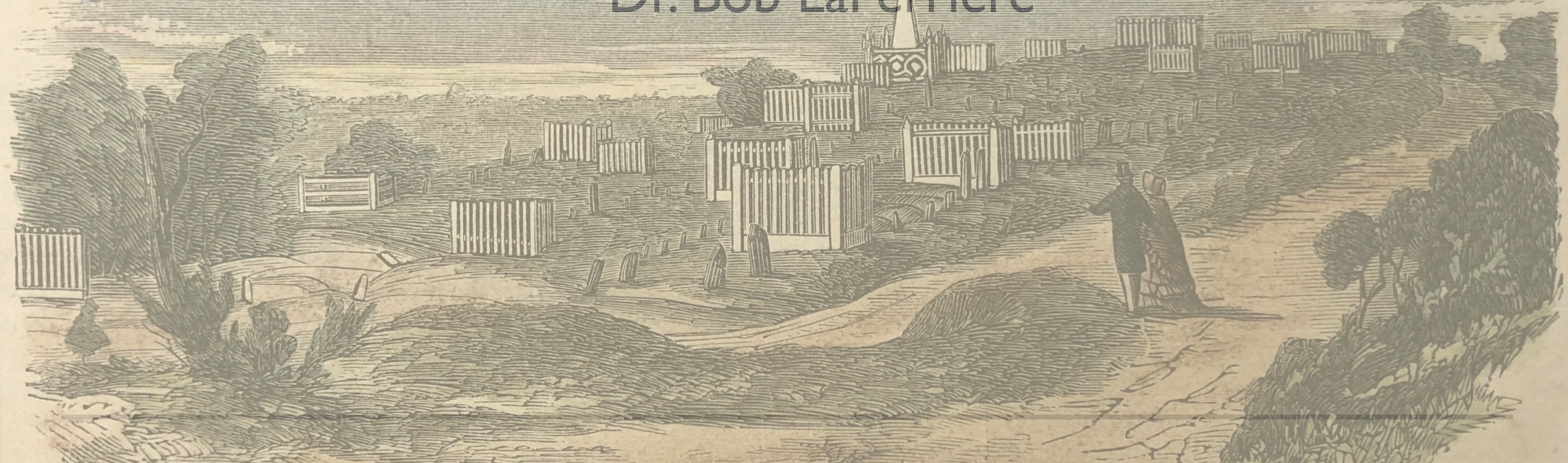


A MEDICAL TOUR THROUGH THE SACRAMENTO HISTORIC CITY CEMETERY

Dr. Bob LaPerriere



MEDICAL BAG TOUR

Saturday, May 10 @ 10am



The early Sacramento medical community battled diseases like cholera and tuberculosis, and contended with calamities like fires, floods and collapsing buildings.

Some lost their lives as they were saving others.

Come and meet these medical pioneers on this tour led by our own Doctor, Bob LaPerriere.

Historic City Cemetery
1000 Broadway, Sacramento, CA 95818
(916)448-0811 or (916)264-7839
www.oldcitycemetery.com

Parking is located across the street from the 10th Street entrance.
Tours are free, however, donations are always appreciated and benefit cemetery preservation.

Tax ID#06-1674455

This is the virtual version of a walking tour through the Cemetery that I did on a regular basis for many years, and is an update to the Pioneer Physician exhibit on our website that Dr. Kent Perryman did about a decade ago.

It is a salute to the physicians who had so little to work with yet so many medical challenges, at a time when knowledge of the cause of diseases, was absent...and safe surgery unknown and anesthesia only in its very early stages.

Dr. Bob LaPerriere

This virtual tour is in Memory of Dr. Irma West, a brilliant, prolific and always curious Physician who died in 2017 at age 99. Many of her articles can be found on our Medical Museum Website. As a member of our Medical Society's Historical Committee, who toured the City Cemetery in the 1980's, her curiosity led her to research over 70 of our early physicians...which led her to write a booklet and also do an annual "Medical Bag" tour, which I took over for her a number of years ago. All of the biographical information in this virtual tour is from the research of Dr. West.



The Cholera Epidemic of 1850...

**Let us especially
remember 17 early Physicians**

I often think of 17 physicians that were here during the gold rush...those are the 17 who gave up their lives to care for their patients in the fall of 1850, when a cholera epidemic invaded Sacramento, claiming 1% of the population daily for 3 weeks...a total of 1,000 deaths in Sacramento and up to another 4,000 in the foothills. These 17 physicians stayed to care for their patients during an epidemic that killed 50% of those afflicted, often within 24 hours of onset. And they were young...generally in their twenties and thirties. We know little about most of them, including where they are buried...likely with the 1,000 Sacramentans who died with them, wherever they may be. The resting place of only one, Dr. Pliney Green, is known and marked with a tombstone.

We have erected a memorial to these brave physicians adjacent to John Sutter's memorial at the entrance to the Sacramento Historic City Cemetery.

Jesse Haycock

Sept. 11, 1814 - Oct. 26, 1850

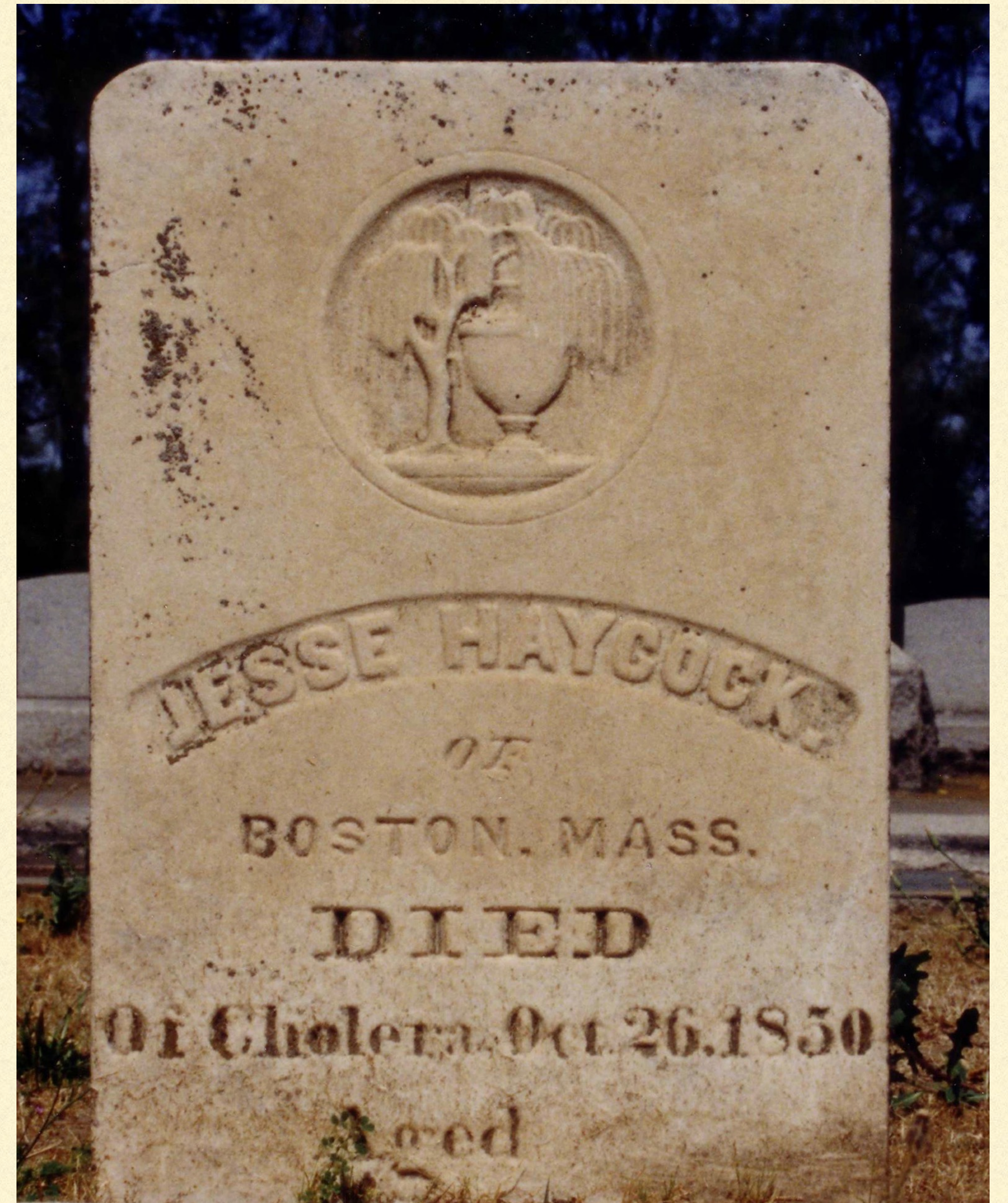
Jesse was not a physician, but his gravesite is the only one with a marker noting his death from Cholera in 1850, during the epidemic. So it is a constant reminder of that disease...that epidemic...and of the dedicated physicians who died while caring for their patients.

Jesse Haycock grew up in Milltown and eventually operated a ferry there prior to 1835 but left for Boston, Mass. in Oct 1837 to work in the lumber industry. Later he fell on hard times and went broke. About 1849 he left for California on the SS California, a Pacific Mail Steamer and the first steamship to arrive in San Francisco on 10 Oct 1849 with 339 passengers and no mail. Jesse secured his fortune there then returned to Boston to pay off his debts. Because of this he was known as "Honest Jesse".

Jesse moved with his family to Sacramento, California in 1850, but in October he succumbed to cholera during the October Epidemic.



The only
gravemarker
at the
City
Cemetery
stating
“Died of
Cholera”







Memorial to the cholera victims, dated 1852.

We have no knowledge of who placed this memorial or its history, and currently only the top portion is above ground.

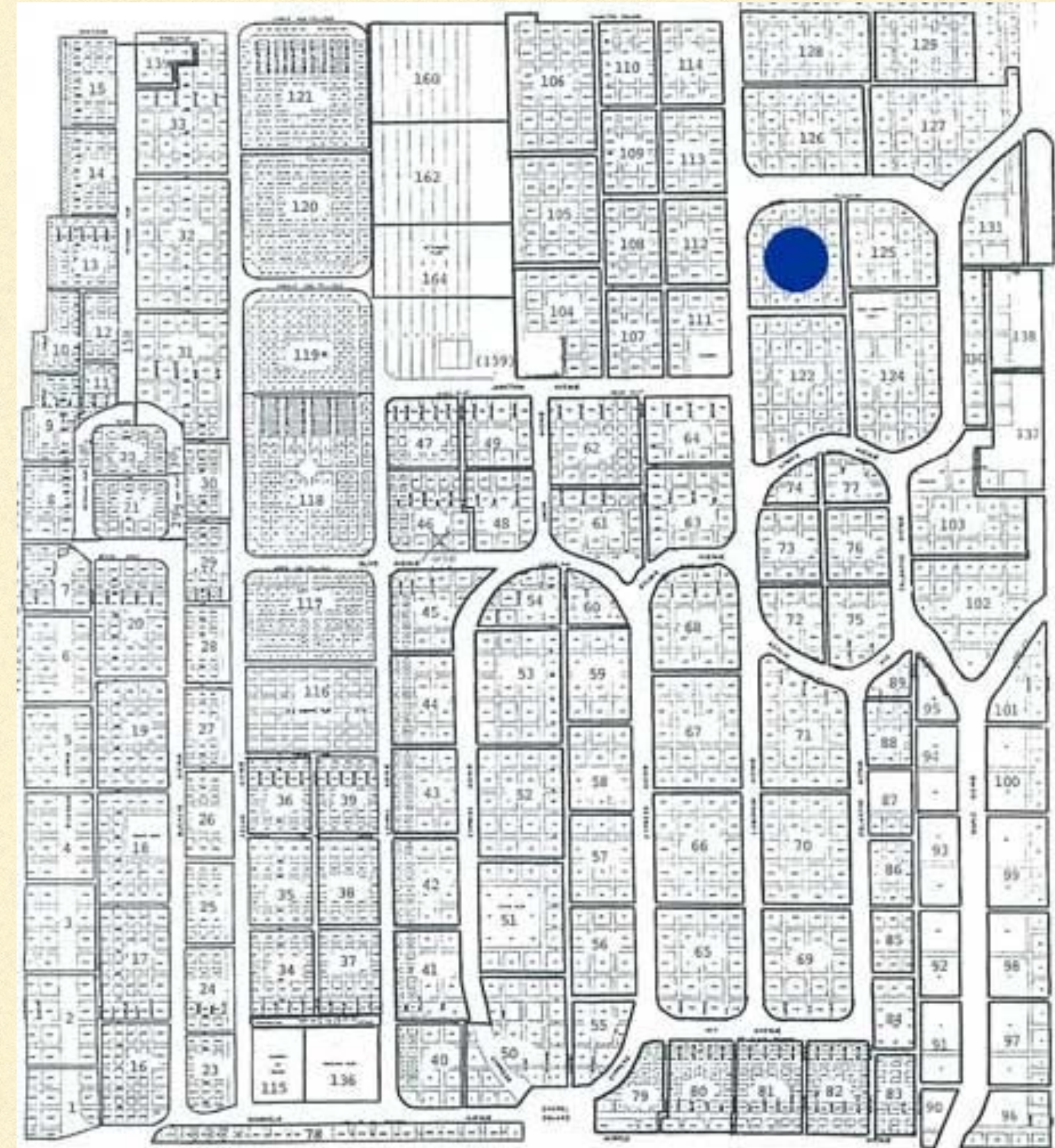
It is located in the back area near the City maintained Veterans Cemetery that is part of the Sacramento City Historic Cemetery.

Nor do we have any knowledge or evidence that this is the area where the 1,000 Sacramentans who died of cholera in 1850 are buried.

Pliney Greene, MD
1808 - 1850



Dr. Green was one of 17 doctors who died of cholera while taking care of victims of the 1850 epidemic. He was the only one among them with his own grave and headstone and is buried in Pioneer Grove.



Sacramento Transcript, Volume 2, Number 9, 4 November 1850

FOR THE 48 HOURS ENDING 8 P. M. LAST EVENING, From the Records kept by E. S. Youmans, Undertaker. Nov. 1 — Celia Emma Aldrich, 2, **cholera infantum** do Dr. Robert McNamer, 27, N Y, **cholera** do Mr Hilderbrand, 30, Missouri, **cholera do Dr Green, 42, Miss, cholera** do Bethnell Tomlinson, 24, Mich, **cholera** do John E. Reed, Miss, **cholera** do Wm Fields, 30, Mobile, **cholera** do Stranger (a female) **cholera** do Stranger (colored) do Stranger, **cholera** Nov. 2 — Wm M Crexim, 32, N J, **cholera** do G W Kimball, 26, **cholera** do Nathan B Taft, 24, Mich, **cholera** do Truman Eggleston, 36, Ohio, **cholera** do Mr Bryer, 18, Germany, **cholera** do R H Hale, 26, Tenn, **cholera** do Mr Nelson, Indiana do James Garey, New Zealand, **cholera** do J M Lowall, 40, Tennessee, **cholera** do Hulbert, 28 Ohio, **cholera** do John Roachford, 30, Iowa, **cholera** do Hart Tomlinson, 22, Mich, **cholera** do John Warbass, 21, N J, **Cholera** do Mrs Harriet Wilcox, 21, Oregon, **cholera** Nov. 3 — Wm Jump, England, **cholera** do Benjamin Barker; 21, Boston, **cholera** do Francis **Green**, 22, Mass, **cholera** do Miss Frederica Locke, 25, N Y; **cholera** do Stranger, (Mexican), **cholera** do F H Whittier. 28, Boston, diarrhrea do Mr Isaacs, 35, Poland, diarrhrea do Stranger, (a German), **cholera** do Benjamin Martin, 48, Ohio, **cholera** do Henry Archdale, 35, Mich, **cholera** do E B Cone, Missouri, **cholera** do Wm Irwin, Missouri, **cholera** do Thos W Moran, 40, Missouri, dropsy do William Heath, 40, England, **cholera** do W E Shannon, 28, Steuben Co NY, chol

From the Record kept by J W. Hansel & Co. Undertakers.

Note the 30 other cases of cholera as cause of death in just this 48 hour period.

**The Lamb is
the symbol
of a burial
site of a child
or infant.**





THE FOUNTAIN FAMILY

This plot showcases the effects of the myriad of infectious diseases in the 19th century. Childhood diseases, most of which are now prevented by immunizations or treatable with antibiotics, killed numerous children. In addition, there were many other infectious diseases we do not see now, due to today's sanitation, hygiene, and control of the vectors which spread such disease. Here we see a family who suffered the death of 6 children over a 15 year period, in addition to a 21 year old son from typhoid. The adult members of the family lived into their 50's to 70's.

Charles B. 20 y, 2 mo, 7d - Remittent fever
Iola 13 yr, 8 mo, 8 days - Typhoid pneumonia
Pearl 9 years, 20 days - Typhoid pneumonia
Roy Allen 4 y, 6 mo, 26 days - Typhoid fever
James Willie 2 years, 3 months - Diphtheria
Effie 1 year, 7 months - Meningitis

Note the lifespans down to days...this certainly suggests that with the hazards in the frontier every day was sacred and precious.

FOUNTAIN, Charles B.	20y2m1d	Nov 16		1891	A	75	564 E½		H	J.Fountain Feb 28,1873
FOUNTAIN, Charles H.	21y10m7d	Feb 12		1884	A	75	564 W½		H	CA;remittent fever;son/J.B.+E
FOUNTAIN, Clara Hoit	86	Dec 25 1947	Jan 7 1948		B	122	18		H,A	CA Apr 5 1862;typhoid fever; d.Horner (?Homer) Ranch b.Jan 2 1861;wf/Joshua J.;
FOUNTAIN, Duane G.	66	Jan 11	Jan 14 1970		B	110		4 14	D,L,V,H	d.Oakland,CA CA Nov 24,1904;WW2 CCM US Navy

A = Ashes, B = Bones, C = Coffin without liner, D = Double depth, H = Headstone, L = Liner, N = Not in Cem Plot Book, NPT = New Private Tier, PTN, Private Tier North, T = Tank, U = Unknown location, V = Veteran's area

23

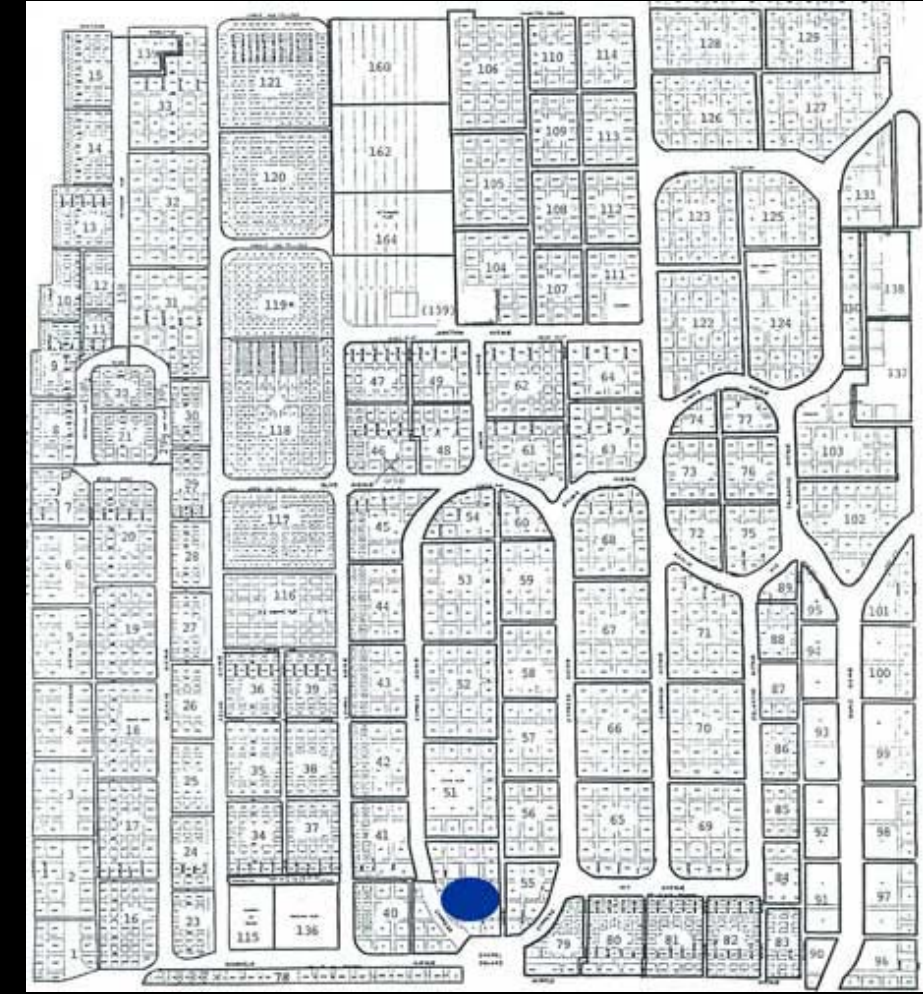
SACRAMENTO CITY CEMETERY 1849 - 2000

Name of Deceased	Age	Death and/or Burial Date		Vol	Page	Lot	Tier	Grave	Code	Birthplace/Misc
FOUNTAIN, Effie	1y7m	Apr 25		1877	A	75	564 E½		H	CA;meningitis;dau/J.B.+E.
FOUNTAIN, Eliza J.	76y5m21d		Dec 16 1929	1829	A	75	564 E½		H	b.1853
FOUNTAIN, Ellen Powers	46	Apr 23		1888	B	102	48		H	NY;heart atrophy;2 nd wf/W.A.
FOUNTAIN, Fred H.	53	Dec 24	Dec 27 1940	1940	B	107	2033		H	b.May 2 1887
FOUNTAIN, George Walter	71y8d	Mar 7	Mar 8 1915	1915	B	121	293		H	IA 1844;pulmonary edema; to CA '56
FOUNTAIN, Iola M.	13y8m8d	Apr 21		1883	A	75	564 E½		H	CA;typhoid pneumonia; dau of J.B.+Eliza
FOUNTAIN, J.+H., inf of	stillborn	Jul 8		1891				8 57	U	CA
FOUNTAIN, James Barwick	77y4m27d	Dec 9	Dec 10 1915	1915	A	75	564 E½		H	IA 1838;lobar pneumonia
FOUNTAIN, James Willie	2y3m	Feb 22		1876	A	75	564 E½		H	CA;diphtheria;son/J.B.+Eliza
FOUNTAIN, Joe	54y8m19d	Feb 11	Feb 26 1947	1947	B	158½		62 4	V,H	CA;Pvt 306 INF 77 DIV WW1
FOUNTAIN, Joshua	80y2m16d	May 15		1891	A	75	564 W½		H	MD Feb 27,1811;cardiac dropsy; to CA 1850 to GrassValley; brick manufacturer
FOUNTAIN, Joshua Jay	35y6m7d	Oct 13		1892	B	120	339			CA;phthisis;husb. of Clara
FOUNTAIN, Louisa Ann Hollman	81y7m2d	Feb 6	Aug 20 1907	1907	B	121	293			to Oakland for cremation
FOUNTAIN, Maggie Louisa	3y2m	Aug 26	Feb 8 1933	1862	B	102	48		N	CA;Wife of George W.
FOUNTAIN, Marie Auch	68y7m29d	Sep 17	Sep 20 1922	1922	B	102	48		H	CA;concussion/brain Chillicothe,OH Jan 19 1854;3 rd wife/late W.A.;d.S.F.,CA
FOUNTAIN, Mitchell	62	Aug 23	Aug 27 1953	1953	B	160		11 33	V,H	CA;Pvt HQ CO 362 INF 91 DIV WW1;Purple Heart
FOUNTAIN, Nellie Ellen	70y3m6d	Jan 4	Jan 6 1945	1945	B	121	293			
FOUNTAIN, Pearl	9y20d	Dec 22		1887	A	75	564 E½		H	CA;dau/JB+E;typhoid pneumonia
FOUNTAIN, Percy Howard	2y2m24d	May 3		1892	B	120	339			CA;son/Joshua J.+Clara;
FOUNTAIN, Prudence Rebecca	57y8m	Dec 13	Aug 20 1907	1907	A	75	564 W½		H	intermittent fever DE;endocarditis;Mrs.Joshua; née Fountain
FOUNTAIN, Roy Allen	4y6m26d	Dec 4		1886	A	75	564 E½		H	CA;son/JB+E;typhoid fever
FOUNTAIN, W.A. inf of	2d	Sep 8		1879	A	75	564 W½		H	CA;stomach hemorrhage
FOUNTAIN, Wm.Andrew	83y5m12d	Dec 3	Dec 6 1919	1919	B	102	48		H	MI Jun 9 1836;hsb/Maria; brickmaker;1850 to CA
FOUNTAIN, William M.	84	Jul 12	Jul 29 1961	1961	B	121	293		A	
FOURGOUS - See THEMIS										
FOURNESS, Alexander	74y10m16d	Mar 14	Mar 30 1967	1967	B	110		3 7	A,V,H	CA 1/30/1892;Sgt143 Fld Art
FOURNESS, Augusta Alice	85	Nov 6	Nov 12 1980	1980	B	110		3 7	A,V,H	b. Aug 9 1895
FOURNESS, Catherine (Kate)	33y7m25d	Feb 9		1903	B	113	2079		H	CA 1869;nephritis
FOURNESS, Christina	69	Sep 2		1905	B	129	31			Canada;chr Bright's disease; son of Frederick

The Fountain Family
are buried in the
area designated as
Page 75 in the
Sacramento City
History Cemetery
listing of
burials

William Hatch, MD

1821-1888



HATCH , Frederick W., M.D.	63y7m14d	Oct 16	1884	A	50	6	H	2 X US Senate Chaplain Charlottesville, VA 1821; fibroid phthisis; In Calif Apr 18, 1853, Sec'ty CA Bd of Health
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Dr. Hatch was an outstanding scholar who received a Master's degree at 19 and a medical degree from New York University at 23. He practiced medicine in Wisconsin before coming to Sacramento in 1853 with his wife and family. On the way, they lost all their possessions in a shipwreck near Bolinas Bay. He established a prosperous practice at 56 K Street.

Dr. Hatch's home was in Charlottesville, Virginia, just two miles down the road from Thomas Jefferson's farm. Dr. Hatch's father was an Episcopal clergyman who served as chaplain to the U.S. senate for twelve years. When Dr. Hatch was a toddler, his father held him on his shoulder so he could see Thomas Jefferson, General Lafayette and other famous Revolutionary figures as they passed by the house. Dr. Hatch served as the first president of the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement and was re-elected five times. Physicians had established medical organizations in Sacramento three times since 1850, but they all fell by the wayside. In 1868, with Dr. Hatch at the helm, the group survived.

Dr. Hatch was the first president of the City Board of Health and served on the Board for 22 years. He was elected secretary of the State Board of Health in 1876 and served until his death. These positions involved no pay but required much time and work. An accomplished writer and speaker, his words survive in the State Health and Safety Code, for he had a big hand in writing early legislation. He was also a professor in the Medical Department at UCSF. Education was one of his primary interests. He was Commissioner of Schools, City and County Superintendent of Schools, and a member of the Board of Education.

Dr. Hatch maintained an active practice until his death from complications of tuberculosis on October 6, 1888, leaving his wife and five children.

As a means of stimulating both parents and Trustees to a more diligent discharge of their duties and of exciting a more active zeal among the people in behalf of Education, I have commenced the delivery of a series of lectures in different Districts. These will be continued from time to time during the ensuing year, and it is hoped that the effort to build up among us a school system efficient in its practical working and adequate to all necessities will not be in vain.

J.W. Hatch

Supt. of Public Schools
Sacramento County

Sacramento, November 21st, 1860

Thomas Muldrup Logan, MD
1808 - 1876

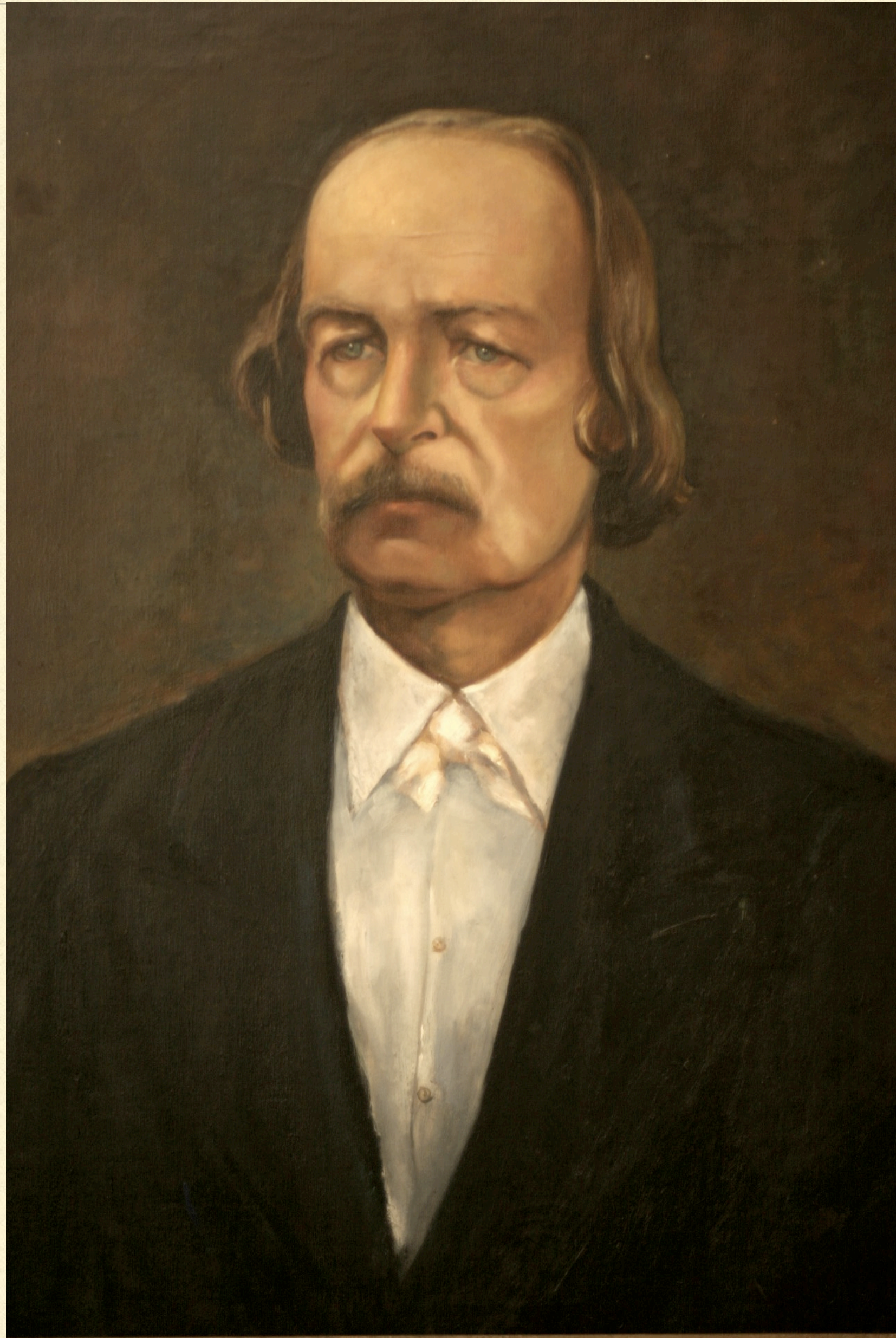


Dr. Logan was the most widely known of the physicians who came to the Sacramento area during the gold rush. His voyage from New Orleans to San Francisco on a storm tossed schooner took nine months. He had practiced in Charleston and New Orleans after receiving his MD from the Medical College of South Carolina in 1828. He was well traveled, fluent in French, and studied epidemics in Europe, particularly cholera. He was a member of five European medical organizations including the International Medical Congress.

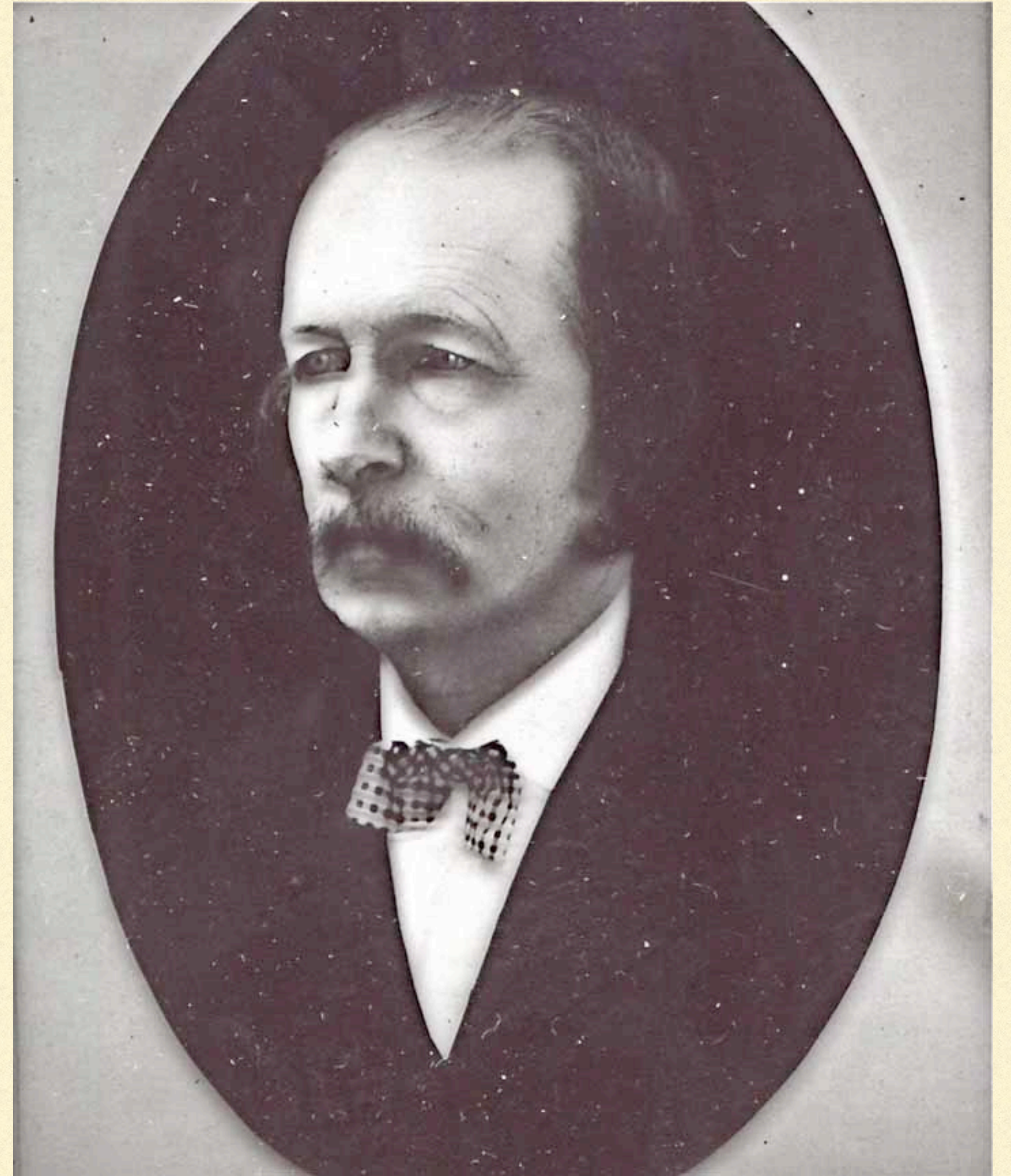


THOMAS LOGAN, M.D.
A
NATIVE OF
CHARLESTON S.C.
DIED
FEB. 13, 1876,
AGED
68 Y'RS & 13 D'S.

*March the perfect man and behold the
resurrection the end of that man is peace.*



Dr
Logan



**Painting done by
Dr. Thomas Logan
for the
State Agricultural
Exhibition**



While looking for gold at Coloma, Dr. Logan was drawn to Sacramento to help with the devastating cholera epidemic of October 1850. Subsequently he became the prime mover promoting badly needed public health measures. He was active in establishing the City and the State Boards of health and is credited with reviving the State Medical Society, becoming president in 1870. He was appointed Secretary of the State Board of Health in 1869 and in this capacity hosted the first western meeting of the American Medical Association (AMA) in San Francisco in 1871 where the delegates arrived on the new transcontinental railroad. Dr. Logan was elected president of the AMA at its 1972 meeting when his resolution to acknowledge the right of women to study and practice medicine failed to pass. Dr. Logan was present at the first AMA meeting in 1847.

The office and residence of Dr. Logan were in the Fratt Building which still stands at 2nd and K Streets. The first and subsequent meetings of the State Board of Health were held there until the Capitol was completed.

Dr. Logan was a prolific writer and an artist, illustrating his medical reports and providing colored engravings of California produce to advertise the State Fair. He chronicled the medical history of Sacramento in many letters and published reports. In a letter to his brother he described the plight of the 1300 or more physicians who were among approximately 150,000 gold seekers arriving in the Sacramento area about 1850.

All physicians, qualified and otherwise, were held in low repute primarily because charlatans were fleecing sick miners by charging exorbitant prices for fake services. The poor could not pay for medical care. Doctors could be seen working in boarding houses, monte tables, bar rooms and digging ditches to supplement their earnings. Much of what is known about the devastating cholera epidemic of 1850 was written by Dr. Logan who included a touching tribute to all of Sacramento's legitimate doctors who did not flee the city during the cholera epidemic but stayed to care for the victims. Seventeen physicians died in the process.

California's first meteorologist was Dr. Logan who kept meticulous weather data for Sacramento using instruments provided by the Smithsonian Institution. His records were accepted by the U.S. Weather Bureau when it was established in 1870. He studied local topography. He was hoping his data would explain the causes of disease epidemics. Dr. Logan collected mortality and morbidity data for the Gold Rush area from physicians, undertakers and coroners, becoming the State's pioneer epidemiologist. His information was kept by the State Board of Health and initiated the State's vital statistics program.

Dr. Logan was Professor of Hygiene at the Medical Department of the University of California and held a similar position at Willamette University at Salem, Oregon. Pneumonitis took the life of Dr. Logan following a chill he experienced as he walked home from a Board of Health meeting. He rests in the State Plot at Sacramento's Old City Cemetery with early governors and other State officials. He was survived by his son, Thomas Logan Jr. MD who practiced in Columbia, Alabama, and his second wife, Mary Greely. A few years ago two physicians married to each other visited his grave. They had discovered a common ancestor in Dr. Logan.

MEDICAL HISTORY

OF

THE YEAR 1868, IN CALIFORNIA.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE

“Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement,”

FEBRUARY 16th, 1869,

And Published by Order of the Society.

By T. M. LOGAN, M. D.,

VISITING PHYSICIAN TO THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL, SACRAMENTO.

San Francisco, Cal.:

PRINTED BY F. CLARKE, 411 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Sansome Streets.

1869.

The FIRST Medical History of the Sacramento Region

by
Dr. Logan
1869

Obed Harvey, MD



DR. OBED HARVEY
DIED 1894

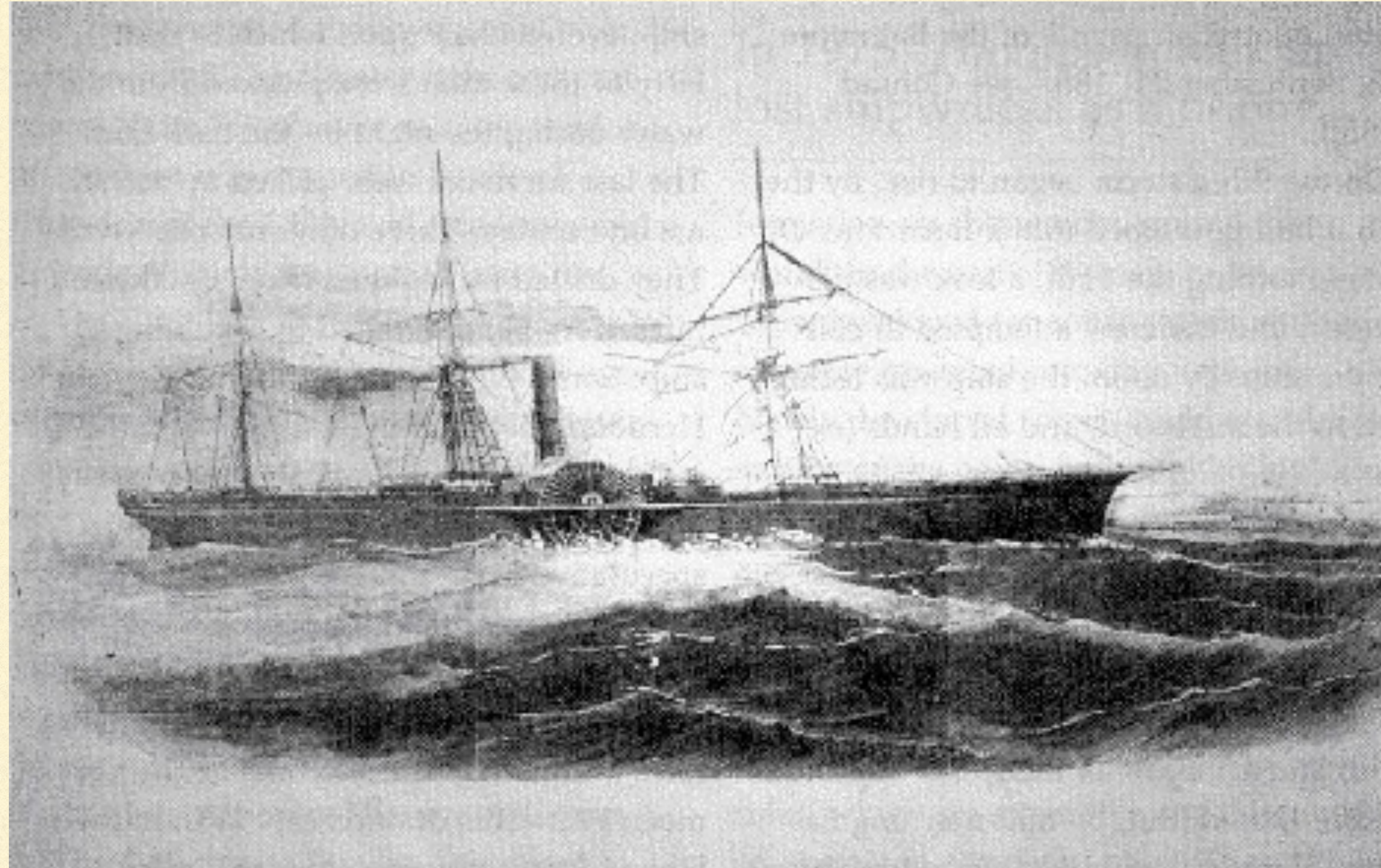
Dr. Harvey was born in New York in 1825, and studied medicine in New York and Illinois, graduating with honors. He was lured to Placerville in August, 1850, where he practiced medicine until 1869. He was elected to the State Senate for three terms and later to the State Assembly.

Dr. Harvey took a ship from San Francisco to Panama, crossed the Isthmus, then booked passage on the *Central America*, a top of the line side-wheeler that carried 477 passengers and 101 crew members. He was headed to the American Medical Association meeting in the east.

Mountainous waves and a heavy, hurricane swept sea swamped the *Central America* and it went down off Cape Hatteras, near North Carolina. Dr. Harvey was washed into the water, struggling to keep afloat. At last the crew from an approaching ship heard his call in the darkness and soon it was alongside the tired but thankful Obed Harvey. Told of the terrible tragedy, the captain of the ship searched for survivors and forty-nine, including Harvey, were taken to New York. The unlucky others, approximately 425 of them, drowned. His appearance on the floor of the American Medical Association meeting, as the delegate from the state of California drew a standing ovation

In 1869 he moved to Sacramento County, and relinquishing his medical practice devoted his time to his large and varied farm interests. Dr. Harvey built a town according to the laws of 1869, which stated that anyone could create a town by having the area surveyed and selling lots. That town is now known as Galt

Addendum: The Central America was estimated to be carrying at least 6,000 pounds of gold from California's gold fields. It was salvaged in the 1980's, at a depth of 8,000 feet. One coin was valued at \$100,000 and one gold bar sold for \$8 million.



The SS Central America from a lithograph in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, October 3, 1857.

NATIONAL BESTSELLER

SHIP OF GOLD

IN THE DEEP BLUE SEA



GARY KINDER

"White-knuckle reading . . . with generous portions of adventure, intrigue, heroism, and high technology interwoven." —*Los Angeles Times Book Review*

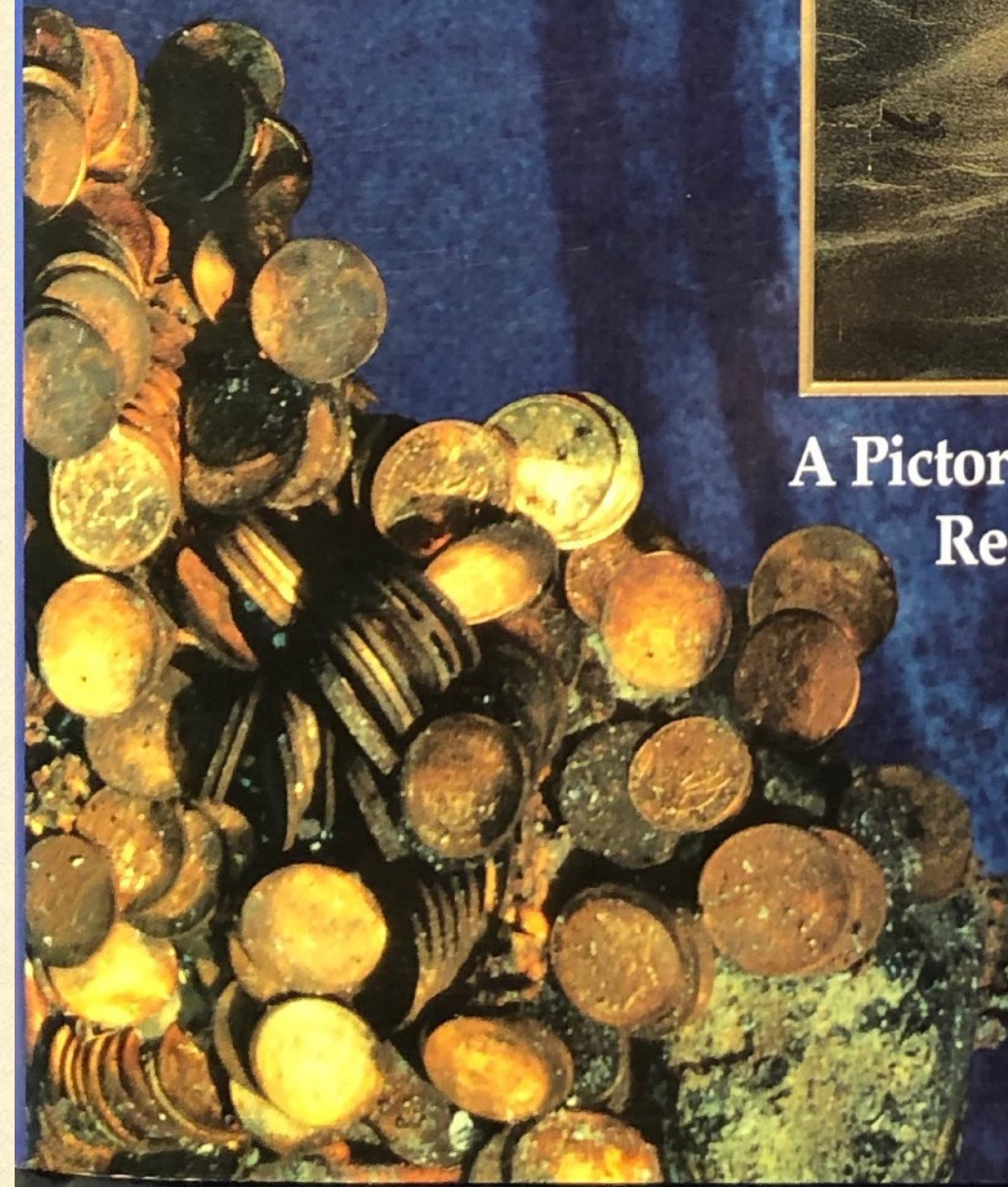
**Two
fascinating
books
about
the
Central
America**

AMERICA'S LOST TREASURE



A Pictorial Chronicle of the Sinking and
Recovery of the United States Mail
Steamship *Central America*
THE SHIP OF GOLD

TOMMY THOMPSON



Gustave H. Douglas, MD



Dr. Douglas was a member of the State Legislature in the early 1920's

HARVEY MEDICAL COLLEGE



SEND GREETING.

Know ye that **Gustave H. Douglass**
having complied with the requirements of our COLLEGE and given ample evidence of
character, learning and skill we have, by authority of the STATE OF ILLINOIS, conferred on him
the degree of **DOCTOR OF MEDICINE**

together with all the rights and privileges thereunto belonging.

In Witness Whereof, we have granted this **DIPLOMA** signed with our hands and sealed with the
seal of our COLLEGE. Done at Chicago, Illinois, this twenty-fifth day of June
one thousand nine hundred and four and of American Independence the one
hundred and twenty-seventh.

Francis Dickenson M.D. President *Frank M. Tuttle M.D. Secy.*
John B. Faerberlin M.D. Medicine *Charles Miller M.D. Clin. Surg.*
Byron Robinson B.S. M.D. *Adolph Gehrmann M.D. Bacteriology* *N. M. Percy M.D. Surgery* *Louis Schramm Ch. & Gyn.*
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Clyde M. Snow Ph.D. *Edwin S. Antisdale B.S. M.D. Prof. Clin. Ophth.* *Emma C. Hackett M.D. Obstetrics*
L. G. Huntington M.M. Prof. Surgery *Chas. J. Winkler B.S. M.D. Prof. Embryology* *Wm. D. Hunt M.D.*
Frank M. Tuttle M.D. Prof. Throat *Wm. Knapp M.D. Histology*
Chas. Ballard B.S. M.D. Prof. Physiological *Chas. J. Duerk M.D. Met. & Diseases* *John M. Keirick Surgery*

The diplomas of both
Dr. G.H. Douglas, and
his wife, Dr. Anna
Douglas are in the
Doctor's
Office in our
Medical Museum

Dr. Douglas was born in New York, studied medicine in Vienna, had his formal medical education at Harvard, moved to Chicago, then to Grants Pass, Oregon and later to Portland. He played an active part in the fight against influenza throughout the State, and suffered an attack of the flu towards the end of the epidemic which impaired his health so greatly that he had to give up the practice of medicine. He moved to Crescent City and was Assemblyman for the first assembly district, at which time he introduced the bill to appropriate money for the Klamath River Bridge in Del Norte County, which was a necessity to connect northern California to Route 1, just 45 miles south of the California Oregon border. \$225,000 was approved on May 25, 1933 though the contract cost \$391,000. Unfortunately he had died two months previously, but because of his persistent efforts before his death the bridge was built and named after him...the *G.H. Douglas Bridge*. For its time it was a unique structure, almost 1,200 feet long, the largest structure of its kind in the California Highway System, and probably the largest reinforced concrete arch bridge in the world, built with piers resting on timber pile foundations.

Active Part in Hearing

Assemblyman Gustave H. Douglas, a physician of Crescent City, Del Norte County, was stricken with death in the Neve Drug Store, Tenth and K Streets, shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday evening, only a few minutes after he had left the legislative halls where he had taken an active part in the stirring hearing held on the governor's budget.

Death was a surprise due to a heart affection, and was not pre-faced by illness, and it is believed by physicians in the assembly that the excitement which attended the hearings of the past two days was largely responsible for aggravating the illness which caused Dr. Douglas' death.



G. H. DOUGLAS Dr. Douglas told C. DeMarr of Oakland, that he felt faint, and asked to be taken to a drug store. DeMarr assisted Dr. Douglas to an automobile, and proceeded at once to

the Neve Drug Store, where Dr. Douglas alighted and entered. After parking the machine, DeMarr entered the store to find Dr. Douglas prostrate upon the floor.

Dick Davis, manager of the drug store, stated that Dr. Douglas asked for a glass of warm water.

Asked For Remedy.

"He then asked for some bicarbonate of soda," said Davis, "and before I could get it for him he fell over on the counter. He slipped to the floor, and within two minutes he was dead."

Davis said he did not notice that Dr. Douglas was ill when he entered the store and asked for the water.

Not Feeling Well.

Dr. Douglas had previously complained to fellow legislators that he did not feel well, although he was not ill enough to be kept from his regular duties, and an active

part in the workings of the legislature. Two days ago he was seized with a slight heart attack at the Capitol, but did not consider it serious enough to retire from his duties for the day.

The death of Dr. Douglas shocked

assembly, roads and highways committee, and was also a surprise to other prominent assemblymen. Only a short time before his death, Dr. Douglas had cards to other members of the roads and highways committee to a meeting at 7 o'clock last night. He also was to appear at a meeting of the finance committee, which was to be held by Assemblyman Baker, Los Angeles, upon the death of Dr. Douglas.

Introduced Bridge

A bill appropriating \$500,000 for the construction of a bridge across the Klamath River in

Del Norte County was introduced by Dr. Douglas early in the session and has been making great efforts to secure support for the measure, which is in his committee, where it was referred by Speaker Frank Merriam. This is one of the most important pieces of legislation of its kind to be introduced in the legislature and the bill has attracted general attention.

Came From East

Dr. Douglas was 63 years of age when he came to the West twenty years ago and took up residence at Grants Pass, where he practiced medicine until later removed to Portland, where he remained for eight years. During this time an influenza epidemic of Douglas took an active part in the fight against the disease throughout the state. Toward the close of the epidemic he suffered and as a result his health was impaired that he was compelled to give up the practice of medicine.

Removed to Del Norte

After his recovery, Dr. Douglas removed his family to Crescent City, Del Norte County, where they have resided for the last five years.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Douglas, two sons, Edwin of Chicago, and Donald of Eureka, aged 8, survive. A brother, Douglas, resides in Oakland.

Dr. Douglas received his medical education at Harvard University, studied in Vienna, and practiced medicine in Chicago before coming to the West.

He was at one time president of the Rotary Club of Portland and was prominent in civic affairs. He was a member of the Elks Club in Eureka, Humboldt County. The legislature will hold a session of respect to the deceased

The Del Norte Triplicate

CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA, APRIL 6, 1923

EULOGY RECITED AT ROLL CALL BY COLLEAGUE OF DR. DOUGLAS

The Triplicate is in receipt of a letter from R. L. Rankin, who is now at Sacramento, enclosing a copy of the Assembly Journal containing a tribute to the late Assemblyman Douglas. Mr. Rankin is representing the H. D. Haley company of Portland, Oregon, which is doing preliminary land and timber classification work in this county:

Eulogy by Mr. Coombs

During the roll call, when the name of Dr. Douglas of Crescent City was called, Honorable Frank L. Coombs arose and addressed the assembly as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Assembly: Gustave H. Douglas has failed to answer as his name was called, and it will never more be answered in this forum. But we hope it may be called and responded to in a higher hall than this, on a far shore where we may meet him again.

Gustave H. Douglas was born in the State of New York in the year of 1860. At the time of his passing away he was sixty-three years of age. During the brief space allotted, he had gone through many experiences, many fights for life, through many hopes and fears, through many trials, and with it all he has administered to struggling humanity; has stood beside the bed of hope and seen the enigma of life ushered into the world; has stood beside the bed of despair and seen life cross the narrow strait that divides us by the frailty of a breath. He has seen the phantoms of despair in the last hours, has seen the visions of hope, and these have moulded his character and made him better fitted for the vicissitudes of life, and its struggles, and it has caused him to indulge in the pursuits that relate to the aspirations of man. He has been engaged in a governmental service in a struggle against the disease of the North, swept at times by some contagious wind. He has gone across the troubled waters, amid the ruins of battle and pestilence, and been decorated by the white hands of a queen. He has raised from poverty and disease, so far as he could, and so far as his administration of relief could go, the little children who seem to have come into this world without the rays of hope. He has returned and gone back to struggling again in the old fields, returned after the decorations by the hands of a queen in thoughtfulness of his administration and his mercies to children to be decorated by other garlands made by the many hands of af-

fection. He has come to the legislature from those who sent him here to make laws for this country of ours, and as I saw him for the first time, and talked to him before the recess, it came to me that there was a man to love, a man whose friendship was desired; there was the man whom you would like to draw closer, and knit closer to you in sacred bonds of friendly relation. But that inspiration does not go out to all men. It is only a few of those whose innate qualities recommend themselves to the souls of others, and I believe that was the character of Dr. Douglas.

He was engaged in a work here more specifically in building something in the far north that would span the ridges between there and us—the Klamath that has poured from the mountains down to the sea in its impassable splendor. His plan was to bridge this, that the footsteps of man might be led beyond what we dare call the centers of civilization. That was his greatest hope here, and I know that out of response to that, out of memory of him, this legislature will carry his project on.

Life is strange, we know not of death. Since man first leaped from the shores, washed by the tides of an elder world and came struggling here, one question has been asked—"If a man dies shall he live again?" The only answer to it is the hope that a man does not go out into darkness, for the wish is father to the thought, he thought of immortality in the world to come. But I believe that we should consider these things in a philosophical light. Man is born, he comes into the world and sheds his rays of light and his blessings, and they remain imperishable. These things cannot go out with him, they remain a part of the race. There is some spark in the sky that shines nevertheless on you and me, some little influence, some little touch of the vanished land, some little remembrance of the voice that is still, and no matter how humble, we have not lived in vain. I believe that we should treat life, not as a mystery, but as something philosophical, and when we go out it should be with the philosophy expressed in the beautiful words of Swinburne:

"From too much love of living,
From hope and fear set free,
We thank with brief thanksgiving,
Whatever gods may be,
That no life lives forever,
That dead men rise up never,
That even the weariest river,
Winds somewhere safe to sea."

STATE FUNERAL FOR DR. DOUGLAS

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES AT
SACRAMENTO TO DO FINAL
SACRAMENTO AS A FINAL
CEASED ASSEMBLYMAN.

Funeral services for Dr. G. H. Douglas, assemblyman, who died in Sacramento last week, were held Monday at 2 o'clock from the assembly chamber of the state capitol. Suitable decorations had been placed and there were scores of handsome floral pieces from many sources, including large set pieces from the state and the assembly. Governor Friend W. Richardson and other state officials attended, as did all of the members of the legislature except a few who were absent from the city. The order of services was as follows:

Impressive Service

Orchestral selections; vocal music; Scripture reading and prayer by Rev. William E. Harrison, chaplain of the senate; address by Bishop William H. Moreland, chaplain of the assembly; vocal music; brief eulogies by Thomas J. Flammer of the Sacramento Lodge of Elks, by Frank F. Merriam, speaker of the assembly, and by President C. C. Young of the senate; vocal music; benediction by Bishop Moreland.

Military Escort

The pallbearers were senators H. C. Nelson and F. J. Powers, Assemblyman T. A. Mitchell, Fred J. Moore, Ernest Dogler and A. J. Matthews, Company G of the 159th infantry, California National Guard, served as an escort to the City Cemetery, where interment was made.

DOUGLAS SPAN IS DEDICATED

One of the greatest feats in the history of the California highway system has been accomplished. In addition one of the greatest bridge building undertakings has been completed.

For, on Monday, May 17, the Douglas Memorial bridge spanning the Klamath river near Requa in Del Norte county, was dedicated jointly by Governors Friend W. Richardson of California and Walter M. Pierce of Oregon, while a crowd of approximately 6,000 persons looked on. This was the largest gathering in the history of Del Norte, California's northernmost county.

Nearly as many people were present from Oregon as California, for the dedication of the 1,200-foot structure was of as great importance to Oregon as it was to this state, due to the fact that the famed Redwood Highway is now open from Sausalito in Marin county to Grant's Pass, Oregon.

However, the bridge contractor worked so rapidly that he finished ahead of schedule, with the result the approach leading to the south side of the structure is not entirely finished. But within a very short while it will be possible to use it. **FERRY STILL USED.**

In the meantime the only means of transportation across the Klamath river is the present automobile ferry, which carries three cars at a time and requires some five or ten minutes to go from shore to shore. As soon as the approach to the Douglas Memorial bridge is completed the ferry will be discontinued, it was announced.

The dedication of the Douglas memorial bridge makes it possible to drive a motor car from the Mexican border into Oregon very close to the coast at all times. In addition, it will mean that tourist travel instead of coming south by way of the Pacific highway from Grant's Pass will be able to follow the Redwood highway, regarded by many as California's most scenic route, through Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma and Marin counties.

An interesting feature of the dedication was the fact that there were nearly as many visitors at the Douglas memorial bridge as there are residents of Del Norte county.

To the Redwood Highway Association goes much of the credit for the construction of the structure. Frederick H. Meyer, president of the association, took an active part in carrying out the final dedication of the bridge. Members of the California Press Association and representatives from the metropolitan dailies of California and Oregon were present for the ceremonies, as were a legion of photographers and news reel camera men.

Dedication of the G.H. Douglas Memorial Bridge, Klamath, California.

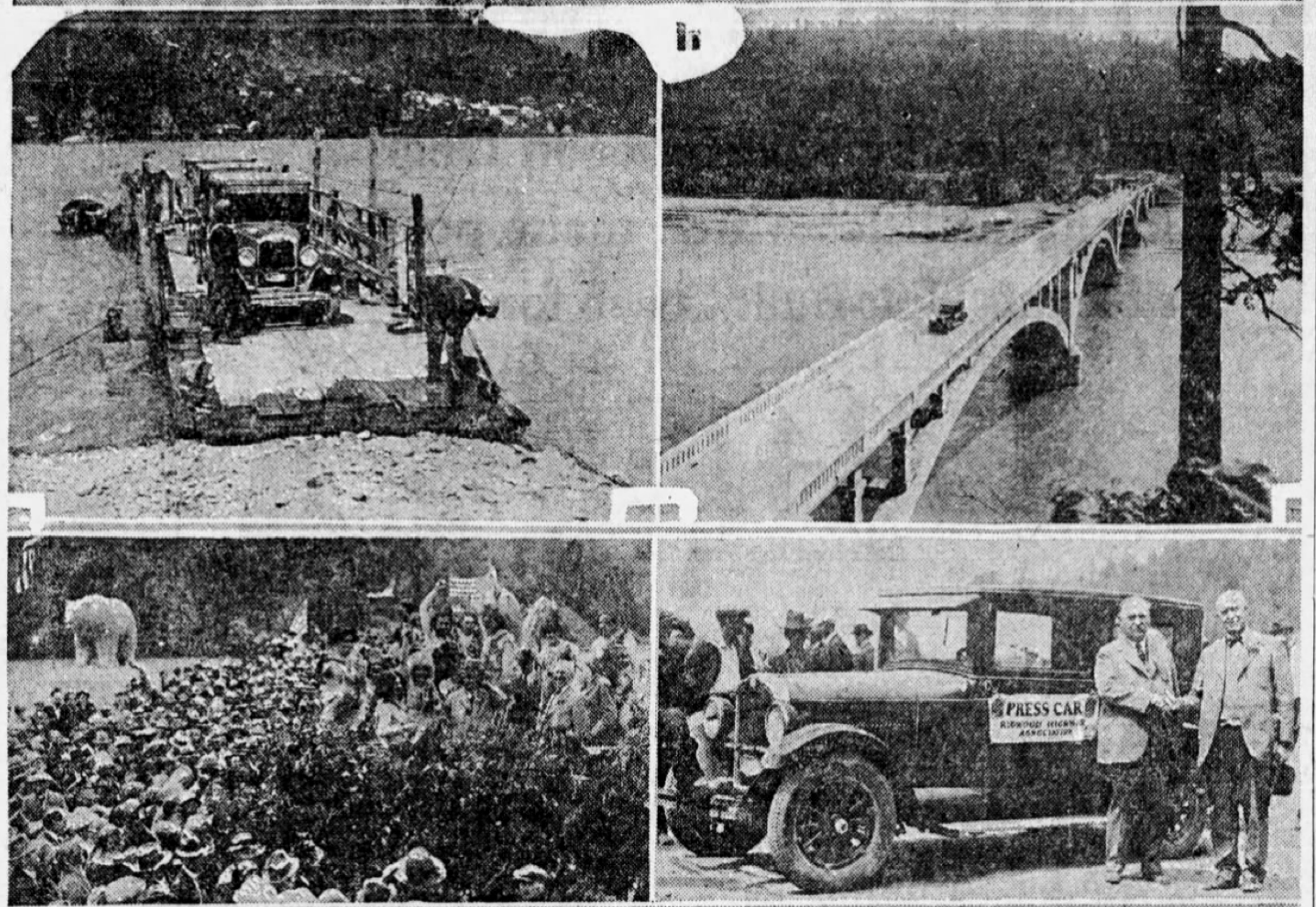
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San Francisco, California

23 May 1926, Sun • Page 36

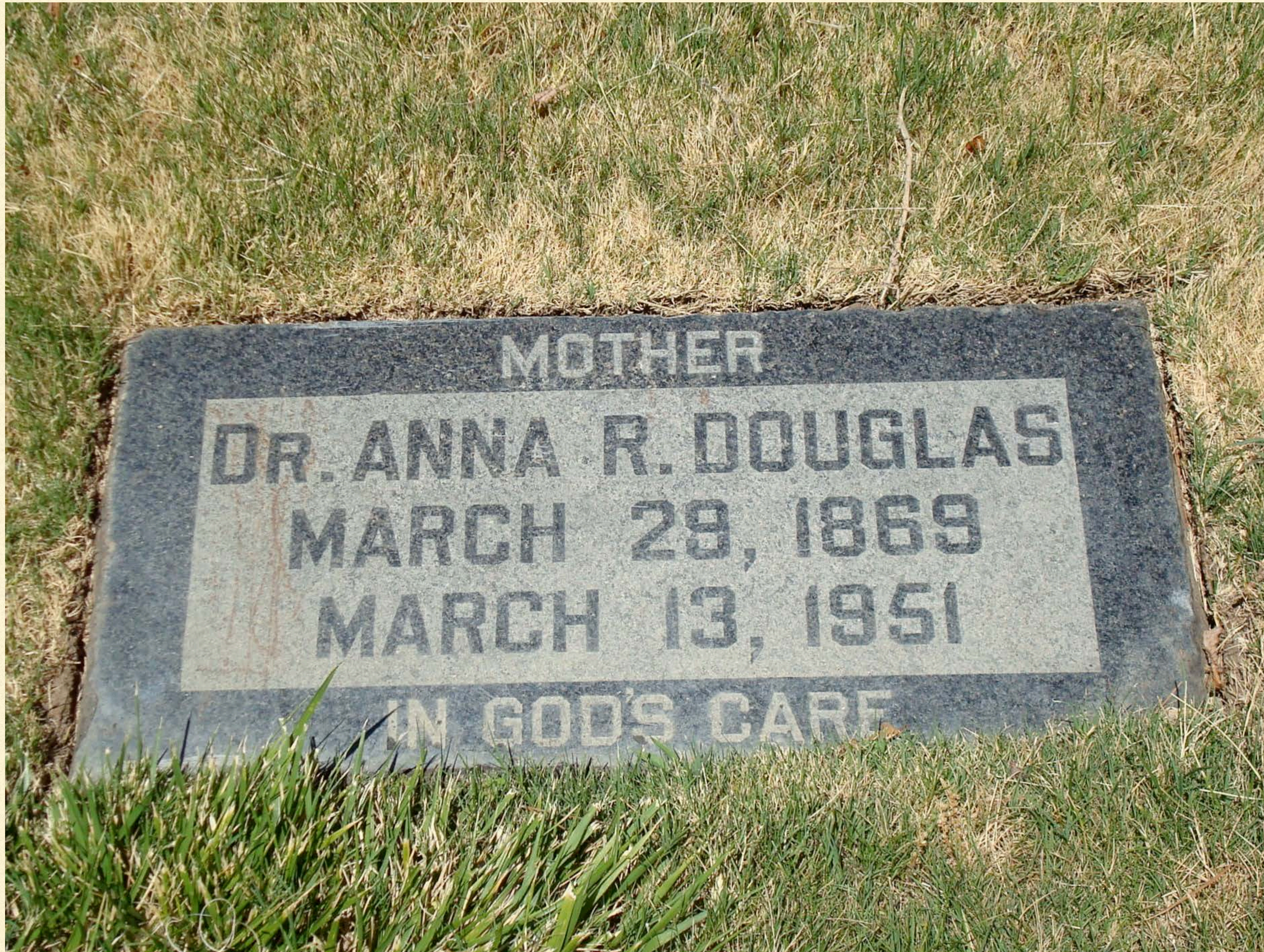
newspapers.com

In Memory of Work That Was Well Done



THE DOUGLAS MEMORIAL bridge crosses the Klamath River at Requa. It is the longest highway bridge in the State and was erected in memory of the late Dr. G. H. Douglas, who fathered the project while in the State legislature. At the upper right is shown the completed structure. The upper left shows the "five-minute ferry" which it will supplant. The lower right shows Governor Richardson and Governor Pierce shaking hands at the center of the span. The lower left is a scene at the dedication exercises in which the Oregon Cave Men participated.

Anna R. Douglas, MD



MOTHER

DR. ANNA R. DOUGLAS

MARCH 29, 1869

MARCH 13, 1951

IN GOD'S CARE

Northwestern University

EVANSTON-CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS.

The Trustees on the recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine
have conferred the Degree of
DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

on
Anna R. Steurnagel

who has honorably fulfilled all the requirements prescribed
by the University for that Degree.

Dated at Evanston this seventeenth day of June in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven



Francis S. Grandon,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.

Henry Wade Rogers,
President of the University.

M. E. Sargent, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine
D. C. Fowler, M.D., Prof. of Internal Medicine
David Wilson Graham, A.B., M.D., Prof. of Surgery & Clinical Surgery
Wm. Y. Montgomery, M.D., Prof. of Ophthalmology & Otology
C. W. Stearns, M.D., Prof. of Diseases of Chest & Lungs
M. J. Mearns, M.D., Prof. of Gynecology & Clinical Gynecology
Eugene S. Talbot, M.D., D.D., Prof. of Dental Surgery
Jerome H. Salisbury, A.M., M.D., Prof. of Chemistry & Toxicology
Elija H. Root, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics
Joseph Peile, M.D., Prof. of Dermatology
Frank Cary, M.D., Prof. of Roentgen Method
John Maria Phelan, A.M., M.D., Prof. of Physiological Chemistry
Nicholas S. Carr, M.D., Prof. of Pathology
Geo. F. Butler, Ph.D., M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica, Therapeutics & Pharmacy
Albert H. Campbell, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy
George H. Keenan, M.D., Prof. of Pathology
John Milton Dodson, M.D., Prof. of Diseases of Children
James C. Hill, M.D., Prof. of Electricity
William Deane Brown, M.D., Prof. of Surgery
L. L. Shelton, M.D., Prof. of Physiology
Ella T. Davis, M.D., Prof. of Clinical Obstetrics
Franklin C. Kells, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica
Mary M. Bartelme, L.L.B., Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence
Amos White Sage, M.D., Prof. of Gynecology
Betha E. Bush, M.D., Prof. of Pathology
Vida A. Lathrop, M.D., D.S., Director of the Laboratories &c.
Elizabeth H. Frost, M.D., Asst. Prof. of Gynecology

Dr. Anna Steurnagel Douglas was a teacher prior to entering Medical School. Her diploma from Teacher's College is also in our Museum Collection.

Note that both of the Dr. Douglas's Medical School Diplomas are signed by all their instructors.

The Dr.'s Douglas's are one of only two known husband and wife physicians in the City Cemetery. Each of their Medical School Diplomas can be seen at the SSVMS Museum of Medical History. They have adjacent burials in the State Plot, which is reserved for California State Officials.

Ridgley Greathouse, MD

1802 - 1852



Dr. Greathouse was born in Shelbyville, Kentucky, graduated from college and studied medicine under Dr. Moses Sheridan. He received his MD in Lexington, Kentucky and returned to a practice in Shelbyville. Dr. Greathouse was visiting his son, Clarence, in San Francisco when he heeded a call for physicians in Sacramento to help with the cholera outbreak where he contacted the disease and died.



Relatives of Dr. Greathouse erected a new marker as the original one (to the left) had been damaged or vandalized many years ago.



Dr. Greathouse did not live to see his talented attorney son acquire the controlling interest and become the editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, or in 1887, accept the post of Consul General of Japan. Clarence later accepted an offer from the King of Korea to serve as Legal Consul to the Throne. Dr. Greathouse had other prominent relatives. Three nephews, George, Henry and Ridgley Greathouse established a stage line from Shasta City and other cities in northern California. They mined near Yreka, where they owned a bank and other enterprises. During the Civil War, Ridgley Greathouse and another Confederate sympathizer obtained a schooner, the J. M. Chapman, which they planned to outfit as a privateer. It would capture the steamers coming out of San Francisco Bay laden with gold from California and silver from Nevada which would be delivered to the Confederacy. Union sympathizers alerted the Union Navy which sent a sloop to board the Chapman and arrest the crew. Ridgley was sent to Alcatraz for 10 years and subsequently moved to Fort Lafayette in New York where he escaped to Canada and then to England. Another nephew, Lucien Philip Greathouse, was the youngest of Colonels in the Union Army. He was killed in the battle of Atlanta at age 22. Orders promoting him to Brevet Brigadier General were received a day after his death.
