DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY

Collection name:  Ephraim Fletcher Ingals Papers (1881-1964)

Repository:  Rush University Medical Center Archives

Creator:  Ingals, Ephraim Fletcher (1848-1918)

Language:  English

Extent:
  Items:  About 75 items
  Linear feet:  1.5

Abstract:

Laryngologist Ephraim Fletcher Ingals, 1848-1918, was born in Lee Center, Ill., 29 September 1848, and graduated from Rush Medical College in 1871. Ingals was usually addressed as E. Fletcher Ingals, supposedly to avoid confusion with his uncle, Ephraim Ingals, 1823-1900, who was a professor of materia medica and therapeutics at Rush as well as an administrator. Ingals served as professor of laryngology at Rush Medical Center and was a leading advocate for the affiliation of Rush with the University of Chicago. He also taught materia medica and diseases of the chest and physical diagnosis. Ingals served as the Assistant Secretary of Rush’s Board of Trustees, 1895-1898; Registrar, 1891-1898; and Comptroller, 1898-1918. He was appointed throat physician to the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, 1891. At the time of his death, Ingals was Head of the Department of Disease of the Chest, Throat, and Nose. Throughout his career, Ingals was a leader in laryngological research and bronchoscopy, devising and modifying clinical instruments in his work. Ingals was a member of several professional organizations. Ingals died 29 April 1918.

The papers of laryngologist Ephraim Fletcher Ingals, 1848-1918, consist of biographical information, correspondence, and writings related to his research in laryngology and bronchoscopy and his administrative work at Rush Medical College in Chicago, Ill. Biographical information includes biographical sketches and obituaries on Ingals and bibliographies of his work. Correspondence includes letters written to, from, and about Ingals. Writings include a textbook by Ingals and published copies of Ingals’s addresses and papers written on various topics related to his research and work in laryngology and related fields. As an administrator, Ingals also wrote about the state of medical education.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Acquisitions information:
This collection is a compilation of Ingals’s Biographical File in the Reference Collections and Ingals’s papers in Medical Reprints.
Processing Information:
Processed by: Staff and Nathalie Wheaton (October 2006).

Preferred Citation:
[Identification of item], in the Ephraim Fletcher Ingals Papers, #4700, Rush University Medical Center Archives.

Copyright Notice:
Copyright is retained by the authors of the items in these papers, or their descendants, as stipulated by United States copyright law.

Online Catalog Headings:
These and related materials may be found under the following headings in online catalogs.

Ingals, Ephraim Fletcher, 1848-1918.
Rush Medical College
Rush University Medical Center—History, 19th century
Rush University Medical Center—History, 20th century
Chicago, Ill.
History of medicine. United States. Chicago (Ill.)
Medical education. United States.
Laryngology
Bronchoscopy

RELATED COLLECTIONS:
C94-037, Papers of the Board of Trustees, faculty, and student records of Rush Medical College

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE:
Laryngologist Ephraim Fletcher Ingals, 1848-1918, was born in Lee Center, Ill., 29 September 1848, and graduated from Rush Medical College in 1871. Ingals was usually addressed as E. Fletcher Ingals, supposedly to avoid confusion with his uncle, Ephraim Ingals, 1823-1900, who was a professor of materia medica and therapeutics at Rush as well as an administrator. E. Fletcher Ingals married Ephraim Ingals’s daughter Lucy S. Ingals, 5 September 1876. Their children included Francis E. Ingals; Melissa Rachel Ingals, who married Clarence L. Fisher; Ephraim Fletcher Ingals, Jr.; and Mary Goodell Ingals.

Ingals served as professor of laryngology at Rush Medical Center and was a leading advocate for the affiliation of Rush with the University of Chicago. He also taught materia medica and diseases of the chest and physical diagnosis. Ingals served as the
Assistant Secretary of Rush’s Board of Trustees, 1895-1898; Registrar, 1891-1898; and Comptroller, 1898-1918. He was appointed throat physician to the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, 1891. Ingals held chairs at the Northwestern University Woman’s Medical School and the Chicago Policlinic. At the time of his death, Ingals was Head of the Department of Disease of the Chest, Throat, and Nose.

Throughout his career, Ingals was a leader in laryngological research and bronchoscopy, devising and modifying clinical instruments in his work. Ingals was a member of several professional organizations. He was a charter member of the American Laryngological Association and its president in 1887; a founding member of the Association of American Peroral Endoscopists, now the American Broncho-Esophagological Association; president of the section of laryngology and otology of the Pan American Congress; and a member of the Illinois State Medical Association and the American Medical College Association. Locally, Ingals organized the Chicago Laryngological and Climatological Society and served as its first president.

Ingals died, 29 April 1918, a month after writing a case history and clinical analysis in the third person of his own experiences suffering from angina pectoris.

COLLECTION OVERVIEW:

The papers of laryngologist Ephraim Fletcher Ingals, 1848-1918, consist of biographical information, correspondence, and writings related to his research in laryngology and bronchoscopy and his administrative work at Rush Medical College in Chicago, Ill. Biographical information includes biographical sketches and obituaries on Ingals and bibliographies of his work. Correspondence includes letters written to, from, and about Ingals. Writings include various editions of Ingals’s textbook Diseases of the Chest, Throat and Naval Cavities and published copies of Ingals’s addresses and papers written on various topics related to his research and work in laryngology and related fields. As an administrator, Ingals also wrote about the state of medical education.

ARRANGEMENT OF SERIES:

1. Biographical information
2. Correspondence
3. Writings

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE COLLECTION:

Series 1. Biographical Information, 1918-1919, 1964 and undated

About 10 items
Scope Content: Biographical information includes obituaries and tributes written and addresses given upon Ingals’s death; a biographical sketch written by Stanton A. Friedberg, Jr., 1964; and bibliographies of Ingals’s work.

BOX 1

Biographical Information
Tributes written and addresses given upon Ingals’s death, 1918-1919
Bibliographies

Series 2. Correspondence, 1899-1947

20 items
Arrangement: chronological
Scope Content: Correspondence includes letters written to, from, and about Ingals. A few letters concern Ingals’s search for a doctor to replace the former chair of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Rush Medical College, 1899. Several letters relate to Ingals’s donations of books to Rush’s library; his wife’s donations after his death; and other letters related to the archives and later donations related to Ingals.

BOX 1 (continued)

Correspondence, 1909-1953

Series 3. Writings, 1881-1915
43 items
Arrangement: chronological
Scope Content: Writings include published copies of Ingals’s addresses and papers written on various topics related to his research and work in laryngology and related fields. Also included are textbooks written by Ingals, including various editions of Diseases of the Chest, Throat and Naval Cavities. As an administrator, Ingals also wrote about the state of medical education. In 1912, Ingals wrote about Daniel Brainard, founder of Rush Medical College. Some books are in Rush University Medical Center’s library’s catalog, RushCat. Researchers can search these books’ accession numbers in RushCat for further bibliographical information.

BOX 1 (continued)

“Swallowing of the Tongue,” April 1881
“Obstructions in the Larynx and Trachea,” May 1882
“Deflection of the Septum Narium,” October 1882
“Recurrent Laryngitis and Obstruction of the Nares, or Ordinary Catarrh,” 1885
“Naso-Pharyngeal Fibromata,” 1888
Various otolaryngology articles bound together, including “Intubation of the Larynx” by Ingals, [1888?] (Accession Number in Rush Cat 3951)
“Supplemental Report on Cartilaginous Tumors of the Larynx and Warty Growths of the Nose,” 27 September 1890
“The Effects of Dry Atmosphere on Chronic Inflammation of the Larynx and Nares,” 1890
“Unilateral Paralysis of the Lateral Crico-Arytaenoid Muscle,” 1890
“Hypertrophy of the Pharyngeal Tonsil,” 1891
“Diphtheria,” May 1892
*Diseases of the Chest, Throat and Naval Cavities…*, 2nd edition, revised, 1892
(Accession Number in Rush Cat 3357)
“The Epidemics of Influenza of 1890 and 1891 in Chicago,” 1892
“Cauterization of the Nares, and Accidents That May Follow,” May 1894

*BOX 2*

*Diseases of the Chest, Throat and Naval Cavities…*, 3rd edition, 1894 (Accession Number in Rush Cat 3358)
“Hypertrophy of the Pharyngeal or Luschka’s Tonsil,” 1894
“The Necessities of a Modern Medical College,” 8 May 1895
“Abscess of the Lung with Report of Seven Cases,” 1896
“The Antiseptic Treatment and the Limitation of Climatic Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis,” 1897
*Diseases of the Chest, Throat and Naval Cavities…*, 3rd edition, revised, 1898
(Accession Number in Rush Cat 2265)
“The Value of Systematic Physical Training in the Prevention and Cure of Pulmonary Tuberculosis,” 1898
“Report of the Committee on the Condition of Medical Education in the United States,” 1899
“A New Method of Closing Laryngeal Fistula,” [1890s?]

*BOX 3*

*Diseases of the Chest, Throat and Nasal Cavities…*, 4th edition, 1900 (Accession Number in Rush Cat 2266)
“The Diagnosis of Diaphragmatic Hernia,” 22 June 1901
“Is Bovine Tuberculosis Dangerous to Man?” 1901
*A Textbook on Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat*, by Charles H. Burnett, E. Fletcher Ingals, James E. Newcomb, 1901 (Accession Number in Rush Cat 4101)

*BOX 4*

“The Prognosis and Treatment of Croupous Pneumonia with an Analysis of the Cases Treated in Cook County Hospital for Fifteen Months Preceding April 1, 1902,” 22 November 1902
“Laryngectomy for Carcinoma,” 7 March 1903
“Thiocol in the Treatment of Croupous Pneumonia,” 17 October 1903
“Esophagoscopy and Bronchoscopy,” 19 November 1904
“Treatment of the Suppurative Diseases of the Accessory Sinuses of the Nose,” 1904
“Fibrolipomatous Tumor of the Pharynx and Larynx,” 1905
“Actinomycosis of the Lung,” 1905
“Bronchoscopy for the Removal of a Collar Button from the Lung,” 1905
“Bronchoscopy for Removal of Foreign Bodies from the Lungs,” 1905
“Tonsillectomy, Thorough, Painless, and Safe,” 1905
“Chronic Serous Pleurisy (with Possible Embolism or Thrombosis)” in The Bulletin of the Alumni of Rush Medical College, December 1908
“Bronchoscopy and Esophagoscopy: The Technique, Utility and Dangers,” July 1909
“Removal of Pin from Lung per vias Naturales,” [1900s?]
“The Treatment of Foreign Bodies in the Esophagus,” January 1912
“Diagnosis and Treatment of Paralysis of the Vocal Cords,” 1913
“Fluoroscopic Bronchoscopy,” 10 July 1915