



Harrison Heritage News

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“Who Ya Gonna Call?”

By Philip Naff (phlnaff@comcast.net)

“Who Ya Gonna Call” was the tagline of the popular Ghostbusters movies, in which an emergency was defined as a haunting by an absolutely obnoxious ghost or spirit who just wouldn’t go away. Harrison County has had its share of ghost stories, and the popularity of the annual “Cynthiana Ghost Walks” sponsored by the people at the Rohs Opera House each fall seems to suggest that many in the area would like their ghosts to stay. But what about the ghosts themselves? What did they originally want to do? How did they become ghosts in the first place? Most ghosts are from the 19th century or earlier? Why is that? All ghosts seem to have a sad story to tell. Could it be because they couldn’t get the proper medical care or the counseling they needed to stay alive in this world a little longer? Who could they call on for help when calling 911 wasn’t always an option, or, for that matter, even making a phone call?

What factors made the difference in the survival rate from one generation to the next? Today, a decent set of genes are often given the credit for good health and a long life. A proper diet, sufficient housing and a little education can be a useful supplement to even deficient genes. Yet accidents and disease can make the best that nature provides insufficient.

How did all those large families of the 19th century and earlier survive; what made the difference? The author’s own grandmother (b. 1895) was one of ten children, and each of her known Harrison County ancestors going back to the 1790s belonged to families of between eight and thirteen children in all. But

fortune could be fickle. Her own grandfather, George Cummins, Sr. (1810-1892) of Antioch Mills, had a dozen brothers and sisters, all of whom lived to marry, many multiple times, and to have large families of their own. Yet of her mother’s siblings, only three lived to be older than 21, and her mother was the only one to have children. What may have caused the difference in mortality rates over time?

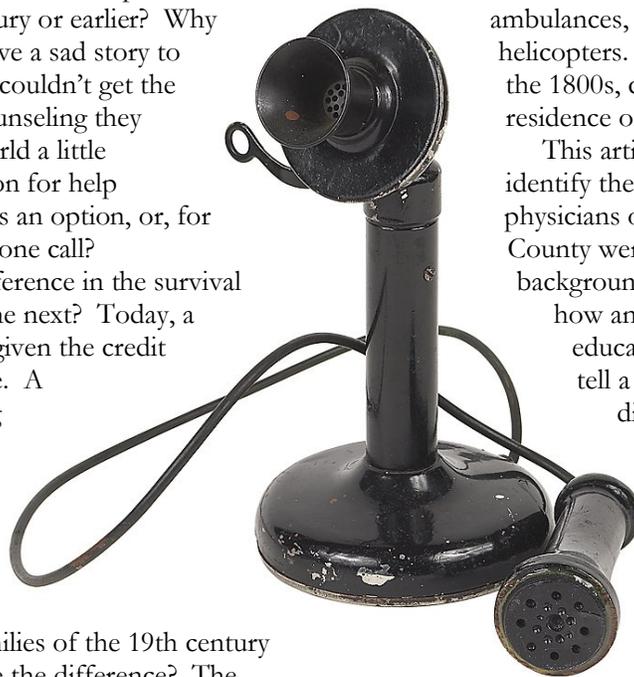
Today, access to a phone and a hospital emergency room can make the difference between life and death.

Distance is overcome by the speed of ambulances, good roads, and even helicopters. In the horse-and-buggy-days of the 1800s, close proximity to a physician’s residence or offices were crucial.

This article, the first in a series, will identify the communities where the physicians of 19th century Harrison County were based and something of their backgrounds. Future articles will tell of how and where they came by their education and training, as well as to tell a little of how they made a difference in fighting the epidemics, diseases, and other maladies of their times.

Sometimes expecting the worst, yet hoping for the best, the physician used what he knew from study and experience to keep

people in his community alive in his century, so that their children and grandchildren could live to see the next. If the prevention of a troubled spirit through the proper ministering of the maladies of (Cont’d p. 5)



Harrison County Historical Society

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Program notes - October 21

Billy and Sharon Fowler presented a video and photos by Sharon in a program about the Aviation Museum of Kentucky. The Aviation Museum is now located in their new, improved and enlarged facility but still at Blue Grass Airport in Lexington.

President Fowler read a card of thanks from Larry Moss. He was very grateful for the excellent turnout and overwhelming support he received at the luncheon recently given in his honor. Billy updated the membership on the lack of progress with the Handy House lease.



(above) Scenes from the September 16th meeting at Wayne and Phyllis Staffor's log cabin on Dutch Chapel Road.

Harrison County History Calendar

November 18 - Kenny Simpson will present a program about his recent trip to Alaska.

September 3 - Museum/Historical Society joint potluck at the Methodist Church at 6 pm.

January 20, 2011 - Randall Boyers will present a program about some of his many travels.

President's Corner

Billy Fowler
billyfowler@kymail.com

Here it is – time to do another column. I will say that I heard comments from members about the last newsletter. All of the comments were positive about the newsletter. However, none were positive about the lack of historic preservation in our community. That statement is the perfect lead-in to another subject, the Handy House.

As stated last month, nothing is happening. Well, I guess you could say something is happening. I have been told repeatedly that the members of the Fiscal Court are overwhelmingly in favor of moving forward with the lease. I have also been told the same thing about the City Commission. That sounds like something doesn't it? The puzzle is that what appears to be opposition from one member of the City Commission has caused both governing bodies to refuse to bring the matter up for a vote.* Since negotiations have completed and the City and County refuse to vote, I updated the State Historic Preservation Office in Frankfort. Out of the goodness of my heart I copied a couple of members of each local government (the ones that I have e-mail addresses for). I just want to be sure that I continue to communicate with them even though they are inclined to not communicate with me.

One thing that I have not communicated to the local governments is how disturbed the folks in Frankfort are. Although the majority of both local governments admit to the need to work out an agreement in order to be eligible for federal funding for the park, they still refuse to vote on an agreement. Even after many preservationists, both local and around the state, including the Kentucky Heritage Council, have gone well above and beyond what is considered normal to help make this lease happen. Not to just make it happen but have accepted unheard of compromises to make it easier for the City and County – they still will not vote.

I guess the local officials just do not care how much they upset the one group that needs to sign off on all federal money coming to Cynthia and Harrison County!

**Update: After this column was submitted, the fiscal court Nov 9 voted 7 - 1 approving the Handy House lease. The city still has not voted.*

Cynthiana-Harrison County Museum

Martha Barnes, President www.cynthiana-harrisoncountymuseum.org.

The Roots of Raggedy Ann in Museum

It is autumn - another beautiful time of the year! It is also the season to quote "A pictur' that no painter has the colorin' to mock - When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock." This was written by the Indiana poet, James Whitcomb Riley. Do you know the Cynthiana-Harrison County connection with this famous poet? We have some of his books in the museum.

Can you define fodder? And do you understand its placement in the shock? Agriculture and homesteading are well-represented in the museum, especially as they were. What an integral part of our heritage!

Among museum displays are tobacco spears, hand setter, baskets, pegs, a press, a hand bluegrass seed stripper (Why is Kentucky called the bluegrass state?), hay knife, hay cradle, scythes, fence stretchers and weavers, flax heckle, sheep bell, sheep shears, turkey bell, hog de-snouter, shucking pegs, corn sheller, threshing machine and steam engine replica, corn planter, apple press, lard kettle, etc. etc.

Truly, the way we were is represented.

Hopefully, you already know what the James Whitcomb Riley connection has to do with our Raggedy Ann and Raggedy Andy relationship. Artist Richard Buckner Gruelle was born on February 22, 1851 in Cynthiana, Kentucky. Years later, Richard (R.B.) and his wife Alice became the parents of Johnny Gruelle. While living in Indiana, they became close friends of the poet Riley.

Through the years as Johnny Gruelle developed Raggedy, the account is given that to name his creation, he recalled two of Riley's poems, "The Raggedy Man" and "Little Orphant Annie," and bestowed the name on the doll.

This is another part of our history that makes our community the special place it is. We expect groups of fifth graders as museum visitors this week. Oh, there is so much to share!

Rattling Spurs

Bill Penn, editor (pennwma@aol.com)

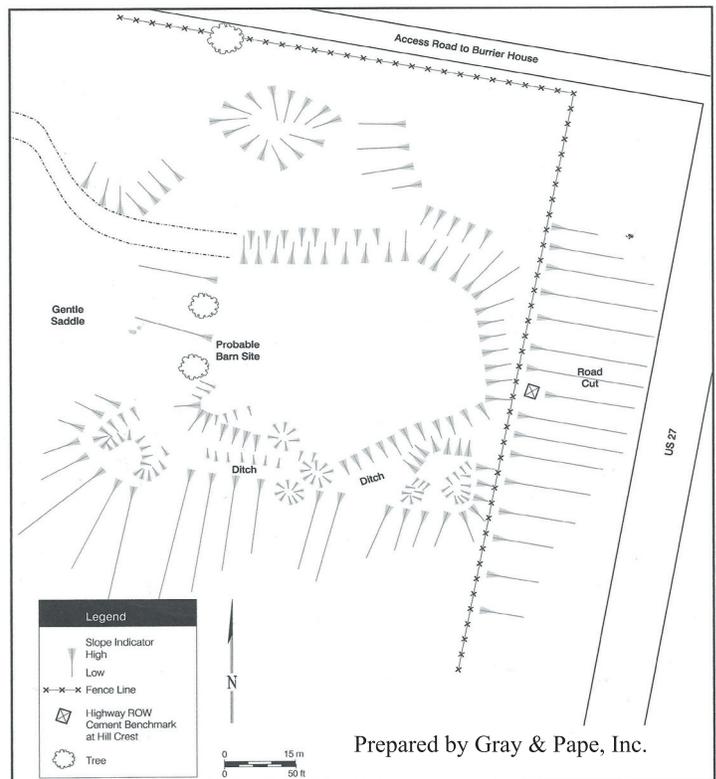
Civil War Fortifications Documented on US 27 North

During the fall 1862 Confederate invasion of Kentucky the Union commander of Camp Frazer, which was located on the Burrier farm on the northern edge of Cynthiana, ordered that fortifications be built on the ridge near U.S. 27, on the north side of the proposed bypass (across from the former Dutch Inn).

Zilotes A. Musgrave's diary mentions the excavations, explaining that the 45th OVI "built a fort," an event that Eliza Desha mentioned in correspondence dated September 2, 1862: "The soldiers are fortifying Cynthiana; they are erecting fortifications on the hill between Doct. Frazer's house and the Falmouth road near the Doct. gate on the road. All negroes belonging to those pointed out as secesh are being impressed to work in the fortifications." Another diary, of Ohio soldier David H. Blair, called the defenses a "...fort near camp (rather stockade)." Maude Ward Lafferty's 1939 tour book, *The Lure of Kentucky*, noted "earthworks" were still visible on this site.

Most recently, in 2004, as part of a federally funded interpretive plan for the Cynthiana-Harrison County Chamber of Commerce, Gray and Pape historians inspected the site and prepared this map for their report. The consultants recommended an archaeological survey be made to identify the actual size and scale of the fortifications. This important plan is on file at the Chamber office.

At one time the historical society was negotiating with the land owner to obtain possession of the site to conduct an archaeological survey, erect interpretive signs for the fortifications and nearby Camp Frazer, and eventually provide a pull-off area. It is now unclear as to the fate of the rare Civil War entrenchments. 3



Possible Entrenchment Near the Camp Frazer Site

Harrison County's Lost Buildings

Bill Penn

Garnett-Moore House

Thomas T. Garnett built this two-story Greek Revival residence before the Civil War on his farm on Peak Lane, six miles north of Cynthiana. The house, built "according to his own plans and designs," was at Garnett's Station on the railroad. It was inherited by his daughter, Fannie, who married Col. William M. Moore in 1869, and passed in 1927 to Frances Moore Peak, a daughter from Moore's second marriage. The front section included a center hall with staircase and parlors on each side one room deep.

An ell featured recessed galleries (or porches) on the south side with kitchen and dining room on the first floor and bedrooms above. The two-story portico was a simplified version of Greek Revival residences Mr. Garnett would have seen throughout the Bluegrass, with wooden instead of masonry columns, and no pediment. Doors on each portico level had sidelights, and triple windows were on the facade. A stone smokehouse was the only remaining out building. (See Perrin's *History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison & Nicholas Co., Ky.*, p.717, and *Writings of Col. Wm. M. Moore*, Andy Peak, p. 61, 62.) Photos, 2003, Bill Penn.



West facade.



The house faced Garnett's Station between Robinson and Poindexter.



Recessed galleries with brick columns on south side.



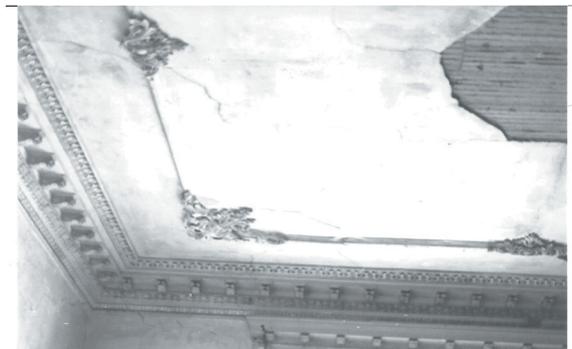
Narrow exterior stairs to second story gallery.



Front entrance.



Stone smokehouse behind the residence near two wells.



Ceiling of north parlor along front wall, from rear window.

(“Who Ya Gonna Call?,” cont’d from p. 1) the maladies of the physical body was a part of his calling, one might consider the country doctor of Harrison County the original “ghostbuster” of his era.

*“If there's something strange
in your neighborhood
Who ya gonna call?”*

Choosing from a Catalog—Pages 267-268 of the 1882 *History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Counties, Kentucky* offer the best “catalogue,” as Perrin called it, of the earliest physicians to serve the county’s citizens. It may be the most extensive list of the county’s antebellum medical practitioners developed so far, and apparently even John M. Cromwell could do little to improve upon it fifty years later in an article published in the *Cynthiana Democrat* dated November 8, 1928. The 1882 text read as follows:

At the head of the list we place the name of Dr. James McPheeters, who practiced his profession here as early as 1795 . . . Very nearly, if not quite, contemporary with Dr. McPheeters, was Dr. Septimus Taylor, still represented by numerous descendants in our town and county. Also, nearly contemporary was Dr. Reynolds. In 1807, we have Dr. David Holt; in 1808, Dr. Timberlake, who died in 1828. In 1812, we have Dr. Joseph Holt. In 1812, also, we have Dr. Andrew McMillin; in 1817, we have Dr. Joel C. Frazer, of great distinction; in 1820, Dr. Hendershot; in 1816, Dr. Duncan; in 1825, Dr. George H. Perrin began practice here, and is still an honored citizen among us. In 1822, we had Dr. Samuel McMillin; and in 1828, Dr. Abram Adams began here, and practiced a full half century. In 1830, we had Dr. Harmon; and in 1832 Dr. Jack Desha. In 1837, Dr. Lewis Perrin began practice here, and in 1876 returned to his native place, Abbeville, S.C., where he died in 1880. Dr. Lewis Perrin was prominent both in politics and medicine. In 1832, Dr. Thomas Magee began practice, and continued till 1849, when he died of cholera. Dr. John Kimbrough began about the same time, and also died in 1849. In 1850, we had Dr. John A. Kirkpatrick, who died a few years ago; in 1850, also, Dr. William H. Adair; in 1858, Dr. H. McDowell, still in extensive practice among us; in 1859, Dr. A.J. Beale, now for the second time member of the General Assembly; in 1860, Dr. McCloud; in 1865, Dr. Rutherford, who died some years ago; also in 1865, Dr. Augustus Murray; in 1862, Dr. John H. Righter; also, Dr.

John H. Smiser, the latter three being the first homeopathic physicians resident in our city; in 1870, Dr. James P. Madison, eclectic; in 1878, Dr. Thackeray M. Hedges; in 1880, Dr. E.W. Martin; also in 1880, Dr. F. Gray, also Dr. W.T. McNeese.

*“If there's something weird
and it don't look good
Who ya gonna call?”*

In 1847 the following list of physicians serving the county was published in *The Kentucky State Register* and may be the first published resource to pair physicians with a particular community in Harrison County.

Physicians, J.C. Fraser, A. Adams, Louis Perrin, G. H. Perrin, Dav. Woodruff, H. A. Worthen, M. W. Boyd, John W. Kinbrough, J. A. Prichard, *Cynthiana*; A. H. Innis, *Claysville*; W. H. Adair, B. F. Barclay, *Kentontown*; T. A. Downing, *Connersville*; W. M. Chambers, James H. Hawkins, *Colemansville*; Joseph N. Evans, — Bell, — Roberts, *Leesburg*.

To identify and locate physicians practicing in the county in later years, one can always use the 1850 thru 1880 U.S. Censuses of Harrison County (See “Doctor, Doctor, Give Me the News, Have You Got a Name My Baby Can Use” in the February 2008 issue of the *Harrison Heritage News*), but three other resources can help to develop a comprehensive listing of physicians serving Harrison County by year and community: Kentucky gazetteers, reports of the Kentucky State Board of Health, and mortality schedules of the U.S. Census.

*“If you're seeing things
running through your head
Who can ya call?”*

Kentucky Gazetteers (1858-1896)—Eight gazetteers for the state of Kentucky have been examined to develop a listing, arranged by location, of the physicians who served Harrison County communities in the latter half of the 19th century. The table on page 7 lists the name of each physician who served each community. The year of publication of the gazetteer in which the physician’s name was published appears in parentheses after the name. Some physicians were listed in several volumes indicating a long service to one community, yet others appear just once or twice, perhaps offering proof that they had moved on to other communities in the county or beyond its borders.

Reports of the State Board of Health—The information which fills out the tables on pages 7 and 8 was extracted from the 1896-97 *Official Register* of the Kentucky State Board of Health and the 1904-05 *Biennial Report of the State Board of Health*. The tables are especially interesting in that they not only identify where each Harrison County physician obtained his degree, but also how long each had been in practice in Kentucky and where and for how long he had practiced in Harrison County. The latter list is not nearly as informative, and nineteen names from the 1897 list appear in 1906 as well, but as a pair the two lists show the comings and goings of physicians and their practices at the turn of the last century. Each has been alphabetized by the P.O. address of the physician, presuming that each served the community closest to where he lived, and then by the physicians name.

The U.S. Census and the Mortality Schedules (1850-1880)—Since 1850 the enumerators of the U.S. Census have recorded the occupation of each individual, according to the standards set for them at the time, and each census is a good tool for identifying each community's physicians, if not where they practiced, at least where they lived. Another resource which is useful in identifying the community a physician served is the 1880 Mortality Schedule of the U.S. Census. Each of the four population schedules of the U.S. Census taken from 1850 thru 1880 is accompanied by a mortality schedule, a special census of those who were residents of the county in the year prior to "Census Day" (June 1) but who had since passed away. Information about each deceased individual's name, age, occupation, and cause of death were among several statistics collected, but only the 1880 U.S. Census includes the name of the attending physician, and in a few instances, includes the physicians notes on the individual's case.

The ten pages of the 1880 Harrison County mortality schedule can also help a little in identifying each physician's success rate, or at least the types of case he treated, even if unsuccessful in the end.

Who Would You Have Called?—Which physicians might your ancestors have called on in their time of need? Given the 19th century physician's education and the level of his understanding of the workings of the human body when compared to today's standards, how secure do you think the resident-patients of Harrison County would have felt? It may be a question with no answer in this world, but in the next . . . if you see a ghost in Harrison County sometime, ask if he would still recommend his doctor!

A Little Curricula Vitae

While the lists and tables which accompany this article furnish quite a bit of detail, biographical sketches and obituaries published in local histories and newspapers offer even more information about the education, training, and experiences of Harrison County physicians. The following texts are but a few examples.

The 1882 Perrin history of the county tells us that Bourbon County native **Dr. John D. Batson** (1824-1901) "received his primary education principally in Bourbon and Harrison Counties, and then took a course at the Medical College at Cincinnati, graduating from that institution in 1845, when he commenced the practice of his profession, at which he has continued ever since."

The June, 1896 "Special Edition" of the *Cynthiana Democrat* reports that **Dr. Lamme S. Givens** (1866-1923) was born on Main Street in Cynthiana. "His early education was received from the City School, Prof. N.F. Smith and from Central University, Richmond, Ky. After graduating in medicine from the Ohio Medical College in 1887, he spent the greater part of 1888 in Europe in the hospitals of Berlin and London, obtaining all advantages of foreign hospital work, besides taking a special course on diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear in the clinic of the late Dr. Morrell McKenzie."

The obituary of **Dr. H.C. Levesque** (1852-1902), a well-known homeopathic physician of his time, was a native of Harrison County "For a number of years he attended Prof. N. F. Smith's Classical School in this city and joined the Christian church in 1869. He received his medical education at the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati where he graduated January 17, 1877 in what was pronounced the best class which had left that college up to that time . . . After graduating, Dr. Levesque located at Mt. Sterling but in a short time moved to Robinson, this county, where most of his professional career has been spent."

Perrin records that **Dr. James P. Madison** (1821-1899) was born near Cynthiana and "received his primary education principally in Harrison, Ky., after taking a medical course in Botanico-Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, graduating from that institution, Feb. 24, 1843. He began the practice of his profession shortly after his graduation, in Elmira, Missouri, where he remained until 1848, when he returned to Kentucky, and practiced in Harrison County, locating in Cynthiana in 1863."

19th Century Physicians of Harrison County

As Documented by Kentucky Gazetteers from 1859 thru 1896

Antioch Mills

Henderson, R. (1879)
Howard, G.L. (1883, 1887)
Linn, J.A. (1876)
Truax, G.L. (1876, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1887)

Berry or Berry's Station

McGill, A.B. (1879)
McNees, W.T. (1879)
Stone & Gillespie (1896)

Claysville

Curran & Wallingsford (1883, 1887)
Curran, W.H. (1876, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1887)

Colemansville

Hedges, T.W. (1876)
Howard, George L. (1879)
Leuber, C.E. (1876, 1879)
Smith, J.N. (1876)
Stone, J.M. (1876, 1879)
Wheeler, M.H. (1879)

Connersville

Conner, A. (1876, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1887)
Lowry, R.A. (1876, 1879)

Cynthiana

Addams, J. (1859)
Beale, Andrew J. (1876, 1881)
Boyd, Joseph (1896)
Gray, Frank (1881, 1883)
Hedges, Thacker W. (1883, 1887, 1896)
Hickman, John A. (1883, 1896)
Hickman, John H. (1887)
Hood, Thomas H. (1896)
Kirkpatrick, J. (1859)
Lowry, Robert A. (1876)
Madison, James P. (1881, 1883, 1887, 1896)
Martin, E. Wilder (1883)
McDowell, Hervey (1887, 1896)
McDowell, Marshall L. (1896)
McNees, Wm. T. (1881, 1883, 1887, 1896)
Rees, J. Milton (1896)
Righter, John H. (1887, 1896)
Scott, Ottis B. (1896)
Scott, Wm. N. (1887, 1896)
Smiser, J.H. (1876, 1881, 1883, 1887)
Smith, W.O. (1859)

Stewart, John T. (1887)
Wright, Lewis M.V. (1896)

Havilandsville

Brannock, W.H. (1883, 1887)
Rainey, R. (1865)
Rainey, Robert H. (1883, 1887)
Vanhook, H.V. (1881)

Lair or Lair's Station

Durst, A.F. (1896)
Woodford, J.M. (1881, 1883, 1887)

Leesburg

Barkley, C.M. (1887, 1896)
Barkley, Joseph (1876, 1879, 1881, 1883,
1887, 1896)
Hillman, S.P. (1859, 1865)
Powell, F.L. (1887, 1896)
Poyntz, J.M. (1876, 1879)
Smith, H.C. (1876)
Woodford, J.M. (1859, 1865, 1876)

Oddville

Batson, John D. (1859, 1876)
Batson, John D. & Son (1879, 1883, 1887)

Poindexter

Martin, W.H. (1879, 1883)

Robertson or Robertson's Station (Community known later as Robinson)

Levesque, H.C. (1883)
Stewart, J.T. (1876, 1879)

Rutland

Beale, A.J. (1883)
Manning, R.Y. (1876, 1879)
Petty, Bailey B. (1887, 1896)
Steward, C.H. (1879)

Shady Nook

Scott, W.N. (1876, 1879, 1883)

Sunrise

Boyers, David P. (1896)

Sylvan Dell

Phillips, S.T. (1883)
Wells, Nathan (1876, 1879, 1883, 1887)

Physicians of Harrison County, Kentucky in 1896-97

From information provided by the *Official Register of the Kentucky State Board of Health* (published 1897)

Alphabetical by Community

Name	Age	P.O. Address	Nativity	Yrs. Total	Yrs. in Ky.	Basis of Certificate	Date of Diploma
Gillespie, B.G.	24	Berry	Ky.	0	0	Med. Dept. Univ. of Louisville	1894
Huffman, L.D.	39	Berry	Ky.	8	8	Jefferson Medical College	1885
McVay, E.I.	32	Berry	Ohio	6	0	Starling Medical College	1888
Stone, J.W.	44	Berry	Ky.	19	19	Louisville Medical College	1875
Chamberlain, J.P.	24	Breckinridge	Ky.	1	1	Ky. School of Medicine	1892
Nelson, T.H.	27	Broadwell	Ky.	0	0	Ky. School of Medicine	1894
Carr, W.H.	30	Claysville	Ky.	6	6	Medical College of Ohio	1887
Meek, H.D.	36	Claysville	Ky.	8	8	Cin. Col. of Med. & Surg.	1890
Clifford, C.M.	26	Connersville	Ky.	0	0	Miami Medical College	1893
Conner, Alpheus	52	Connersville	Ky.	27	27	Eclectic Medical Institute	1866
Boyd, Joseph	30	Cynthiana	Ky.	5	5	Medical College of Ohio	1888
Givens, L.S.	27	Cynthiana	Ky.	6	6	Medical College of Ohio	1887
Hedges, T.W.	67	Cynthiana	Ky.	46	46	Cin. Col. of Med. & Surg.	1868
Hickman, J.A.	66	Cynthiana	Ky.	43	43	Forty-three years practice	~
McDowell, Hervey	58	Cynthiana	Ky.	35	32	Missouri Medical College	1858
McDowell, Marshall	22	Cynthiana	Ky.	0	0	Medical College of Ohio	1894
McNees, W.T.	74	Cynthiana	Ky.	51	51	Med. Dept. Transylvania Univ.	1842
Rees, Jno. M.	23	Cynthiana	Ky.	0	0	Medical College of Ohio	1895
Renaker, J.R.	24	Cynthiana	Ky.	0	0	Louisville Medical College	1897
Scott, O.B.	25	Cynthiana	Ky.	5	5	Med. Dept. Univ. of Louisville	1888
Scott, W.N.	53	Cynthiana	Ky.	30	30	Starling Medical College	1863
Smizer, J.H.	55	Cynthiana	Ky.	25	25	Mo. Hom. Medical College	1868
Wells, R.	63	Cynthiana	Ky.	35	35	Eclectic Medical Institute	1858
Wright, L.M.V.	28	Cynthiana	Tenn.	3	2	Meharry Medical College	1890
Powell, F.L.	44	Leesburg	N.Y.	9	9	Cin. Col. of Med. & Surg.	1884
Batson, Jas. R.	37	Oddville	Ky.	14	14	Medical College of Ohio	1879
Batson, Jno. D.	69	Oddville	Ky.	46	46	Forty-six years practice	~
Levesque, H.C.	41	Robinson	Ky.	17	17	Pulte Medical College	1877
Petty, B.B.	34	Rutland	Ky.	9	9	Medical College of Ohio	1884
Boyers, D.P.	25	Sunrise	Ky.	0	0	Louisville Medical College	1894
Wells, N.	49	Sylvan Dell	Ky.	26	24	Eclectic Medical Institute	1867

Make an Appointment to See the Doctor ... at the Museum?

A majority of the physicians listed in these *Biennial Reports* were natives of Kentucky, yet it is a little surprising to note how many had obtained their degrees out of state, in Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, or Ohio. Today many of these medical schools' names are not widely known or they do not exist, partly due to a series of mergers with other, larger schools over the years. The medical schools of neighboring Ohio trained many a Harrison

County physician, with schools that eventually became a part of the University of Cincinnati predominating.

One Harrison County native who went out-of-state to earn his degree was Dr. Robert Henry Lang (1860-1918). He was a son of William and Isabelle (Allen) Lang, Irish immigrants from County Fermanagh, who arrived with their four oldest children in New Orleans aboard the *Chippewa* in 1848 during the worst days of the Great Famine. Four more children were born to them in Harrison County; Robert Henry was the youngest of them all. The October 25, 1918 obituary published in the *Log Cabin* records that at "the age of twenty-three Robert entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he carried a double

Physicians of Harrison County, Kentucky in 1904-05

From information provided by the *Biennial Report of the State Board of Health* (published 1906)

Alphabetical by Community

<i>Name</i>	<i>P.O.</i>	<i>Date of Certificate</i>	<i>Basis of Certificate</i>	<i>Date of Diploma</i>
Howard, Geo. L.	Antioch Mills	April 23, 1902	Medical College of Ohio	1881
Earle, H.M.	Berry	July 23, 1898	Kentucky School of Medicine	1898
Garrard, Frank P.	Berry	February 23, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1887
Gillespie, B.C.	Berry	June 21, 1894	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
McVey, E.J.	Berry	May 10, 1904	Starling Medical College	1888
Woolery, Kirtley Benton	Boyd	October 30, 1904	Kentucky School of Medicine	1904
Chamberlain, J. Poyntz	Breckinridge	October 3, 1893	Kentucky School of Medicine	1892
Carr, W.H.	Claysville	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1887
Meek, H.D.	Claysville	October 3, 1893	Cincinnati College of Med. and Surg.	1890
Clifford, C.M.	Connersville	October 3, 1893	Miami Medical College	1893
Batson, J.R.	Cynthiana	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1879
Boyd, Jos.	Cynthiana	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1888
Givens, L.S.	Cynthiana	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1887
Martin, Josephus	Cynthiana	[No date provided]	Ohio Medical College	1885
McDowell, Marshall	Cynthiana	May 15, 1895	Medical College of Ohio	1895
McLaurin, A.F. (Col.)	Cynthiana	April 03, 1902	Meharry Medical College	1902
Miller, J.H.	Cynthiana	June 10, 1904	Chattanooga Medical College	1903
Moore, Nimrod W.	Cynthiana	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1881
Moore, W.B.	Cynthiana	November 29, 1897	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1894
Petty, B.B.	Cynthiana	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1884
Rees, John M.	Cynthiana	April 15, 1895	Medical College of Ohio	1895
Righter, G.W.	Cynthiana	October 3, 1893	Cleveland Hom. Hospital Med. College	1873
Righter, T.M.	Cynthiana	July 09, 1903	Pulte Medical College	1903
Smizer, H. Tod	Cynthiana	August 20, 1901	New York Hom. Medical College	1901
Stewart, W.T.	Cynthiana	October 3, 1893	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1890
Van Deren, John H.	Cynthiana	January 24, 1894	Pulte Medical College	1893
Wells, Joseph E.	Cynthiana	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1881
Wells, N.	Cynthiana	October 3, 1893	Eclectic Medical Institute	1867
Lang, Robert H.	Kelat	August 20, 1903	Jefferson Medical College	1885
Barkley, C.M.	Leesburg	April 29, 1903	Med. Dept. University of Louisville	1883
Brock, William A.	Leesburg	October 3, 1893	Medical College of Ohio	1883
Eckler, Lester T.	Sunrise	June 30, 1902	Miami Medical College	1902

course and graduated with honors at the close of the second year.”

According to the account “Dr. Lang practiced a few months at each of the following places: Headquarters, Falmouth, Berry[,] and then settled at Kelat, where he has practice his profession for more than thirty years and had done well. The night was never too dark nor the weather too bad for him to answer the call of those who were in need.”

It was also reported that Dr. Lang “carried sunshine with him for no man enjoyed his fun better than he. His patients have said of him that his presence and pleasantness made them feel better.”

Quite a few artifacts of Dr. Lang’s practice still exist and can be seen at the Cynthiana-Harrison County Museum. His desk, his graduation class photograph, a small medical library, and a small saddlebag of medicine bottles, some as yet unopened, were preserved by the late Anna Jean Lyons (1926-1999) of Kelat, a retired teacher who had inherited the doctor’s possessions and who kept them in her home for many decades after Dr. Lang’s death.

So the next time you drop by the museum be sure to visit the doctor’s office. They don’t pass out any lollipops over there, but the experience will do you good!