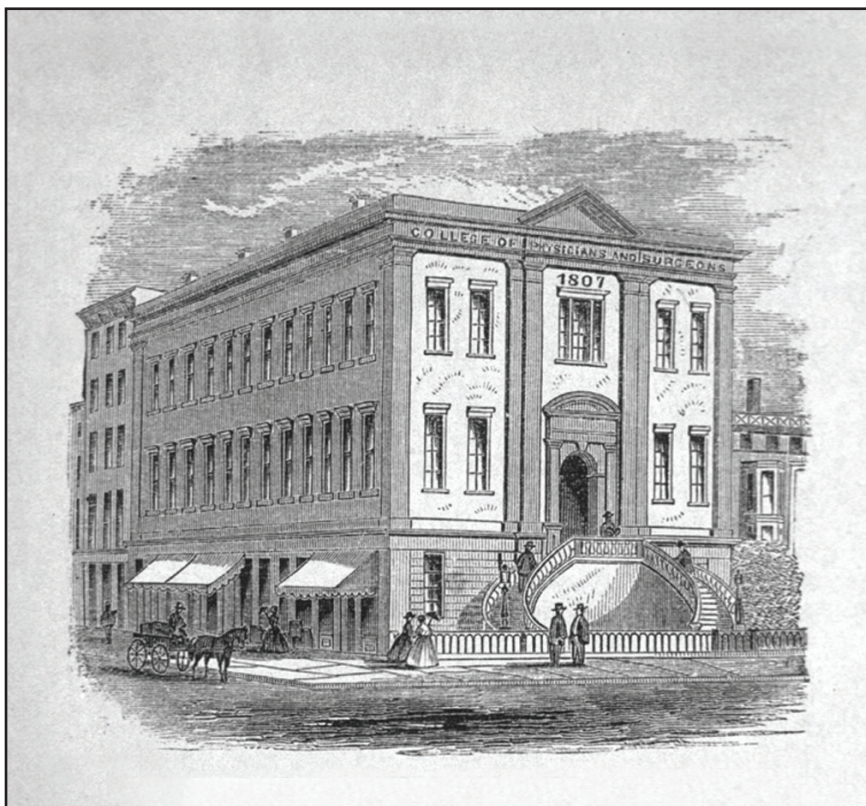
James P. White, M.D. At times a controversial figure, White presented a woman in active labor and delivered the baby in class; this occurred at a time when many physicians graduated from medical school without ever having delivered a child. White was taken to court over the incident, but continued his—for the times—unorthodox educational methods. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



John C. Dalton, M.D. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.

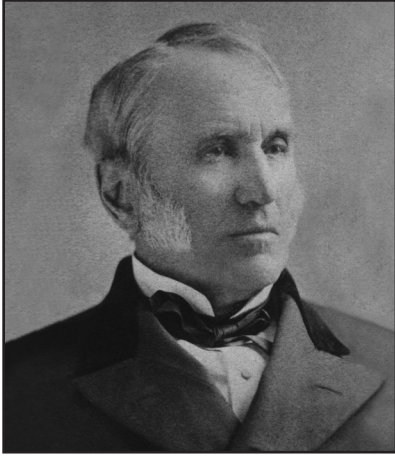


Austin Flint, Jr., M.D. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.

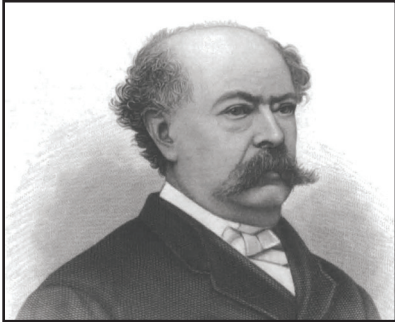




Willard Parker, M.D. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



Henry Sands, M.D. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



William Detmold, M.D. Courtesy of the New York Academy of Medicine Library.



Chandler Gilman, M.D. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



Looking south along the Manassas-Sudley Road as it appeared during the Civil War. Sternberg followed his regiment southward, in the fields to the left of the road, into the maelstrom of Confederate fire late in the morning of July 21, 1861. Courtesy of the Photography Collections, University of Maryland, Baltimore County.



Alonzo Clark, M.D. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



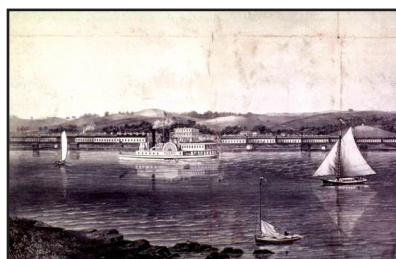
Sudley Church. Late in the afternoon of July 21, Sternberg found about a dozen colleagues tending to more than 300 wounded soldiers in and around this church. Elements of J.E.B. Stuart's First Virginia Cavalry took them prisoner by early evening. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.



George M. Sternberg, circa 1861–1866. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



The U.S. Sanitary Commission had a number of steamers converted to hospital ships that took the sick and wounded from Harrison's Landing to hospitals at Fort Monroe, Annapolis, Alexandria, and Washington, DC. Sternberg left the Virginia Peninsula aboard one of these transports with severe typhoid fever. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



Lovell General Hospital, Portsmouth Grove, RI. Once recovered from typhoid fever Sternberg begged for a hospital assignment. He served as Executive Officer and Surgeon-in-Charge of the surgical wards. In the early fall of 1862, he contended with his first epidemic of hospital gangrene at Lovell, an experience that left an indelible mark on his mind. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



U.S. General Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio. Lieutenant Colonel Charles Tripler, Northern Department Surgeon, sent Sternberg to find a location for this hospital and then gave him command of the facility in 1864. Sternberg remained here until the end of the war. Copyright 1920. American Medical Association. All Rights Reserved.





Fort Harker, Kansas, circa 1866–1867. Courtesy of the Kansas State Historical Society.



Ellsworth, Kansas. Sternberg may have considered resigning from the army to become a physician and dairy farmer here. However, the cholera epidemic of 1867 left him a widower and Ellsworth a ghost town. Courtesy of the Kansas State Historical Society.





George M. Sternberg, 1869. Sporting whiskers made popular by Major General Ambrose Burnside and betrothed to Martha Louise Pattison of Indianapolis, the 31-year-old brevet major's world view had improved by the summer of 1869. Copyright 1920. American Medical Association. All Rights Reserved.



Fort Riley, Kansas. The Sternbergs occupied the home in the left foreground. Courtesy of the United States Cavalry Museum, Fort Riley, Kansas.



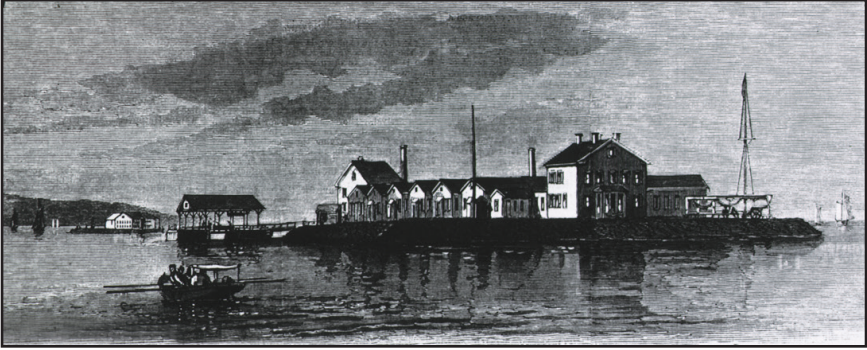
Hospital, Fort Riley, Kansas, where Sternberg spent his morning hours attending to sick call and hospital business. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.

*Section Two:*

# **Middle Years**

(1870–1893)





Swinburne Island, Hospital. This facility had been completed recently when the yellow fever epidemic struck Governors Island in 1870. Sternberg spent long hours on the wards and received an education in yellow fever that he would never forget. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



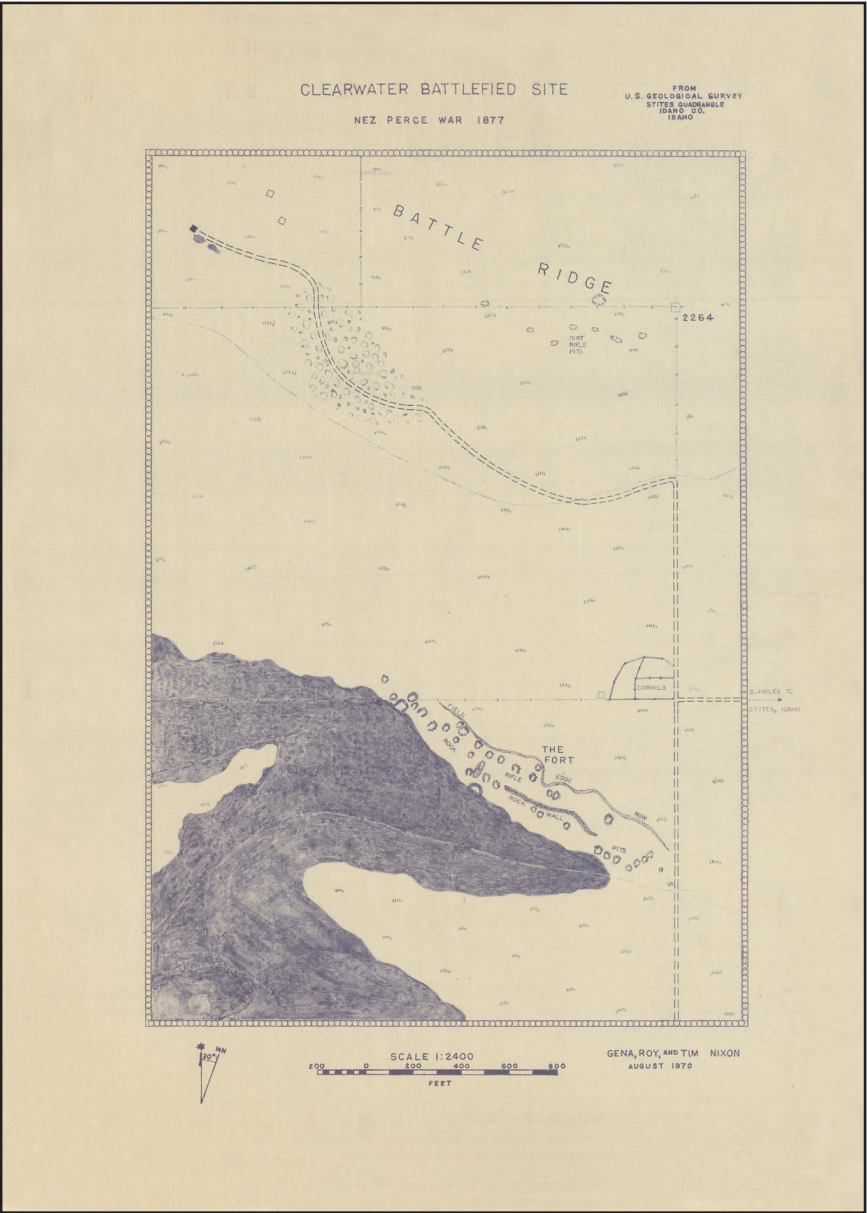
Hospital, Fort Barrancas, Florida. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



(Above) The back of the hospital, Fort Barrancas, Florida. To the left of the child near the fence was where the rotten potatoes were thrown that supposedly started the yellow fever outbreak of September 1873. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.

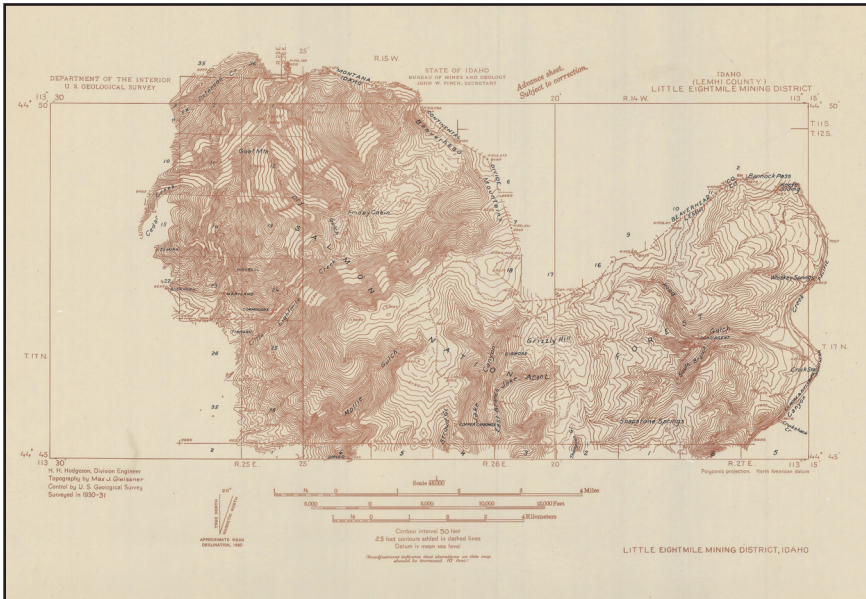
(Left) George M. Sternberg, 1876. Copyright 1920. American Medical Association. All Rights Reserved.





Map of the Clearwater battlefield site. Courtesy of the Idaho State Historical Society Archives and Research Center.





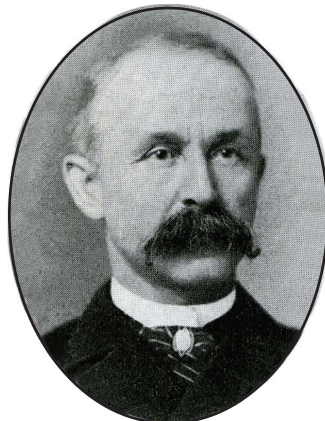
Map of the Clearwater battlefield. Courtesy of the Idaho State Historical Society Archives and Research Center.



Fort Lapwai, Idaho. The duplex with the 'X' on it in the foreground may have been the Sternberg's home in the summer of 1877. "Fort Lapwai; x marks the Fitzgerald home, 1876" from *An Army Doctor's Wife on the Frontier: Letters From Alaska and the Far West, 1874-1878*, by Emily Fitzgerald, edited by Abe Laufe. Copyright 1962. Reprinted with permission of the University of Pittsburgh Press.



Havana Yellow Fever Commission, 1879. The commission validated Sternberg as a yellow fever subject matter expert and established him as a national scientist. Copyright 1920. American Medical Association. All Rights Reserved.



George M. Sternberg, 1880. Sternberg as he looked when on special assignment at the Johns Hopkins Laboratory for the National Board of Health. Copyright 1920. American Medical Association. All Rights Reserved.

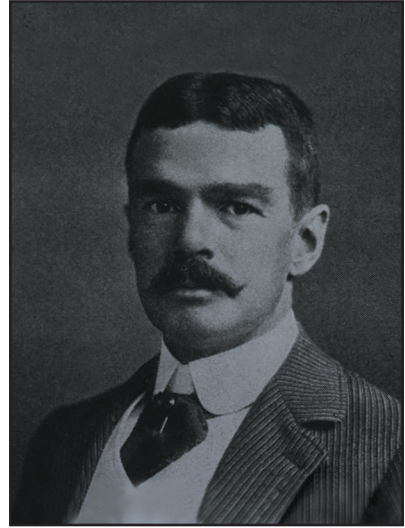


The original Pathological Building (the “Old Pathological”) at Johns Hopkins Medical School. This was the new laboratory that was being completed in 1885 during Welch’s sabbatical to Europe. Sternberg and his students moved their laboratory apparatus into the building and began work before it was completed. Courtesy of the Alan Mason Chesney Medical Archives of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions.





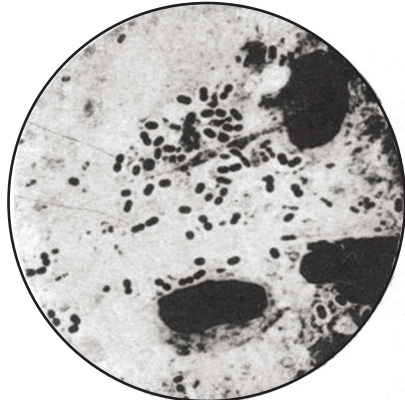
William Henry Welch, M.D. (1850–1934). Welch and Sternberg met soon after the former's arrival at Johns Hopkins, beginning a close professional relationship that would last until Sternberg's death in 1915. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



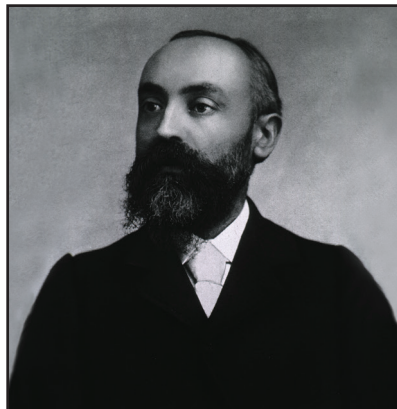
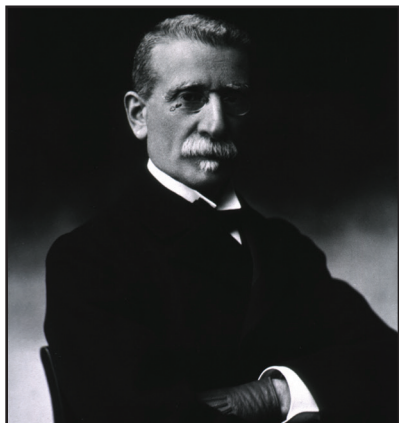
Alexander C. Abbott, M.D. This Baltimore physician learned everything he knew about bacteriology at Sternberg's elbow on the Johns Hopkins campus. He would later become Professor of Bacteriology and Public Health at the University of Pennsylvania. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



Robert Koch, M.D. (1843–1910). Sternberg followed Koch's work closely and reproduced his findings with tuberculosis for the American medical community. By the mid-1880s they would not only be collaborating colleagues, but also good friends. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



Micrococcus of rabbit septicemia, known today as *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. Sternberg made this photomicrograph in his laboratory, probably from cultures of his own saliva. Alexander Abbott, M.D., and Sternberg finally isolated this pathogen from a Baltimore patient with pneumonia, but were never able to connect it with lobar pneumonia. From George Sternberg. *Manual of Bacteriology* (New York: William Wood, 1892).



Ettore Marchiafava, M.D. (1847–1935), and Angelo Celli, M.D. (1857–1914), well-known Italian malariologists, demonstrated a living malaria parasite under the microscope to Sternberg in 1885 and removed his skepticism about Laveran's discovery. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



Hoagland Laboratory. Cornelius Hoagland was determined to have Sternberg as director of the laboratory and recruited him aggressively. Sternberg accepted the job in 1889, but continued to reside in Baltimore because no army positions were open to him. After a short tour in California from 1891 to 1892, Sternberg was stationed in New York City until his selection as Surgeon General in May 1893. Courtesy of the Brooklyn Museum Archives, Slide Lantern Collection. [S10.11]. Views: Brooklyn, Long Island, Staten Island. Brooklyn scenes; buildings. Hoagland Laboratory, Dutch architecture.

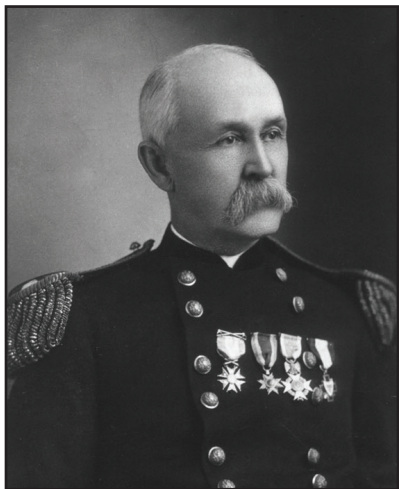
*Section Three:*

# **Later Years**

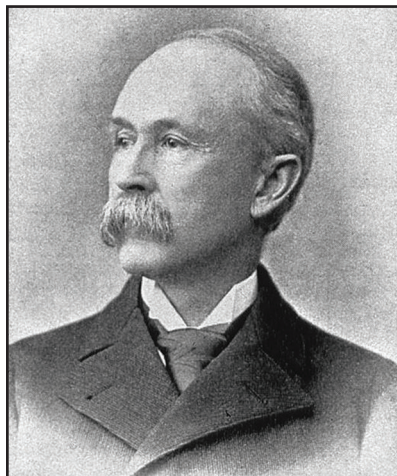
(1893–1915)







George M. Sternberg, U.S. Army Surgeon General, circa 1893–1895. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



George M. Sternberg in mufti, circa 1893. Irving A. Watson. *Physicians and Surgeons of America* (Concord, NH: Republican Press Association, 1896).



The first Army Medical School graduating class, 1894. Standing left to right: 1st Lieutenants T. S. Bratton, A. S. Porter, D. C. Howard, and W. H. Wilson; Seated: 1st Lieutenant W. W. Quinton. Twenty-one years later, Major Deane Howard would attend Sternberg in his last illness. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



The Army Medical Museum and Library. Opened in 1889, it was the first proper home for the museum and surgeon general's library. Sternberg converted space in this building to establish the Army Medical School in June 1893. Affectionately known as the "Old Red Brick," it stood on the corner of 7th Street and Independence Avenue where the Hirshhorn Museum now stands. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



Interior of the Army Medical Museum and Library. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.

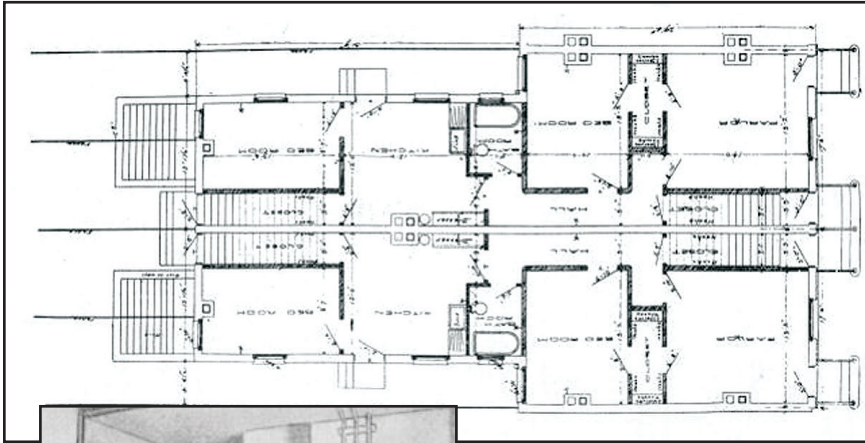


Interior of the Army Medical Museum and Library. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.

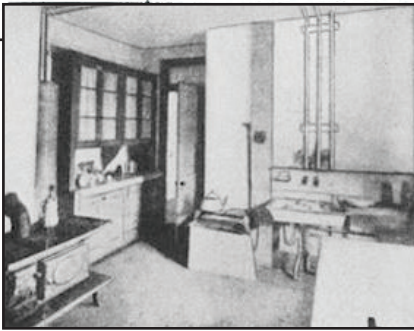


George M. Kober, M.D. (1850–1931). Sternberg and Kober met at Fort Lapwai in 1877. They became a powerful team for advancing medical education, fighting tuberculosis, and striving for social justice during the Progressive Era. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.





(Above) Floor plan of a Washington Sanitary Housing Company apartment. Each home consisted of two independent apartments, one above the other with separate entrances, small backyard, cellar, and exit to rear alley. Courtesy of Paul K. Williams, WashingtonHistory.com.



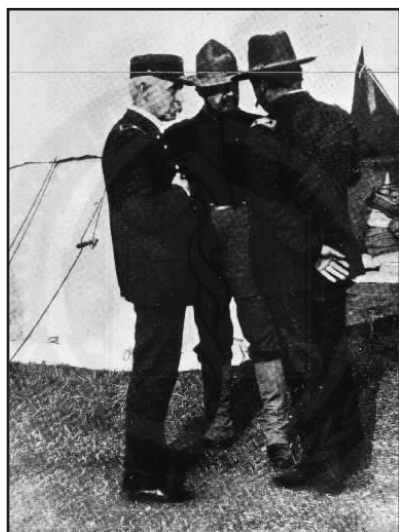
(Below) A kitchen in a Washington Sanitary Housing Company apartment. Courtesy of Paul K. Williams, WashingtonHistory.com.



Bates Street, NW, illustrating conversion of an alley to a minor street and Washington Sanitary Housing Company apartments. Courtesy of Paul K. Williams, WashingtonHistory.com.



Honorary Presidents and Secretaries of the Military Medicine Section at the 12th International Congress of Medicine, Moscow, 1897. Sternberg is seated 4th from left. Copyright 1920. American Medical Association. All Rights Reserved.

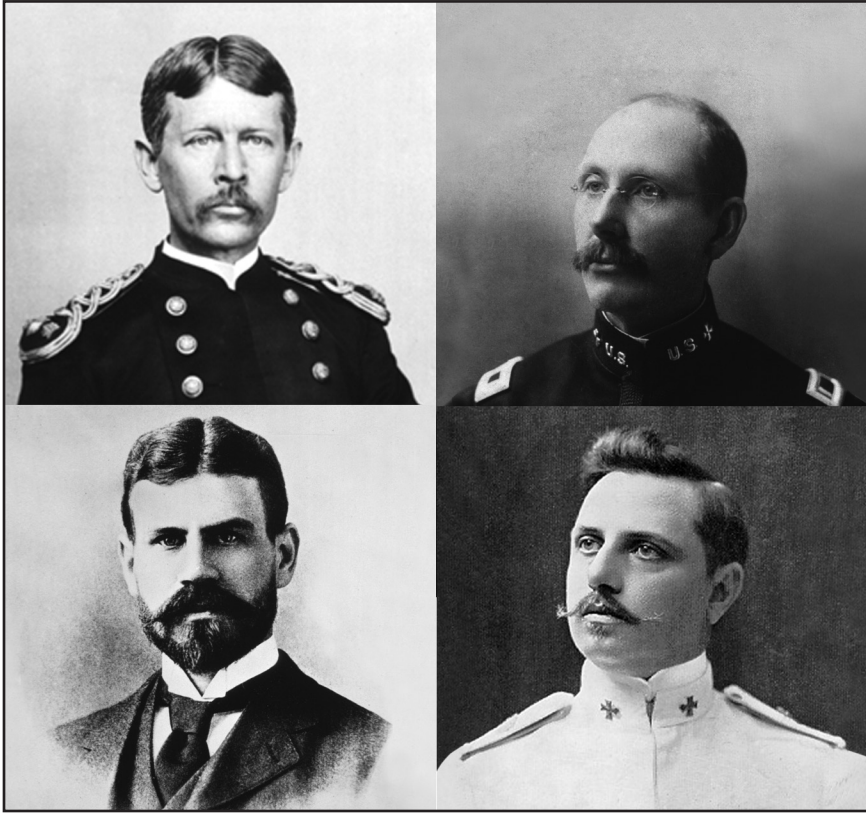


Sternberg (left, hands on blouse) confers with Colonel Henry Forwood and an unidentified officer at Camp Wycoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, NY, in 1898. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.

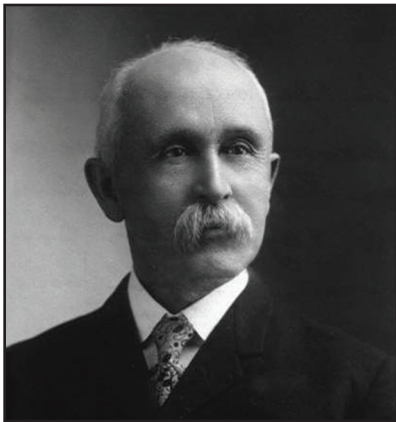


Guiseppe Sanarelli, M.D. A well-respected Italian bacteriologist, he studied yellow fever in Montevideo. His claim to have discovered the yellow fever germ in 1897 got Sternberg's immediate and full attention. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.





The U.S. Army Yellow Fever Board, 1900 Washington Sanitary Housing Company 1901. Clockwise from upper left: Walter Reed, James Carroll, Aristides Agramonte, and Jesse Lazear. All photos courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



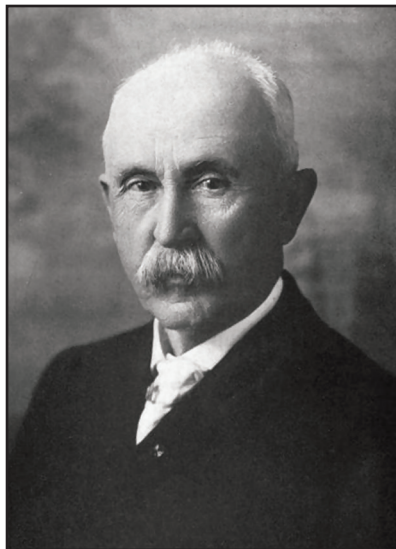
George M. Sternberg, 1905. Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.



Martha L. Sternberg, 1905. Courtesy of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Archives.



George M. Sternberg, 1908. Sternberg donned his uniform one last time for a photograph at the request of friends attending his 70th birthday celebration. From Adolphus S. Knopf. *A History of the National Tuberculosis Association* (New York: National Tuberculosis Association, 1922).



George M. Sternberg, 1912. Still an influential voice in medicine and the public welfare in Washington, DC, his physical strength had begun to wane. Copyright 1920. American Medical Association. All Rights Reserved.



Starmont Sanitorium, Washington Grove, Maryland. Courtesy of the Montgomery County Historic Preservation Office, M-NPPC, Silver Spring, MD. Resource #20-14, Michael Dwyer photographer, October 24, 1974.