

Band 13 der Schriftenreihe der DGGN - Abstracts

Medical history of Darmstadt

**Immo Grimm: The History of Darmstadt's Medical Situation Between the 15th and 19th Centuries
Physicians – Diseases – Hospitals – A Brief Chronology**

Darmstadt, a small royal seat, will serve as an example to illustrate the development of medical care between the 15th and 19th centuries. Qualified physicians or doctors were only available in larger cities as for instance in the neighbouring city of Frankfurt/Main. A well-paid private physician, who was always available to measure the pulse rate and conduct urine examinations, was a mere status symbol of the royal court. The "plebs", i.e. the common folk, lived and died without access to doctors, as fees could only be paid by well-to-do citizens or noblemen. Barbers and executioners were familiar with parts of the human body and thus cared for common people. On market days travelling, mainly unqualified surgeons visited Darmstadt. The famous Dr. Eisenbart is one of these travelling surgeons who travelled Germany accompanied by 120 jugglers, dancers, musicians and other fairground charlatans. He came to Darmstadt in 1705 and conducted three successful bladder stone operations. The first hospital was built in 1611 which simultaneously served as a nursing home into the 19th century. Only day labourers and servants from Darmstadt were admitted to this hospital, provided they suffered from a curable disease. Common people were treated and even underwent surgeries at home. The disastrous hygienic and careless situation did not change before 1862, the time when qualified deaconesses started to care for patients. Three other hospitals were built after 1850, subsidised by the family of the grand duke. Famous doctors who worked in Darmstadt were the first German gynaecologists Dr. Josepha v. Siebold († 1849) and her daughter Dr. Charlotte Heidenreich v. Siebold († 1859) who assisted in the birth of Queen Victoria in London.

Keywords: Darmstadt, physicians, barbers, surgeons, executioners, pestilence, syphilis, leprosy, hospital.

Detlev John: Georg Büchner (1813-1837), the poet of melancholy

Georg Büchner was an author who like no other was able to describe border experiences and situations of mankind. His works not only reflect theoretical considerations and observations but also his own inner experience. His letters are examples of his self-reflection.

Keywords: Georg Büchner, German author, letters, melancholy

Hospitals and psychiatric clinics

Christina Vanja: The Hessian Hospital "Hofheim" in the Early Modern Period – Health Care and Medical Treatment

The Hessian hospital Hofheim located in the vicinity of Darmstadt was founded by Philipp the Magnanimous in 1535 along with three other poorhouses. The hospital was intended as a shelter for helpless and sick women from surrounding villages. Even though it was a religious establishment, health care and sound medical treatment played an important role from the beginning. While qualified and educated physicians took on supervisory roles, surgeons and barbers were involved in the everyday medical treatment at the hospital. Just as important was the cure of souls by pastors and other theologically trained teachers. This integrated care included the mentally ill and beginning in the 18th century, the hospital slowly transformed into a psychiatric clinic.

Keywords: History of hospitals, psychiatry, healthy regimen, medical treatment, the Hessian hospital Hofheim

Irmtraut Sahmland: Culture of Letter-Writing and Mental Disease: Letters by Patients of the Landeshospital of Hofheim in the Second Half of the 19th Century

Letters written by patients of the *Landeshospital* of Hofheim in the second half of the 19th century were filed in the patients' records rather than sent on to the addressees. This practice is an example of the intentional and forced isolation of patients from the outside world by the institution administration and shows to what degree normal networks of communication could have been disrupted or even destroyed, whereby the inmates' isolation was the product of censorship practised by the medical director of the asylum. The intentions associated with this practice are multi-layered. At the juncture between the inside and the outside, the administration took on the function of control that was meant to protect patients and their family members as

well as the public interest. Another function of censoring letters was to sway public opinion in favour of the new psychiatric discipline which had been deeply criticised at the end of the 19th century. However, the loose letters and the notations contained in the medical records were also regarded as therapeutic instruments. Patients' letters as authentic documents were analysed as to the present status of mental illness. In a way it was possible to read the letters like a temperature chart. By instructing the family to read letters that came from the asylum in this manner, it was possible for the relatives to cooperate with the physicians in treating the patients, while the physicians simultaneously had the opportunity to demonstrate that the asylum was a profoundly professional medical establishment.

Keywords: Patients' letters, Censoring, Antipsychiatry, Patients' Rights, Professionalization

Ellen Leibrock: Documents of Mentally Ill in the Second Half of the 19th Century

The admission of a mentally ill person to a hospital already in the 19th century involved a regulated procedure and required specific documents such as a birth certificate and a certificate of residence, nationality and fortune, as well as a health report by a public health officer. At that time, mentally ill persons were considered to be a disturbance to the public order. In order to determine behavioural tendencies of patients in the family and in public, a judge assessed the situation by way of an interrogatory (Interrogatorium) whereby witnesses, relatives and even the mentally ill themselves were questioned. An important aspect was the financial question, i.e. who would carry costs involved. Medication was rarely prescribed, more common were the prescription of rest, a balanced and healthy diet and work therapy. These were the main principles of the "non-restraint system" which the director of the hospital, Dr. Hermann Dick, had introduced and practised. What is more is that at this time an transfer and exchange of patients took place not only amongst the different German states, but also internationally, e.g. amongst France (Salpêtrière) and Bavaria.

Keywords: Mental Asylum Klingenmünster – transport of mentally ill – medical report, 19th century – international transfer – Salpêtrière – Baillarger, Jules G.

Christian Donalies :Psychiatry in the 19th Century in the Brandenburg Region: The Asylums of Wittstock, Neuruppin and Eberswalde

The history of psychiatric hospitals (as shown herein by the hospitals in Wittstock/Dosse, Neuruppin and Eberswalde) in Brandenburg during the 19th century is characterised by poor conditions, in particular during the first half of the century. At the same time one can be proud of the progress achieved by colleagues like J. G. Langermann, H. Ph. A. Damerow, A. Wallis, C. M. Sponholz as well as A. and K. Zinn. Distinguished architects like M. Gropius and Th. Goecke succeeded in providing improved working conditions.

Keywords: H. Ph. A. Damerow, Eberswalde, German psychiatry of the 19th century, J.G. Langermann, Mark Brandenburg, Neuruppin, C.M. Sponholz, Wittstock(Dosse), A. Zinn

Horst Isermann: The Swiss Physician Johann Jakob von Guggenbühl (1816 – 1863): A Pioneer in the Care for Mentally Retarded People?

Mentally retarded people usually lived in inhuman conditions even at the beginning of the 19th century. Professional care did not exist. During the period of Enlightenment mentally retarded people were gradually integrated into society by providing them with education, support and medical care. The physician Johann Jakob von Guggenbühl founded one of the first institutions for mentally retarded people on the Abendberg near Interlaken in Switzerland. He not only provided medical care to mentally retarded people, but also stimulated their senses, strengthened their muscles and improved their practical skills with specialized exercises. The initiative was highly regarded throughout Europe. Unrealistic expectations concerning the rate of success in treatment and ostensible grievances of the institution however led to its closure in 1860. Despite this apparent failure, Guggenbühl's initiative gave important impulses for improved care and the integration of mentally retarded people into society.

Keywords: mental retardation – Johann Jakob Guggenbühl – mental home – advancement – medical care

Dorothe Falkenstein: „A good attendant is the most excellent medicine...“: The Development of Mental Health Nursing From a Job to a Profession

In the 19th century, there were few social differences between the patients and the attendants of asylums. Both were incapacitated in some way, one by illness and the other by inadequate working conditions such as marriage prohibition and dismissal at any time. As new and smaller mental hospitals were built at the end of the 19th century and treatment became more human, the image of mental nurses improved. Great progress was made in the 1920s for the conditions of both groups. What is more is that mental nursing became a profession that required professional training. The right to a pension, shorter working hours, free room and

board and the organisation in trade unions are some achievements made in this era. Mental nursing largely dependent on the physicians and followed medical trends. As the concept of treatment was changing, mental nurses were not allowed to participate in the discussion. So at the beginning of the 19th century they were keepers who had to use coercive measures. Later on they became attendants who overlooked the patients and administered continuous bath therapy. In the early 20th century it was their responsibility to activate patients, working with them on the ward, in the kitchen, in the garden and in the fields. At the beginning of the 1930s their role changed again with the economic crisis and the increasing discussions with regard to selection, sterilisation and eugenics. Up until the introduction of the nursing law in 1957, psychiatric nursing had always been the “stepchild” of general nursing. Since then, however, all nurses visit the same training courses and receive the same certificate.

Keywords: Mental Nursing, Asylums, Treatment, Working Conditions, Training, Religious Orders, Male Nurses, General Nursing

Hans-Otto Dumke: Centre for Mentally Ill Workers from Eastern Europe at Schussenried

In 1944 and 1945 100 mentally ill workers from Eastern Europe and Poland were sent from different concentration camps of the former German „Reich“ to the psychiatric hospital in Schussenried. In addition to Schussenried, ten more psychiatric institutions became centres for the mentally ill. Those responsible in these institutions had to differentiate between those among the mentally ill who were able to work and those who were not. The results had to be reported to the „Zentralverrechnungsstelle Heil- und Pflegeanstalten“, a sub-department of the „T-4 Organisation“ at Berlin. Those unfit for work were partly transferred to one of the six extermination camps of the so-called „T-4 activity“. Of the 100 mentally ill workers at Schussenried none were transferred to „extermination“ camps. Of those workers 22 died in the hospital, four were already discharged in 1944 and the remaining 74 were discharged between 1945 and 1949. They returned to their native countries (Soviet Union and Poland) facing an uncertain fate.

Keywords: Centres for Mentally Ill Workers from Eastern Europe and Poland between 1944 and 1945 in the German “Reich” – Selecting among the mentally ill workers from Eastern Europe those who were able to work from those who were not – Euthanasia of the psychiatric ill workers from Eastern Europe who were unfit to work

History and criticism of psychiatry

Kathleen Haack and Ekkehardt Kumbier: Heinrich Damerow and His Criticism of the Theory of Monomania

Heinrich Philipp August Damerow (1798-1866) was one of the most important German psychiatrists in the 19th century, whereby his main achievements lie in the field of asylum psychiatry. As one of the editors of the *Allgemeine Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie und psychisch gerichtlichen Medicin* (General Journal of Psychiatry and Forensic Medicine) he had a major impact on the entire discipline. In several works he conveyed his criticism towards the theory of monomania. This concept was developed by French psychiatrists at the beginning of the 19th century, who defined monomania basically as a singular delusion without affecting intellectual capabilities. Consequently, it was individual odd behaviour or actions by patients which was subject to psychiatric analysis. Damerow flatly refused this concept and warned against applying this theory in forensic analysis and assessment. Yet the history of the concept of monomania also reveals that this theory emerged within the framework of psychiatry's commitment to better understand the essence of mental illness and under stringent and applicable classification. Looking back, we can see that the concept of monomania marked the starting point for the emergence of the modern concept of paranoia and delusion, and consequently of schizophrenia.

Keywords: history – monomania – delusion – Damerow – Esquirol

Philipp Gutmann: the “psychopathic inferiorities” of Julius Ludwig August Koch (1841-1908)

Julius Ludwig August Koch was born in 1841 in the small town of Laichingen (Württemberg) in the Southwest of Germany. After working as a chemist for about seven years, he studied medicine in Tübingen from 1863 to 1867. He first worked as a physician and later in a private mental hospital in Göppingen. From 1874 to 1898 he was director of a state mental hospital in Zwiefalten (Württemberg). Koch died in 1908 after a long period of suffering in Zwiefalten. Being deeply rooted in a Christian faith and having much interest in moral and ethical issues, Koch initially published some philosophical works, i.e. “Epistemological investigations” (*Erkenntnistheoretische Untersuchungen*, 1882), “Outline of philosophy” (*Grundriss der Philosophie*, 1885) and “Reality and its knowledge” (*Die Wirklichkeit und ihre Erkenntnis*, 1886). In these papers he tried to bring together critical Kantian philosophy and his Christian conviction. In 1888 he published a “Short Textbook of

Psychiatry" (*Kurzgefaßter Leitfaden der Psychiatrie*), where he mentioned the terminus "psychopathic inferiority" (*Psychopathische Minderwertigkeiten*) for the first time. The following work, focussing on this issue, with the title "Psychopathic Inferiority" (*Die psychopathischen Minderwertigkeiten, 1891-1893*), became one of his fundamental texts concerning the concept of personality disorders, which are in use today. In this book, which was published in three parts, he tried to describe the hole field between psychic normality and psychoses. Only the first and biggest part deals with psychopathological symptoms which we now consider essential for personality disorders. Koch differentiates between "disposition" (*Disposition*), "burden" (*Belastung*) and "degeneration" (*Degeneration*), assuming a graduation. "Disposition" should be the mildest disorder, turning into normality, whereas "degeneration" turns to psychosis. Koch believed that on the basis of all degrees of "psychopathic inferiority" there was a congenital defect of the constitution of the brain. To be consistent, he demanded that the individuals in question should not be punished as hard as people without this disorder by the courts, and proposed to open up special institutions beside the usual prisons. Beside this, Koch describes in the other parts of his book vividly for example acute and chronic organic psychoses and obsessions. Although psychiatric disorders are classified differently today, Kochs work keeps its great importance for the concept of personality disorders; further more one can find very exact and detailed descriptions of a multitude of psychopathological symptoms, which are worth reading today.

Keywords: 19th century, Julius Ludwig August Koch, psychopathic minorities, personality disorders, degeneration

Rebecca Schwoch: Eduard August Schröder – A Critic of Psychiatry Around the Turn of the Last Century in Germany

In the 1880s a German reform movement contributed to a backlash against psychiatry and asylums whose protagonists accused the psychiatrists of abusing their sway. One of these critics was Eduard August Schröder (1852-1928), who disquieted the psychiatrists with two publications: "Das Recht im Irrenwesen" (Mental Health Legislation) from 1890 and "Zur Reform des Irrenwesens" (Mental Health Reform) from 1891. The private scholar Schröder was considered as someone who had a great influence over the whole antipsychiatry movement. I would like to compare the laymen (Schröder) with the experts (the psychiatrists), in order to show the lines of conflict which were only able to be articulated in a public sphere.

Keywords: Eduard August Schröder – backlash against psychiatry and asylums – Germany around 1900 – public

Holger Steinberg: The Impact of Wilhelm Wundt on Emil Kraepelin's Life and Work

Emil Kraepelin, the creator of clinical-empirical psychiatry, is regarded today as one of the most important figures in the history of the neurosciences. The philosopher and founder of scientific psychophysiological experimental psychology, Wilhelm Wundt, had a significant influence on both Kraepelin's personal as well as his scientific self-discovery. Kraepelin met Wundt while he was a medical student at Leipzig University in 1877 and attracted Wundt's attention. He later approached Wundt for personal advice because he was dissatisfied with his job as registrar at the Munich asylum under the direction of Bernhard von Gudden. After coming to Leipzig, Kraepelin continued working at Wundt's laboratory in 1882/83, hoping that the application of the experimental psychological methodology to mentally ill patients would give him a better understanding of the various mental illnesses which had not yet been differentiated from each other. However, in the following years Kraepelin's efforts to realise his original research objectives were not crowned by any lasting success, but instead led to the formation of a pluridimensional concept. This prompted him to group experimental psychology with psychiatry as one of several auxiliary sciences in the 1890s, which was in contrast to the pre-eminent position it had had for him before. This change in his viewpoint is substantiated here, mainly with the help of personal letters from Kraepelin to Wundt.

Keywords: History of Psychology, History of Psychiatry, Experimental Psychology, Emil Kraepelin, Wilhelm Wundt

Rainer Tölle: Kraepelin's Most Important Work?

This is a review of Kraepelin's main fields of research and achievements, the reception of which has not been unequivocal over time. With respect to the question contained in the title, in general his systematic classification of mental disorders is understood as his main scientific merit which is not in line with Kraepelin's own evaluation of his work. Opinions on his neurobiological work are diverse. His clinical research, on which he himself had placed great emphasis, has not been appreciated in the same way by psychiatric historians. Kraepelin regarded his experimental-psychological work, particularly his development of the "Arbeitskurve" – which however was barely recognized in reception history – as his research priority and greatest scientific achievement. The reasons for the discrepancy between Kraepelin's own estimation of his work and its reception over time will be discussed in this essay.

Keywords: Kraepelin reception history, clinical methods, "Arbeitskurve"

Medical psychology and psychosomatics

Gernot Huppmann: Johann Daniel Major (1634 – 1693), Pioneer of a Comprehensive Euthanasia Medica

Johann Daniel Major (1634-1693) was one of the first authors who had a comprehensive idea of euthanasia medica. It included psychic and somatic approaches toward persons who were dying.

Keywords: euthanasia medica, first steps in the 17th century, Johann Daniel Major

Hermann Fahrig: Beyond Libido Theory: From Sexual Theory to Object Relations Theory

In his article „Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality“ (1905) SIGMUND FREUD described the history of sexual development as beginning in early childhood, establishing the libido theory. He suspected repressed infantile sexual desires to be the origins of neurosis. The implications of this theory – which he left behind as a dogma – were never confirmed. Numerous critics object to this sexual theory which was found to contradict biological facts and interpretations, too strange and provocative for patients. Almost 100 years of creating new theories and conducting empirical research on children were needed until GERD RUDOLF (2000) presented a new complete and convincing theory of neurosis and psychological treatment. His theory was a synopsis of all these findings and was based on a model of object relationships which is oriented on biological facts of child development.

Keywords: Object Relations Theory; Instinctual Drive Theory; New Concepts on the Origin of Neurosis

Neuropathology and neurohistological localisation theory

Frank Stahnisch : Neuromorphology versus Phrenology? – Brain Research in Mainz and Vienna around 1800

In the large bulk of research literature in medical historiography, a categorical difference has been pointed out between the phrenological programme of brain research of the Vienna physician FRANZ JOSEPH GALL (1758-1828) and his co-worker the anatomist JOHANN CASPAR SPURZHEIM (1776-1832), on the one hand side and the neuroanatomical approaches of the Mainz neuroanatomist SAMUEL THOMAS VON SOEMMERRING (1755-1830) and his pupil JACOB FIDELIS ACKERMANN (1765-1815) on the other hand side. It has been contended in the historiographical research literature – even in the ground-breaking works of ERNA LESKY (1979) OLAF BREIDBACH (1997), or MICHAEL HAGNER (2000) –, that the innovative conception and the long-term shaping of the neuroanatomical investigations in the German Countries, have come about mainly in opposition to the phrenologists' programme. In a way, the difference in views could be reformulated in philosophical language -- for GALL's school --- as displaying a "particularistic" or in more modern terms a "modular" approach to the investigation and the understanding of brain function. Alternatively, the functions of the brain had been widely perceived in SOEMMERRING's school as being "organocentric" or – if one likes to call it this way --- functionally holistic (CHURCHLAND, 1986, p. 265f.). Despite the publicly exchanged polemics around 1800, which had been directed at mainly a lay-audience, a decisive rapprochement of the scientific views took place in the background of the academic dissection room --- mainly in the domestic preparation studios, in which the two brain research programmes came ever closer together. However, this development has not been given the thorough historiographical consideration, which it really deserves. Not only with respect to GALL's visit to the Rhein-Main-Region – in 1806 –, it has become clear, how similar the neuroanatomical orientation in Mainz and Vienna had developed on a methodological level. Both programmes were likewise based on comparative investigations of the skull and the brain. And they also aimed at relating the macroscopical anatomy of the skull to the corresponding form and morphological structure of the cortical layer of the brain. But where GALL pursued his kind of "ambulatory science" (GUNTHER MANN, 1986, p. 46) further in Frankfurt am Main as well as in Mainz and lectured publicly on the subject of the human brain, SOEMMERRING and ACKERMANN themselves commenced to relate the individual functions to the specific regions of cerebral anatomy --- as this had been formerly established through the phrenologists. However, even if the approach took on a mainly heuristical value for the Mainz anatomist, the mutual fruition between neuromorphology and phrenology must not be oversimplified nor marginalised. A number of the more systematic steps of rapprochement between neuromorphology and phrenology will therefore be scrutinised more deeply in this article. Also some instances of the important disciplinary branching of brain research areas in the early 19th century will be characterised.

Keywords: Neuromorphology, Phrenology, Franz Joseph Gall, Samuel Thomas Soemmerring, Jacob Fidelis Ackermann, Joseph Wenzel, Visualisation of Brain Morphology, Concepts of Cerebral Function, Research Practice, Early History of Neuroimaging

Kai Sammet: The development of Weigert's myelin staining 1882-1891

The use of staining procedures in histology began around 1860, induced by the development of microscopy and the paradigm of cell theory. Most neuroanatomical staining methods were invented between 1870 and 1900, as for instance the Golgi's "reazione nera". This article will sketch the development of Weigert's myelin sheath staining between 1882 and 1891.

Keywords: history of staining methods – Carl Weigert (1845-1904) – history of neuroanatomy 1860-1880 – aniline dyes

Hans-Dieter Mennel: Hans Jacob (1907-1997) and the attempt of a neurohistologic localising theory

Imaging methods play an increasing role today both in the diagnostic set-up of neurological disease and the scientific analysis of the function of the nervous system. Their basis however is the accumulation of data gained by special neurohistological methods: they have been gathered with pain and skill over the last 200 years. The increasing refinement of the staining methods and the technique of large histological sections allowed a comparison of the morphology and topics of pertinent lesions with clinical signs and symptoms. After the early work of pioneers such as JAN EVANGELISTA PURKINĚ and THEODOR SCHWANN, a first peak had been reached by the work of CAMILLO GOLGI and SANTIAGO RAMÓN Y CAJAL. This work was continued and completed by neuropathologist psychiatrists of the German research institute for psychiatry (*Deutsche Forschungsanstalt für Psychiatrie*) during the first three decades of the 20th century. The compilation of the pertinent methods and their clinical significance was presented in the book "*Histopathologie des Nervensystems*" by WALTHER SPIELMEYER. One of his last pupils HANS JACOB (1907-1997). HANS JACOB was educated in the German tradition of the combined subjects of neurology and psychiatry. After his stay in Munich with SPIELMEYER he became a fellow of the psychiatrist HANS BÜRGER-PRINZ at the university hospital in Hamburg. There he was in charge of the neuropathological laboratory of the late ALFONS MARIA JAKOB and thus was able to maintain the fame of this institution under difficult conditions. After World War II, HANS JACOB was promoted to take on the leading position of the mental hospital of the Philipps University in Marburg. Here he covered both neurology and psychiatry in clinical work and research, but his preoccupation remained the neuropathological laboratory that was newly installed at this site. The combination of clinical bedside work and basic research at the time allowed a neat comparison of the neurohistological findings and the former in-vivo neurological signs and symptoms: the pathological methods were the special staining procedures in the Munich tradition performed on whole hemispheric sections. This method however was time consuming and difficult despite its beauty and relevance in single cases. In addition, the increase in knowledge led to an ongoing diversification of methods finally abating in the advent of in-vivo localisation methods. Therefore the neurohistological localisation remained a torso, but provided a wealth of explanations when new methods presented images of the nervous system that had been seen beforehand only in anatomical or pathological preparations.

Keywords: Cerebral localisation - neurohistology - clinico-pathological correlation - Munich and Hamburg german neuropathological tradition

Neurology and neurosurgery

Roland Schiffter: Illness and dying of Christiane von Goethe

The medical history of Christiane von Goethe will be discussed on the basis of letters and diary entries. An analysis of these sources reveals that two years prior to her death, she had suffered under severe epileptic seizures (grand mal) and died during status epilepticus at the age of 52. The cause of the seizures was possibly a cerebral tumor in the frontal lobe.

Keywords: Christiane von Goethe, epileptic seizures, status epilepticus

Bernd Holdorff und Manfred Wolter: The controversies of Oskar Vogt in Berlin Society of Psychiatry and Neurology in the years 1911 and 1913 and their consequences

This paper provides some insight into the relation of brain scientists Cécile and moreso Oskar Vogt to neurology. Between the years 1900 and 1913 both were involved in several meetings and conferences held by the Berlin Society of Psychiatry and Neurology (BGNP). Cécile (1875 - 1962) was the first woman to give a presentation in 1911, 44 years after the founding of the society, in which she demonstrated the morphological basis of status marmoratus in athetose double. She was assisted by the neurologists H.Oppenheim and C.S. Freund. In 1907 and 1908 O. Vogt (1869 - 1959) already had engaged in arguments with Max Rothmann and Louis Jacobsohn with regard to neuroanatomic subjects. In 1911, after a clinical-anatomical demonstration of a case by Otto Maas and Oskar Vogt, conference participants challenged Vogt's correlative interpretation of a very distinct "topographic syndrome," stressing the bilateral lacunar lesions (status lacunaris), which explained pseudobulbar paralysis, mutism and astasia-abasia. Also the disconnection theory, Vogt's supposed centre of the upright gait and stance and Rothmann's supposed precentral centre of trunk muscles are currently being reevaluated in a historical context. The discussions between O.Vogt, G. Peritz, H.Liepmann, H.Oppenheim and Max Rothmann with regard to correlative localisation was an elaborate one and resulted in personal accusations against M.Rothmann (1868 - 1915) by O.Vogt, which was again the case in 1913 against Louis Jacobsohn (1863 – 1940), who claimed ownership of histological techniques. Eventually the Vogts canceled their membership of the BGNP and the Society of German Nerve Doctors in 1916, which was possibly a consequence of H. Oppenheim's defeat at the meeting held during the war (*Kriegstagung*) on war neurosis (shell shock). Fortunately, in 1926 it was Otrfid Foerster who – as a consequence of his respect for the brain research conducted by the Vogts (i.e., correlative neuroanatomy, functional localisation in the brain, basal ganglia disorders) and his close cooperation with them for his own studies on human beings -- honored them with the Erb memorial medal (*Erb-Denk-Münze*). As a consequence they rejoined the Society of German Nerve Doctors. In 1952 they became honorary members of its successor, the German Society of Neurology (*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Neurologie*). These circumstances at the turn of the century lead to the following conclusions: the style of discussion at that time was more aggressive than today; it was so effective, that the paper of O.Maas and O.Vogt was not published; and O.Vogt's earlier harsh reactions in controversial debates complicated and eventually disrupted his relation to the societies of neurology, at least for some years.

Keywords: Oskar Vogt, Max Rothmann, Louis Jacobsohn(-Lask), Berliner Gesellschaft für Psychiatrie und Neurologie, pseudobulbar paralysis, astasia-abasia, topicof capsula interna, lacunar infarct, striocapsular infarct, disconnection theory, Gesellschaft Deutscher Nervenärzte, Society of German Nerve Doctors

Detlev Ernst Rosenow Rosenow, Hermann Dietz and Reinhold Frowein: Robert Wartenberg (19.06.1886–16.11.1956) – Displaced and Uprooted from German Neurology

Robert Wartenberg was born in Grodno on 19 June 1886, which at his time was a province capital on the western border of Tsarist Russia. Today he is hardly known in the neuroscience society and he apparently has only left a few eponyms and a diagnostic tool which was developed by him. He graduated from high school in 1912 (Bad Cannstatt), studied medicine in Freiburg, Kiel and Rostock, where he received his medical degree in April of 1919. He started his residency in the medical department (the director was Bürkle de la Camp) at the University of Freiburg i.Br. in 1919 and in 1921 he began to work at the nerve clinic, the director of which was Hoche. He received his training in neurology with Nonne (Hamburg), Cassirer (Berlin) and Foerster (Breslau) and in 1925/26 he was granted a Rockefeller fellowship to study neurology and neurosurgery, with visits at famous teaching hospitals in the USA (Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New York City), London (England) and Paris (France). In 1928 he received his *venia legendi* and was appointed as "Privatdozent" (comparable to the status of an associate professor). In December of 1932 his appointment as associate professor by the faculty of Freiburg University was refused due to Nazi rules and regulations. Wartenberg was of Jewish descent and therefore was discharged from university in 1933 in accordance with Nazi laws which called for the discharge of Jews from public service. He emigrated to New York at the end of 1935 and in April of 1936, due to the credentials Wartenberg already owned and with the aid of Jewish funds, he moved to San Francisco where his wife's family owned private property. Later in 1936 he started to work at the UCSF as a neurologist, beginning at the bottom as a research associate. In 1954 he was made a clinical professor. Wartenberg was a brilliant clinician and university lecturer. He published four monographies, two of them were translated into seven languages each. He was honorary member of various international neurological and neurosurgical societies and founding member of the American Academy of Neurology. Wartenberg, who suffered from diabetes mellitus type I, died from the sequelae of diabetic dilatative heart disease on 16 November 1956 after suffering multiple heart attacks. His ashes were transferred to Germany and buried in Freiburg i.Br. in August of 1957. To date the "Wartenberg lecture" is a highlight at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Neurology.

Keywords: Grodno, Freiburg i. Br., Hoche, Wartenberg wheel, New York Neurological Institute, Walter Dandy, Harvey Cushing, Gordon Holmes, Otfried Foerster, Paul Hoffmann, Rockefeller Foundation, Bernhard Sachs, Howard Naffziger, Robert Aird, Langley Porter, Francis Walshe, Webb Haymaker, UCSF

Wolfgang J. Bock: The History of the „Zentralblatt für Neurochirurgie“

In 1936 the “Zentralblatt für Neurochirurgie” was founded, not as a separate journal but as a part of the “Zentralblatt für Chirurgie”. In the beginning Wilhelm Tönnis was the sole editor of the journal. Soon however he had built an editorial staff of international competence. Famous neurosurgeons and well-known neurologists were nominated to participate as members of the advisory board. The journal expanded quickly which is the reason why the publisher, Ambrosius Barth, developed a separate journal which was called “Zentralblatt für Neurochirurgie.” The registered office of the publisher was located in Leipzig. This situation was a handicap for development after World War II. The manufacturing conditions and the political restrictions for the editors in the western part of Germany became increasingly intolerable. After 1989 normalization set in. In spite of the new difficulties with the “impact factor” and other new neurosurgical journals, the “Zentralblatt für Neurochirurgie” was able to hold its ground in the world of neurosurgery and in 2006 celebrated its 70th anniversary.

Keywords: Zentralblatt für Neurochirurgie, Ambrosius-Barth-Verlag, Wilhelm Tönnis

Klaus Lauer: The History of Descriptive Epidemiological Research on Multiple Sclerosis

Whereas first reports on multiple sclerosis (MS) from a medical perspective originated in the first half of the 19th century, epidemiological research started in 1922. The first investigation on the geographical pattern of MS in the US was made by DAVENPORT (1922) who gave a systematic overview of US recruits by state. The first population-based epidemiological studies on MS were performed in the northwestern part of Switzerland by BING UND REESE (1926) followed by ACKERMANN (1931) in the whole of Switzerland. Further studies on MS in this early period were conducted by WILSON (1927) on MS mortality in the United Kingdom and by ALLISON (1930) on the MS prevalence in Wales. Also the first German study on the MS prevalence in the Ulm region by MOOS (1929) falls into that period. Important contributions were made in the decades that followed by SÄLLSTRÖM (1942), SWANK et al. (1952) and HYLLESTED (1956) who gave reviews on the Scandinavian countries. The symposium on MS epidemiology in 1963 in Copenhagen was a milestone in epidemiological research with numerous contributions. At present, the MS incidence is increasing in many countries, but the methodological role of changing and more sensitive diagnostic criteria is still an open question. Further studies are needed considering the still fragmentary knowledge on MS prevalence in developing countries.

Keywords: history – multiple sclerosis – descriptive epidemiology