

APRIL 5, 2001

**An Incidental, Anecdotal, Prejudicial  
Attempt at a History of Medicine  
In Christian County**

**Preface**

Recorded history can be difficult. It is subject to absence of information along with the prejudices of the author and his or her sources. This I admit readily and apologize in advance for any errors, omissions or misconceptions. Of course this paper, flawed as it is, could not be accomplished without the extended help of many. The most important person in that effort is our esteemed county historian and teacher Wm T. Turner. To him I offer my utmost thanks for all that is right and good and take full personal and open responsibility for all that is inaccurate or omitted.

**Early History (1850-1900)**

This era may be the most elusive of all. It included physicians whose names are recorded in Perrin's History of Christian County<sup>i</sup> and Bob McGaughey's "Life with Grandfather"<sup>ii</sup>, as well as a listing from the Censuses of 1850 and 1860. They included Dr. Moses Steele, Dr. James H Rice and Dr. Peyton Short who are buried in the Pioneer Cemetery. Peyton Short was a co-conspirator with General James Wilkinson in securing trade rights in New Orleans from the Spanish Governor.<sup>iii</sup> The Shorts held title to a huge amount of land in the state of Kentucky and held significant political power.<sup>iv</sup> Charles Wilkins Short was a son of Peyton Short and was a renowned botanist who practiced medicine in Christian County and later in 1838 moved to Louisville to become Dean of the Louisville Medical Institute, which in 1846 became the Medical Department of the University of Louisville.<sup>v</sup> Dr. Augustine Webber is listed in Perrin's, he is the great grandfather of former Governor Ned Breathitt. The modern era knows Dr. Webber as the man whose name is misspelled on a street adjacent to our courthouse. He was one of the first physicians to reside here and came to Christian County from Georgetown, Ky. in 1813. Dr. Webber practiced 60 years and had one of the longest practice lives of any physician in the county. Dr. Lundsford Lindsey was the great grandfather of Dr. David Amoss of Night Rider fame. Dr. R.H. Kelley was the great grandfather of Col Wm Starling who served as head of the Secret Service during the Presidency of FDR. Dr. James Wheeler was a personal friend of President of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis and was a major monetary contributor to the Southern cause. In fact, in 1875 President Davis made the trip by steamboat to Clarksville, Tn and then by carriage to Richland Farms (now the home of Mickey Toms) Dr. David Glass was the first homeopathic physician in the county (homeopathy involves treatment of disease with small aliquots of a substance that simulates the disease). Dr. Glass was the grandfather of our esteemed benefactor Mr. John C. Latham. In the census of 1850 was also listed Dr. F.G. Montgomery, the first administrator of the Western Kentucky Lunatic Asylum (it wasn't until 1912 that the name of the institution was changed to Western State Hospital) In that census, there were listed 42 physicians, only one dentist, Dr. John Titterington and 6 prostitutes.<sup>vi</sup>

A name from the early 1800's is that of Dr. Maxwell Sharp. He may have been a fine physician but he is best known for the fate of his brother Solomon P. Sharp. Solomon was appointed attorney general by Gov Adair and subsequently resigned that post to win the Franklin Co. legislative seat, having moved there to serve state government. He was apparently a well positioned, poised speaker. However, the tongue is a lethal weapon and occasionally has the habit of turning upon its owner. Such was the case for Solomon Sharp. He rattled in public the supposition that the wife of an acquaintance, Jereboam O. Beauchamp (pronounced "Beckham) had brought forth a mulatto child. This stirred to present Mr. Beauchamp (pronounced Beckham) at Sharp's front door in Frankfort where he proceeded to end Mr. Sharp's life with multiple stab wounds. This was major news throughout the Commonwealth

The 1860 census, included: a "mammals Dr." Dr. H Phelps, Dr. John McCarroll, (the great grandfather of Wm McCarroll, the museum benefactor). Dr. McCarroll was, during his career, a surgeon on General Andrew Jackson's staff and participated in the Battle of New Orleans.) Also listed in the Census is Dr. Joseph Potts Thomas, originally from New Providence, Tn. Around 1870 this esteemed physician moved his practice to the metropolis of St. Elmo. There he opened a Sanitarium that functioned until 1880. It was apparently a real resource for healing and Dr. Thomas was a popular physician and in 1880 had moved into Hopkinsville. This man was the father of well known family physician, Dr. Preston Thomas. In fact the two practiced together for one year before Joseph Potts Thomas met his demise in 1894.

Dr. Preston Thomas was much beloved. By the same token he loved the citizens of this county and refused to give up the practice of medicine. He practiced from 1893-1961. In 1914 he joined Dr. Gant Gaither in practice. The two practiced together until Dr. Gaither retired in 1957. Dr Preston Thomas continued to practice medicine (much of the time from his own home) until 1961 making him the longest practicing physician in Christian County.

In the absence of antibiotics, treatment was limited at that time. Cholera that would wipe out whole families at a time was not uncommon.<sup>vii</sup> In 1833 the area suffered a huge epidemic of typhoid fever during which many lost their lives. Typhoid fever is caused by the bacterium *Salmonella Typhosum* which inflames the intestinal tract and adjacent organs. It is contracted through contaminated food or drinking water. At that time fluid replacement, rest and luck were the only hopes for survival. In an attempt to control the disease, Pest Houses were established. These were tent cities set up on the outskirts of town. When patients had recovered or died, all remnants of these were burned. This epidemic was repeated in 1879 when a typhoid epidemic originating in New Orleans made its way up the River and decimated the area. One can only imagine the helplessness with which physicians viewed this situation from which they themselves were not immune.

Around 1900-1910 ,the city of Hopkinsville was struck with an epidemic of typhoid. It was unrelenting. It was noted that the part of the city that lay on the south fork of the Little River was affected more than the North. The County Medical Society convened to



approach the problem and all information pointed to contamination of the River from effluent emanating from the Lunatic Asylum. This turned out to be the case. From this, sewer and water treatment were born in this city. However, the first treatment plant was placed on the North Fork.

From the 1860 Census strides forth the name of Dr. E. S. Stuart and that brings forth another era as we go on to examine the institutions that supported health care in our area.

### Hospitals

On February 28, 1848 the Kentucky Legislature saw fit to establish the first hospital in Christian County in the form of the Western Kentucky Lunatic Asylum. This magnificent building was completed and operational by September 1, 1854 and was destroyed by fire November 30, 1860. It was rebuilt by 1867. By 1912, it had assumed the new name of Western State Hospital. #2

The first community hospital was established by Dr. Charles B. Petrie in 1905 at the northeast corner of 7<sup>th</sup> and Clay Streets. It included an operating room and 13 patient rooms. This endured until 1909 when Dr. Petrie left for the big city of New York and the Hopkinsville Sanitarium closed its doors. #3  
In September 1912, 8 physicians opened the doors of the Hopkinsville Infirmary. It was operated by nursing Superintendent Wanda Williams in the Peter Postell house on the northwest corner of 5<sup>th</sup> and Clay Streets. The finances of the hospital were pretty sketchy at that time and patients were few and far between. At that time a hospital was viewed solely as a place where one went to die rather than a site of recovery and healing. However, one Sunday morning in 1912 the hospital received a phone call announcing a major wreck of the "Woodmen of the World" train just west of the city at Greens Crossing. In no time at all there were patients lying on the floor or lying on the lawn outside awaiting First Aid treatment. The fact that there were no deaths from this accident and that care was satisfactory immensely improved the reputation of the hospital. In addition, the presence of an operating room was a drawing card to the hospital since prior to that time most if not all surgery was done in the clinic or on the kitchen table often by kerosene lantern. This facility closed June 1914. #4  
*coal oil lamp + carbide lights on car - think of the other combats*

One morning in October 1912, Mrs Jennie Stuart, the wife of Edward Shanklin Stuart of Fairview was preparing to get dressed to go into Hopkinsville. She reportedly grumbled that her skirt was too long and that she would probably trip on it. Indeed as she dismounted from her carriage near 9<sup>th</sup> and Main St. (near the present day Red Rock Café), she did indeed step on her hem and fell breaking her hip at the age of 78. Dr. John W. Harned was near and had her carried to the Hopkinsville Infirmary. The rest is well known history. #5 #6

Dr. Edward Shanklin Stuart was born in the County in 1828. His maternal grandmother, Mary Shanklin, served as a mid-wife at the birth of Jefferson Davis. He graduated from St. Louis Medical College, 1851. He practiced in Crofton, 1851-1853. In 1853 he settled in Faiview and practiced there. He was a Methodist, a mason and a Democrat. On #7

December 1, 1858 he married Jane E. "Jennie" Vaughn born March 9, 1836. They had two children. One was May who died in her 20's and the other was Willie who died in infancy.<sup>viii</sup>

Rarely mentioned, is the Outwood Veteran's Hospital Administration Building, near Pennyrite State Park. This was originally a veteran's treatment center for tuberculosis constructed 1919-1921 and dedicated February 22, 1922. It was transferred to the state in 1962 and since August, 1975 has been operated for the treatment of mentally-retarded children. It encompasses 223 acres and 40 buildings. *cottages*

In this day and age, it may be forgotten that discrimination on the basis of race has been a part of our community and medical system. Until the mid 1960's, blacks were excluded from our local hospital and indeed many of our medical offices. One of the earliest clinics serving blacks was that of Dr. Gant Gaither and Dr. Preston Thomas. This operated from the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor of what was the Bank of Hopkinsville at 7<sup>th</sup> and Main from 1920's through 1930. This was followed by the clinic of a black physician, Dr. B.O. Moore. This clinic was located on the corner of Liberty and 5<sup>th</sup> Street. It ran through the 1930's and 40's. This closed on the departure of Dr. Moore and was followed by the advent of the Brooks Hospital and Clinic. This was manned by the eminent black physician and civil servant, Dr. P.C. Brooks. This facility functioned actively between 1944 and 1976.<sup>ix</sup> There will be more about Dr. Brooks later. #8

### The 20<sup>th</sup> Century

Though he lived outside the county, the influence of Dr. David Amoss in Hopkinsville cannot be denied. His story is aptly recounted in Bill Cunningham's book *On Bended Knees*. Therefore one is referred to that book for details of his life. While Dr Amoss is a regional figure, a personage of perhaps greater local importance was developing. That was Dr. Frank Bassett. Dr. Bassett's careers included: dry goods clerk, hardware store associate M.D., anesthesiologist, city commissioner, mayor, county court clerk, baseball promoter and businessman. Above all he was a consummate humanitarian. His care for the economically deprived was his outstanding trait. Much of Dr. Bassett's career is defined in an Atheneum paper done in 1982 by Dr. Wm Turner and one would be suitably entertained and educated to read this in its entirety. #10

Dr. Bassett is best known for converting the Black population of the County to the Democratic ticket. Other than addressing poverty stricken individual's charitable needs he is best remembered for requisitioning 2 full L&N coal cars per week to distribute to the Black population during the harsh winter of 1917-18. He would stand atop the cars with a handgun directing single file order with coal buckets in hand with merciless ethnic expletives but a firm hand to prevent cheating and cutting in line.

. Due to the limits on time one must be referred to Wm. Turner's paper on this astounding man.<sup>x</sup>

→ // Another dominant personage of this period and beyond is Dr. Gant Gaither. Dr. Gaither was reputed to be the first trained surgeon in the area. He also had a financial interest in mining and his diverse skills and itinerant practice guaranteed his success. His practice was with Dr. Preston Thomas whose own reputation assured Dr. Gaither's dominance in the surgical arena. There are many anecdotes peculiar to Dr. Gaither, most of which can be found in the author's biographical paper from 1998 and will not be recounted here.<sup>x1</sup>

To put the life of a physician following World War I in perspective, one must not just consider, the devastation of typhoid, tuberculosis, cholera etc. but one must recall the occurrence of the leading global medical catastrophe of this century up until the advent of Aids. That is the influenza epidemic of 1918. In this epidemic it is reported that worldwide 20 million people died. Most of these were in India but 700,000 of these deaths occurred in this country. (Nearly 10 times the number of casualties in World War I). The disease presented with blue complexion, bluish blisters, harsh, hacking breath with hardly enough oxygen exchange for survival. In a matter of hours, healthy individuals would be incapacitated and unable to walk. Hopkinsville was not exempt from the ravages of this disease and it has been said that bodies were stacked up like cord wood. This resulted not only in the stress of sick and dying patients but the anxiety of catching the disease from those that a physician might attend. It was not an easy time to live.

Although there were no black physicians practicing until the 1920's in Hopkinsville. There were physicians seeing black patients. As previously stated, Dr. Preston Thomas and Dr. Gant Gaither treated them in their back office and separate from Caucasian patients. This was addressed in 1927 by Dr. P. C. Brooks. Dr. Brooks was born in Hopkinsville on September 21, 1901. He was the oldest of 13 children. Only 7 survived into adulthood. Dr. Brooks received his secondary education at Attucks High School with honors. He worked for a time as Head Waiter on a pleasure boat that ran between Detroit and New York. Later he graduated from Howard University in Washington D. C. and from its Medical School in 1927 being number one in his class. Dr. Brooks met his wife to be Ethel Cowan while she was attending the Miner's Teacher's College next to Howard. In the meantime Dr. Gaither contacted Dr. Brooks and recruited him to Hopkinsville. (Dr. Brooks had planned to locate in Toledo but after thinking about it, he told his new wife that he owned a horse farm in Hopkinsville and thus convinced her to accompany him back to our fair city.) He was the first black to serve in a staff position at Western State Hospital and one of the first physicians on the staff at Jennie Stuart Hospital. He was the first Black to serve on the Christian County Board of Education. Dr. Brooks was moved to establish his own hospital/clinic in 1944 which operated until 1970. He was said never to have sent a bill and was often paid in chickens, cake or turnip greens. It has been estimated that Dr. Brooks attended around 70% of the population of Christian County at one time or another and got paid by 10%. He was a true gentleman and loved coconut cake.

It was common for Dr. Brooks to appear at the Hospital in a tuxedo covered by his white lab coat. In later years he drove a Rolls Royce, acquired from Larry Mitchell in trade for an airplane. On one occasion, Dr. John Cotthoff asked to take a drive around the block



in Dr. Brooks car and was informed that he did not carry enough insurance for that!<sup>xii</sup>Dr. Brooks was a true humanitarian and gentleman but mad about his car.

#13 Another fine physician was Dr. Guinn Shaw Cost Sr. Dr. Cost was born in rural Mississippi in Yalobusha County on April 26, 1915. Shortly after this the family moved to Coffeeville, Mississippi. He graduated from Ole Miss at Oxford, Mississippi. Subsequently, he attended Vanderbilt medical School. While there he met Nancy Caroline King at a Medical fraternity dance while a freshman. Nancy was a nursing student there. They dated regularly through medical school and he never failed to send her flowers every weekend. During his Junior year, he fell on a stairway and had blood in his urine. The workup discovered polycystic kidneys and his life expectancy at that time was only 10 years. Ordinarily, in med school at that time marriage was out of the question. Because of the circumstances, they were given permission to marry. This occurred in Hopkinsville on December 21, 1939 in his senior year. He underwent his internship at St. Thomas Hospital.

In 1944, after establishing a practice in Andalusia, Alabama, the Costs decided that they needed a more cosmopolitan atmosphere (?) and moved to Hopkinsville. His office was in the Phoenix Building at ninth and Main Streets. Since many of the physicians were off at war he found himself plenty busy. Unlike today, there were no specialists then. In addition to general surgery skills, he was a fine urologist, orthopedist, and gynecological surgeon. In 1945 there were two important events in Dr. Cost's life. One was the advent of penicillin which extended Dr. his life and the other was the birth of his son Guinn Jr. that enriched his life.

As the medical community grew in Hopkinsville, the specialist population expanded. In an attempt to transfer his ob patients, Dr. Cost raised his obstetrical fee \$10 from \$35 to \$45. His practice actually increased and he found everywhere the statement made, "He charges the most-He must be the best!"

In 1972, his kidney function deteriorated sufficiently to require dialysis. In 1973, he entered Vanderbilt for a kidney transplant. A Kelly clamp was left inside him during the procedure and a reoperation was unsuccessful. He died 2 months later. Dr. Cost should be remembered for his generosity, kind ways and skillful hands.

#14 In 1946, an important event took place. The first women physicians came to Hopkinsville. They were Drs. Rachel Croft and Norma Ellingwood. Dr. Croft had grown up in Hopkinsville and had fond memories of beautiful family gatherings in her childhood home of Crofton. She returned to the area to care for her parents. Shortly after her arrival her father (who was a very successful distributor for Conaco Oil), died in an auto accident and Dr. Croft was left to care for her mother who lived into her 90's. Dr. Ellingwood met Dr. Croft at their medical school the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Norma was from Lincoln, Nebraska and had a son accompany her. The two ladies worked together for six years. While they were waiting for their office to be built Dr. Norma worked in Dr. J.E. Stone's office. Norma lived with the Croft's until she

could get an apartment. They arrived in July and opened their office in October over what is now the Rexall Drug Store. They practiced together for approximately 6 years before going their separate ways. After about one year, Dr. Ellingwood married a Lexington attorney by the name of Shepherd.

Dr. Croft remembers long hours in the early years. There was one period when she did not lie down in bed for 5 days. Access to care for black patients was difficult but they attended them through the back door. Eventually, they were seated in the front.

#16 Dr. Shepherd was initially a gentle spirit who was jovial and light-hearted but her environment demanded a more adventuresome and confrontational personality. When she made her entrance to the surgeons lounge at Jennie Stuart, she found no dressing facilities for female physicians. Dr. Gaither and Dr. Jimmie Dade were present. She asked them to step out for a moment while she dressed. Dr. Dade played the front man and told her that she had no business in there. Oh! What a mistake!! No one has so blessed Dr. Dade in such a manner before or since. Dr. Shepherd got her way as usual.

The author remembers several interactions with Dr. Shepherd. The first was in the physicians' lounge one morning when she strolled in perturbed about patients who described their relationship in derogatory terms. "They talk about me *waiting on them!* I am not a waitress." On another occasion she expounded on Ob patients. She made it clear that women did not have to have their babies at 4 in the morning. They were perfectly capable of waiting until 7AM!

Both Dr. Croft and Dr. Shepherd made it clear that the hierarchy of older physicians including Dr. Gaither, #17 Dr. Yancey and #18 Dr. Dade were kind to them and usually respectful. This was at variance from the experience of other new physicians particularly new surgeons. The established physicians assured that new surgeons would run the prescribed gauntlet. The new surgeon would not be permitted to attend staff meetings until their cases were reviewed. Only then would they be called into the meeting and it would be about 2 years before they would have a vote on any professional issues. Drs. Amis and Robertson reported this extreme period of serfdom that does not exist at present and that the author never experienced.

#19 There was, however, an ethical standard that was enforced from above (or some direction depending on your point of view). In 1978, when the author arrived in Hopkinsville, he felt a need to announce his arrival. So, for several weeks an ad with a photo was run in the Kentucky New Era announcing the opening of my practice in eye surgery. One day Dr. Rowlett and I were standing in the corridor of 3-G conferring on a patient and the state of the world when Dr. Delmas Clardy happened by. Dr. Rowlett snagged him and introduced us, then pulled from his pocket my ad to get Dr. Clardy's opinion. Dr. Clardy stared for a moment focusing on the crude attempt to reproduce my snout, then turned and pronounced it "Unethical! Absolutely unethical!" and walked away muttering to himself. Dr. Clardy was the enforcer *par excellence*.

In 1952, the KMA voted to include Black physicians as voting members. That same year Delmas Clardy and Dr. Harvey Stone introduced a resolution to the Christian County Medical Society to exclude Black physicians. Ironically, in that year the same two physicians proposed that veterinarians be included on the medical staff!

All of us of course, remember the scourge of a summer's day accompanied by the threat of poliomyelitis and our mothers' admonitions along with the memory of the dreaded iron lung. Meanwhile, images of oozing symmetrical sores on the upper arm covered by a transparent plastic shield are part of our past. There is immense comfort in the knowledge that scientists and physicians of that time removed these horrors from our presence. However, they are replaced by dreaded viral borne immunodeficiency disease

When I first joined the surgical staff, two of the members had significant animosity. I recall being seated by one who was particularly vicious in his scathing remarks toward the other. (The first had tried to run my wife and scurrilous young boys out of a local barber shop. This was the first fight that he was known to lose) They were unfortunately seated across the table from him. He pointed out in no uncertain terms that the other titan should return for additional training since his surgical skills were inadequate. They each grappled with the other's collar while I found a way under the table. As I took my dive, I happily noted Dr. Tom Giannini (a former Murray State running back) curled up on top of the heating unit in the only window that graced the room. Fortunately, there were those with braver hearts than we, who prevailed to separate the two behemoths. One of the combatants was JK Conlan who was well known for persistently parking his car in front of the emergency room and one day found it chained to a light pole by the hospital administrator.

The most divisive period in the history of the surgical staff, was between 15 December 1979 and March 1984. Prior to this time, Drs. Bennett L. Crowder and Jack Amis had separated in their practice partnership. Dr. Crowder had alledged that the division of accounts receivable was unfair. Dr. Amis was a prayerful, verbose, fundamentalist who had the respect of the entire community and who viewed Dr. Crowder as openly incompetent. There were those who felt Dr. Crowder to be a technically fine surgeon with defective judgement and those who felt he had no faults. Finally, on December 15, 1979 a letter signed by 24 members of the Medical Staff impuned Dr. Crowder's proficiency and competence and was sent to the Executive Staff. This letter asked that Dr. Crowder be removed from the surgical staff. A fourteen million dollar lawsuit against the signees then followed in short order.

This was followed by the formation of an *ad hoc* committee to investigate the issue chaired by the most neutral and ignorant person that could be located on the staff (the author of this paper) It should be noted that when Dr. Amis was reached for his memories regarding this incident, he had completely forgotten who chaired this committee-it is hoped that all involved had an equal lapse in memory. In any case, the conflict brought Dr. Clardy, the enforcer, out of the closet to defend Dr. Crowder's honor that had been impugned. One singular surgery staff meeting is recalled when Delmas has been driven to the limit. He pulled out a long, fine, very sharp pocket knife,



twirled it in his hands , rubbed the blade against his thumb and amidst appropriate gesticulations rammed the point into the conference table and twisted it vigorously while demanding, "You boys cut that out-Leave him alone!" It was from that time forward that tape recorders were prohibited during surgery staff meetings.

Not long afterward, Dr. Clardy accosted one of the more gentle yet fearful members of the staff-Dr. Scrib Goode. He verbally abused Dr. Goode for being one of the petition signers and then proceeded to haul off and kick him in the shins. Since Scrib glared out with beady red eyes and made not so much as a grunt, Delmas hauled back and kicked him again in the shins with the other foot. Nothing but a contemptuous stare followed this assault and Delmas stomped off down the hall with total frustration emanating from every pore.

It was only later that a Federal Judge undid the confusion and dismissed Dr. Crowder's charges of anti-trust. In March of 1984 he surrendered his license to practice medicine in Kentucky and moved from the state. The case did not in any way simplify the evaluation of the standard of practice in my mind. It did however, raise the level of consciousness for individual physician's responsibility to willingly monitor ones colleagues as well as ones own performance, and reinforced the importance of wearing shin guards while doing it.

In the mid 1980's, an event occurred that symbolized the encroachment of institutions on the practice of medicine. At that time the St. Paul Medical insurance company placed the condition on Jennie Stuart Medical Center that they require proof of a minimum malpractice coverage on each physician and that the amount be publicly certified. The idea of the hospital making demands on individual physician practices was revolting at best. However, the medical staff with notable exceptions voted to accept the conditions. The Amis brothers, and Dr. Rowlett declined to bend and resigned from the staff rather than submit.

There are many other personalities and events that should be recounted for a complete history of medicine and I must admit to falling far short because of the pressures of time. As an example Dr. Jack Amis replied to a request for information with a 34 page summary on e-mail. I would be testing the patience of my friends to include all details (besides Jack holds the record for the longest Atheneum paper -over an hour and I would not do him the dishonor of exceeding it). It would be less than honorable not to mention the names that follow and deserve more comprehensive biographical review: James Connerth (for his brilliance , friendship and dedication to medicine), Henry Bell (for his grace and dedication to his patients and organized medicine), Gabe Payne (for his involvement in the community-he changed the way this town is governed, and he unabashedly loved pediatrics-his contributions crossed several generations), Frank Pitzer (he taught me all I know of politics and sometimes what not to do. He occasionally 'did do the Christian thing and crucified them.'), Jack and Bob Amis (who were envied for their Christian dedication and prayerfulness as well as their firmness once they had made a decision), Scrib Goode (for his firmness and humor), Dr. Ralph Cash of Princeton whose editorial letter in *The Kentucky New Era* shamed us into developing the local

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pre-natal program that significantly raised the level of OB care in our community, Neal Calhoun (whose epithets and work ethic kept our hospital open), Dr. Peter Isele (for his strength of character and courage as well as dedication to medicine in the face of adversity). There are many more stories to be recounted. I regret that I do not have the knowledge and you the patience to hear of them all but I rely on each of you to tell us of your experience that has made this community a great place in which to practice medicine, receive medical care, and live. \* 27

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<sup>i</sup> *County of Christian*, edited by Wm H. Perrin, F.A. Battey Publishing Co., 1884, p. 205.

<sup>ii</sup> McGaughey, Robert H. *Life with Grandfather*, Rh McGaughey Publisher, 1981.

<sup>iii</sup> Clark, Thomas A., *A History of Kentucky*, p. 87 Jesse Stuart Foundation, Ashland, Ky., 1992

<sup>iv</sup> Connors, Wm, telephone conversation, March, 2001.

<sup>v</sup> The Kentucky Encyclopedia, American National Biography Vol 19, pp.874-875, New York, Oxford University Press, 1999.

<sup>vi</sup> Wm Turner, Verbal Communication, February 9, 2001

<sup>vii</sup> McGaughey, p. 103.

<sup>viii</sup> Turner, Verbal Communication.

<sup>ix</sup> Brooks, Philip, Verbal Communication, February, 2001.

<sup>x</sup> Turner, Wm T., *Physician, Politician, Philanthropist, Dr. Frank Bassett*, 1981.

<sup>xi</sup> Terhune, J.N., *Dr. J. Gant Gaither*, 1998.

<sup>xii</sup> Cotthoff, John, Personal Conversation.