Hermann Brehmer Encyclopedia Article

Hermann Brehmer

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.

Contents

Hermann Brehmer Encyclopedia Article.....1

Contents.....2

Hermann Brehmer.....3

Hermann Brehmer

1826-1889

German physician who established sanitariums to cure tuberculosis. Contracting tuberculosis as a young botany student, Brehmer was instructed by his physician to seek a healthier climate. He journeyed to the Himalayas to study plants and to rid himself of the disease. When he returned cured, he decided to study medicine and wrote a doctoral dissertation, "Tuberculosis is a Curable Disease," that outlined plans for a treatment facility featuring proper nutrition, fresh air, exercise, rest, and good care. In 1859 he established a sanitarium among the fir trees of Gorbersdorf, Silesia, in central Europe. The success of his facility inspired the formation of similar sanitariums in hundreds of mountain and seaside resorts worldwide.