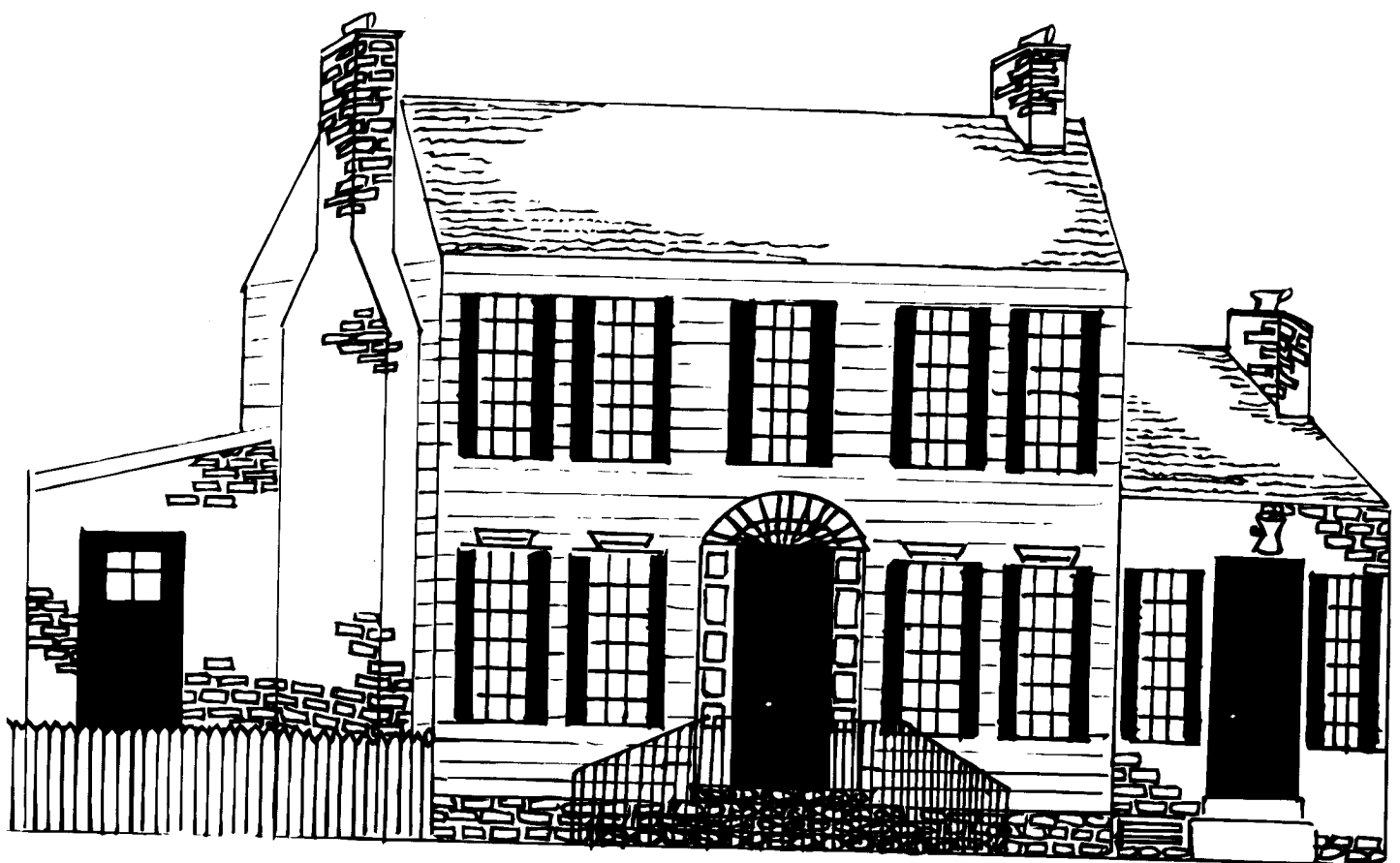


McDOWELL HOUSE
and
APOTHECARY SHOP
ACTIVITY BOOK



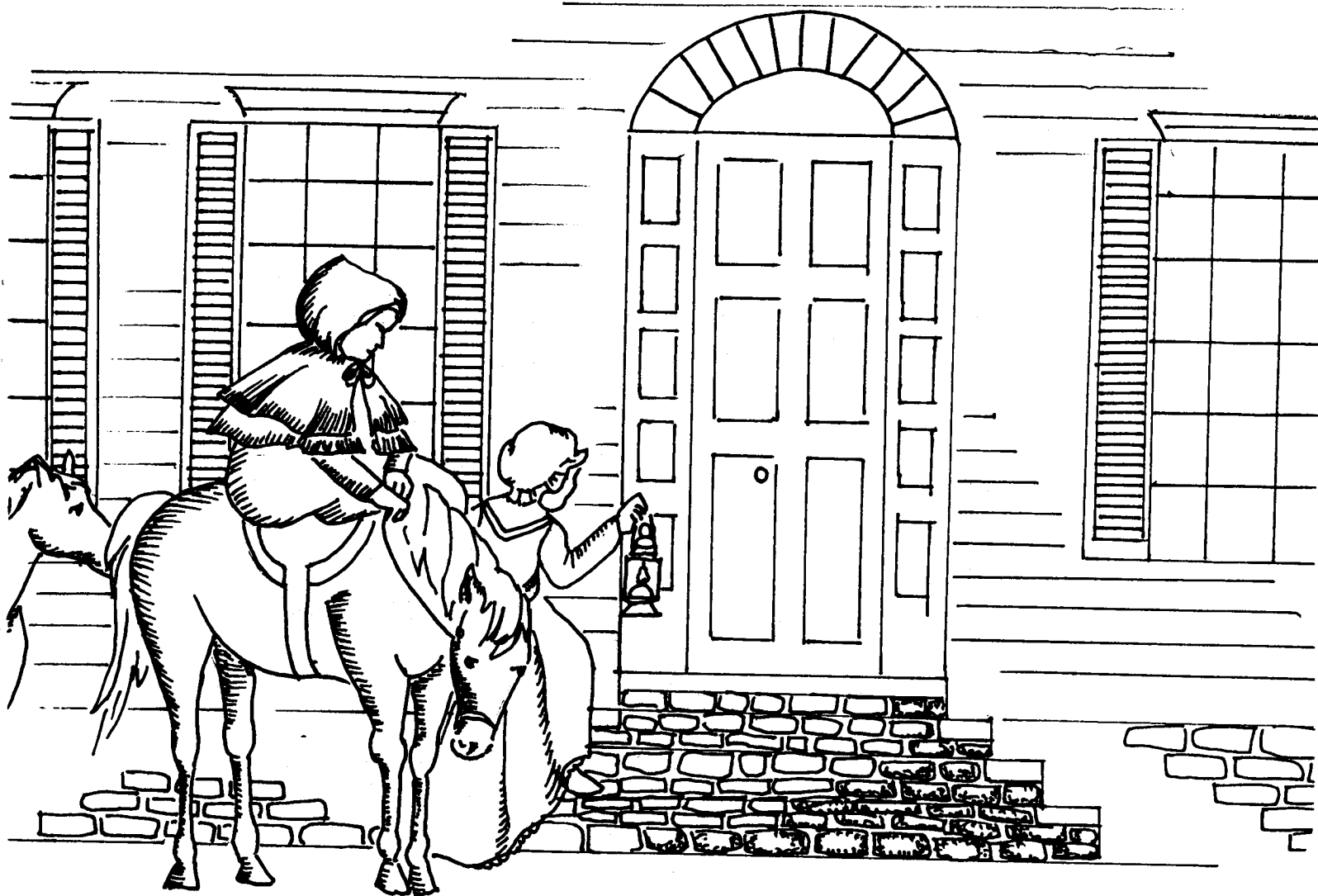


DR. EPHRAIM McDOWELL FATHER OF ABDOMINAL SURGERY

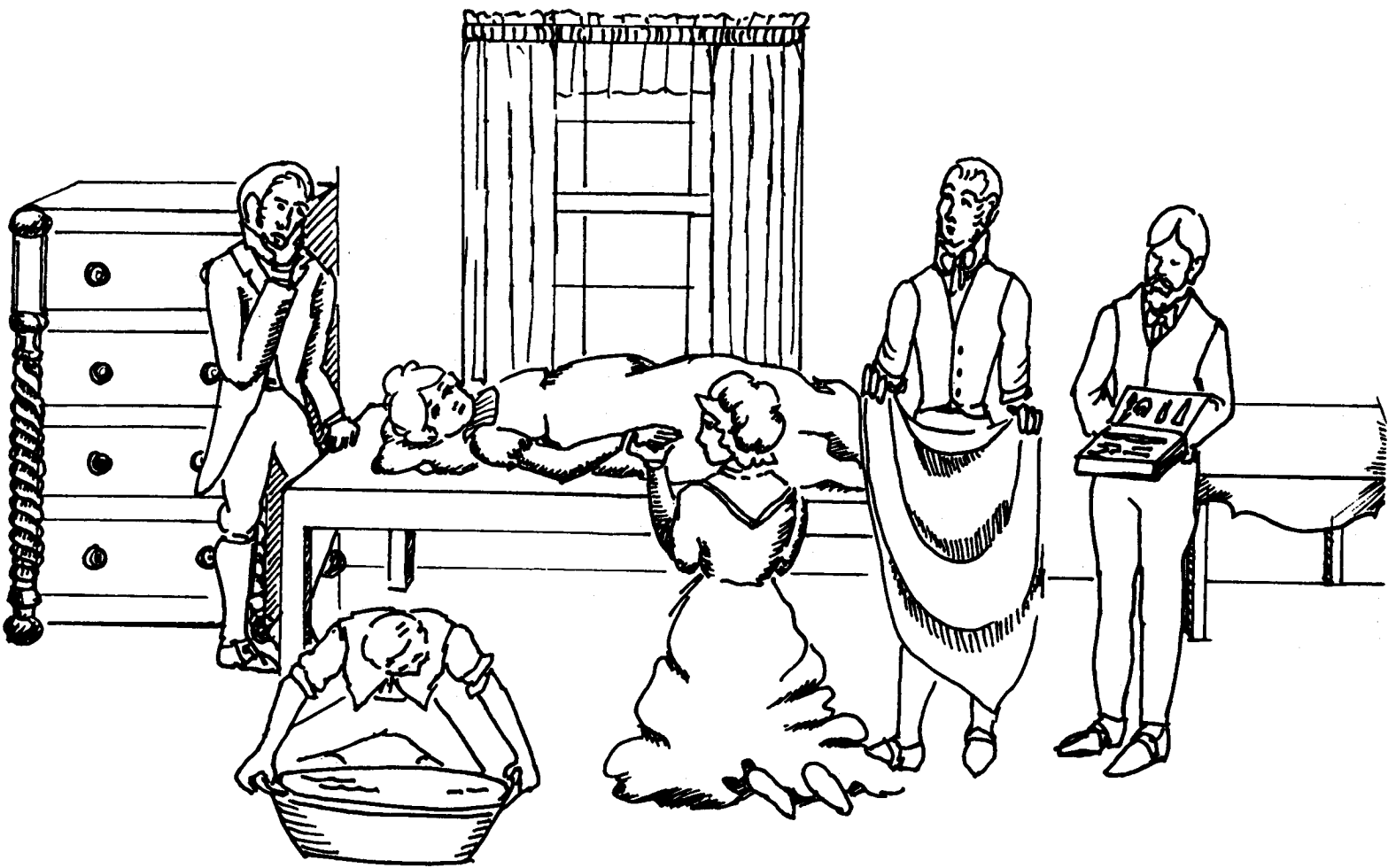
Dr. Ephraim McDowell was born on November 11, 1771 near Lexington, Virginia. When Ephraim was twelve years old, his father was appointed as a judge for the Kentucky territory. The family packed up all their belongings and moved from Virginia to Danville, Kentucky.

Ephraim probably had an early education suitable to his family's social and economic position. At that time, young men of his status were often educated at home or in a private academy. Ephraim wanted to become a doctor, so when he was 20 years old, he returned to Virginia to apprentice with a well-known physician and family friend, Dr. Alexander Humphreys. There were very few medical schools, so men who wanted to become doctors, lived with and worked with a trained doctor to learn their medical skills. Ephraim studied with Dr. Humphreys for two years and because of his ability and interest in medicine, he went to Scotland and studied for two more years at the University of Edinburgh. He returned to Danville, Kentucky in 1795 and opened his medical practice and Apothecary Shop. He quickly became a popular and well-known physician and surgeon.

In 1802, Ephraim married Sarah Hart Shelby, who was the 18 year old daughter of Kentucky's first governor, Isaac Shelby. Dr. and Mrs. McDowell had nine children, but only five of the children, one boy and four girls, lived to adulthood. During that time, many children died of childhood diseases and in epidemics, so many parents experienced the death of one or more of their children.



In December of 1809, Dr. McDowell was called to Green County, Kentucky to see a woman named Jane Todd Crawford. Mrs. Crawford, who was the wife of a farmer and the mother of four children, thought she was pregnant with twins. She was very large and in a lot of pain. The time came for her babies to be born, but she could not deliver them. Her doctor could not help her, so Dr. McDowell was summoned for assistance. He examined Mrs. Crawford and found that she was not pregnant, but that she had a very large tumor in her abdomen. He told her that nothing had ever been done for a woman with this problem. They must have discussed what alternatives were available and he finally told her that if she would come to Danville, he would try an experiment on her. He returned to Danville and Mrs. Crawford followed a few days later. She traveled three days by horseback and arrived a few days before Christmas. She was exhausted and badly bruised, so Dr. McDowell put her to bed for several days of rest.

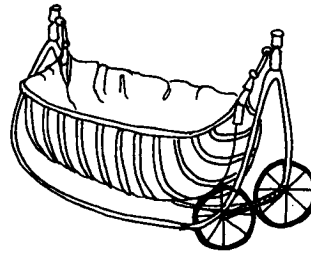


This history making experiment was scheduled for Christmas morning. An ordinary table from the kitchen was carried up the back stairs to be used as the surgery table. Mrs. Crawford got on the table and Dr. McDowell and his assistants prepared for the surgery. A nine inch incision was made and a twenty-two and one-half pound tumor was removed from her abdomen. The surgery lasted twenty-five minutes and the patient had no anesthesia. Dr. McDowell reported that Mrs. Crawford sang hymns and recited Psalms from the Bible during the surgery. On the fifth day, when Dr. McDowell went in to check on her, he was amazed to find her up making the bed. She made a remarkable recovery and returned home to her family 25 days after the surgery.

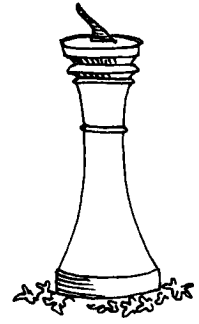
Dr. McDowell went on to do several more successful ovarian tumor removals. He submitted his findings to a respected American medical journal and to one of his professors at the University of Edinburgh. Since this kind of surgery was unheard of, he was laughed at and accused of lying. After getting signed affidavits from his patients and the doctors who assisted him, he proved to the world that he did indeed do the first successful ovarian surgery. To this day, he is known around the world as the "Father of Abdominal Surgery".

WORD SEARCH

A C G E H J M R T Z B U
 B E P H R A I M V E E C
 D M C D O W E L L P D X
 F G R I N S W T E R W Z
 I L A K O F T L H M A W
 R P D X K E N Q W J R E
 E Q L G K O S T D R M A
 P Y E Q S L A T E P E S
 L D A I X H M S G X R E
 A J C U T K P A W E L L
 C A N D L E L H I Q A B
 E H O R Y C E S E I B N
 M P U G N O R U D T P F
 C J D R Q V M N F M L V
 W E U S N W U T H Y L I
 A F I R E S C R E E N B



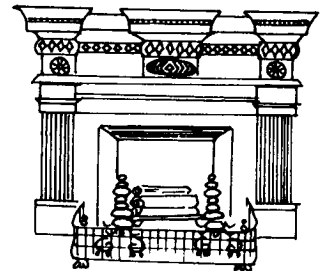
CRADLE



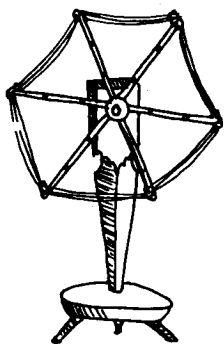
SUNDIAL



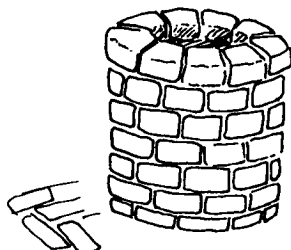
EPHRAIM
McDOWELL



FIREPLACE



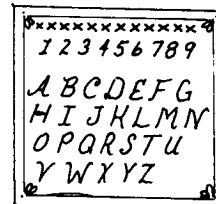
WEASEL



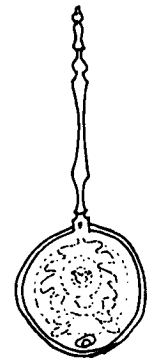
WELL



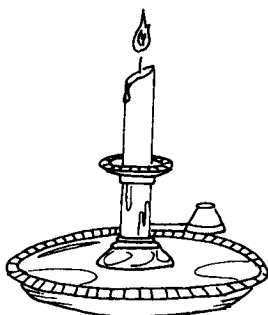
CHURN



SAMPLER



BEDWARMER



CANDLE



SLATE



FIRESCREEN

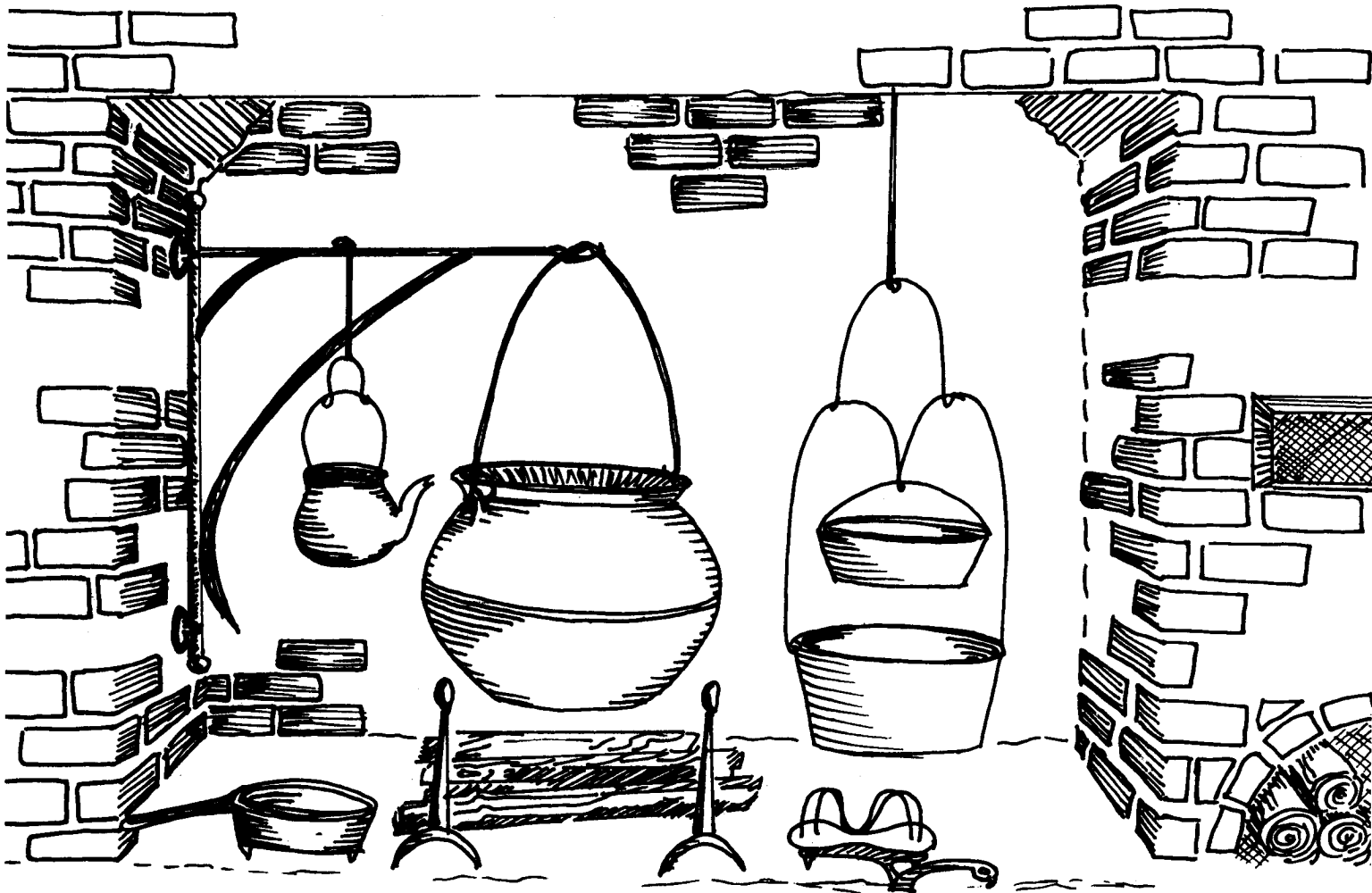


KETTLE

COLOR-BY-NUMBER



1. Green
2. White
3. Blue
4. Brown
5. Gray

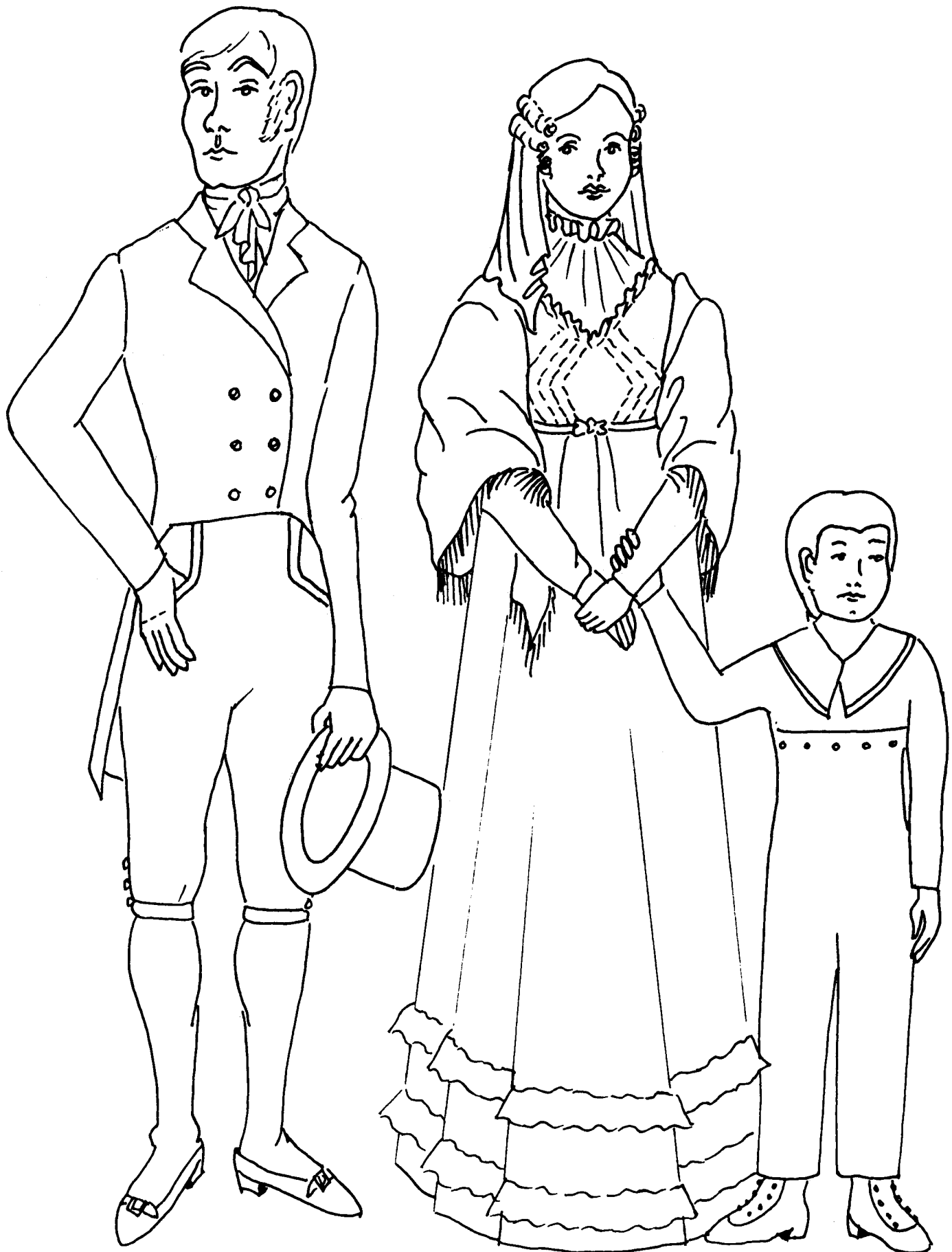


All cooking for the family was done in the kitchen, which was separate from the house. The kitchen was not attached to the house because of the risk of fire and the heat that came from the fireplace. There was always a fire in the fireplace everyday of the year, so the kitchen was very hot. Cooking was a full time job and the cook worked from sunup until sundown cooking and preparing meals.

The people ate lots of pork and whatever game they could hunt in the woods, such as: turkeys, rabbits, squirrels, deer, etc. Soup or stew was usually cooking in the large iron kettle. Pies and cakes were baked in Dutch ovens and iron skillets. Bread was baked in the oven to the right of the fireplace. The iron kettle was also used to heat water for cooking, cleaning and bathing.

All ingredients for cooking and baking such as sugar, flour and butter were weighed on a set of kitchen scales. Sugar was very expensive and was kept locked in a special sugar chest.

This is the style of clothing that would have been worn by Dr. McDowell and his family. Color the picture.



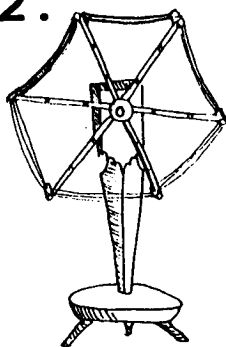
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1.



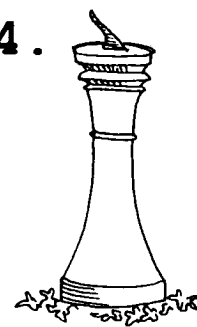
2.



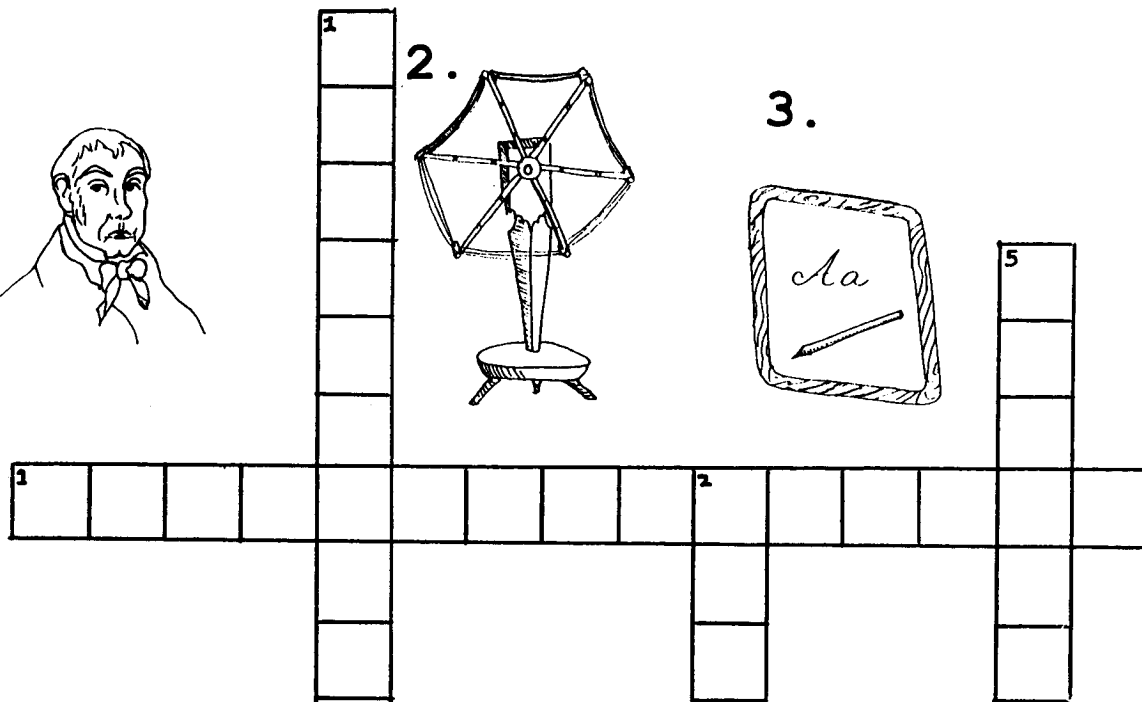
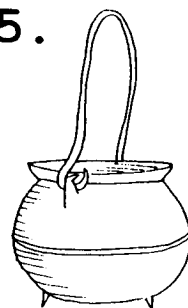
3.



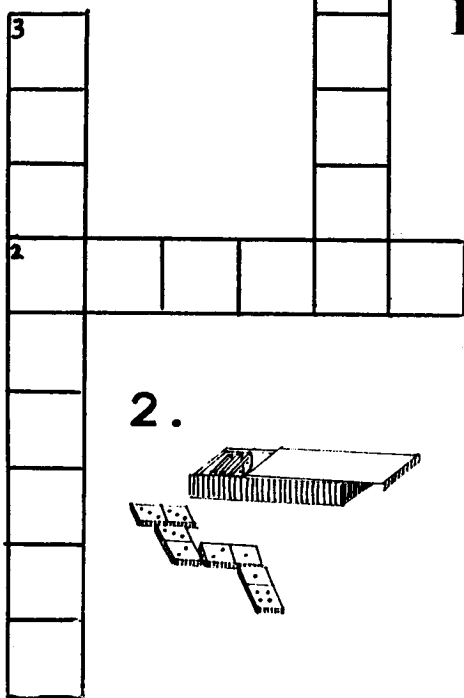
4.



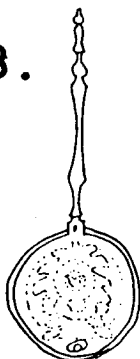
5.



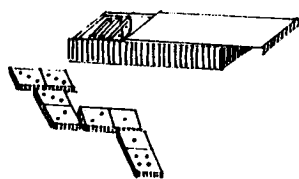
DOWN



3.



2.



3.



4.



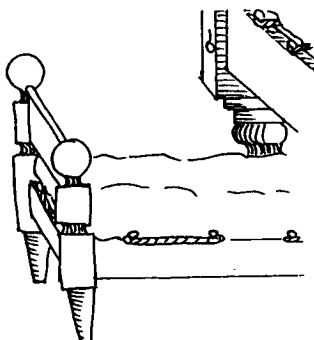
5.



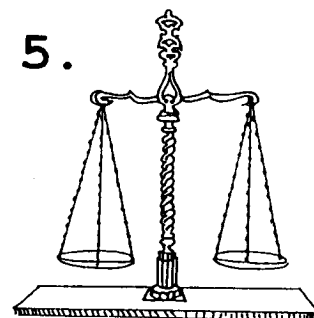
1.



4.



5.

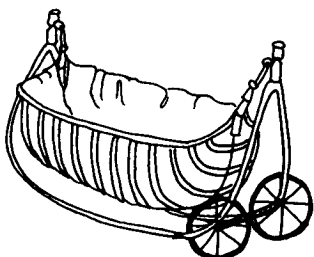
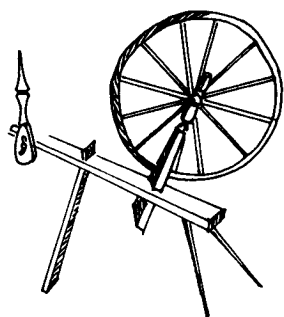
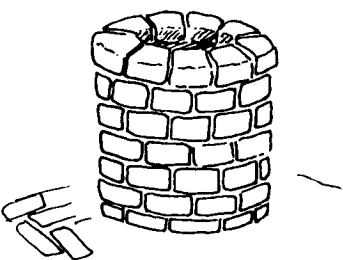
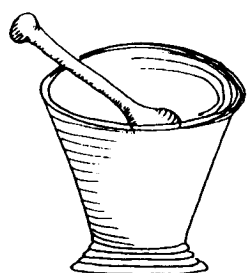


**FILL IN THE
BLANKS**

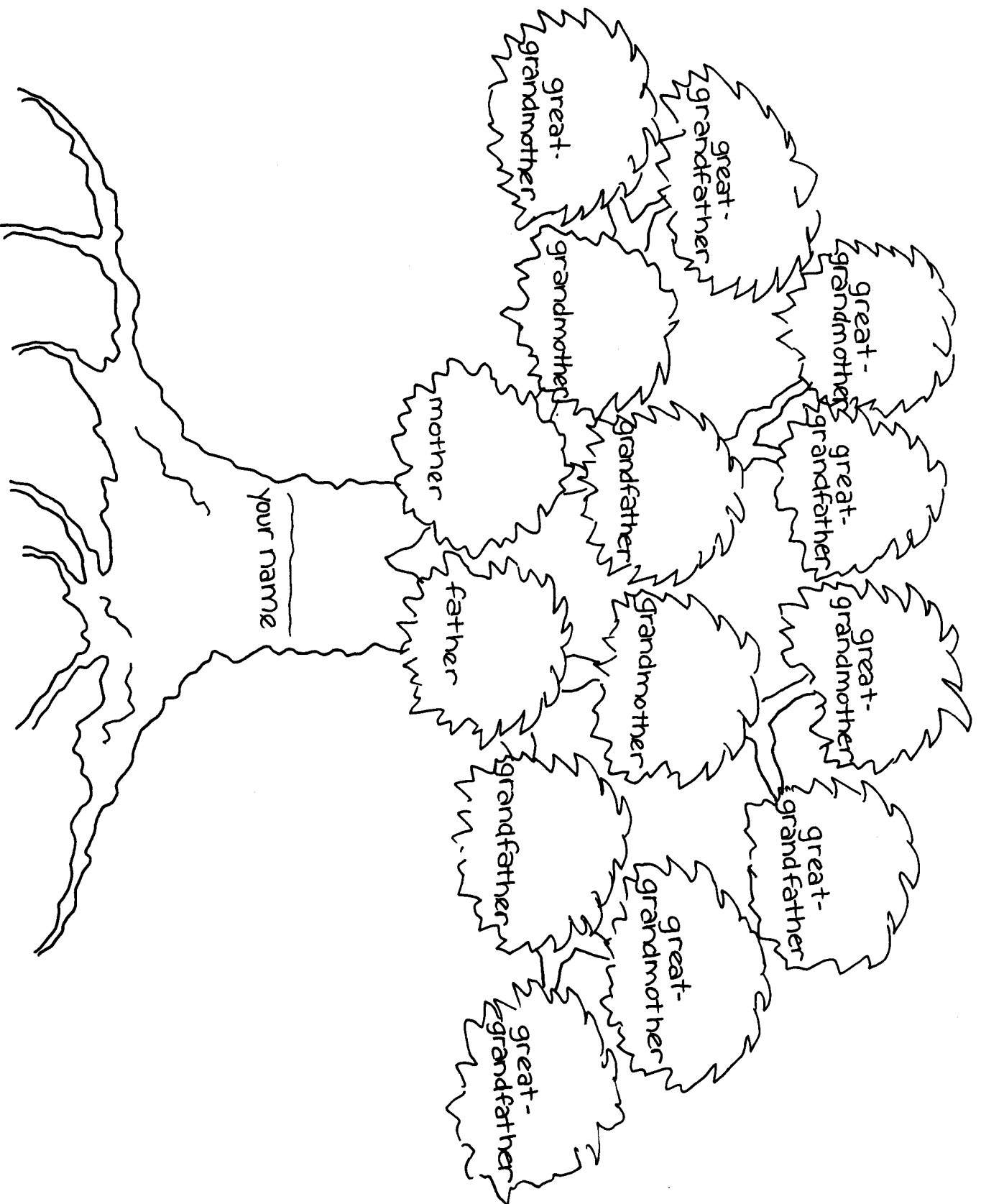
WHAT IS THIS?

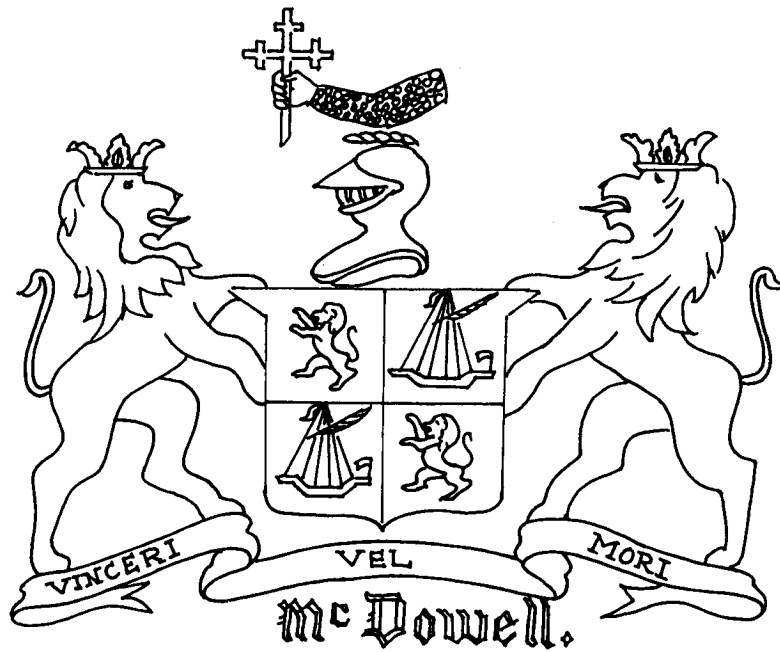
**WHERE IS THIS
FOUND?**

**WHAT IS THIS
USED FOR?**

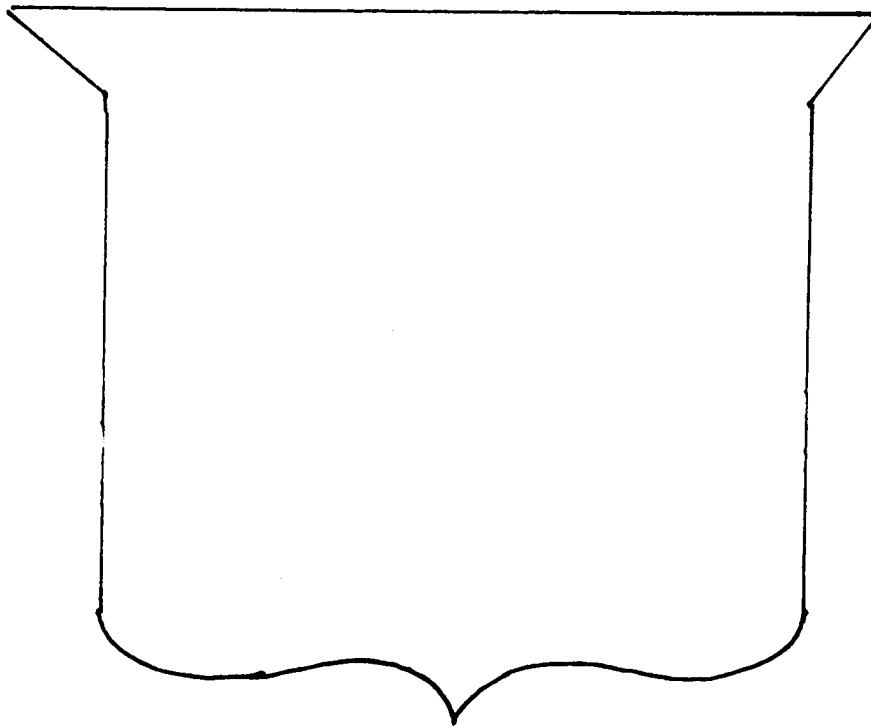


MAKE A FAMILY TREE





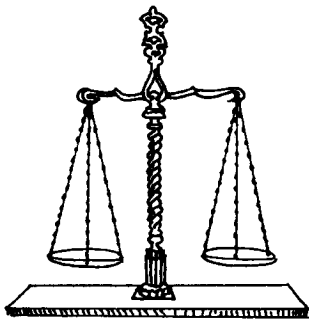
This is the McDowell family coat of arms.



Design your own family coat of arms using things that are important to your family. Be sure to include your family name.

MATCH THE PICTURE

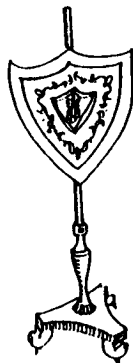
Match the picture to its use.



used to spin wool into yarn



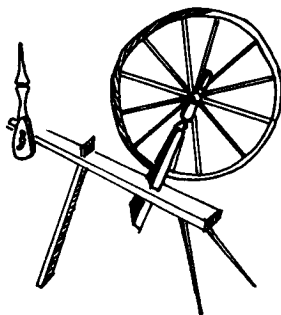
used to make toast



used to weigh medicine
in the Apothecary Shop



used to protect the face
from heat from the fireplace

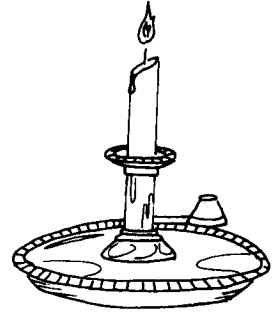


used to tell time

KEY



Jane Todd Crawford was Dr. McDowell's patient.



Candles were used as lighting.



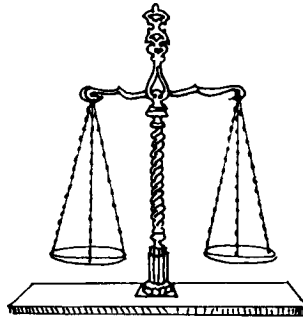
The **mortar and pestle** was used to grind herbs for medicine.



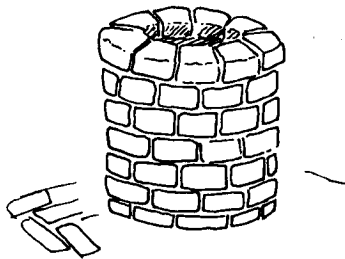
The **sundial** was used to tell time.



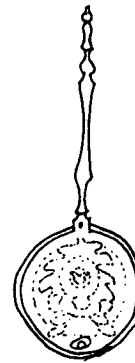
The **slate** was used by children to write their lessons in school.



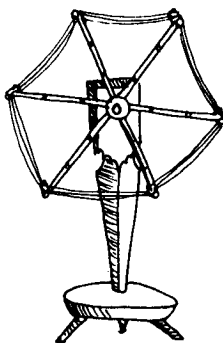
Scales were used to weigh medicines sold in the Apothecary Shop.



The **well** supplied water for the family.



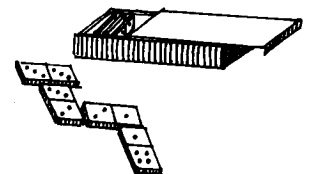
The **bedwarmer** was used to warm the bed sheets.



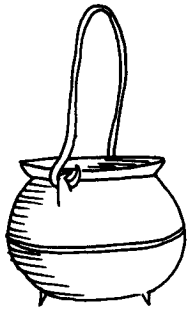
The **weasel** was used to wind yarn after it had been spun.



The **firescreen** was used to protect a person's face from the heat of the fireplace.

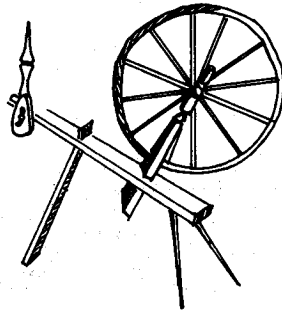


Dominoes was a popular game during Dr. McDowell's time.

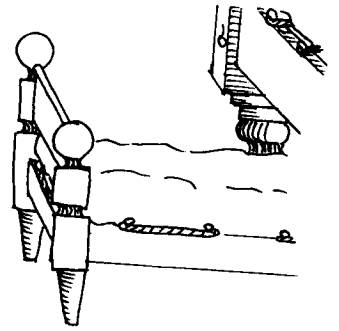


The large iron **kettle** was used for cooking soup or stew and for heating water for cleaning and bathing.

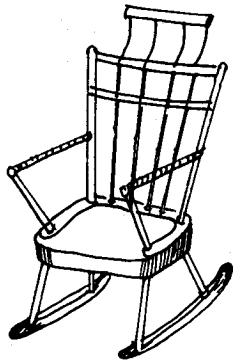
KEY



The **spinning wheel** was used to spin wool into yarn.



The **trundle bed** was used for younger children. It could be pushed under the regular bed during the day.



Women dried their hair by sitting in a **comb back rocker** and rocking in front of the fireplace.



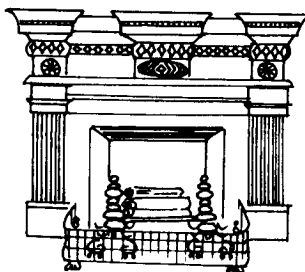
The **churn** was used to make butter.



The **toaster** was used in the kitchen for making toast.



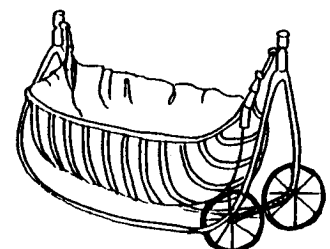
Dr. Ephraim McDowell performed the first successful abdominal surgery.



The **fireplace** was used to heat the home.



Young girls learned their alphabet and sewing skills by stitching a **sampler**.



The **cradle** was the bed for a baby.



McDowell House and Apothecary Shop is the restored home and medical office of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, who is known around the world as the "Father of Abdominal Surgery". He lived here from 1795-1830. A guided tour of the house, shop and gardens shows the everyday life and culture of an early Kentucky family. The home is furnished with some McDowell family pieces as well as other furniture and household items that would have been found in a prosperous Danville home of this period. The artifacts reveal the Kentucky pioneer's skill as a craftsman and his sense of beauty. The Apothecary Shop houses an extensive collection of medical instruments and apothecary ware. Every visitor to the residence and shop can take pride in the resourcefulness and courage exhibited by this "country doctor" so many years ago.

Monday-Saturday 10:00-12:00 & 1:00-4:00

Sunday 2:00-4:00 E.S.T.

Closed Major Holidays & Mondays November 1-March 1

McDowell House and Apothecary Shop

125 South Second Street

Danville, Kentucky 40422

(859) 236-2804

E-Mail: mcdhse@kih.net

www.mcdowellhouse.com

Funding for this project was provided by The Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels.

All original artwork by: Lisa Schneider, 122 Berwick Drive, Danville, Kentucky, 40422, (859) 238-7117.

Research and narrative by: Mary Fran Melton, Education Director, McDowell House.