A Baunscheidt Homeopathic Medicine Kit in the Jindera Pioneer Museum

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# Contents

**Introduction** 1  
The Jindera Collection 2  
Aim of the study 2  
The data 2  

**Carl Baunscheidt and his Inventions** 4  
Inventions 5  
The Lebenswecker 6  
Criticism 7  

**The Lebenswecker instrument** 8  
Description of the Jindera Specimen 8  
Genuine or Forged? 10  
Imitations 10  
Wilhelm Schrattenholz 11  
Patents and trade marks 13  
Genuine Baunscheidt Models 14  
Prices 18  
Foreign Sales 19  
Safeguarding against imitations 19  
Needle Patterns 19  
Lebenswecker Imitations 21  
Schrattenholz Model 21  
Lipkau Model 31  
Galster Model 31  
Ferdinand H. Droz Models 31  
H. Cramme Model 31  
John Linden Models 32  
Camillus Nyrop (Denmark) 33  
Unknown manufacturers 34  
Other designs 34  

**The Bottle of Baunscheidt Oil** 47  
The Baunscheidt oil 47  
Prices 49  
Imitations 49  
Linden Oils 49  

**The Handbook** 51  
Imagery 51  
Composition of the Handbooks 51  
Foreign editions 56  
Prices 57  
Competing Publications 57  
John Firmenich 57  
John Linden 60  
Popularity 60  
Origin of the objects in the Jindera Collection 61  

**Significance of the Jindera Baunscheidt kit** 62  
Baunscheidtism in nineteenth century Australia 62  
Significance of the Jindera Items 62  

**Baunscheidt Bibliography** 63  
Works by C Baunscheidt in German 63  
Works by C Baunscheidt (Foreign Editions) 64  
Journals edited by C Baunscheidt 65  
Works by Baunscheidt’s imitators 65  
Nineteenth Century works on the Baunscheidt Method 66  
Works on C Baunscheidt 67  

**Acknowledgments** 68  
**Endnotes** 69
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ABSTRACT.—Baunscheidtism was a homeopathic skin irritation and exanthematous eruption method that rose to worldwide popularity during the early part of the second half of the nineteenth century. While the method was particularly popular in Germany, where it had been invented, important centres developed among German populations in Ohio in the USA as well as in Switzerland and Russia. Baunscheidt sold a kit that contained the tool (‘Lebenswecker’) as well as a bottle of oil and a handbook. As result of his success the instrument, as well as the oil, were imitated widely, both in Germany and overseas, especially in the USA. This study is the first of its kind to compile details on make up and appearance of the known original Bau

Introduction

Australia became a popular destination for German immigrants from as early as 1838 when religious persecution in Prussia spurned the first organised group migration of Lutherans to South Australia. What was to follow was a progressive chain migration from the areas in northern and eastern Prussia, that was to last until the end of the nineteenth century. However, with this influx, land soon became difficult to obtain at reasonable prices. Also, land holdings in South Australia proved too small for sustainable cropping with Australian soils unable to cope with the type of intensive farming that was traditional practice of German farmers in the homeland. These factors, combined with the desire of the Germans to live in homogenous communities, their land inheritance practices, and the typically large size of German families, culminated to instigate a second migrational wave from South Australia to the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria from the 1860s. Substantial numbers of German settlers left South Australia to select land in the Southern Riverina.

Prior to this wave of settlement, the Albury region had long been a settlement area for Catholic Germans, particularly farmers and wine growers from the Rhineland, who had begun to melt in with the Anglo-Celtic population. The first South Australian Germans to reconnoitre the Riverina took up land in May 1866. By the end of 1866 Germans had selected seven parcels of land, totalling 1,470 acres. In the following year an additional 55 properties with a combined area of 7,680 acres had been selected by German settlers, while in 1868 a further 51 properties (with 4,503 acres) were selected. Most of these moving to the Riverina were either original immigrants formerly residing in South Australia and/or their children many of which were apparently first generation Australia-born
Germans. For others, the Southern Riverina was their first home in Australia, being attracted to the region by its fertility and the presence of nucleated German settlements. Ethnically, many of the Germans were in fact Wendish or Sorbs, an ethnic community in north-eastern Germany. Even though a significant proportion was Australian-born, the German and Wendish settlers in the Riverina remained culturally Germans with little if any acculturation to the English environment. This cultural identity could be maintained because i) these German settlers formed close-knit communities held together by Lutheran Christianity and ii) due to their adherence to the German language. As in South Australia, both factors became the distinguishing element from mainstream New South Wales.4

While the Germans made up the greatest non-British Isles immigrant community in NSW, their overall numbers were not that large. What made the Germans so visible, was the clustered nature of their settlements: two thirds of all German holdings were concentrated in the four postal town areas of Albury, Jindera (57 properties each), Walla Walla (28 properties) and Gerogery (27 properties) all of which were located close to each other.5

The Jindera Collection

The density of settlement in the area resulted in a rich accumulation of German material culture, much of which has passed from private hand into public holdings. The Jindera Pioneer Museum contains a large collection of items that had been donated from families of both German and non-German extraction. The collection is comprised of tools, furniture, dress and apparel, music instruments, books, porcelain, general household items and religious ephemera. Some of this collection has been analysed.6

Included in the Jindera Pioneer Museum collection are three intrinsically related items which were introduced by the Germans during the nineteenth century and which were sold as a kit: i) a medical instrument (‘Lebenswecker’) with a group of metal needles set in a wooden handle, which used to inflict small wounds on patients; ii) a bottle of the oil that was rubbed into the wounds thus inflicted; and iii) a manual on how to use the healing method to best effect.

AIM OF THE STUDY

Overall, there is no in-depth English-language assessment of the Lebenswecker instrument which comes in a number of variations made by a range of manufacturers. In order to assess the cultural significance of the objects in the Jindera Museum it was necessary to carry out a detailed background study. This systematic study is the first of its kind to compile details on make up and appearance of the known original Baunscheidt Lebenswecker as well as its imitations. In the following we will describe and examine these abovementioned three items and will place them into the historical context.

While Carl Baunscheidt and his method has been the subject of a number of PhD theses in medical history,7 and the focus of research by several local historians8 as well as by medical historians,9 there has been little work done on the material culture associated with the method.

This study provides an insight into the nature of some aspects of the homeopathic or ‘quack’ medicine that was popular in regional New South Wales during the nineteenth century. This study forms part of an investigation into the nature of German immigration to Australia, and to what extent that immigration has left a tangible and recognisable imprint on the cultural heritage of the Southern Riverina. In progress is an examination of the content of immigrant guidebooks and newspaper advertisements in order to understand what information German emigrants were exposed to prior to and after immigration to Australia. Aspects of the material culture recommended to be brought on the voyage out as well as the extent material culture will also be addressed, as will be the spatial distribution of German settlement in the Southern Riverina.

The data

The study draws on an examination of published sources, many of which were written by Baunscheidt himself (see bibliography of his works, p. 63) as well as a comparison of material culture.

A number of Lebenswecker are held in the collections of medical history and technology museums as well as private collections which can be drawn on for comparison.
Fig. 1. Carl Baunscheidt as depicted in the various editions.\textsuperscript{10}
In Australia, Lebenswecker are held, inter alia, by the Powerhouse Museum (Sydney, Australia), the Melbourne University Medical History Museum, and the Marks-Hirschfeld Museum of Medical History at the University of Queensland.

In overseas collections, Lebenswecker also are held by the Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum; the Mamiya Medical Heritage Center at the Hawai'i Medical Library, the Museum Boerhave, Leiden; the New Castle Medical Museum; the Oregon Health & Science University, the Pharmazie-Historisches Museum der Universität Basel; the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, the Thackray Museum; the University of Iowa Medical Museum, the University of Kiel, and a range of private collectors. At the time of writing (April and May 2007) a number of additional items were on sale by antique dealers specialising in medical history, among them genuine Baunscheidt products and copies by other manufacturers. These too could be drawn on for comparison.

Carl Baunscheidt and his Inventions

The Prussian citizen Carl Friedrich Baunscheidt (* Baunscheidt near Hagen, 16 December 1809; † Bonn, 1 October 1873) was a wood turner and mechanic. Born on a farm, Baunscheidt went to high school near Brekenfeld. At the age of sixteen he took up an apprenticeship with a local merchant solely to please his father. Upon the death of his father in March 1831 Baunscheidt left the apprenticeship and went to study at the then famous Fellenberg Institute, at Hofwyl near Berne (Switzerland). There he received a practical technical education in chemistry, physics, mechanics and horticulture. Being an exceptional student, upon graduation Baunscheidt was employed for number of years as an instructor at the institute.

During this time Baunscheidt learned classical languages and also acquired, through reading, a general understanding of contemporary medicine. Having completed voluntary military service with the Prussian army from mid-1832 to 6 November 1833 in Münster, Baunscheidt settled down as mechanic in Endenich near Bonn.

In 1833 he married Josephine Herbrecht, with whom he had one daughter. Soon after he lived with Caroline Dorothea Herchen, with whom he had six sons and five daughters. After the birth of the fourth child they married (about 1850).

Even though he had invented a number of devices (p. 5), fame and fortune came to Baunscheidt as the result of his invention of the ‘Lebenswecker,’ a homeopathic counter irritant device (p. 6). By 1854 Baunscheidt’s invention had made him sufficiently popular to warrant a fawning brief biography. Its author, Albert Volkman, likened Baunscheidt to Edward Jenner (discoverer of vaccination); Johann Gutenberg (inventor of the printing press with moveable type), Christopher Columbus (discover of the Americas) and James Watt (inventor of the steam engine). The whole volume abounds with hyperbole—but is indicative of how Baunscheidt must have regarded himself: the saviour of humanity.

Initially Baunscheidt treated many patients himself during a set consultation hour each day (11-12 noon). As the business grew, that was eventually given up.

Not surprisingly, given the high prices he charged for his inventions, especially the Lebenswecker and associated oil, Baunscheidt became quite wealthy. As a newly established member of the nouveau riche, Baunscheidt tried add some more traditional status to his persona. With some of the money Baunscheidt eventually bought the run-down castle ‘Burg Dottendorf’ in the mid 1860s—which he

Fig. 2. The Burg Dottendorff

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tore down and replaced with a monumental new edifice (Fig. 2). Baunscheidt was sufficiently proud of his acquisition that he published a work on the history of the Burg Dottendorf. As ‘Gutsbesitzer’ (Squire, Estate Owner) he joined prestigious societies, such as the Society for Antiquities of the Rhineland. While he donated some funds in 1870, his membership does not seem to have been active one, suggesting he joined for status only.

Baunscheidt died on 1 October 1873 as the result of a chronic heart ailment, which may have been caused by Baunscheidt’s diet.

**Inventions**

Baunscheidt was an inventor of various mechanical devices. As early as 1832 Baunscheidt applied for a patent for an improved planting stick. He continued to make improvements to various agricultural implements, patented a seed applicator in 1840, and published a booklet on the topic in 1842. By 1869 Baunscheidt was still selling the ‘Forst Cultivator’, a patented planting tool for tree seeds. Volkman claimed that the patented forestry cultivator was sold as far afield as ‘the La Plata area in South America’ (now Argentina), where Germans had settled.

Based on his experiences as a rifleman in the Prussian army, Baunscheidt designed a widely adopted improved gun sight for a Prussian military rifle in 1836. In the early 1840s he also submitted a design for improvements to bullets (or projectiles). In addition, he designed a range of medical devices such as:

- a small pox vaccinator;
- a breast pump for the extraction of mother’s milk in 1844 (the so-called ‘galactophagus’), which he exhibited at the 1844 industrial exhibition in Berlin (Fig. 3);
- an artificial leech for blood letting in 1847 (Fig. 3); and
- the Lebenswecker (in 1848).

Baunscheidt’s inventions had attracted international attention even before the widespread success of his Lebenswecker (see below).

Swelled by the success of his Lebenswecker and the associated Baunscheidt Oil, Baunscheidt also commenced to produce a range of pharmaceutical products—all without any formal medical education. He produced and sold collodium, a cream against eczemas, a mouth wash, drops against Cholera, an elixir that was supposed to cleanse the blood, a balsam against rheumatic problems and gout, a balsam for the hair, and a treatment of black heads.

Baunscheidt’s agricultural background continued to be reflected in his work: as early as 1847 Baunscheidt had published a treatise on the cause, diagnosis, and prevention of anthrax in cattle, for which he claimed a homeopathic cure.

![Fig. 3. Some of Baunscheidt’s inventions: the artificial leech (left), the Lebenswecker (center) and the breast pump (right).](image-url)
various mills etc, root and chaff cutters etc and has been renowned in this business for years.71

**THE LEBENSWECKER**

His invention of the ‘Lebenswecker’ (literally: ‘life awakener’) was to be his greatest claim to fame (and fortune). The instrument, initially termed the ‘dermabioticon’,72 was marketed in the Anglophone world under the name ‘resucitator’73 and in the Francophone world as ‘révulseur.’ According to his own claims, Baunscheidt discovered the principle of the Lebenswecker in 1847 by observing the therapeutic effects of exaematic eruption of mosquito bites on his rheumatic (gout?) hand.74 The Lebenswecker, in combination with the oil, was in essence a mechanical replication of the mosquito bites. Technically, the Lebenswecker is a multi-needle development of his artificial leech.

First produced in June 1848,75 the Lebenswecker was exhibited in 1851 at the Great Exhibition in London.76 It was sold there at the price of one guinea as a kit, which was comprised of the Lebenswecker, a bottle of Baunscheidt oil and a copy of the instruction booklet.77

While the Lebenswecker became Baunscheidt’s major product, it is worth noting as that as late as 1884 Baunscheidt’s sole agent in the USA, Ferdinand H. Droz was also still marketing Baunscheidt’s artificial leech, sold at US$ 4.00 and Baunscheidt’s milk breast pump, sold at $2.50. In addition rox sold a Lebenswecker model for animals at $5.00.78

The nineteenth century was age of popular ‘isms’ and so it was not very surprising that the method soon after its invention was labelled ‘Baunscheidtism[us]’ by the popular press.79

The method relied on the skin near the affected areas being pierced by the needles of the Lebenswecker causing a reaction. That could be exacerbated by rubbing the Baunscheidt oil into the little wounds with a feather or light brush. Baunscheidt described the application of the instrument as follows:

“…press the open part of the instrument closely to the skin, pull the handle back on bony pats of the body about one inch, on fleshy parts one inch and a half the suddenly let the handle loose.

The needles of the “Lebenswecker” will slightly pierce the skin, without however producing pain or the loss of one drop of blood. The epidermis thus irritated, will be found ready to absorb the “Oleum Baunscheidtii” which by a feather or a soft brush is to be panted over the prickled places.

Then the already-oiled parts of the body are covered with good, pure wadding. When doing this, care must be taken that its soft side lays on the skin. On the third of fourth day following, the wadding is taken off and destroyed. The “Oleum Baunscheidtii only serves for external use…

The number of punctures depends on the constitution of the patient and must be calculated according to the seriousness of the disease and the length of time it has existed…

The number of punctures amounts, for adults, to 40-60 on the back, 20 to 40 on the chest, 25-40 on the stomachal and abdominal surface, 7 to 15 on both the upper and fore-arms, 8 to 15 on each of the calves, 8 to 12 round the sole of the foot, 1-2 behind the ear, and a corresponding number on the other parts of the body.80

Baunscheidt assumed various underlying reasons why his method worked, mainly the creation of additional pores in the skin,81 which would allow the body to shed poisonous substances in a natural fashion.82 Baunscheidt’s method was derived from the medieval notion of bad bodily juices and humours that caused various, at that time inexplicable, illnesses, such as rheumatism and gout.83 The method was applied to an ever-increasing range of illnesses and ailments: apart from the primary use against rheumatic illnesses, Baunscheidt also believed that the Lebenswecker would be useful for the treatment of toothache, worms, baldness, whooping cough, jaundice, yellow fever, motion sickness, encephalitis, mental disorders, epilepsy, rachitis, obesity, apoplexia, deafness, cholera, pneumonia and tape worms to name a few.84

Finally, the method was also advocated as a cure in veterinary medicine.85
Fig. 4. Baunscheidt’s company seal (in 1869) showing a Lebenswecker surrounded by mosquitoes

The Baunscheidt method followed in the tradition of many medieval methods that advocated that the skin was an organ designed to shed many vapours and fluids of illnesses. The piecing of the skin was akin to acupuncture—even though Baunscheidt strongly denied that his method had any resemblance of it—and to traditional bloodletting techniques. There can be little doubt that the method fitted very well into the experience spectrum of a rural and semi-educated urban audience. Any doubts that the better educated section of the urban audience may have had could be quelled through the extensive use of testimonials written by mid- and high-status individuals drawn from the clergy, the military and nobility.

While modern homeopathy (especially in Germany) continues to employ the technique for a wide range of ailments, this is not as widespread as had been advocated during the nineteenth century. Efficacy the method may have can be attributed to the placebo effect, as well as stimulation of blood supply in the subcutaneous areas at the point of penetration.

Criticism

Not surprisingly, in an era where a wide range of wonder drugs and miracle cures was peddled in the pages of local newspapers, travelling quack sellers, drug stores and barber shops, Baunscheidt had many followers—as well as many critics among the press, among the widely-read and influential family weekly Die Gartenlaube and in particular among the established medical profession. The criticism covered both the overall efficacy of the method for some or all of the ailments it purported to heal, as well as issues regarding sterility and cross contamination from one patient to the other. Von Niemeyer, in his text book of therapy and pathology, commented on the “laughable manner in which even some physicians had praised the so-called effects of the Lebenswecker.” In some circles in North America the instrument was facetiously called the ‘Lebenswacker.’

In some countries the sale and private application of the method was deemed illegal, and prevented by authorities, such as in Bavaria, Prussia, in Sweden and in parts of the USA. In Bavaria the Baunscheidt method could only be applied by accredited medical practitioners.

At least one pamphlet, published anonymously in Cologne in 1864, caricatured Baunscheidt’s work and one religious publication jumped on the bandwagon, making a play on the popularity of the term ‘Lebenswecker.’

Baunscheidt reacted strongly to the criticism and devoted increasing numbers of pages of his book to testimonials about the method’s efficacy and to rejoinders to his critics (Table 3). The tenth edition of 1869, for example, contains 301 pages of testimonials from men and women mainly from Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Hungary, but also from the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Russia, Denmark, Norway, France, (now) Poland, and (now) the Czech Republic. In addition, there are testimonials from far afield as Argentina, Brazil, and the United States of America.

To garner credibility for his method, Baunscheidt offered a prize of 200 Ducats (approximately Aus$1,790 in 2006 terms) for the best scientific treatise on the topic. The prize was never paid out, although it was claimed by Dr. Schauenburg, who had published a book on the topic. Baunscheidt argued that the prize had been set for a handwritten manuscript and not a printed book and refused to pay up.

Baunscheidt also published a treatise in defence of his method in 1858. In this he reacted to strong criticism in the newly founded medical journal Hygea. The subtitle of Baunscheidt’s rejoinder, ‘A cantata for big mouths,’ is telling. In 1862 Baunscheidt took on Dr. A. le Roy de Méricourt in a 29-page treatise designed to quell the criticism emanating from the French surgeon. In both treatises Baunscheidt only resorted to general comments, brought in irrelevant subject matter (such as that in his view
the spelling of Hygea was incorrect Greek and should have been Hygeia) and pointed to the testimonials by some of his patients.

After Baunscheidt’s death in 1873 the business was carried on by his widow and later his children, trading under the name Carl Baunscheidt & Co GmbH. Lebenswecker were still being produced until 1944 when the company building was destroyed in an allied bombing attack of Bonn. 107

The Baunscheidt method is still being used to day in alternative medicine, popularised in come circles with websites dedicated to the topic. 109 A range of Lebenswecker made from stainless steel are still being offered. 110

The Lebenswecker instrument

At the core of the Baunscheidt method is the Lebenswecker (life awakener) which pierced the skin with thirty or more needles. The reaction thus caused was exacerbated by rubbing a proprietary oil (‘Baunscheidt oil’) into the wounds (as described on p. 6). This instrument was used as a counter irritant in local bloodletting practices to sidetrack the flow of blood and other ‘diseased fluids,’ from diseased, engorged areas. In the following we will first discuss the specimen held by the Jindera Museum and then compare that to a number of specimens held in museums and in private hand as well as those described in the literature.

Description of the Jindera Specimen

The Lebenswecker in the Jindera Pioneer Museum 111 is made of Ebony wood with an overall length of 291mm (Fig. 5). It is comprised of and can easily be dissembled into six parts: a cap, a handle, and a head cover all made of wood, a nail head made of zinc with a set of iron needles, a brass spring, and a plunger handle made of wood (Fig. 6).

The wooden cap is conical with a rounded top and a narrow ledge at the top edge, as well as a 5.5mm thick protruding lip at the lower edge. The cap measures 47.7 mm in length and between 19.2 and 28.3mm on diameter. It is fitted with a four-turn thread of 18.8mm diameter, that connects the cap with the needle head cover.

When taken off, it exposes a needle head which is held in place by a wooden needle head cover of 33.6mm length (40.7mm incl. the thread for the cap). The needle head cover itself has a four-turn thread (of 15.3mm diameter) that allows it to be screwed into the handle. When the wooden needle head cover is fitted, the maximum distance to which the needles can protrude is 6mm. To maintain this distance, the needle head cover is fitted with an internal sleeve, with an inner diameter of 13.5mm and an external diameter of 22.2mm.

Once the head cover is unscrewed, the needle head is exposed. It is comprised of a zinc disc without any markings (other specimens have a letter embossed into the head; see p. 18), measuring 15.5mm in diameter and 15.7mm in length, into which 31 sharply pointed needles have been set, which have a thickness of 0.62mm to 0.64mm and protrude for 13mm from the base of the disc. The rear of the needle head has a metal pin that is inserted into the centre of a brass spiral. 112 The needles are arranged in three concentric circles around a central needle, with the circles comprised of 8, 10 and 12 needles respectively.

The needle head shows the ornate letter ‘B’, typical of Baunscheidt’s products (see below). The cast letter is so thinly formed, however, that it cannot be readily reproduced by photography. It is similar to that shown in Fig. 23.

The internal spring, which is well worn, is made of brass in a ‘Z’ winding, with a total diameter of 6.7mm and a wire thickness of 1.2mm Attached to the lower end of the spring is a wooden plunger handle, measuring between 5 and 8mm in diameter and 64mm in length.

The needle head, spring and plunger handle assembly 113 is slid into a wooden handle and held in place by the needle head cover. The wooden handle, from which part of the plunger protrudes, has a total length of 156.8mm, a minimum diameter of 10.8mm and a maximum diameter of 23.4mm at the thumb rest. The handle is split at the plunger end due to careless handling, probably after the object had ceased to function as a healing instrument.
Fig. 5. The Lebenswecker in the Jindera Museum.

Fig. 6. The Lebenswecker in the Jindera Museum in a fully dissembled state. Terminology: 1—cap; 2—needle head cover; 3—needles; 4—needle head; 5—spring, 6—handle; 6a—thumb rest; 7—plunger handle.

Fig. 7. The Lebenswecker in the Jindera Museum. Detail of needle head and cap.
Baunscheidt first produced all Lebenswecker himself, and later with the help of a range of assistants, at least one of whom tried to set up a rival company. Given Baunscheidt’s instant, almost global fame and commercial success it is not surprising that a number of imitators soon came on the scene.

**Imitations**

In the fifth, 1857 edition of his handbook, Baunscheidt commented on the imitators. Promising to name the German imitators mentioned the imitator ‘W.’ in Aachen. By name he listed only a Isidor Welte in Chicago, USA, commenting on the fact that in the ‘land of the free’ Welte also claimed to have been the inventor of the method.

By 1860 copies of Baunscheidt’s Lebenswecker were sold in Germany by a Friedrich Neumann, who claimed to have been the co-inventor of the method. By 1866 at least one imitator was working in Dublin (Ireland), selling oil and imitations of the Lebenswecker instruments.

In the tenth, 1869 edition of his work, Baunscheidt lists a large number of imitators of both the oil and the instrument, as well as a range of illegal (unauthorised) practitioners. He mentions that his Lebenswecker had been copied by various people, and lists the following as illegal manufacturers in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Russia and the USA:

- A.Härtelt of Liegnitz;
- E.Kerkhoff of Linz/Rhein;
• Mr. Wüster of Bledecke (who sold his imitations as Baunscheidt originals);
• Josef Schöck of Kraistadt in Austria (also sold his imitations as Baunscheidt originals);
• Mr. Thilicke of Freiburg;
• Mr. Schulz of Preussisch Eylau;
• J.J. Schlub of Basel;
• J.G. Hollatz of Treptow; and
• John Firmenich of Buffalo, New York.  

Other editions of Baunscheidt’s handbook also include increasingly enlarged sections on imitations of the instrument and the oil. By 1878 copies of the Lebenswecker were also made by:
• Anton Lehr of Mährish-Trübien (in Bohemia);
• Mr. Johler of Geneva;
• Brothers Mittelstraße of Madgeburg;
• Joachim Nanner of Treptow a.d.R.;
• Carl Bose, instrument maker in St Petersburg (Russia); and
• Louis Rooch, also instrument maker in St Petersburg (Russia).  

Other copies were made by:
• Friedrich Otto, sculptor in Berlin, whom the (then) Baunscheidt Co. could successfully stop from selling imitations.  

In addition, Lebenswecker were produced ‘under the direction of’ Dr. Schauenburg who had written a book on the method. Schauenburg’s publisher offered two versions of the Lebenswecker, the ‘original’ model by Schauenburg and a slightly cheaper Parisian model. The latter was produced by Dr. Theodore Lipkau (see p. 31).  

In addition to these, Baunscheidt noted in both his tenth and thirteenth edition that illegal copies were also made overseas, especially in America and Australia. From the perspective of the present study it is deplorable that Baunscheidt did not specifically list any of the Australian imitators. We have on record at least one ‘Baunscheidtist’, practicing in Bendigo.  

The problem of imitations persisted throughout. In a pamphlet for the British (or American) market, produced in the 1910s, Baunscheidt & Co. noted:

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—The abductor, needle-pricker, acupuncturer, improved “Lebenswecker” provided with gold needles, the ‘Oleum Exanthematicum” offered under the name “Baunscheidtismus”, the ‘Improved Oleum Baunscheidtii” of John Linden’s, Droz’ Oil, as well as a certain “reviving Oil” are all counterfeits.  

In the same way, the description “Otto’s Treatment”, Exantehmic Treatment,” etc are imitations of our “Baunscheidtismus Treatment.”  

Those who consequently want to be sure of receiving the original apparatus and products for the “Baunscheidtismus Treatment,” should apply directly to our firm, Carl Baunscheidt & Co., Endenich, near Bonn, Germany.”

Booksellers seem to have been one of the major conduits for the imitations, possibly sold together with copies of Baunscheidt’s book. In his publications, Baunscheidt makes reference that some copies of his books were sold where the pages listing the imitators had been cut out. In addition, there would have been a range of travelling sales men, peddling predominately imitations, as Baunscheidt tried to control the sales.  

Wilhelm Schratenholz

In the fifth, 1857 edition of his handbook, Baunscheidt commented on the imitators. Promising to name the German imitators in a future edition of his work, Baunscheidt commented derogatorily on

“an ape who called his misshapen product ‘abductor.’ When this abductor did not sell, he gave it the name ‘Nadelschneller.’ And when these sales did not go any faster, (even though he himself warned of imitations!), he renamed it for a third time, this time to ‘Heildünster.’”

In this diatribe Baunscheidt seems to have commented on Wilhelm Schratenholz and his system of abduction of humours that in principle copied Baunscheidt’s system.  

Apart from the two American sources, John Linden (p. 60) and John Firmenich (p. 57), Baunscheidt had only one major competitor who not only distributed Lebenswecker and oils, but also actually published manuals and handbooks.
an who maintained a claim of precedence to the method: Wilhelm Schrattenholz.

![Fig. 10. Wilhelm Schrattenholz seal of about 1858](image)

Originally a teacher in the Bergisches Land, a region east of Bonn, Wilhelm Schrattenholz (*28 June 1815 Birlinghamen †4 September 1898 Köln)* had published a range of booklets on folk stories and local mythology, local history, and mysticism. He was also involved in democratic discussion and agitation prior to and during the 1848 period.

Schrattenholz claimed to have used a simple paddle-shaped version of the needle applicator (Fig. 29 n° 1) since 1839. He noted that this applicator, comprised of a half inch by quarter inch needle head attached to a four inch long handle (which exhibited some elasticity) “required a sure hand in its application and more heroism by the patient.” It seems that this instrument (and the method) were mentioned in one Schrattenholz’ publications of 1842. Schrattenholz also claimed that his oil was based on a 1822 receipe handed down by his father. Elsewhere he claimed that he had invented the oil in 1839 and had called it ‘Oleum abductoris since 1840. Unlike Baunscheidt Schrattenholz made reference to accupuncture and to various needle treatment method to demonstrate the antiquity of his method.

In the early 1850s Schrattenholz, then living in Widding near Cologne (25 km north of Bonn), first published a treatise on his ‘advanced abductor,’ a copy of Baunscheidt’s Lebenswecker. The work, expanded to 87 pages, went to the second edition in 1855, which he claimed, when combined with his ‘Heildünster’ (‘healing mist maker’), could also be used to combat cholera. In a later, undated edition, he claimed to be the ‘the original, solely legitimate inventor of this sovereign self healer.’ By end of the decade his work had been published in its sixth edition, now comprising 268 pages, many of which were testimonials. It would appear that Schrattenholz’ publication, at least in abridged form, was also in French in the same year as his German first edition. By 1856 that publication was marketed under the title ‘Le Régénérateur.’

It is unclear for how long Schrattenholz, who called himself ‘Abductorist,’ was actually in business. He is not mentioned as an imitator by Baunscheidt in his later editions. Based on the evidence in hand at the time of writing it would appear that Baunscheidt knew of and developed further Schrattenholz paddle-system into a functional mechanical device by adapting his own design for the mechanical leech, and that he did so with the knowledge or cooperation of Schrattenholz. Schrattenholz himself then improved on Baunscheidt’s design by adding the option of a graduated spring system.

It appears that Baunscheift and Schrattenholz were in contact and possibly in some form of collaboration, at least in the year early period of the 1850s. If a letter reprinted by Schrattenholz, as well as Schrattenholz own assertions can be given any credence, then Schrattenholz even wrote some of Baunscheidt’s 1848 original text. It is worth noting that in 1855 Baunscheidt’s publisher Wittmann took Schrattenholz’ publisher Habicht (both of Bonn)
to court for plagiarism, and that the case was dismissed by the Prussian authorities. In the same year Baunscheidt also commenced a media campaign to label Schrattenholz and imitator. By 1856 Baunscheidt then sought legal action in a civil suit that apparently did not eventuate or did not go anywhere.

Patents and trade marks

Given the number of imitations, Baunscheidt had the option of either prosecuting them for breach of patents (assuming he had filed for a patent) or to accept their existence and work on a public relations campaign, pillaring his imitators in his publications and arguing that the imitations were of lesser value. He did both.

Until 1871 Germany comprised of a range of independent political entities with a plethora of laws governing commercial activities. Patents applied for in one state, for example, had little weight in other states. This made it easy for imitators to produce unauthorised copies. Until 1874 Germany had no universal trade mark law. The enforceability of German patents in foreign countries was even more tenuous. Until 1877 Germany had no patent law that could be universally enforced throughout the German Empire.

We know that Baunscheidt was aware of the power of patents, as had patented his seed applicator in December 1840. Thus we can assume that Baunscheidt would have sought a Prussian patent. Indeed, according to Dosch, who had access to family files, Baunscheidt handed the following patent notice to the Prussian Authorities in 1849:

"Further, I would like to bring to your notice my ‘artificial life awakener,’ an instrument for the natural painless and bloodless cure of paralysis, rheumatic illnesses, lock jaw, and further to the removal of neural fever, meningitis, etc etc.; an instrument, which in veterinary medicine will prove its worth against paralysis of the currently fatal lock jaw among young horses; an instrument which has attracted wide attention, the positive curing action of which has been labelled by the public ‘Baunscheidtismus. The peculiar new instrument costs 4 Thaler, but like the [artificial] leeches is cheaper by the dozen. No doctor of medicine and chirurgical practice, as well as no veterinarian should lack one of these truly delightful instruments. I herewith supply the Honourable Royal Government with the recipes and directions for use, and remain, the government’s faithful servant, Carl Baunscheidt, mechanic."

A search by the German Patent Office (‘Bundespatentamt’), however, failed to find any

Fig. 12. Title page to the sixth edition of Schrattenholz’ publication on his healing method.
A Baunscheidt Homeopathic Medicine Kit in the Jindera Pioneer Museum

14 patents by Baunscheidt other than he patent for the already mentioned seed applicator.\textsuperscript{162} It seems that, effectively, Baunscheidt’s Lebenswecker was unprotected in Germany. It is unclear why the patent application, assuming it was actually filed, was not successful. It is possible that Baunscheidt had run afoul of the Prussian authorities, who had repeatedly prosecuted him for distributing the Baunscheidt oil, which had been deemed a secret substance,\textsuperscript{163} and for producing chirurgical instruments without a licence.\textsuperscript{164}

Any prosecution Baunscheidt may have contemplated was further complicated by the fact that many imitations claimed ‘improvements’ that might be sufficient to demonstrate that the imitation product was substantially different from Baunscheidt’s own.

Fig. 13. Title page of the 1869 British patent.\textsuperscript{165}

We know that the Lebenswecker was patented in the United Kingdom (Fig. 13).\textsuperscript{166} The British representative of Carl Baunscheidt, Rudolph Eugen Drinhaus, deposited a provisional specification in 1868,\textsuperscript{167} which was followed up in 1869 by a full specification, filed by Baunscheidt.\textsuperscript{168}

Where possible, Baunscheidt resorted to court action to gag the major competitors. Such was the case with John Linden of Cleveland (Ohio) (p. 49), where Baunscheidt had to withdraw the law suit for unspecified reasons.\textsuperscript{169}

Genuine Baunscheidt Models

Given the range of imitations that would have been available on the market, we need to ask whether the specimen held in the Jindera collection is an original or an imitation. As at present, no detailed research on the Lebenswecker has been carried out, it is necessary to set out what can be gleaned on the instruments from publications, and from actual specimens held in museums and private hand (both collectors and dealers).

Fig. 14. The Lebenswecker as depicted on the frontispiece to the fourth edition of Baunscheidt’s handbook of 1856.\textsuperscript{170}

A quick examination of the available evidence suggests that nineteenth and early twentieth century Lebenswecker (that is excluding the Post-World War II stainless steel models), differ in the following areas, which probably can developed into chronological indicators: i) the
shape of the screw-on cap covering the needle head; ii) the (length) proportions of the cap; iii) the shape of the needle cover and the thumb rest; and iv) the number and configuration of the needles.

We have in hand a number of illustrations that depict the appearance of genuine Baunscheidt models: The original 1848 design (Fig. 15) is a short and stubby-looking contraption with a cylindrical needle head cover. The thumb rest is positioned far back and seems to have been designed to confine a closed fist rather than a protruding thumb.

The fourth edition of 1856 depicts the construction and appearance of the Lebenswecker. The same woodcut was still used in the first English edition of 1860. The Lebenswecker thus depicted is much more slender, has a handle with the thumb rest and a rounded, near semi-spherical cap with an protruding rounded edge at the lower end of the cap and a short point (Fig. 16). According to the accompanying description, the handle was made from Ebony wood or from horn.

Fig. 15. The 1848 original design.

Fig. 16. The Lebenswecker as depicted in Baunscheidt’s handbook of 1856.
Fig. 17. The Lebenswecker as depicted in Baunscheidt’s handbook of 1869.176

Fig. 18. A 1920s model of the Lebenswecker as depicted in Baunscheidt’s book on the ear in 1927.177
A Baunscheidt Homeopathic Medicine Kit in the Jindera Pioneer Museum

Studies in German Colonial Heritage (ISSN 1834-7797) n° 4 (2007) pp. 1–88
The portrait of Baunscheidt forming the frontispiece for the 1856 edition shows a second image of the Lebenswecker (Fig. 14). That Lebenswecker also has a rounded cap with a protruding edge. Compared to the item depicted in the text, however, the specimen held by Baunscheidt has a cap with a much longer pointy end.

The Lebenswecker depicted in the 1869 edition (Fig. 17) has a conical cap with a discretely conical beaded section. That Lebenswecker model was made of Ebony wood. The 1869 wood cut was used for quite some time.

The Lebenswecker model of the 1920s has an aluminium plunger handle and a modified needle holder. In this model the internal needle head and spring assembly is held in place by a double-threaded metal screw, which screws into the wooden handle, and which provides a thread for the cap (Fig. 18). The needle head itself was screwed into the top-end of the spring attachment. The needle-head itself could also be easily unscrewed, presumably for cleaning and sterilisation. The cap of the Lebenswecker is a short cone with a rounded end.

The 1930s and final model of the Lebenswecker was made from Bakelite (an early form of plastic) and various metals. The needle head carries the letter ‘B.’ Compared to the 1920s design the double-threaded metal screw is much less prominent. The cap is similar to the 1920s model, but has a protruding rounded lip.

After the destruction of the company’s premises in 1944, Baunscheidt & Co ceased to manufacture the instrument. Modern versions, made of stainless steel (Fig. 38), are offered by a different company, retaining the original basic form.

**Prices**

In 1858 Baunscheidt sold these Lebensweckers together with a bottle of Baunscheidt oil (see p. 47) at the price of 4 Preussische Thaler, or Aus $134.20 in 2006 terms. By 1860 that amount only bought the Lebenswecker.
price which stayed stable at least until 1869.\textsuperscript{185} Wholesalers were allowed discounts in 1860.\textsuperscript{186}

In the USA, F.H. Droz, based in Cleveland, sold on behalf Baunscheidt & Co a complete kit, comprised of Lebenswecker, a bottle of oil, and an instruction book (in either German, English or French language) for US$8.00 or $8.50 post free.\textsuperscript{187} Single Lebenswecker could be bought for $4.00, while single bottles of oil could be had at $2.00 (or $2.25 postfree). Wirth noting is that as late as 1884 Droz was also still marketing Baunscheidt’s artificial leech, sold at US$ 4.00 and Baunscheidt’s milk breast oomp, sold at $2.50.\textsuperscript{188}

Foreign Sales

In order to ensure maximum sales, Baunscheidt had initially appointed a number of foreign distributors and sales agents. Most of these sole distributor licences had been withdrawn soon as many importers soon developed their own imita-
tion products, both oil and instruments. On re-
cord is a H. Weiss for the Netherlands.\textsuperscript{189} In the United States of America genuine, stamped, Lebenswecker (see below) were initially sold by E. Belten of New York in the 1850s (who also engaged in hyperbole by describing Baunscheidt as ‘Professor’),\textsuperscript{190} and later John Linden of Cleveland, Ohio until he fell out with Baunscheidt (see p. 32), and then, it seems, by a Pastor Dr. Liesmann.\textsuperscript{191} After Liesmann’s death in 1870, the rights for the sole authorised distribution in North America were handed to F.H. Droz in Cleveland (p. 31)\textsuperscript{192} effective 5 October 1870.\textsuperscript{192} It seems that some time after Baunscheidt’s death, relations between Baunscheidt & Co and Droz had soured. The preface to Baunscheidt’s sixteenth edition of 1910 notes that

“our previous representative for North America, Mr F.H. Droz in Cleveland (Ohio) has abused our trust when he offered and sold imitations [of the Lebenswecker]. We have cancelled his authorised distributor status.”\textsuperscript{194}

Because of the peculiarities of Imperial Russian laws regulating the import of medicine and of medicinal products and instruments, Baunscheidt had to appoint a general agent in Russia. Based in Warsaw (now Poland), Georg Loth, and, after his death, his son Edward Loth, re-
mained the only agents to sell the Lebenswecker instruments and the oil.\textsuperscript{193} These sales certainly continued until the Russian Revolution of 1916. Loth also published a Russian version of the manual.\textsuperscript{196}

Safeguarding against imitations

To ensure that the public would be able to distinguis-
h genuine Lebenswecker from imitations, Baunscheidt states, that he stamped his own products with his name.\textsuperscript{197} The genuine Lebenswecker are indeed stamped by Baunscheidt. The early Lebenswecker instruments had a ‘B’ marked on the base of the needle head (Fig. 23), while the later products also had an inscription marked into the wood:

“C BAUNSCHEIDT | ENDENICH | BONN | INVENTOR”
and on the needle cap the marking

“[crown] | PATENT | C BAUNSCHEIDT | ENDENICH | BONN | INVENTOR” (Fig. 22).

A marking of some description is on record since at least 1860\textsuperscript{198} even though the ‘Patent’ notice with the British crown postdates the 1869 sealing of the British patent.\textsuperscript{199}

Comparing the Lebenswecker in the Jindera Museum (Fig. 5) with the item shown on the woodcut in Baunscheidt’s tenth edition (Fig. 17), it is obvious that the Jindera copy lacks any markings as well as the distinctive conically beaded end to the cap. Earlier versions of Baunscheidt’s Lebenswecker had a different, more rounded cap (Fig. 16).

Needle Patterns

The genuine Lebenswecker vary, however, far as the mechanics are concerned, with different needle heads on record, some having a central pin, others not. Early versions of the Lebenswecker reputedly had only 20 needles.\textsuperscript{200} If the 1849 illustration of the original Lebenswecker design is any guide, then the instrument had 21 needles arranged as a central needle surrounded by two concentric circles of 4 and 16 needles each (Fig. 15).\textsuperscript{201}

Baunscheidt’s personal Lebenswecker, still held in family hand, has 33 pins,\textsuperscript{202} while a stamped (and thus authentic?) specimen exhibits
32 needles (Fig. 35) and another marked genuine Baunscheidt has 30 needles (Fig. 36). Examples of stamped Lebenswecker sold by F.H. Droz in Cleveland are on record as having needle patterns of 33 needles (Table 1).

What is evident from the sample of needle heads discussed in Table 1, is the wide range of needle configurations of Lebenswecker that were manufactured by Baunscheidt. To some extent this is factor of the long period over which the Lebenswecker was produced: 1850s to 1940s. Unfortunately there are only few examples that can be dated with some accuracy. To a degree this also a good manifestation that the instruments were manufactured by hand and that variations in the pattern can be expected. On the other hand, one can assume that a pattern would have been used for drilling the holes (for the needles) into the slid metal head.

Some minor variations in the shape of the beaded end of the conical cap have been observed, with the edge of the flattened bead being either sharp or rounded off. It is not clear to what this represents different models.

In order to safeguard himself from imitations, Baunscheidt had marked the cast needle heads with an ornate letter ‘B.’ With the exception of one example (Fig. 27), all letters are well executed with crisp outlines (Fig. 23–Fig. 25). The coarseness of the letter in Fig. 27 is uncharacteristic of the otherwise high quality of execution and attendance to detail in Baunscheidt’s instruments. It can be speculated that the item is indeed an unauthorised copy of a Lebenswecker, where the imitator created a mould for the needle head by taking an impression of a genuine item.
According to Baunscheidt these imitations went *inter alia* under names such as: Adductor, Nadelschneller, Hautpunktierer, verbesserter Lebenswecker,210 *abductor*, needle-pricker, and acupuncturer.211

**LEBENSWECKER IMITATIONS**

A range of imitations exist in public collections as well as in private hand.

**Schrattenholz Model**

The Schrattenholz method, as a major competitor to Baunscheidt has already been discussed (p. 11). The tool kit associated with the method is comprised of a paddle with needles, a Lebenswecker-type instrument, as well as a hubMidifier (Fig. 29). As far as can be ascertained from the drawing, the Lebenswecker is very similar to the Baunscheidt model, with the exception that the distance to which the spring could be extended could be controlled. The brass spring, set in the ebony handle, was partially sheathed in a brass tube which exhibited a set of gradations (Fig. 29, no. 2).212 The needle head contained between 30 and 40 needles.213 A complete kit, comprised of abductor, a bottle of oil and booklet of instructions sold for Prussian Thaler 4 and 10 Silbergroschen.214
## Table 1. Combinations of components of documented Lebenswecker specimens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
<th>Distributor</th>
<th>Shape of Needle Head Cove</th>
<th>Shape of Cap</th>
<th>Shape of Cap End</th>
<th>Material of Handle, Needle Cover &amp; Cap</th>
<th>Letter No.</th>
<th>Central Needle</th>
<th>Concentric Circles</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fig.</th>
<th>Note</th>
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<td>L</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>&lt;1909</td>
<td>Fig. 48</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>L</td>
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<td>6, 10, 13</td>
<td>Fig. 47</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>vulcanite &amp; aluminium</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>6, 10, 13</td>
<td>&lt;1908</td>
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<td>J Galster (Cleveland)</td>
<td>tapering cylinder</td>
<td>cone</td>
<td>flat</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>H. Cramme (Leipzig)</td>
<td>tapering cylinder</td>
<td>cone</td>
<td>flat</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>5, 12, 12</td>
<td>Fig. 33</td>
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<td>Dr. Lipkau (Paris)</td>
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<td>cone</td>
<td>beaded cone</td>
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<td>?</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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<td>—</td>
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<td>cone</td>
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<td>6, 10, 16</td>
<td>Fig. 34</td>
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Fig. 28. Tentative dichotomous key for the identification various Lebenswecker models
Fig. 29. Illustration shown the principal components of Schrattenholz’ healing method.
Fig. 30. A Lebenswecker imitation sold by Dr. Lipkau in Paris

Fig. 31. Lebenswecker imported and sold by John F. Galster, Cleveland, Ohio

Fig. 32. A John Linden model of a Lebenswecker.
Fig. 33. Example of the Lebenswecker stamped "H. Cramme Prakt. Baunscheidtist Leipzig"

Fig. 34. A Lebenswecker imitation of undefined provenance
Fig. 35. A Lebenswecker with Baunscheidt signature

Fig. 36. A Lebenswecker with Baunscheidt’s logo in the needle head

Fig. 37. A genuine Baunscheidt Lebenswecker imported and sold by F.H. Droz, Cleveland, Ohio

Fig. 38. Modern Lebenswecker made of stainless steel
Fig. 39. A Lebenswecker made of stainless steel

Fig. 40. Details of Lebenswecker shown at left

Fig. 41. A Lebenswecker made from aluminium

Fig. 42. A Lebenswecker made from stainless steel

Fig. 43. A Lebenswecker without any markings

Fig. 44. A Lebenswecker without any markings
Fig. 45. A John Linden model made of vulcanite with an aluminium plunger.\textsuperscript{273}

Fig. 46. A John Linden model with an aluminium plunger and prominent manufacturer seal.\textsuperscript{274}

Fig. 47. A John Linden model with a ring-pull plunger\textsuperscript{275}

Fig. 48. J. Linden’s ‘Resucitator’ as shown in his 1909 treatise\textsuperscript{276}
Lipkau Model

The Paris-based French physician Dr. Theodore Lipkau\(^278\) wrote a treatise on Baunscheidt’s method in 1860.\(^279\) It seems that by 1866,\(^280\) but certainly by 1869 he was distributing Lebenswecker imitations.\(^281\) By 1876 he was selling lavish productions of his ‘Le Reveilleur’ (Fig. 30) both in France and in Germany.\(^282\) The full version, sold in a small case with a bottle of oil and a brush(?) was sold both in black and dark brown wood.\(^283\)

Galster Model

As mentioned earlier, Cleveland (Ohio) developed into the North American Center for Baunscheidtism. As a consequence, a number of companies sold Baunscheidt products. A Lebenswecker sold—and reputedly imported—by John F. Galster, Cleveland, Ohio,\(^284\) is very similar in shape to the item held by the Jindera Museum,\(^285\) but the needle head cover is made from lighter coloured wood (Fig. 31). The needle head contains 30 needles. The card board box for the Lebenswecker shows that the method was sold as a set, containing the ‘Lebenswecker,’ a bottle of Baunscheidt oil, and the instruction book for US$8, with an extra bottle of oil costing US$2.25. In 2006 terms: Aus$187 and Aus$49 respectively).

Ferdinand H. Droz Models

As mentioned previously, Ferdinand H. Droz in Cleveland also sold Lebensweckers. While some of them have caps with conical ends, similar to those in the Baunscheidt textbook,\(^286\) others have flat-ended caps, similar to the item in the Jindera Collection (Fig. 37). The needle patterns of two Droz models on record, one with a central needle and three concentric circles of 4, 11 and 17 needles, and one without the central needle and three concentric circles of 5, 11 and 17 needles (Table 1).\(^287\)

H. Cramme Model

The Lebenswecker copy by H. Cramme in Leipzig (Fig. 33) has a flatter end to the cap and on overall more slender handle. The needle head contains 30 needles arranged as three concentric circles of 5, 12 and 12 around a central pin. The Lebenswecker is stamped “H.
Cramme Prakt. Baunscheidt Leipzig.” Baunscheidt’s 1869 and 1878 lists of illegal copies of his instrument does not include H. Cramme, suggesting that this copy is of a later date.

**John Linden Models**

John Linden, originally a painter from Coblenz in Germany, \(^{288}\) began to import Baunscheidt products in about 1853, soon after his emigration to the USA. There he also published the first American edition of Baunscheidt’s work (see Fig. 92). Linden not only distributed and sold Baunscheidt products, but also seems to have carried out a Baunscheidt practice, if his stationery is any guide (Fig. 49).

According to his own deposition in a trademark dispute with Baunscheidt, Linden purchased instruments and oil for a long time from Baunscheidt directly, \(^{289}\) and that by 1866 he commenced manufacturing his own Lebenswecker models \(^{290}\) but continued to sell Baunscheidt’s oil. Eventually falling out with Baunscheidt after the latter reputedly sold him substandard (‘impure and adulterated’) oil, \(^{291}\) and sensing that by operating independently a lucrative profit could be made, Linden decided to market the ‘Exanthematic Remedy” and to sell his own products, such as the ‘resucitator’ (Fig. 48) and his own ‘improved Baunscheidt oil’ (p. 49) (Fig. 80).

Linden marketed his Lebenswecker to both the English- and the German-speaking communities in the USA as is evidenced by the bilingual label on the box that contained the instrument (Fig. 58). He warned his customer to “beware of counterfeits and all pompously adversised imitations.” \(^{292}\)

Linden’s products were marketed directly. Major mail order houses, such as Sears, Roebuck & Co., which stocked just about everything, did not stock his instruments, demonstrating that despite their popularity they were not regarded as sufficiently mainstream. \(^{293}\)

The Lebenswecker did not come cheap. In an 1880 advertisement for his products, \(^{294}\) Linden lists a complete kit—comprised of resucitator, bottle of oil and book of instructions (his fourteenth edition)—that could be had for US$8.00 ($8.50) by mail (Aus$ 166.20 in 2006 terms). A bottle of oil sold for US$1.75 (Aus$ 36.40). By 1908 these prices still prevailed. \(^{295}\)

The label on a cardboard box containing a resucitator (of about 1910) gives Linden’s later prices: A complete kit could be had for US$9.50 by express mail (or $10.00 as insured postage) which is equivalent to Aus$ 293.20 (Aus$ 308.60) in 2006 terms. A resucitator could be had for $5.50 (Aus$ 169.70) and a bottle of oil for $2.50 (Aus$ 77.10). When ordered in bulk, the costs were $7 (Aus$ 216) for four bottles of oil, $10 for six and $18 (Aus$ 555.50) for a dozen. \(^{296}\)

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Fig. 50. Needle pattern of the Linden model shown in Fig. 47. Note the letter ‘L.’ \(^{297}\)

Fig. 51. The needle head of the John Linden model shown in Fig. 45 showing the company stamp. \(^{298}\)

The needleheads of the Linden models are all marked. The early models have an ornate
letter ‘L’ on the base of the head, similar in appearance to Baunscheidt’s ‘B’ (Fig. 50). Later models have the words ‘J LINDEN CLEVELAND O’ engraved onto the outer rim of the needlehead (Fig. 51; Fig. 52). In addition, the needlehead cover has a flattened side to it, into which the same text is engraved (Fig. 53).

Fig. 52. Different needle head of a John Linden model shown showing the company stamp. 299

Fig. 53. Close-up of the John Linden model shown in Fig. 45 showing the company stamp on the handle. 300

Camillus Nyrop (Denmark)

The Lebenswecker was also copied, by the Danish medical instrument maker Camillus Nyrop of Copenhagen 301.

His design places a ring at the end of the plunger handle and omits the thumb rest (Fig. 61). The needles seem to completely retract into the needle head cover.

Fig. 54. J. Linden’s entry and advertisement in the 1880 edition of the Cleveland Directory. 302
Unknown manufacturers

Another Lebenswecker model exists, which has a carinated head cover and a cylindrical cap with a flat end. The needle head contains 33 needles (Fig. 34).

The Lebenswecker were also sold in the United Kingdom. Catalogues issued by medical suppliers in the United Kingdom offered (copies of) Lebenswecker as late as 1893.  

OTHER DESIGNS

The success of the Lebenswecker meant it was not only widely imitated, but also that other, improved designs appeared. While most improvements were merely of a cosmetic nature such as changing the number and arrangement of needles or the shape of the head, there are some that were substantively different. Although these adaptations of the same concept cannot be confused with the specimen held in the Jindera Museum, they shall be mentioned here in passing.

One such design is that produced by John Firmenich in Buffalo, New York, USA (Fig. 63), who widely commented on the fact that he had improved Baunscheidt’s design so that it could be used by unskilled people as well. It was patented in 1862 by Firmenich as a ‘dermo-pathic instrument’ (Fig. 70). The instrument was made of ebony or of horn. Judging from the illustration in Firmenich’s book, the Firmenich Lebenswecker measured about 17 cm in length and 5 cm in tube diameter. Firmenich added the oil into the cylinder, and small traces thereof were transferred via the needles into the patient’s skin. The improvements to the Baunscheidt Lebenswecker were, in his view, a more uniform yet more sparing application of the oil. The number of needles in the head is not known at the time of writing.

Firmenich sold his Lebenswecker for US$ 5.00 apiece (in 2006: Aus$136.70), with discounts granted for larger quantities. He exhibited his Lebenswecker at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867.

Another version of the Lebenswecker was patented in 1860 by Alfred Stauch of Philadelphia as the ‘scarificator’. His design had the needles surrounded by a brush and an additional spring to force the needles back after they had entered the skin. As oil could be applied to the brush before the operation, there was a time saving to be had at the expense of hygiene (due lack of sterility). The device is similar to the Lebenswecker in size and construction, except that it was made of a lighter coloured wood and was trimmed in brass (Fig. 67).
A Baunscheidt Homeopathic Medicine Kit in the Jindera Pioneer Museum

Studies in German Colonial Heritage (ISSN 1834-7797) n° 4 (2007) pp. 1–88

Fig. 57. A Lebenswecker box without any markings

Fig. 58. A John Linden (Cleveland) Lebenswecker box

Fig. 59. A F.H. Droz (Cleveland) Lebenswecker Pamphlets

Fig. 60. John Firmenich (New York) Lebenswecker Pamphlets

Fig. 61. A signed Camillus Nyrop model of the 1880s(?)

Fig. 62. A Danish model possibly also by Camillus Nyrop
A further design for an improved model, also called a ‘scarificator’ was patented by Friedrich Klee of Williamsburg, New York. His model, made of wood and brass, had a screw on the handle that served to regulate the length of the needles. In addition, Klee added a leather diaphragm through which the needles had to pass. As with Staucl’s brush method, the leather could be saturated with oil and this did not require he oil to be rubbed into the skin after application. Again, this was at the expense of hygiene and exposed the patient to contamination (Fig. 66).

Anson Brown of Litchfield, and later of Albion, both Michigan, patented two improved ‘instruments for acupuncture.’ In his 1867 patent he proposed a Lebenswecker with hollow needles that would carry oil from a reservoir inside the body into the skin. From his patent drawing it is not quite clear how the mechanism as proposed could have worked unless one assumes that the needles would also protrude but in their length could be regulated by a screw (Fig. 67). Two years later, Anson submitted another design for patenting improving on his 1867 design. These improvements were only limited to constraining the flow of the liquid (Fig. 69). A similar design was patented by Gardner Herrick, also of Albion, Michigan in 1870. He improved on Brown’s design by providing the needle head with a plunger (Fig. 71).

The 1883 design by Walter Bennett of Providence in Rhode Island, converted the Lebenswecker from a two-handed device into a hammer that could be applied with one hand (Fig. 72). That innovation can still be obtained today, executed in stainless steel.

A very different design, was patented by John Wheeler Elliot of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, as an ‘improvement in apparatus for applying crotton-oil’. He conceptualised a roller of many needles that would provide for an even coverage, and also would provide larger holes for the oil to gain access (Fig. 69).

Yet another design saw a plunger pushing down the needle head which after penetration of the skin would automatically retract powered by a compressed spring (Fig. 64).

With the exception of the Firmenich model and the last example, we do not know whether any of the inventions were ever produced in any numbers and marketed. Another design that was produced is the ‘Révulseur a Détente’ designed by Dr. Morpain and manufactured by Henri Galante (Fig. 73). The instrument was made of metal (brass?) and carried 37 needles. The internal design was different from Baunscheidt’s, with the plunger having gradations that correlated with the resistant force of the internal spring. In that way the practitioners could accurately, and repeatedly, modulate the force of the penetration, ranging from 2 to 7 kg.
Fig. 64. A different design for a counter-irritation instrument.
Fig. 65. Lebenswecker designed by Alfred Stauch (patent drawing).
Fig. 66. Lebenswecker designed by Friederich Klee (patent drawing).\textsuperscript{232}
Fig. 67. Lebenswecker designed by Anson R. Brown (patent drawing).
A.R. Brown,
Dermopathic Instrument,
Nº60,917
Patented Jan.1, 1867.

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 68. Lebenswecker designed by Anson R. Brown (patent drawing).
Fig. 69. Lebenswecker designed by J.W. Elliot (patent drawing).
Fig. 70. Lebenswecker designed by John Firmenich (patent drawing).
Fig. 71. Lebenswecker designed by G. Herrick (patent drawing).\textsuperscript{237}
Fig. 72. Lebenswecker designed by Walter Bennett (patent drawing). 338
Fig. 73. ‘Révulseur a Détente’ designed by Dr. Morpain.
The Bottle of Baunscheidt Oil

The second item in the Jindera collection is a bottle with Baunscheidt Oil.\textsuperscript{340} The oil bottle is made of clear glass, measuring 74.2 mm in total height, and a body height (foot to shoulder) of 53 mm (Fig. 74). The bottle has a bottom diameter of 31 mm, a shoulder diameter of 33 mm, a neck diameter of 16, and a lip diameter of 22.7 mm. The bottle has a cork stopper with remains of red sealing wax. The bottle bears the embossed inscription ‘OLEUM BAUNSCHÉÍDTII’ (Fig. 75). The bottle is filled with an orange liquid of low viscosity to about one third of the body.\textsuperscript{341}

![Fig. 74. Partially filled bottle of Baunscheidt’s Oil the Jindera Museum.](image)

In a legal deposition as part of a trade mark dispute with the American Baunscheidt imitator John Linden, Baunscheidt described the appearance of his bottles:

This oil [was] offered in small, round transparent glass bottles with the words ‘Oleum Baunscheidtii’ in raised letters on the side of the bottles, and the same words impressed on the wax around the top of the corks. In the center of the wax on top of the corks, impressed in a group, was the form of a small resuscitator and the form of a fly. That was done to distinguish his oil from all other oils. The name, impressions and stamps on the bottles, together with the theory and practice as published, were his trade-marks.\textsuperscript{343}

We can assume that the oil bottle in the Jindera collection is a genuine Baunscheidt bottle. In the light of the widespread imitation of Lebenswecker instruments (p. 10) and the widespread sale of imitations of Baunscheidt oil, this is an important observation. However, we should note that Baunscheidt claims there had been cases where empty genuine bottles had been refilled with oil of other manufacture.\textsuperscript{344}

The Baunscheidt oil

The oil had a number of functions. In addition to causing the reaction in the skin, the oil served as a rust preventer on the needles, and maintained the “galvanic connection of the polarised needles.”\textsuperscript{345} Baunscheidt claimed that he developed the oil and tested it, and its side effects, on himself, until the oil was perfected.\textsuperscript{346}
The original composition of the Baunscheidt oil is not publicly known and Baunscheidt kept the recipe a secret. As the distribution of secret substances was illegal according to the Napoleonic Code of 1803, Baunscheidt was convicted and fined 10 Thaler. Eventually, Baunscheidt had to provide the ‘recipe’ for the oil to the Prussian Department of the Interior, again due the secret nature of the oil and demonstrate that it was harmless. Even in this formal deposi-

Table 2. Various historic recipes for the Baunscheidt oil

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Croton oil</th>
<th>Castor oil</th>
<th>Olive oil</th>
<th>Bone oil</th>
<th>Mustard oil</th>
<th>Black Pepper oil</th>
<th>Egg oil</th>
<th>Wax oil</th>
<th>Tansy oil</th>
<th>Terpentinöl</th>
<th>Seidelbast</th>
<th>Poison ivy</th>
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</table>
A Baunscheidt Homeopathic Medicine Kit in the Jindera Pioneer Museum

Baunscheidt reputedly lied about the actual composition of the oil.\(^{365}\) The literature mentions a range of compositions (Table 2), with several authors noting that the base oil for some of the mixtures was the oil from the croton tree (\textit{Croton tiglium})—an oil that has since been shown to be carcinogenic.\(^{366}\) Baunscheidt himself repeatedly stressed that his oil did not contain Croton oil, although this was most certainly used by various imitators.\(^{367}\)

Baunscheidt’s competitor, Wilhelm Schrattenholz, also kept the composition of his oil a secret, but also, and before Baunscheidt commented strongly that it did not contain croton oil, which Schrattenholz deemed to be very dangerous.\(^{368}\)

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{Fig_79_A_bottle_of_Baunscheidt_oil_and_the_original_wooden_box_used_for_mailing.png}
\caption{A bottle of Baunscheidt oil and the original wooden box used for mailing\(^{369}\)}
\end{figure}

According to Baunscheidt, the manufacture of the oil was complicated as the odours of some of the constituent oils had to be removed. He commented that the best time of the year for making the oil was in February and March—times when temperatures in Bonn were low enough. Baunscheidt could not explain why oils produced in other months were more cloudy in appearance and possessed the smell of bad eggs.\(^{371}\) If Baunscheidt were to be believed, he would have had to anticipate the annual consumption of his oils on a world-wide scale and produce sufficient quantities to meet demand. This appears rather improbable, and we can assume that this, once again, was a device to confuse any competition.

According to Baunscheidt, in order to preserve its potency, the oil was to be stored in a cool place and away from direct sunlight.\(^{372}\)

\section*{Prices}

In 1860 he sold a bottle of oil for 1 Thaler (Aus$ 33.60).\(^{373}\) A bottle of oil, containing about 30 grams, was sold wholesale for 3 Reichsmark in the 1870s (equivalent to Aus$33.70 in 2006).\(^{374}\)

The bottles were shipped in small wooden boxes with a sliding lid, similar to the boxes that were used to ship the Lebenswecker (Fig. 79). Payment was apparently, on delivery.

\section*{Imitations}

As mentioned by Baunscheidt in many instances, there were a number of imitators who sold ‘genuine’ or ‘improved’ Baunscheidt oils.\(^{375}\)

\section*{Linden Oils}

At first, John Linden of Cleveland sold imported Baunscheidt Lebenswecker as well as genuine Baunscheidt oil, which he bought in 5 gallon cans and bottled with Baunscheidt’s approval.\(^{376}\) When his relations with Baunscheidt soured,\(^{377}\) Linden not only marketed imitation Lebenswecker (p. 32) and his own version of handbooks on the Baunscheidt method (p. 60) but also produced and sold his own ‘improved Baunscheidt oil’ in proprietary bottles (Fig. 78).

John Linden’s trademark was derived from Baunscheidt’s image used on the title page of Baunscheidt’s journal \textit{Die Mücke} (Fig. 91). The hand of God had been removed and replaced with a bottle of oil. Linden’s trademark (Fig. 80) clearly—and cleverly—plagiarises the central image used on the cover of the Baunscheidt publications (see Fig. 81).

Not surprisingly, Baunscheidt filed a court action against Linden in June 1872 for breach...
of trade mark and for imitating his oils. In his deposition Baunscheidt asserted that he was the discoverer of the method, the instrument and the oil, and that because they were useful, they had acquired a profitable reputation over the entire United States... [that] he had established agencies all over the country after he had spent large sums of money to advertise his product.

Linden, on the other hand, contended that Baunscheidt was not the discoverer of the oil, and that it had been known to druggists for a long time. Moreover, that Linden had trade marked the oil himself and that Baunscheidt had no trademark on the product in Europe. In 1873 Baunscheidt withdrew his lawsuit. Like Baunscheidt, Linden faced many imitators of the oil he sold, among them from Baunscheidt’s representative FH Droz (see 31). Like Linden, Droz had started off as an importer of Baunscheidt Lebenswecker, oil and books, and later went his own way. Unlike Baunscheidt, Linden did not resort to listing them by name in his publications, but formalised his complaint in a statement in the preface of his 1874 edition. In addition, Linden complained about Droz’ business in two German-language papers published in Pennsylvania, and Ohio, asserting that Droz’ oil was a poor imitation of his (Linden’s) oil and not the original imported Baunscheidt oil either. To this Droz responded with two libel suits brought in Cleveland, in which he asserted that Linden copied Baunscheidt’s invention and illegally sold imitation oil under Baunscheidt’s label. Linden responded that the method “was used for hundreds of years in Germany, China and Japan for treating colic, twitchings, pains in the limbs and similar ailments.”

Linden also procured evidence from local chemists who asserted that “the standard formula book used exclusively by scientific druggists [in Germany] contained the Baunscheidt oil formula.”

A jury awarded Droz US $5 damages for the item in the Pennsylvania paper and dismissed the other claim. In July 1876 Droz responded by publishing a handbook, in which he in turn claimed that Linden’s oil was counterfeit and his was genuine. In October 1876 Linden initiated a claims for damages ($15,000) and followed that in January 1877 by an injunction to restrain Droz from further distribution of the book. Both cases were dismissed (with Linden’s consent) in 1879, although Droz was fined $25 (Aus$470) for breaching the injunction order.

As a result of these trade mark disputes Linden decided to formally register his trademark on 3 July 1877. It was re-trademarked in 21 June 1898 (Fig. 80).

None of these trademark records could be found at the time of writing. An image of Linden’s oil bottle, reproduced on a sales receipt, as well as as reproduced on pamphlets an copies of his treatise (Fig. 78) seems to suggest that the oil was actually patented. A search of the relevant databases failed to find any records.
The Handbook

The third item in the kit held in the Jindera Museum is Carl Baunscheidt’s manual on his method. The Jindera Museum owns a copy of the tenth edition. Its formal bibliographical details are as follows:


8º; [yellow paper wrapper] [frontispiece] [title page leaf] [dedication page leaf] [i] ii-xxxii [xxv blank] [1] 2-590op. [rear wrapper]—135 x 212 mm.—Bound in contemporary quarter leather with marbled boards.—Colophon [verso of title page] “Buchdruckerei von F. Krüger in Bonn.” —The Jindera copy is incomplete, lacking pages 55-58 as well as the associated copper engraving.

The tenth edition of Baunscheidt’s treatise shows a title page layout typical of the time. Extensive quotes are included to give authority to the contents of the book. In addition to a quote attributed to Hippocrates, there are two quote. One by August Böckh, a German philologist and the other by Samuel Hahnemann, a German physician who is credited with the founding of (modern) homeopathic medicine. As the layout of the title page did not change until after the 16th edition, the tenth edition held in Jindera may serve as illustration (Fig. 82).

Imagery

The paper wrapper substitutes the extensive quote for an allegorical image. The first use that can so far be documented occurred on the cover of Baunscheidt’s newspaper, Die Mücke ['The Mosquito']. The image shows a left hand holding a (closed) Lebenswecker like a magician’s wand (Fig. 83). The rising sun on the horizon indicates that the Lebenswecker should be regarded as the harbinger of a new life. At the right is a second left hand, pointing left, with an extended index finger and otherwise bent fingers with swollen knuckles as is the case in gout. A mosquito sits on the wrist biting the hand—a clear reference to the origin of Baunscheidt’s method. The intended audience at the time would not have missed any of this symbolism, nor would it have overlooked the extended hand with the slightly curved fingers which make clear reference to the hand of God as depicted in Michelangelo’s painting on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

Baunscheidt must have been acutely aware of the subliminal messages his images would send the audience. While the above-mentioned cover image is crammed with symbolism, so is the choice of the imagery used for the copper plate (Fig. 85). While the Swiss edition of 1881 shows a generalised image of a (male) human body indicating the areas that could be treated with the Baunscheidt method, Baunscheidt chose as his base image a rendering of Antonio Canova’s (1757-1822) neo-classist statuary work ‘Venus and Adonis’ (Fig. 85).

The message to the reader is clear: if you let yourself be treated with my method, you will feel (again) like Adonis—or Venus as the case may be. In an age when overt sexual imagery was highly improper in a publication of any sort, the veiled message was clear to the audience—and given the deeply Protestant nature of the Jindera community it is thus not very surprising that the copper plate has been removed from the Jindera copy.

Composition of the Handbooks

Baunscheidt’s treatise, first published in Bonn as a 24 page pamphlet in 1851 (Fig. 84), sold out quickly and went rapidly through a number of editions and remained in print until 1934 (Table 3). Apart from the twelfth edition, which was printed in 6,000 copies, we are not informed about the size of the print runs. But demand must have been high, as the book went through seven editions in the first decade of publication, and through another three before the second decade was out (Table 3).
Fig. 81. Paper wrapper of the Jindera copy (tenth edition).

Fig. 82. Title page of the Jindera copy (tenth edition).

Fig. 83. Allegorical image used by Baunscheidt on the title page of his journal *Die Mücke*, as well as on the cover of some editions.406

Fig. 84. Title page of the first edition, 1851.
Over time the book grew in size, mainly through the addition of testimonials, which were one of the mainstays of advertising of alternative medicine during the nineteenth century. By 1869 (tenth edition) the volume had swollen to 590 pages and by 1878 to 692 pages. Table 3 shows the diachronic development of the book from the first to the sixteenth edition. The maximum size was reached in 1900 when the volume comprised of 736 pages. The contents of the tenth edition held in Jindera give an indication of the make-up of the work in the middle of its publication history but close to the end of Baunscheidt’s own involvement in the publication (the eleventh edition was the last published during his life time). Beginning with the twelfth edition, the book was issued by his widow, and later her children.

When we consider the relative make-up of the book in terms of pages allocated to various section (Table 3), we note that the testimonials take up increasing space in the book, rising from none in 1851 to a maximum of 51% in 1869 and then remaining stable at 49-50% until the 1910 edition (when the testimonials were cut back substantially). Similarly, increasing

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Fig. 85. Image of the copper plate missing in the Jindera copy, showing Adonis and Venus with the Baunscheidt treatment areas.

Fig. 86. Vénus et Adonis, created 1789-1794 by Antonio Canova.407
numbers of pages are allocated to the opinions of the press, again rising from none in 1851 to 8.7% in 1874. On the other hand, the practical treatment guide maintains more or less the same number of pages and thus declines in relative significance from 33% in 1851 to 3.7% in 1874. Likewise, the relative significance of (success) case studies presented by Baunscheidt declines over time, from 25.6% in 1856 to 12.4% in 1874.

While Baunscheidt and his successors relied on testimonials and kept the text on the method comparatively short, the physician Carl Hermann Schauenburg published a handbook on the method that, in its second edition, ran to 407 pages solely comprised of treatments and case studies. Baunscheidt also wrote two additional treatises, one on the eye and one of the ear, both of which were incorporated into newer foreign language editions of the main volume but which were not included in the German editions. Rather, they went through several German editions as separate publications until World War II. A wide range of secondary literature (mainly pamphlets) appeared soon after Baunscheidt’s initial publication, with most voices in support and only a few isolated critical views. The majority of criticism occurred in the pages of newspapers and popular magazines as well as in medical journals. A monograph on the Baunscheidt method was published in Switzerland in 1976 and a handbook appeared as recently as 2007.

### Table 3. Development of the content of various editions of the Baunscheidt’s book (in % of pages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Pages</th>
<th>Introduction</th>
<th>Discovery &amp; Rationale</th>
<th>Treatment Guide</th>
<th>Lebenswelker described</th>
<th>Value of life</th>
<th>Scientific merits</th>
<th>Own observations</th>
<th>Opinions of the Press</th>
<th>Case studies</th>
<th>Testimonials</th>
<th>Endmatter</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1st</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<td>41.7</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>1853</td>
<td>152</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>3rd</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>xvi, 340</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>1856</td>
<td>xxii, 508</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>7.5</td>
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<td>0.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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<td>35.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
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<td>3.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
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<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>42.3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1860</td>
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<td>3.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
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<td>52.2</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
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<td>0.8</td>
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<td>1.9</td>
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<td>5.6</td>
<td>6.4</td>
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<td>13.9</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>4.2</td>
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<td>1.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>7.8</td>
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<td>3.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>6.8</td>
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<td>12.4</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>8.6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1878</td>
<td>xlvii, 692</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
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<td>7.2</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1886</td>
<td>xlv, 690</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>15th</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
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<td>6.5</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>1910</td>
<td>xxx, 612</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
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<td>7.8</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>8.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>17th</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>xxx, 628</td>
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<tr>
<td>18th</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>xxx, 628</td>
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</table>
Fig. 87. Diachronic development of the size of the book (number of pages per edition).

Fig. 88. Diachronic development of three key variables in the make up of the Baunscheidt book (in percent of total pages per edition).
Fig. 89. German and Foreign language primary and secondary texts and pamphlets on the Baunscheidt method. Frequency in five-year intervals.

To popularise his method, and to have a platform on which to air his replies to critics, Baunscheidt published a monthly journal on the same subject in 1860, the Archiv für das Baunscheidtsche Heilverfahren [‘Archive for the Baunscheidt Healing Method’]. That title, however, failed in the first year. It was followed by a second journal title, Die Mücke [‘The Mosquito’] which had a slightly wider coverage and, correspondingly, a slightly longer presence, running from 1861 to 1888. It was a platform for Baunscheidt to answer his critics and laud his method through testimonials.

FOREIGN EDITIONS

Baunscheidt’s work soon attracted international attention. German language editions appeared in Switzerland (several editions), Austria, and even in the USA. In addition, translations of the work were published in the 1860s in English language in the United Kingdom (several editions) and the United States of America (several editions). It was also translated into French (several editions), Spanish, Dutch, Danish, Hungarian (several editions), Russian, Swedish and Italian. It seems that the Baunscheidt’s publications remained in press for longer in German-speaking countries as well as in the USA (which had attracted many German migrants in the eighteenth and nineteenth century.

The method attracted international attention, with other authors commenting on and promoting Baunscheidt’s method as early as 1860 in France. Newspapers across the world reported and commented on the invention and the method, such as in Sweden. A range of distributors sold books and products in countries as far apart as Finland, and the USA. However, as in Germany, the reception of the method was mixed. A Swedish encyclopedia of 1878 unequivocally declared: “a greater charlatanry than that ‘Baunscheidtismus’ can hardly be imagined.”
**Prices**

The first edition of Baunscheidt’s work sold for 1/6 Thaler (of Prussian currency), which translates to Aus$5.60 in 2006 terms. The fourth edition sold for 1 Thaler and 10 Silbergroschen (Aus$ 44.75) and the enlarged tenth edition of the work was for sale at the price of 1 Thaler and 20 Silbergroschen, which was equivalent to 5 Mark (AUS$ 56.00).

**Competing Publications**

Just as the Lebenswecker and the oil had seen unauthorised imitations, so did Baunscheidt’s handbook. Local editions, under different authorship, were produced in the United States of America.

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**John Firmenich**

Given the success it is not surprising that, some importers of Baunscheidt products not only decided to develop and market their own imitation products but also to print their own books. An early example is that of John Firmenich of Buffalo, N.Y., who seemed to have produced Lebenswecker under his own account (Fig. 63), much to Baunscheidt’s chagrin. Firmenich also published an ‘improved’ version of Baunscheidt’s text as early as 1862 issuing it both in English and in German (for the sizeable German immigrant community in the USA). Firmenich’s book was the first English-language edition to be sold widely on the American market.

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Fig. 90. Title page of the 1860 edition of the Archiv für das Baunscheidtsche Heilverfahren.

Fig. 91. Title page of the 1861 edition of the Die Mücke.
Fig. 92. Title page of the German-language version of the 1862 New York edition.

Fig. 93. Title page of the English-language version of the 1862 New York edition.

Fig. 94. Title page of the 1859 treatise on the eye.

Fig. 95. Title page of the 1860 English-language edition of the treatise on the eye.
A Baunschmidt Homeopathic Medicine Kit in the Jindera Pioneer Museum

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John Linden

A more lasting and commercially more successful example is John Linden of Cleveland (Ohio), who at first imported Baunscheidt products and published an English translation of Baunscheidt’s work (Fig. 92). As a result, Cleveland became the North American centre of Baunscheiditism. Soon after, Linden copied and ‘improved’ Baunscheidt’s products patenting them in 1877 (notably after Baunscheidt’s death in 1873), and publishing Baunscheidt’s handbook under his own name both in English (Fig. 96) and in German language, the latter for the sizeable German-speaking audience in Pennsylvania and surrounding states. By 1891 that book had appeared in 15 editions. In addition, Linden produced a small leaflet-like manual that contained basic instructions as well as some testimonials.

**Popularity**

We can use the frequency of books and pamphlets published on the Baunscheidt method as a rough measure of the method’s popularity (Fig. 89). The method had a five-year run-up period (until 1854) after which it gained popularity both in Germany and overseas. The majority of publications occurred before 1869 (57.1%). As can be predicted, German language publications are more frequent in the early years (until 1864), followed by translations into foreign languages, especially in the 1860-1864 period. While German editions continue to be published at a lower frequency until 1940, foreign editions drop off dramatically.
Fig. 102. Location of the various Singe properties in Jindera Shire

**ORIGIN OF THE OBJECTS IN THE JINDERA COLLECTION**

The records of the Jindera Pioneer Museum show that the Lebenswecker and a bottle of Baunscheidt oil were donated by Ted Singe of Jindera. A Carl Singe of Adelaide is among the German first settlers in the Jindera area. Coming from Diebau in (then) Prussia, the then 30-year-old Johann Carl Singe had come to Australia on 17 August 1856, arriving in Port Adelaide on board the Godefroy & Son vessel August which had left Hamburg on 5 May 1856. We are at present uninformed where Singe lived after arrival in South Australia. Singe selected 80 acres at Jindera in April 1867, another 40 acres a year later, and another 80 acres in January 1869. In April 1870 he also took out a pre-emptive grazing lease for 300 acres. Between 1869 and 1875 Singe took up another 80 acres. Carl Singe seems to have systematically increased his holdings of adjacent properties: the 1884 NSW Parliamentary Return of Landholders shows him owning (or leasing) 600 acres, ten horses, 12 cows and three pigs. The 1891 census indicates that the Singe family comprised of three males and one female. By 1900 Singe had acquired another 40 acres. The NSW Births, Deaths and Marriages lists the death of Johann Carl Singe for 1913.

The records of the Jindera Museum, however, do not allow us to positively link the Baunscheidt book to the Singe family which donated the Lebenswecker and the bottle of oil. While the link is probable, it is not certain. Even though the Jindera copy of the tenth edition of the Baunscheidt book (1869) carries no ownership inscriptions, it tells us something about its former owner. The book is well preserved and none of the sections are well-thumbed or exhibit grime marks at the page edges, suggesting that its owner was both a careful person and/or did not use the book that much at all. The Jindera copy of the book also has small irregularly torn pieces of paper inserted between some pages of the
book. These bookmarks, which are all torn off the same sheet of paper, allow us to deduce the ailment the (last) user of the item suffered from: some kind of eye ailment which would have clouded his or her vision.

The split in the handle notwithstanding (p. 8), the specimen of the Lebenswecker is in a very good condition with little signs of use wear. The general condition of the book which indicates little usage, as well as the oil bottle which is still 1/3 full, may suggest that the Baunscheidt treatment was tried but had not been carried out for a long period of time.

**Significance of the Jindera Baunscheidt kit**

In order to assess the significance of the Jindera Baunscheidt kit, it is incumbent to ascertain the rarity of the objects and the cultural importance of the items as such.

**Baunscheidtism in nineteenth century Australia**

At present very little is known about the extent to which the Baunscheidt method was practiced in Australia. A few references to and lists of homeopathic practitioners in nineteenth century Australia show that Germans were among the practitioners, but not prominently. Bruck’s List of Unregistered Practitioners of 1886 lists only one practitioner specifically as a Baunscheidtist: Samuel Fisher of Sandhurst (Bendigo). Given the emphasis on selfhelp, it is likely that there were many more homeopathic practitioners who employed the technique, but did not advertise themselves as specifically practising it. While there are no testimonials from Australia among those cited by Baunscheidt in his tenth edition of 1869, Baunscheidt commented on the fact that illegal imitations of his Lebenswecker were also (manufactured? and) distributed in Australia.

**Significance of the Jindera Items**

The Lebenswecker and associated Baunscheidt products, originally created in Germany, represent a technique/tool imported by German migrants to Australia, and the continued use of this technique for ailments as they dispersed into other regions of the country. Scientifically this is of significance as it is indicative of the early introduction and use of homeopathic treatments within Australia.

In the absence of a centralised database, it is unclear at present exactly how many museums in Australia hold specimens of the Lebenswecker, although it is known that examples are held in Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane. To date, the Jindera Lebenswecker represents the only known example of such a medical instrument in a regional collection. The significance of the item is further enhanced by its location in an area of substantial concentrated German settlement, and that it was brought into the district by an original German pioneer family.

The shape of the oil bottle is of the later design, which did not come on the market until after 1860. This rules out that Singe could have brought the bottle with him when coming out to Australia. The fact that the Lebenswecker seems to be an imitation of Baunscheidt’s design, but that the associated bottle of oil is genuine suggests a local purchase from an Australian supplier rather than a direct import from Germany.

The Baunscheidt oil bottle (which has been identified as a genuine Baunscheidt product) is of particular significance not just due to the rarity of the bottle, but due to the fact that the bottle still contains one third of the original contents. As the exact composition of the oil is not publicly known and has been speculated on widely, the remnant oil contained in the bottle presents a rare opportunity for scientific examination through spectrography to determine the composition of original Baunscheidt oil.

A search of the Libraries Australia catalogue showed that three copies of Baunscheidt’s book are held elsewhere in Australia, two English editions, and one German edition (the thirteenth edition of 1878). The Jindera copy is the tenth edition, dating to 1869 making it the oldest German copy held in public hand in Australia.
Baumscheidt Bibliography

This bibliography compiles a range of publications by Carl Baumscheidt and his imitators as well as by contemporary authors. Not all copies listed here have been seen by the author.

WORKS BY C BAUMSCHEIDT IN GERMAN


Baumscheidt, Carl (1851) Der Baumscheidtsche Heilmethode im Gebiete des Rheumatismus u.s.w. mit dem für dieselbe konstruirten Instrumente, genannt der "Lebenswecker". Bonn: Wittmann (24pp.).


Baumscheidt, Carl (1853) Der Baumscheidtsche Heilmethode ... [2nd edition]. (152pp.).

Baumscheidt, Carl (1855) Der Baumscheidtsche Heilmethode ... [3rd edition]. (xvi, 340pp.).


Baumscheidt, Carl (1858) Der Baumscheidtsche Heilmethode und die Hygeia in Hader. Eine Contate für Großmäuler, insbesondere für die Herren Redakteur der 'Hygeia H.H. Prof. Dr. Karsch und Dr. Schwarz, Kreis-Physikus, dirigierenden Arzt am Fürstlichen Karlshospital zu Sigmaringen. Bonn: J. Wittmann (16pp.).


Baumscheidt, Carl (1874) Das Ohr seine Krankheiten und deren Heilung durch den Baumscheidtismus. Bonn: Wittmann


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Studies in German Colonial Heritage (ISSN 1834-7797) n° 4 (2007) pp. 1–88

**Works by C Baunscheidt (Foreign Editions)**


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Baunscheidt, Carl (1923) *Der Baunscheidtismus ...* [18th edition]. [xxx, 628pp.).


Baunscheidt, Carl (1861) *Baunscheidtismo: por el inventor de este nuevo método de curar Carlos Baunscheidt; escrito traducido del Alemán por Juan Quellén. Altona: Hammerich & Lesser.*

Baunscheidt, Carl (1861) *El Baunscheidtismo: por el inventor de esta nueva doctrina curacion, Carlos Baunscheidt; extracto traducido del Alemán por Juan Quellén. New York* (listed in advertisement on inside rear wrapper of Baunscheidt, Tenth edition (1869)).


Baunscheidt, Carl (1865) *Baunscheidtismus; or a new method of cure*. Being an exposition of the laws of therapeutics, as discovered and taught by Charles Baunscheidt of Endenich, near Bonn, Prussia. Compiled from the 8th greatly enlarged. and improved ed.; together with an appendix: *The eye, its diseases and cure through Baunscheidt, intended for the practical use of all. Translated from the German by Theophilus G. Clewell*. Cleveland: J. Linden.


Studies in German Colonial Heritage (ISSN 1834-7797) n° 4 (2007) pp. 1–88


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Baunscheidt, Carl (1885) Baunscheidtism; or, a new method of cure. How the eye can be preserved in a healthy state & kept free from disease. Extracted & translated (by Messrs F. Bock) from the tenth (German) edition. London: Messrs. F. Bock.


JOURNALS EDITED BY C BAUNScheidT


WORKS BY BAUNScheidT’S IMITATORS


Firnenich, John (1862) Baunscheidtismus or the new curing method, improved by Dr. J. Firnenich, to which is added a treatise on the eye, its diseases and cure through Baunscheidtism. First American edition, from the sixth original edition, by Charles Baunscheidt. Buffalo, N. Y., J. Firnenich & Co.


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Linden, John (1882) Manual of the exanthematic method of cure, also known as Baunscheidtism with an appendix on "The eye" and "The ear," their diseases and treatment by means of the exanthematic method of cure and the diseases peculiar to America. Cleveland, Ohio: Publishing house of the Evangelical association (xvi, 332 p.).

Linden, John (1883) Lehrbuch der exanthematischen Hemmethode, auch bekannt unter dem Namen Baunscheidtismus. 15. Aufl., nebst einem Anhange: Das Auge und das Ohr. Cleveland, Ohio: [Publishing house of the Evangelical association] (xvi, 301 p.).

Linden, John (1889) Manual of the exanthematic method of cure, also known as Baunscheidtism with an appendix on "The eye" and "The ear," their diseases and treatment by means of the exanthematic method of cure and the diseases peculiar to America. 15th edition Cleveland, Ohio: Publishing house of the Evangelical association (xvi, 332 p.).

Linden, John (1895) Book of instruction in the exanthematic cure. Cleveland, Ohio: John Linden. (15 pp.).

Linden, John (1895) Manual of the exanthematic method of cure, also known as Baunscheidtism with an appendix on "The eye" and "The ear," their diseases and treatment by means of the exanthematic method of cure and the diseases peculiar to America. 17th edition Cleveland, Ohio: Publishing house of the Evangelical association (xvi, 332 p.).

Linden, John (1900) Testimonials for the exanthematic remedy. Cleveland, Ohio: John Linden.


Linden, John (1915) Manual of the exanthematic method of cure, also known as Baunscheidtism with an appendix on "The eye" and "The ear," their diseases and treatment by means of the exanthematic method of cure. Thor-

Linden, John (1931) Manual of the exanthematic remedy, also known as Baunscheidtism. With an appendix; for the practical use of everyone. Thoroughly revised 28th ed. Cleveland, Ohio: Central publishing house (157 pp).


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Schrattenholz, Wilhelm (1854) Die neue Abductionslehre... [Fourth ed., not seen].

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**NINETEENTH CENTURY WORKS ON THE BAUNScheidt METHOD**


Bund für Baunscheidtismus (1912) Die ausscheidende Heilmethod: Exanthenatie; Baunscheidtsches Naturheilverfahren; der "Lebenswecker" und seine vielseitigen Wirkungen. Leipzig: Anton

Droz, F[erdinand] H. (1884) “Baunscheidit”. Important for Everybody! Where Life and Health are concerned. The principal depository for the sale of Carl Baunscheidt & Co’s genuine Imported Remedies in the United States and Canada is conducted by F.H. Droz, from the Inventor, Carl Baunscheidt, by special contract lawfully appointed sole agent. Cleveland, Ohio: Rudolph Schmidt.

Elb, Anton (1864) Der neue Lebenswecker (Regenerator) und seine wunderbaren Wirkungen, etc. Herm. und Fr. Dresden.


Gruenbaum, Hermann (1864) Wissenschaftliche Abhandlung der Baunscheidtschen Heilmethode, etc. Bonn.


Sauer, Sebastian (1890) The “Baunschetschism,” or, the natural healing art, by the inventor and discoverer of this new science, Carl Baunschetsch. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.


Schauenburg, Carl Hermann (1863) Baunschetsch’s Lebenswecker und die exanathematische Heilmethode, etc. Teil 1. Godesberg: [self published].

Schauenburg, Carl Hermann (1864) Baunschetsch’s Lebenswecker und die exanathematische Heilmethode, etc. Teil 2. Godesberg.


Volkman, Albert (1854) Karl Baunschetsch, oder kurzgefasste Lebensbeschreibung des Erfinders der neuen Heilehre “Baunschetschismus.” Bonn: J.Wittmann (36pp.)


Works on C BAUNSCHET


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Endnotes

1. For summary see the following paper and references therein (Spennemann, Dirk H.R. and Sutherland, Gaye, Late Nineteenth Century German Immigrant land-and stock-holdings in the Southern Riverina: an exploration of large-scale spatial patterns. Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society. submitted.


3. Spennemann & Sutherland, German Immigrant land-and stock-holdings, (op. cit.)


5. Spennemann, German Footprint (op. cit.)


11. Powerhouse Museum Sydney, Inv. nNº PHM 86/1238 Lebenswecker (Medical tools), Baunscheidt’s, Germany, c. 1870. www.powerhousemuseum.com/collection/data base/?irn=55398 (viewed 2 April 2007)


13. Jean Tremayne (Marks-Hirschfeld Museum of Medical History, University of Queensland) e-mail to the author 14 June 2007.


16. pers comm. Maaike van Rossum, Registrar, 8 June 2007.

17. John Fluit, (Newcastle Medical Museum) e-mail to the author 1 May 2007.


28. On the title page to his reply to the Hygea article, Baunscheidt’s name carries the byline “Mechanicus’. In In a reply to a critique of his method Baunscheidt commented that he knew “wagon building (‘Stellmacherei’), wood turning, metal foundry and all skills of the Industry” (Baunscheidt, Tenth edition [1869], p. 590)

29. Volkmann, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.).

30. Kaemmerer, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.); Dosch, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.).

31. Philipp Emmanuel von Fellenberg (1771-1844) had established a school that taught an integrated applied science with practical trades. Von Fellenberg was a friend of the German educational reformer Pestalozzi.

32. Volkmann, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.).

33. Kaemmerer, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.), p. 6; Dosch, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.), p. 6.

34. Dosch, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.), p.6.

35. Müller, Baunscheidt und seine Lehre (op. cit.).

36. Kaemmerer, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.), p. 5; He served as ‘musketeer’ (infantry man) in the 1st company of the 13th Infantry Regiment (Volkmann, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.).

37. Kaemmerer, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.), p. 6; Dosch, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.), pp. 6-7

38. Wilhelmine Josephine Baunscheidt, born 1 Oct. 1840 (see Dosch, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.), p. 7).

39. Dosch, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.), p. 7


42. Kaemmerer, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.), p. 6.—See also Baunscheidt, Burg Dottendorf (op. cit.).

43. Baunscheidt, Burg Dottendorf (op. cit.).

44. Listed as ‘Baunscheidt, Mechanikus und Gutsbesitzer in Endenich’ under the heading ‘Ordentliche Mitglieder.’ Bonner Jahrbücher vol. 39/40, 1866, p. 405; vol., 42, 1867, p. 237; vol., 44/45, 1868, p. 295; vol., 46, 1869, p. 197; vol., 47/48, 1869, p. 210; As of 1871 he was only listed as ‘Baunscheidt, Gutsbesitzer in Endenich’: Ordentliche Mitglieder. Bonner Jahrbücher vol., 50/51, 1871, p. 312; vol., 52, 1872, p. 194; vol., 53/54, 1873, p. 343.


46. The listing of Baunscheidt’s membership continues unaltered after Baunscheidt’s death suggesting that the membership fees would have been paid by his widow, but that he had never been an active member (as the death of the more active members is regularly listed in the society’s annual reports): Ordentliche Mitglieder. Bonner Jahrbücher vol., 55/56, 1875, p. 280; vol., 56, 1876, p. 239; vol., 57, 1876, p. 235; vol., 60, 1877, p. 181; vol., 63, 1878, p. 206; vol., 66, 1879, p. 175; vol., 69, 1880, p. 146; vol., 71, 1881, p. 217; vol., 72, 1882, p. 208; vol., 74, 1882,


48. Kaemmerer, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.).

49. In collaboration with the Märkischer Gewerbeverein (Society of the Bergische Mark Region): Dosch, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.), p. 7.—According to Volkmann (Carl Baunscheidt[ (op. cit.) a number of these were described by Baunscheidt in a series of contributions to the journal Rheinischer Anzeiger.


52. Listed in advertisement on outside rear wrapper of Baunscheidt, Tenth edition (1869), sold for 2 Thaler.


56. Kaemmerer, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.), p. 6.—Listed in advertisement on outside rear wrapper of Baunscheidt, Tenth edition (1869), sold for 2 ½ Thaler.—Volkmann, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.).

57. Müller, Baunscheidt und seine Lehre (op. cit.).—Volkmann, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.).—Listed in advertisement on outside rear wrapper of Baunscheidt, Tenth edition (1869), sold for 1 Thaler and 15 Silbergroschen.

58. Müller, Baunscheidt und seine Lehre (op. cit.), p. 101 and Fig. 1.—Volkmann, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.).—Listed in advertisement on outside rear wrapper of Baunscheidt, Tenth edition (1869), sold for 2 Thaler.—The Melbourne University Medical History Museum holds one in its collections.

59. The year 1847 is given in Baunscheidt’s own deposition (of 19 December 1859) on the topic lodged with the Prussian Ministry of the Interior (Dosch, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.), p. 18-21)

60. See for example the news item on the artificial leech in the Finnish newspaper Borgå Tidning of 8 May 1847 (nº 36 page 1).

61. Dosch, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.), p. 7.


64. Kaemmerer, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.), p. 7.


70. Rheinische Monatsschrift für praktische Ärzte 1849, cited after Müller, Baunscheidt und seine Lehre (op. cit.).


72. See Dosch, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.), p. 11.

73. Occasionally also as a ‘scarificator’ (see US Patents 28697 and 55775).

74. Baunscheidt, Tenth edition (1869), p. 21-22; for year see Kaemmerer, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.), p. 7; Dosch, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.), p. 10.

75. As ‘Dermabiotikon’: Bonner Zeitung n° 36, 11 June 1848: Müller, Baunscheidt und seine Lehre (op. cit.).

76. Entry n° 344. Baunscheidt, Charles, Endenich near Bonn, Inventor. "life animators, new instruments for the medical art." [The exhibitor claims of his instruments the power of expelling "matters and humouris from the body, and in-fusing animating substances through the skin," from which effects it is considered that great benefits are to be expected. The precise value of the remedies proposed is not described.—R[oberl] E(llis]. Artificial leech. Source: Great


3. In 1858 one region in Bavaria moved to prohibit the sales of Baunscheidt products. Reacting to the repeated attempts of selling Lebenswecker, bottles of oil and handbooks (sold for $5 Thaler 20 Silbergroschen), especially in the rural areas of the region, the regional administrator (Regierungspräsident) of the Upper Palatinate and of Regensburg directed the subordinate local governments to both warn the public of the quack nature of the method and medicine, and to take the necessary steps of preventing future sales. The edict also makes clear reference that the sale of secret potions (Geheimmittel) was illegal: Declaration by the regional administrator (Regierungspräsident) of the Upper Palatinate and of Regensburg, dated 1 Juli 1858. Archiv der deutschen Medicinalgesetzgebung und öffentlichen Gesundheitspflege vol. 2, n° 34, 1858, p. 1. Zur Medicinalpolizei. Archiv der Pharmazie vol 154, n° 2, 1860, pp, 228-230. Eg: Nordisk Familjebok (1878) Nordisk Familjebok Konversationslexikon Och Realecyclopedi Innehållande Upplysningar Och Förkläningar Om Mårkvärdiga Namn, Föremål Och Begrepp. Andra bandet Barometer - Capitularis. Stockholm: Expeditionen af Nordisk familjebok. P. 66.


93. It seems the term ‘Baunscheidtismus’ was coined by the Bonner Wochenblatt n° 133, of 10 June 1849 (Kemmer 1990, p. 7; Dosch, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.), p. 23).

94. See list of indications in the Baunscheidt handbooks.—See also Baunscheidt & Co., ‘Short directions’ (op. cit.).


101. In 1858 one region in Bavaria moved to prohibit the sales of Baunscheidt products. Reacting to the repeated attempts of selling Lebenswecker, bottles of oil and handbooks (sold for $5 Thaler 20 Silbergroschen), especially in the rural areas of the region, the regional administrator (Regierungspräsident) of the Upper Palatinate and of Regensburg directed the subordinate local governments to both warn the public of the quack nature of the method and medicine, and to take the necessary steps of preventing future sales. The edict also makes clear reference that the sale of secret potions (Geheimmittel) was illegal: Declaration by the regional administrator (Regierungspräsident) of the Upper Palatinate and of Regensburg, dated 1 Juli 1858. Archiv der deutschen Medicinalgesetzgebung und öffentlichen Gesundheitspflege vol. 2, n° 34, 1858, p. 1. Zur Medicinalpolizei. Archiv der Pharmazie vol 154, n° 2, 1860, pp, 228-230. Eg: Nordisk Familjebok (1878) Nordisk Familjebok Konversationslexikon Och Realecyclopedi Innehållande Upplysningar Och Förkläningar Om Mårkvärdiga Namn, Föremål Och Begrepp. Andra bandet Barometer - Capitularis. Stockholm: Expeditionen af Nordisk familjebok. P. 66.

102. Oakland Tribune various issues such as 9 December 1876; 16 April 1877, 6 June 1877. On 25 August 1858 the Royal Bavarian Government decreed that any application of the Baunscheidt method was only permitted by qualified medical practitioners in view of the side effects and, especially, as the application of the method in lieu of other and more appropriate treatments might cause harm to the
patients: Royal decree regarding the application of Baunscheidtism by subordinate medical personnel, dated Munich 25 August 1858. Archiv der deutschen Medicinalgesetzgebung und öffentlichen Gesundheitspflege vol. 2, no. 49, 1858, p. 1.

98. Fidelis (1864) Der nathanisirte Lebenswecker, ein Vergifteter für Menschen und Thiere. Geschichts- und Gerichtsaktliche Darlegung und Erhaltung der grossen Usurpation und Verfälschung, welche Nathan der Kleine an Baunscheidts grosser Erfindung versucht hat, etc. Köln. (the title is listed in the catalogue of the Prussian State Library, Berlin, but was lost during World War II).


101. Die Gartenlaube, (op. cit.)

102. Schauenburg, Carl Hermann (1863) Baunscheidts Lebenswecker und die exanthematische Heilmethode, etc. Teil 1. Godesberg: [self published].


107. Müller, Baunscheidt und seine Lehre (op. cit.)


110. See www.medishop.de/sitemap/Naturheilkunde/Lifeswecker/Lifeswecker.html (viewed 31 March 2007).

111. The Lebenswecker, as well as the bottle of Baunscheidt oil, was donated on 20 October 1967 by Ted Singe of Crystal Springs, Jindera.—

112. The length of the pin could no be safely measured without endangering the object.

113. Given the fact that spring of the Jindera specimen is worn, it makes little sense to judge the length from the Jindera specimen.


115. Baunscheidt, Fifth edition (1857), p. 666. ‘W.’ is not listed in the 1869 edition as a imitator and thus would have been out of business by that time.

121. Müller, Baunscheidt und seine Lehre (op. cit.).
123. Advertisement in Schauenburg, Carl Hermann (1876) Die exanthematische Heilmethode, (op. cit.), p. 404: The original system cost RMk 8, or RMk 12 in a case with attachments; the Parisian system by Dr. Lipkau cost RMk 6, or RMk 10 in a case with attachments as shown in Fig. 30. A bottle of Baunscheidt oil was sold at RMk 3.
125. In his Australasian Medical Directory, Ludwig Bruck also provided a listing of Unregistered Medical Practitioners in Australia and New Zealand. Of these, only one is specifically mentioned as a Baunscheidtist: “FISCHER, Samuel, Sandhurst [Bendigo].—Signs himself " Prof. Samuel Fischer, Baunscheidtist, or Exanthematic method of healing." He states: " Studied Hydropathy and Homeopathy in Dresden, Germany; also Theoretical Anatomy. By his own sharp searching for the truth, he found that Surgery and Physics are at fault, and that a practical bone-setter is better than a surgeon. Has no diploma; lost his practical bone.
126. Baunscheidt & Co, Pamphlet (op. cit.).
128. See for example this American recollection from Nebraska: “Another regular peddler was the medicine man. He would stop in town, climb on a box or barrel on Main street and he was a real ‘spieler.’ He had everything to heal all ills. Some had a horse and buggy and drove through the country to sell their ‘cures.’ One instrument was called ‘Lebens Vecker’ in German, translated in English meant ‘Life Awakener.’ It was a machine similar to a vibrator, had prickly needles, was placed on affected part of the body, then pushed back and forth and soon the patient was well. This truly was ‘mind over body cure.’” (Hansen, Esther Koltermann [1976] Echoes of the Past and along Pioneer Trails in Pierce County, Nebraska. Fourth Edition. Lincoln, Nebraska: Union College Press. P. 34).
129. A German wordplay, whereby ‘schnell’ means ‘fast.’


141. Schrattenholz provided a chronology: 1814 Perkins Needleholder (USA); 1824 English scriafer; 1839 initial abductor (by Schrattenholz); 1848 Lebenswecker (by Baunscheit, but not mentioned by his name, just by instrument name); 1854 perfected abductor (by Schrattenholz):

142. Schrattenholz, Wilhelm (nd) W. Schrattenholz garantierte, neue Heilmethode der Abduction. Köln: Mermet. 9 pp


144. Schrattenholz, Wilhelm (1855) 'Choleracontra', ein neuentdeectes, einfaches Hausmittel zur radicalen u. sicheren Heilung der Cholera-Morbus u. vieler andern Krankheiten. auf mechanischem Wege. : Als Nachtrag zu meiner Abhandlung: "Die neue Abdusionslehre". Bonn. 40pp


146. Schrattenholz, Schrattenholz-Heilsystem 6th edition


155. Schrattenholz, *Das neue Schattenholz-Heilsystem* (op. cit.).


162. see endnote 160.—Christiane Brandt-Salloum (Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin, Germany; e-mail to the authors.

163. Zur Medicinalpolizei (op. cit.).

164. Zur Medicinalpolizei (op. cit.).


166. Baunscheidt draws attention to that fact in the preface to his eleventh edition of 1871 that the instrument had been patented in the UK since the tenth edition had been published in 1869 (reproduced in Baunscheidt, Thirteenth edition [1878], p. x).

167. GB2410 of 1868 "Treating Rheumatism &c." Provisional specification (2 pages)


170. Baunscheidt, Tenth edition (1869), p. 50.—The image was also included in the fifth and sixth editions.


174. *Rheinische Monatsschrift für praktische Ärzte* 1849, image after Müller, Baunscheidt und seine Lehre (op. cit.).


177. Advertising sheet bound into the backmatter of Baunscheidt, *Das Ohr*, 4th ed. 1927.

178. Patent no 173 of 1869 (op. cit.).


182. Advertising leaflet tipped in the 1859 edition of Baunscheidt’s *Das Auge* (see note 410).

183. Prices adjusted to Euro in December 2006 based on CPI correction and then converted to Australian currency.—CPI to 1913 based on: Jacobs, Alfred and Richter, Hans (1935) *Die Großhandelpreise in Deutschland von 1792 bis 1934*, in: Wagemann, Ernst (Hrsg.): *Sonderhefte des Instituts für Konjunkturforschung* 37. Berlin: Hamburg: Hanseatische Verlaganstalt, pp. 82-83.—CPI 1913 to 2006 based on Deutsche Bundesbank.


185. see Baunscheidt, Tenth edition (1869), p. 579


188. Droz, “Baunscheiditism”. Important for Every- 
body! … P. 14.
189. Mentioned as sole importer on the title page 
of: Baunscheidt, Carl (1861) Het Baunscheid-
tismus: handboek voor allen, die op eene een-
voudige wijze van vele en voor ongeneeslijk 
gehouden kwalen wensen genezen te wor-
den; naar de 7e vermeerderde Hoogduitsche 
uitgave voor Nederlanders bewerkt. Amster-
dam: J.M.E. Meyer.
190. Schrattenholz, Schrattenholz-Heilsystem 6th 
192. Paper label on cover of cardboard boxes for 
the Lebenswecker (image provided by Laurie 
Slater, London).—See also Baunscheidt, Thir-
teenth edition (1878) p. 674.
193. Ferdinand Droz lived at 1581 South Wilson 
Avenue, near Woodland Avenue, Cleveland. 
Droz, “Baunscheiditism”. Important for Every-
body! … P. 7.
194. And all future supplies to North America were 
handled directly by the Baunscheidt Company 
in Bonn.
195. The presentative was Georg Loth, from at least 
1857 onwards, and after his death, his son, 
Edward Loth. That arrangement also continued 
after Baunscheidt’s death. Baunscheidt, Fifth 
edition (1857), p. 665.—Baunscheidt, Thir-
196. The Russian-language edition of Baunscheidt’s 
work as published and distributed by Loth 
could not be located at the time of writing.
197. See Baunscheidt, Tenth edition (1869).
198. Mentioned in Baunscheidt, The eye (op. cit.), 
p. 84.
199. Patent no 173 of 1869 (op. cit.).
200. Kaemmerer, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.), p. 8
201. See: Rheinische Monatsschrift für praktische 
Ärzte 1849, image after Müller, Baunscheidt 
und seine Lehre (op. cit.).
202. Müller, Monument (op. cit.).
203. Image Ebay no 280114775630.
204. Image courtesy of Laurie Slater (London).
205. Source Salasso Vaccinazione. 
http://www.amber-ambre-
inclusions.info/nuova%20salasso.htm. 
With permission by Gianfranco Rocchini.
206. Image courtesy of Laurie Slater (London).
207. Daniel Saraga (Pharmazie-Historisches Mu-
seum der Universität Basel) e-mail to the 
author 1 May 2007
208. Henri Kugner (Luxembourg) e-mail to the 
author 25 June 2007
209. Schrattenholz, Schrattenholz-Heilsystem, 6th 
edition, plate
210. Listed in advertisement on outside rear wrapper 
of Baunscheidt, Tenth edition (1869).
211. Baunscheidt & Co, Pamphlet (op. cit.).
212. Schrattenholz, die neue Abductions-Lehre, p. 18.—Schrattenholz, Schrattenholz-Heilsystem, 
213. Schrattenholz, die neue Abductions-Lehre, p. 23.
215. Rheinische Monatsschrift für praktische Ärzte 
1849, image after Müller, Baunscheidt und 
seine Lehre (op. cit.).
216. Daniel Saraga (Pharmazie-Historisches Mu-
seum der Universität Basel) e-mail to the 
author 1 May 2007
218. Baunscheidt, Fourth Edition (1855), frontis-
piece.
219. Central image on the title page of the first edi-
tion of Die Mücke (Fig. 83).
220. Daniel Saraga (Pharmazie-Historisches Mu-
seum der Universität Basel) e-mail to the 
author 1 May 2007.—incomplete: Museum 
Boerhave, Leiden, Inv. No V7763 (pers comm. 
Maaike van Rossum, Registrar, 8 June 2007).
221. Salasso Vaccinazione. http://www.amber-
ambre-inclusions.info/nuova%20salasso.htm.
222. Museum Boerhave, Leiden, Inv. No V2068 
(pers comm. Maaike van Rossum, Registrar, 8 
June 2007). Light coloured wood.
223. Alessandro Molinengo (Turin, Italy) e-mail to 
the author 14 April 2007.
224. Powerhouse Museum Sydney, Inv. No PHM 
86/1238 Lebenswecker (Medical tools), Baun-
scheidt’s, Germany, c. 1870. 
www.powerhousemuseum.com/ 
collection/database/?irn=55398 (viewed 2 April 2007). 
Pattern Info Nicole Balmer, e-mail to the 
authors, 29 May 2007.—Museum Boerhave, 
Leiden, Inv. No V7748 (pers comm. Maaike 
van Rossum, Registrar, 8 June 2007). With 
Baunscheidt patent stamp on wood.
225. Björn Uwe Kambeck, Historische Mikroskope

226. Oregon Health & Science University Medical Museum Collection, Inv. No. 77-206.26.1-Box 16 Sara Piasceki, e-mail to the author 1 May 2007.—Karin Kase (Berliner Medizinhistorisches Museum) e-mail to the author 7 May 2007.—Jean Tremayne (Marks-Hirschfeld Museum of Medical History, University of Queensland) e-mail to the author 14 June 2007.—Steno Museet inv. No. 76016, Hanne Teglhus (Curator, Steno Museet, Aarhus Universitet, Århus, Denmark) e-mail to the author 27 June 2007.


229. Daniel Saraga (Pharmazie-Historisches Museum der Universität Basel) e-mail to the author 1 May 2007.—Oregon Health & Science University Medical Museum Collection, Inv. No. 77-79.2.2, Box 28 Sara Piasceki, e-mails to the author 1 and 3 May 2007.


234. Greg Baran, e-mail to the author 2 May 2007. That specimen has a brown head and cap and a bone plunger.

235. Baunscheidt, Tenth edition (1869), p. 50.—Stamped copy offered on eBay in May 2007 with the needle pattern 1-6-10-15.—Also copy held in Mamiya Medical Heritage Center at the Hawai’i Medical Library. The needle head is stamped ‘B’. (Laura Gerwitz Librarian in e-mail to the author 12 April 2007).


237. Advertising sheet bound into the backmatter of Baunscheidt, Das Ohr, 4th ed. 1927.

238. Baunscheidt, Nineteenth edition (1934), p. 9.—An example is held by the Melbourne University Medical History Museum Inv. No. MHM04032.

239. E-mail to the authors, Laurie Slater (London) 3 April 2007.

240. E-mail to the authors, Laurie Slater (London) 3 April 2007.


The needle head is stamped ‘L’ and ‘John LIN DEN CLEVELAND O’ (E-mail to the authors, Aleid Reerink (Utrecht) 12 April 2007).—Additional specimens: Michael Souter, Sawbones Medical Antiques. MB22.


244. E-mail to the authors, Maria Overton (Iowa, USA) 21 May 2007.—John Fluit, (Newcastle Medical Museum) e-mail to the author 1 May 2007 (with a ring-pill plunger).

245. Alan Humphries (Thackray Museum) e-mail to the author 3 May 2007.—Henri Kugner (Luxemburg), e-mail to the author 25 June 2007.—Doreen Kinney (Brunswick GA).

246. E-mail to the authors, Alex Peck (Charleston) 3 April 2007.


249. measuring 23.5 x 2.5 cm.—Oregon Health & Science University Medical Museum Collection, Box 37 Image: 77-206_26_1.jpg. Sara Piasecki, e-mails to the author 1 and 3 May 2007

250. Offered on ebay February 2007, nº 170083056618. 21.2 x 02.5 cm.


253. Siloam Springs Museum, AK, USA Don Warden (e-mail to the author 17 June 2007).

254. Steno Museet inv. Nº 156474, Hanne Teglhus (Curator, Steno Museet, Aarhus Universitet, Århus, Denmark) e-mail to the author 27 June 2007

255. E-mail Björn Uwe Kambeck to the authors, 25 May 2007.

256. Acoucheur’s Antique (www.fcgapultoscollection.com/midfact.html).


258. Image courtesy Björn Uwe Kambeck.

259. Images courtesy Alex Peck Medical Antiques.

260. Images courtesy Maria Overton, Iowa.

261. Image courtesy Björn Uwe Kambeck.

262. Image courtesy Björn Uwe Kambeck.


264. Image courtesy Michael Souter, Sawbones Antiques. M 821

265. Item offered on e-bay in April 2007 (e-Bay nº 260071777118).


267. Image courtesy James Edmondson (Director, Dittrick Medical History Center, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland OH, USA).

268. Image courtesy James Edmondson (Director, Dittrick Medical History Center, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland OH, USA).


270. Image courtesy Kathy Karkut (Assistant Curator, Museum of Health Care, Kingston ON, Canada). Inv. Nº 997.001.941.

271. Image courtesy Laurie Slater (Medical Antiques, London, UK).

272. Image courtesy Don Warden, Siloam Springs Museum.

273. Alan Humphries (Thackray Museum) e-mail to the author 3 May 2007.

274. Alan Humphries (Thackray Museum) e-mail to the author 3 May 2007.


280. Lipkau obituary op. cit.

281. Baunscheidt, Tenth edition (1869) (op. cit.).
A Baunscheidt Homeopathic Medicine Kit in the Jindera Pioneer Museum


283. See specimen in the Musée McCord, Inv. No M2622.1-5. Seringue: http://www.musee-mccord.qc.ca/en/collection/artefacts/M2622.1-5. The pen that is displayed in the place of brush does not seem to belong to that set.


286. Images of two items offered by Laurie Slater (London) in April 2007.

287. It is possible that by setting the central needle as one of five in the innermost circle of needles the latter represents a manufacturing error rather than a fixed pattern.


292. Box courtesy Doreen Kinney, Brunswick GA, USA.

293. For example, they are not included in Sears, Roebuck & Co (1908) Catalogue n° 117. The great price maker. (Reprint by DBI Books, Northfield, IL, 1987)

294. The Cleveland Directory for the year ending June 1880. Cleveland: Cleveland Directory Company. P. 305


296. Based on images courtesy of Maria Overton, Iowa.


298. Alan Humphries (Thackray Museum) e-mail to the author 3 May 2007.

299. Henri Kugner (Luxembourg) e-mail to the author 25 June 2007.

300. Alan Humphries (Thackray Museum) e-mail to the author 3 May 2007.


302. The Cleveland Directory for the year ending June 1880. Cleveland: Cleveland Directory Company. P. 305

303. Evans & Wormull catalogue of 1893 (Jackson 1899, p. 4).


305. U.S. patent no. 34,677 of 18 March 1862.

306. Firmenich, Der Baunscheidtismus (op. cit.) p. 284.


309. Baunscheidt himself argued that the needle should be cleaned after each patient.

310. Jackson 1899 (op. cit.), p. 3.—U.S. patent no. 28697.

311. Hanne Teglhus (Curator, Steno Museet, Aarhus Universitet, Århus, Denmark) e-mail to the author 27 June 2007. Steno Museet inv. No 76017.

312. Photos: Laurie Slater (Medical Antiques, London, UK).

313. Image courtesy Michael Souders (Sawbones Antiques, Philadelphia, USA).

314. Ebay 130116887480.

315. Ebay 260071777118.

316. Ebay 280130021975.

Studies in German Colonial Heritage (ISSN 1834-7797) n° 4 (2007) pp. 1–88
317. Anders Olson (Medicinsk Museion, Copenhagen), e-mail to the author 27 June 2007.
318. Anders Olson (Medicinsk Museion, Copenhagen), e-mail to the author 27 June 2007.
319. Firmenich, John (1862) Baunscheidtismus or the new curing method, improved by Dr. J. Firmenich, to which is added a treatise on the eye, its diseases and cure through Baunscheidtism. First American edition, from the sixth original edition, by Charles Baunscheidt. Buffalo, N. Y., J. Firmenich & Co.—Firmenich's German edition does not include an image of the Lebenswecker as sold by Firmenich.

322. U.S. Patent no 60,917 of 1 January 1867.
329. Source: Galante, nouveaux instruments (op. cit.), p. 41.
330. Jennifer K. Nieves, Dittrick Medical History Center, Case Western Reserve University. E-mail to the author 27 June 2007.
331. U.S. patent no. 28,697.
332. U.S. patent no. 55,775.
333. U.S. patent no. 84,854.
334. U.S. patent no. 60,917.
335. U.S. patent no. 172,871.
337. U.S. patent no. 102,262.
340. The bottle of Baunscheidt oil, as well as the Lebenswecker, was donated on 20 October 1967 by Ted Singe of Crystal Springs, Jindera.—A second bottle of Baunscheit oil was donated in 1969 by Mrs Fred Schnelle née Enid Dorothy Bockman. In the absence of inventory numbers, it is no longer possible to ascertain, from which donor the bottle under discussion came from. The second bottle of Baunscheidt oil could not be located at the time writing.

341. Not too much should be made of the viscosity as some ethereal oils could have evaporated.
342. It is depicted as such in Baunscheidt, First English edition (1869), p. 41.
346. Dosch, Carl Baunscheidt (op. cit.), p. 16.
350. Croton tiglium.
351. Ricinus vulgaris.
352. Olea europaea.
353. The bone oil was to be of the highest purity.
354. Tanacetum vulgaris.
355. Oleum terebinthinae.
356. Daphne mezereum
357. Toxicodendron quercifolium or Rhus toxicodendron
360. See note 59.
363. Baunscheidt’s deposition of 19 December 1859 (see note 59).—Zur Medicinalpolizei (op. cit.)
364. see note 59.
A Baunscheidt Homeopathic Medicine Kit in the Jindera Pioneer Museum

Studies in German Colonial Heritage (ISSN 1834-7797) n° 4 (2007) pp. 1–88
German language books as far as can be ascertained (but it should be noted that the acquisitions register is incomplete).

399. Spennemann, German language books (op. cit.)


401. Vénus et Adonis, created 1789-1794, now curated by the Musée d’Art et d’Histoire, Genève.

402. Baunscheidt, Carl (1851) Der Baunscheitsmus oder die Baunscheidtsche Heilmethode im Gebiete des Rheumatismus u.s.w. mit dem für dieselbe construirten Instrumente, genannt der 'Lebenswecker'. Bonn: Wittmann (24pp).—Sold at 1/6 Thaler.


405. The production of the seventh edition seems to have been delayed for some time (see note on back board of the 1859 edition of Baunscheidt’s Das Auge (see note 410).

406. The image has been used, sans the large mosquito, on the cover of the tenth edition (see Fig. 81).

407. Image courtesy Carlos Parada and Maicar Förlag Photo ©Maicar Förlag www.maicar.com In more informal contexts, the image is taken from Greek Mythology Link http://www.maicar.com/GML/000Free/000Adonis/source/14.html.

408. Carl Hermann Schauenburg (1819–1876) was the senior intern (‘erster Assistenzarzt’) at the surgical clinic (Chirurgische Klinik) in Bonn as well as a friend of Baunscheidt’s (Dieckhöfer 1984).

409. Schauenburg, Carl Hermann (1876) Die exanthematische Heilmethode, (op. cit.)


413. Kirchner, Baunscheidt (op. cit.).
414. Zissner & Zissner, Die Baunscheidt-Therapie (op. cit.).


421. Baunscheidt, Carl (1865) Baunscheidtism; or a new method of cure. Being an exposition of the laws of therapeutics, as discovered and taught by Charles Baunscheidt of Endenich, near Bonn, Prussia. Compiled from the 3rd greatly enl. and improved ed.; together with an appendix: The eye, its diseases and cure through Baunscheidtism, intended for the practical use of all. Translated from the German by Theophilus G. Clewell. Cleveland: J. Linden.


423. Published in Germany: Baunscheidt, Carl (1861) Baunscheidtismo: por el inventor de este nuevo método de curar Carlos Baunscheidt; extraito traduttodo del Aleman por Juan Quéllen. Altona: Hammerich & Lesser.—Also mentioned as: Baunscheidt, Carl (1861) El Baunscheidtismo: por el inventor de esta nueva doctrina curación, Carlos Baunscheidt; estracto traduttoldo del Aleman por Juan Quéllen. New York (listed in advertisement on inside rear wrapper of Baunscheidt, Tenth edition (1869).


427. A Russian edition was published in the late 1860s by Georg Loth in Warsaw (mentioned in Baunscheidt, Tenth edition (1869), p. 576; also in Thirteenth edition (1878), p. 674).—A copy of the work could not be located at the time of writing.—The catalogues of the National Library of Poland holdings nor the union catalogue of foreign books in Polish libraries list a Russian version of "Der Baunscheidtismus" by Carl Baunscheidt. A search by information librarians of the National Library of Poland also failed locate information on Baunscheidt and his method in Polish sources as well.

428. By 1869 a Swedish and an Italian edition were reputedly in press (Baunscheidt, Tenth edition (1869), advertisement on inside rear wrapper).

429. Lipkau, Le réveilleur (op. cit.)—Méricourt 1862, see note 106.
Studies in German Colonial Heritage (ISSN 1834-7797) n° 4 (2007) pp. 1–88

A Baunscheidt Homeopathic Medicine Kit in the Jindera Pioneer Museum

430. Medel mot reumatism. Åbo Underrättelser 30 April 1863, n° 50 page 2.—Baunscheiditismus. Åbo Underrättelser 8 August 1863, n° 93 page 4.


432. Advertisements by Henry Renken in the Oakland Tribune various issues such as 9 December 1876; 16 April 1877, 6 June 1877.

433. “Ett grösfe charlataneri än denna ‘baunscheidtismus “kan svårfligen framvisas”: Nordisk Familjebok (op. cit.)

434. See note 183.

435. Or sold at 2 ½ Silbergulden in Austrian Currency and 6 ¼ Francs in French currency (see Baunscheidt, Tenth edition [1869]), p. 579).

436. See title page to the 12th edition of 1874.

437. See commentary on John Firmenich by Baunscheidt, Tenth edition (1869), p 574.

438. Firmenich, Baunscheiditismus (op. cit.).

439. Firmenich, Der Baunscheiditismus (op. cit.).


441. Image courtesy Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin.

442. Image Courtesy of Eric Glass (St. Louis MO, USA).

443. Image Courtesy of Eric Glass (St. Louis MO, USA).


445. See note 421.

446. See note on title page of the English edition (Fig. 95)

447. The 1874 edition (13th ed.) still is set up in the same way as the 1865 edition published by Linden but credited to Baunscheidt (see note 421).


449. Mentioned in his advertisement in the 1880 Cleveland directory (Fig. 54).

450. For references see previous notes.


453. ‘Land Selections.’ Border Post (Albury) n° 1019, 27 Apr 1868, p. 2 col. 2.—Parish parcel n° 177.

454. ‘Land Selections.’ Border Post (Albury) n° 1055, 6 Jan 1869, p. 2 col. 2.—Parish parcel n° 189.

455. Land Selections.’ Border Post (Albury) n° 1122, 6 Apr 1870, p. 2 col. 5.

456. Parish parcels n° 185 and 245 (CP 75-12338).


460. Albury District reg. n° 6101/1913.

461. Such pieces were found between pages 116/117; 124/125; 126/127; 130/131; 138/139; 190/191; 198/199; 200/201; 202/203; 210/211; 220/221; 226/227; 232/233; and 240/241.—The pieces measure about 1 x 1 to 2 x 1 cm.
The Lebenswecker, as well as the bottle of Baunscheidt oil, was donated on 20 October 1967 by Ted Singe of Crystal Springs, Jindera.


There are some inter-colonial variations, with South Australia showing more German names, but this is to be expected given the greater concentration of Germans in that colony.

The Bruck entry reads: FISCHER, Samuel, Sandhurst.-- Signs himself "Prof. Samuel Fischer, Baunscheidtist, or Exanthematic method of healing." He states: "Studied Hydropathy and Homeopathy in Dresden, Germany; also Theoretical Anatomy. By his own sharp searching for truth, he found that Surgery and Physics are at fault, and that a practical bone-setter is better than a surgeon. Has no diploma; lost his chance to get one by taking part in the German Revolution, in 1848. Came then out to Australia, became a miner, and teacher of French and German; began to practise Baunscheidtism in Sandhurst 10 years ago. Thinks himself equal to any medical man holding first-class diplomas." (Bruck's List of Unregistered Practitioners appended to The Australasian Medical Directory and Handbook 1886. http://www.jcu.edu.au/aff/history/articles/bruckhome.htm).


The specimen held in the Powerhouse Museum in Sydney had been acquired from overseas and has no direct links to Australia (acquisition records, Powerhouse Museum).

It is, of course possible that the Lebenswecker and the bottle of oil stem from different purchases,

librariesaustralia.nla.gov.au


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