

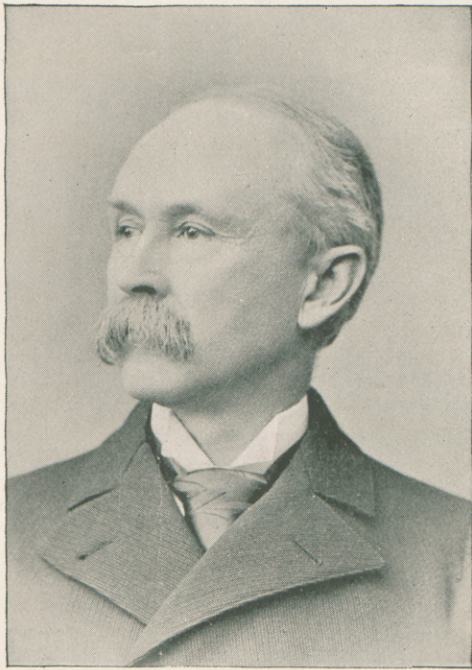
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Sternberg G.M.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF
DR. GEORGE M. STERNBERG.

[Reprint from PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF AMERICA.]

Pub. in 1893



GEORGE M. STERNBERG.

STERNBERG, George Miller, Washington, D. C., son of Rev. Levi (D. D.) and Margaret Levering (Miller) Sternberg, was born in New York city, June 8, 1838. He was educated at Hartwick Seminary, Otsego county, N. Y.; commenced the study of medicine in 1857, at Cooperstown, N. Y., under Dr. Horace Lathrop, of that place; attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, and was graduated in 1860.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Actual Rank. Assistant surgeon, May 28, 1861; accepted May 31, 1861; captain and assistant surgeon, May 28, 1866; major and surgeon, December 1, 1875; lieutenant-colonel and deputy surgeon-general, January 12, 1891; brigadier-general and surgeon-general, May 30, 1893, retiring year, 1902; appointed from New York.

Service. With General Sykes's command, Army of the Potomac, to August, 1862; hospital duty, Portsmouth Grove, R. I., to November, 1862; with General Banks's expedition, and assistant to the medical director, Department of the Gulf, to January, 1864; in office of medical director, Columbus, Ohio, and in charge of United States General Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, to July, 1865; with the Thirteenth United States infantry, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to April, 1866; post surgeon at Fort Harker, Kan., to October, 1867 (cholera epidemic); at Fort Riley, Kan., and in the field from April, 1868, to 1870 (Indian campaign); Fort Columbus, New York harbor, to May, 1871 (yellow-fever epidemic); Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, to June, 1871; Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Mass., to August, 1872; ordered to Department of the Gulf, July 22, 1872; acting medical director, New Orleans, La., to October, 1872; post surgeon, Fort Barrancas, Fla., to August, 1875 (epidemics of yellow fever in 1873 and 1875); on sick leave to May, 1876; ordered to Department of the Columbia, May 11, 1876; attending surgeon department headquarters, to September, 1876; post surgeon, Fort Walla Walla, W. T., to May, 1879; in the field, Nez Perces expedition, 1877;

on special duty with National board of health from July, 1879, to August, 1881 (member of Havana yellow-fever commission, 1879); ordered to Department of California, August 10, 1881; post surgeon, Fort Mason, Cal., to May, 1884; attending surgeon and examiner of recruits at Baltimore, Md., to October, 1890; in charge medical purveying depot, San Francisco, Cal., to February, 1892; attending surgeon, New York city, to date.

Brevet Commissions and "Honorable mention" in official communications. Captain and major U. S. A., "for faithful and meritorious services during the war." Lieutenant-colonel, "for gallant service in performance of his professional duty under fire in action against Indians at Clearwater, Idaho, July 12, 1877."

WAR OF THE REBELLION—OFFICIAL RECORDS.

[*Series I, Vol. XI, Part II. Report of Brig. Gen. George Sykes, U. S. A., commanding Second division, of the battle of Gaines's Mill, engagement at Turkey Bridge, and battle of Malvern Hill.*]

Dr. Sternberg added largely to the reputation already acquired on the disastrous field of Bull Run. (Op. Cit. p. 352.)

[*Extract from letter of the Surgeon-General U. S. A. to the Honorable the Secretary of War.*]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1879.

. . . Assistant Surgeon Sternberg has since his appointment (May 28, 1861) served in the field during the war; . . . from May 31, 1868, to December 9, 1868, chief medical officer of the expedition serving south of the Arkansas river; . . . from September 2, 1872, to the present date, as post surgeon, Fort Barrancas, Florida, and has rendered there valuable and efficient services during two epidemics of yellow-fever.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JAS. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

Special details. Member and secretary of the Havana yellow-fever commission of the National board of health (1879). Delegate from the

United States, under special instructions from the honorable the secretary of state, to the International Sanitary Conference of Rome (1885). Detailed, by direction of the president, in pursuance of the authority contained in the provisions of the act of congress, approved March 3, 1887, to make investigations in Brazil, Mexico, and Cuba, relating to the etiology and prevention of yellow-fever (1887-'89). Consulting bacteriologist to the health officer of the port of New York (1892) by authority of the war department, and in compliance with special request of the health officer of the port of New York and the advisory committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Membership in Medical and Scientific Societies.

Member and ex-president of the American Public Health Association; member of the American Association of Physicians; of the American Medical Association; of the American Physiological Society; of the American Microscopical Society (vice-president); fellow of the American Association for Advancement of Science; fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; president of section on military medicine and surgery of the Pan-American Medical Congress; president of the Association of Military Surgeons U. S. (1894); fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London; late fellow by courtesy in Johns Hopkins University (1885-'90); honorary member of the Epidemiological Society of London; honorary member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Rome; honorary member of the Academy of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro; honorary member of the American Academy of Medicine; honorary member of the French Society of Hygiene, etc.

Principal published works and scientific researches.

"Bacteria," 498 pp., 8vo, including 152 pp. from the work of Dr. Antoine Maguin, translated from the French in 1880, illustrated by photomicrographs and cuts. Wm. Wood & Co., New York, 1884.

"Malaria and Malarial Diseases." 329 pp., 8vo. Wm. Wood & Co., New York, 1884.

"Photomicrographs and How to Make Them,"

204 pp., 8vo, illustrated by numerous photomicrographs. Jas. R. Osgood & Co., 1884.

“Report Upon the Prevention of Yellow-Fever by Inoculation,” 100 pp., 8vo, submitted in March, 1888. Government Printing office, Washington, D. C.

“Report on the Etiology and Prevention of Yellow-Fever,” 271 pp., 8vo, illustrated by photomicrographs and cuts. Government Printing office, Washington, 1890.

“A Manual of Bacteriology,” 898 pp., royal 8vo, illustrated by numerous photomicrographs and cuts. Wm. Wood & Co., New York, 1892.

“Examination of the Blood in Yellow-Fever,” experiments upon animals, etc. In “Preliminary Report of Havana Yellow-Fever Commission,” Washington, 1879.

“Experiments to Test the Value of Certain Gaseous and Volatile Disinfectants.” *National Board of Health Bulletin*, Washington, 1879.

“Experiments with Disinfectants.” Johns Hopkins Univ. stud. biol. lab., Baltimore, 1882.

“A Fatal Form of Septicæmia in the Rabbit,” etc. Johns Hopkins University, stud. biol. lab., Baltimore, 1882.

“Experimental Investigations Relating to the Etiology of the Malarial Fevers,” special report to National board of health,” in *National Board of Health Bulletin*, Washington, 1881-82.

“Germicide Value of Therapeutic Agents.” *American Journal of Medical Science*, 1883.

“The Etiology of Croupous Pneumonia.” *The Medical Record*, New York, 1889.

“The Bacillus of Typhoid Fever.” *The Medical News*, Philadelphia, 1887.

“The Thermal Death-Point of Pathogenic Organisms.” *American Journal of Medical Science*, Philadelphia, 1887.

“Explanation of Acquired Immunity in Infectious Diseases.” *American Journal of Medical Science*, Philadelphia, 1881.

Address in “Medicine,” delivered at Yale University, June 23, 1892.

“Disinfection and Disinfectants,” “Report of Chairman of the Committee on Disinfectants” of the American Public Health Association, 1888.

Article on "Disinfection" in Hare's "System of Practical Therapeutics," Vol. I. Philadelphia, 1892.

Articles on "Yellow-Fever," "Relapsing Fever," "Typho-Malarial Fever," "Germicides," "Antiseptics," in Wood's "Handbook of Medicine." New York, 1885-'89.

"Practical Results of Bacteriological Researches." *American Journal of Medical Science*, Philadelphia, 1892.

"The Biological Characters of the Cholera Spillum," etc. *The Medical Record*, New York, 1893.

"Disinfection at Quarantine Stations, Especially in Cholera." *The New York Medical Journal*, 1893.

Report of chairman of committee on "Protective Inoculations in Infectious Diseases." *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1893.

Dr. Sternberg has made original researches in the etiology of infectious diseases, the comparative value of disinfectants, etc. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan in 1894.

Dr. Sternberg married first, in 1866, Miss Maria Louisa Russell of Cooperstown, N. Y., who died of cholera in 1867; married second, in 1869, Miss Martha L. Pattison of Indianapolis, Ind. They have no children.

