For my husband, Bob
Photo courtesy Still National Osteopathic Museum, Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine

[PIC-STAT-17]
Contents

Illustrations viii
Acknowledgments ix
Preface xi

PART I
A FAMILY JOURNEY

Chapter 1  Sons of Thunder 3
Chapter 2  A Howling Wilderness 24
Chapter 3  Kansas 41

PART 2
THE JOURNEY OF
ANDREW TAYLOR STILL

Chapter 4  A New Beginning 84
Chapter 5  A New Science 125
Chapter 6  The Old Doctor 155

Appendix  Andrew Taylor Still Family Album 199
Selected Bibliography 216
Index 225
Illustrations

Andrew Taylor Still vi
Abram Still 2
Martha Poage Moore Still 6
James Moore’s Journey—
   A Prayer for Help 9
Mary Moore Reading the Bible 10
Still Family Cabin 14
Mary Still Adams 25
Gunn’s Family Health Book 29
Indian Missions in Kansas 38
The Wakarusa Mission 43
Lawrence, Kansas, 1854-55 50
J. B. Abbott’s Notebook 60
J. B. Abbott 62
Bleeding Kansas 65
Brothers and Sisters of Andrew
   Taylor Still 72
J. B. Abbott’s Notebook 74
Baker University, 1858 80
Andrew Taylor Still 82
Mary Elvira Turner Still 87
Certificate from Kansas State Militia 90
J. B. Abbott’s Phrenological Chart 104
Spiritualist Society News Article 107
A. T. Still’s Butter Churn Award 114
A. T. Still, ca. 1875 130
“Lightning Bone Setter” Card 137
A. T. Still and Dr. William Smith 142
Original Class in Osteopathy,
   1892-93 146
A. T. Still’s Infirmary 150
Infirmary Rule Card 153
A.T. Still on Porch of First School 154
West Infirmary of Osteopathy, Iowa 170
ASO Faculty, ca. 1899 172
A. T. Still Surgical Sanitarium, 1898 175
Students are Taught X-Ray
   Diagnosis 177
California Delegation to the AOA
   Convention, 1908 180
A. T. Still at the Sol Morris farm,
   Millad, Missouri 184
Mark Twain’s Letter to A. T. Still 191
A. T. Still at age 85 195
Death Notice 197
Andrew Taylor Still 199
Mary Elvira Turner Still 201
Marusha Hale Still 202
Charles Edward Still 204
Harry Mix Still 207
Herman Taylor Still 209
Fred Still 211
Martha Helen Blanche Still 213
Still Family D.O. Chart 215
Still Family. ca. 1906 224
Book Advertisement 234
Acknowledgments

I gratefully acknowledge the support of my colleagues at the Still National Osteopathic Museum who have established a repository for this important slice of medical history. For the prompt attention to my numerous requests, I sincerely thank the staff at the A. T. Still Memorial Library of the Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine and the Kansas State Historical Society. Officials at Baker University were also helpful and cordial, making my time there more effective. Luana Quick and Marcie Murphy gave me courage with their constructive suggestions and kind words about an early version of the manuscript; the enthusiasm of my first typist, Dixie Baxley, gave me hope that others might find the book interesting.

Two Still family members, Mary Jane Denslow and Elizabeth Laughlin, supplied information upon request; more importantly, they conveyed a sense of the atmosphere—perhaps now gone—that pervaded the profession as it struggled to gain recognition and preserve the founder’s philosophy. Mary Jane is the granddaughter of Andrew Taylor Still and was the driving force behind the formation of the Still National Osteopathic Museum, as well as a major contributor to its archives. Her late husband, J. Stedman Denslow, D.O., was active in osteopathic research. His work and his connections with leaders in the basic science fields were instrumental in securing the first government research funds for osteopathic colleges. Elizabeth Laughlin, whose late husband George Andrew was a grandson of the founder and a highly respected osteopathic physician, shared the Still manuscripts in her possession. Without the full cooperation of Mary Jane and Elizabeth this book could not have been written. Elizabeth’s extensive genealogical library and personal files on the Still family, along with the written recollections of Andrew Taylor Still’s sisters, Mary Still Adams and Marovia Still Clark, and Mary Elivra’s niece, Ione Hulett, D.O., inspired me to take a more comprehensive approach to the intellectual world of the nineteenth century that helped to shape Still’s thinking.

No one has published a detailed biography of Andrew Taylor Still. His autobiography contains a general outline of his life and others have recorded intimate recollections of his behavior and character, but there are many gaps. Indeed, Still himself—although seeming eccentric and egotistical—dwelled more upon the actual philosophy rather than its origins or his personal travails.

In a book that touches on so many fields of history, I am grateful to innumerable historians who have published their research. I sincerely appreciate the critiques of experts in their fields: Dr. David March, who read the manuscript at
various stages and gently steered me toward historical precision, and Dr. Connie Holt Jones for her editorial suggestions, as well as readers who commented on early versions of the manuscript. Most of all, I thank Dr. Robert Schnucker, who saw promise in my early manuscript and gave guidance with his penetrating questions.

Finally, I thank my family, Bob, Carey, Rob, Diane, and Scott, for their patience during the eight years from conception to completion of this book. Especially to my husband, Bob, for his unconditional support during the good moments and the bad, I am forever indebted.

Carol Trowbridge
Visalia, California
September 1990
Preface

When, in 1976, our family moved to Kirksville, Missouri, the birthplace of osteopathic medicine, I knew nothing of Andrew Taylor Still and his philosophy, nor about the osteopathic profession. I had known several D.O.s earlier and was impressed by their desire to enter a profession whose credibility in medical circles, until recently, had been questioned. Through my exposure to osteopathic medicine, my acquaintance with many dedicated practicing D.O.s, and my work in the Still National Osteopathic Museum, I became increasingly puzzled about osteopathy's dubious standing because the philosophy seemed so reasonable. While attempting to understand osteopathy, I became fascinated with the life of its founder, his family, his philosophy and its origins, and nineteenth-century America in general.

At 10:00 A.M. on June 22, 1874, an American physician, Andrew Taylor Still, experienced a life-changing revelation, one he believed could revolutionize nineteenth-century medicine. Ten years earlier, Still had lost three of his children to cerebrospinal meningitis, and with them all confidence and hope in the medical therapy of his day. Emotionally wrought by grief and intellectually disgusted with traditional medicine, Still became obsessed with finding the cause and the cure for disease. In that hope he was not alone.

Those were times of medical uncertainty. From the 1850s until the 1880s, the foundation of the system called heroic medicine was crumbling. Traditional drugs and techniques used by physicians since the 1770s were questioned: excessive bleeding, purging with massive doses of emetics and cathartics, use of standby drugs such as calomel or mercurous chloride. Many physicians turned to administering the addictive drugs of opium, cocaine, and alcohol rather than continue with bleeding and purging. The safest therapy in those days seemed to be to do nothing. As the medical profession wallowed in a sea of therapeutic nihilism, a growing number of physicians urged a return to a more conservative therapy that relied on the powers of nature. Many were searching for a blueprint to bring order to the medical chaos and to once and for all establish medicine as a scientific discipline. Still's blueprint, founded firmly upon principles of the grand scientific theory of his day—evolution—came in that June flash of inspiration.

Years of thought, study, and experimentation followed before Still opened the American School of Osteopathy in the fall of 1892 in Kirksville, Missouri, a small obscure town far removed from the centers of traditional medicine. But distance from traditional medicine was exactly what Still had in mind. His graduates, at first
called Diplomates of Osteopathy and later Doctors of Osteopathy (D.O.s), were to become the vanguard of a drugless revolution in medical philosophy and therapy. As the vanguard of that revolution, they, like other medical pioneers who met with bitter opposition, struggled for nearly a century against almost incredible obstacles.

Based upon biological principles and intimately tied to the structure of the human organism, Still’s philosophy of osteopathy was holistic and naturalistic, emphasizing health rather than disease. He believed that the body was perfect. From this belief came four basic encompassing and interrelating principles: (1) the human body functions as a total biologic unit, (2) the body possesses self-healing and self-regulatory mechanisms, (3) structure and function are interrelated, and (4) abnormal pressure in one part of the body produces abnormal pressures and strains upon other parts of the body. Disregarding drugs, Still used a manipulative therapy designed to release the healing powers of nature. This drugless revolution was effectively silenced on the political front, and osteopathy’s contribution to American medicine has been virtually ignored so that neither Andrew Taylor Still nor osteopathy have yet to be accorded their proper places in the formal annals of American medical tradition.

Today the osteopathic profession is thriving with fifteen medical schools mostly state supported. There are about thirty thousand American physicians who enjoy full practice rights in medicine and surgery in all states and territories, and who take the same national board examinations for licensure as M.D.s, but this status has been attained relatively recently. Struggling to be accepted while retaining its uniqueness, the profession’s story is dramatic. As the twentieth century draws to a close, some observers (who question the D.O.’s desire to remain independent) believe the profession is experiencing a serious identity crisis. For all practical purposes they have become medical doctors.

Manipulative therapy, once an indispensable part of the osteopaths’ practice, has been widely abandoned. Bending to overwhelming political and socio-economic pressures to conform, and philosophically battered by ever-increasing discoveries of “miracle drugs,” the D.O.s surrendered their uniqueness long ago. My initial effort to mesh the story of Andrew Taylor Still with that of the osteopathic profession proved to be like mixing oil and water, for the D.O.s’ recent success can be attributed to their acceptance of practices that its founder abhorred: drugs and conformance to medical curricula.

Since the beginning, the battle to be recognized as “real” doctors has domi-

---

1American Osteopathic Association Yearbook and Directory of Osteopathic Physicians (Chicago: American Osteopathic Association, 1990), 501. The figures include all American D.O.s in addition to those serving in the military, the U.S. Public Health Service, in Canada, and in other foreign countries.
nated the profession, overshadowing the story of its founder and the origins of his philosophy. Most references to Still within the profession point to his eccentricity, to a man on the path of some gems of truth, but certainly a radical. Outside the profession his image fares much worse. A recent reviewer of medical history characterized his ideas as “crazy.” Others more kindly view him as an eccentric quack isolated from the mainstream of medical thought. Mostly, Still is ignored.

From 1874 until 1892, ostracized by his family and others, Still wandered the northeast Missouri countryside lecturing about his new science to anyone who would listen. Dressed all in black, his trouser legs carelessly tucked into his knee-high boots, and with a bag containing a complete set of human bones flung over his shoulder, Still was indeed the picture of eccentricity. Later his stubborn reluctance to include traditional medicine in the curriculum of his school would just compound this persistent image. A lack of historical perspective does make Still appear strange and is an injustice to an insightful man whose ideas were at once a product of his time and, in their practical applications, ahead of his time. Indeed, Still was on the cutting edge of nineteenth-century scientific thought and philosophy. The drugless approach was radical (and one supposes it always will be), but within the context of nineteenth-century medicine, “crazy” Still appears to have been one of the thoroughly sane physicians around. Even today, when many millions of dollars continue to finance drug research, the future of medicine may lie in the very area Still emphasized, the immune system of the body.

A statement by Ronald G. Walters in The Anti-Slavery Appeal encouraged future historians to discern what made reformers American rather than what made them eccentric. That idea focused my research, taking me far beyond what I originally intended to do, and led to a greater understanding of Still and osteopathy.

The story of this man and of his medical movement is virtually unknown to the majority of Americans, yet both are uniquely American. Still experienced the great westward movement, the second Industrial Revolution, and the Scientific Awakening. He participated in the border warfare of Bleeding Kansas and subsequently served in the Civil War. More important to the story of osteopathy, he was born the son of Abram Still, a frontier Methodist circuit rider, so that the Methodist doctrine of Perfectionism permeates his philosophy, just as it permeated in some form or fashion most of nineteenth-century American thought and activity.

Perfectionism, popularized by the English founder of Methodism, John Wesley, meant a state of holiness in which one devoted a heart and a life to God. Wesley believed that ultimate perfection was possible only after death, but he taught that since one’s salvation was not predestined, the process of becoming
perfected could begin in this life. By simply declaring one's faith and taking responsibility for one's own actions, a Methodist could, step by step, move closer to perfection. This theme of Methodism which focused attention on improvement of the individual soul infiltrated secular nineteenth-century American institutions. Some philosophers expanded the concept of Perfectionism to what was perceived as the next logical step and asked: if God is perfect, how can anything He made, including humankind, be imperfect? This was Still's position, but it was a stance that ignored the need for—and the essence of—Wesley's doctrine of Perfectionism: the theological concept of original sin. Because of his move away from the Methodist evangelism of his childhood, Still, like many others of his era who accepted the theory of evolution, was to experience serious emotional trauma.

Still's world was never the same after he found himself more attuned to the thinking of transcendentalists, Universalists, Spiritualists, mesmerists, and phrenologists—all of whom spearheaded movements based on a human centered world operating under natural laws. Their ideas vibrated throughout nineteenth-century American thought and paved the way for the acceptance of the theory of evolution. Although osteopathy was born on the frontier, Still drew from the swift-flowing intellectual ideas of the nineteenth century, formulating his science from phrenology, mesmerism or magnetic healing, bonesetting, Spiritualism, Perfectionism, mechanics, and evolutionary concepts. As Still's story can be best understood by placing him in the world of his times, the first part of this book is about the Still family environment. The second part picks up Still's personal story, to show as closely as possible the choices open to him during those times.

2 Leo George Cox, John Wesley's Concept of Perfectionism (Kansas City: Beacon Hill Press, 1968), 72–75.

These movements and their connection with the theory of evolution have not been adequately explored by historians. Martin Gardner ("Bumps on the Head," New York Review of Books 35 no. 8 [March 17, 1988]: 8–10) reviewed Pseudo-Science and Society in Nineteenth-Century America, ed. Arthur Wrobel (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1987). In his review, Gardner questions the contributors’ sympathetic leanings toward the pseudo-sciences and the men who championed them. He also decried the omission from the book of the "crazy doctrines of Andrew Still" and Palmer's chiropractic. At the same time and in the same breath, the reviewer wished that the contributors had addressed the "ignorant attacks on evolution," clearly indicating that he and many others are unaware of the intimate relationship between the so-called pseudosciences, the origins of osteopathy, chiropractic, and evolutionary philosophy.
Index

ARRANGEMENT OF INDEX: Under Still family members and relatives, only one relationship is listed (e.g. "son of," "sister of"). Photograph, and illustrations are the last items listed under their main headings.

A

Abbott, James Burnett

influence on A. T. Still, 63, 122
in Kansas, 57–58, 67
phrenologized by Bly, 103
religious beliefs, 111
(Illus.: notebook, 60, 74; phrenological chart, 104; photo, 62)

abolition

Methodist schism, 33–35
outlawed in Missouri, 24
worldwide sentiments, 21–22

abolitionists

James Axley, 13
John Brown, 59, 63
Orange Scott, 21–22
William A. Smith, 22
Abram Still, 12–13, 34
George Storrs, 21
LaRoy Sunderland, 21

Adams, Mary Margretta Still

See also Still, Mary Margretta
in California, 124
excerpts from In God We Trust, 24, 27–28, 31, 36
sister of A. T. Still, 25
(Illus.: 25)

alcohol

forbidden at ASO, 151
medicinal use, 92

American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy (AAAO), 179
American Medical Association (AMA), 171–73
American Osteopathic Association (AOA), 171–73
American School of Osteopathy (ASO)
(Illus.: 3rd annual convention, 180)

establishment and growth, 141–48
faculty, staff, students

Jenette (Nettie) Hubbard Bolles, 144–45
diversity, 165–67
Elia Falor, 141

J. O. Hatten, 141
Arthur Hildreth, 169–71, 176–78
G. D. Hulett, 162, 162n29
David Littlejohn, 173–80
J. Martin Littlejohn, 173–80
James Buchanan Littlejohn, 173–80
Carl P. McConnell, 162, 162n29, 181, 187
Florence MacGeorge, 166–68
Fred Still, 144
Harry Mix Still, 144
Herman Taylor Still, 144
Summerfield Still, 149
Marcus L. Ward, 141, 145
Mr. Wilderson, 141
women, 144, 194
(Illus.: original class, 146; x-ray diagnosis class, 177)

anesthesia, 92

animal magnetism. See under mesmerism

AOA. See under American Osteopathic Association

AMA. See under American Medical Association

appendectomy, 157

Associated Colleges of Osteopathy (ACO), 148, 179

Atchison, David

Atchison’s Grand Army, 73–75
Missouri senator, 46, 48

autopsy, 134–35

B

Baker, Osman C., 77
Baker University, ix, 19n42, 196
establishment and growth, 76–78, 80
faculty and staff

Milton Baldwin, 80
Werter Davis, 78
Mary Margretta Still, 80, 93

(photo:1888, 80)

Baldwin, John, 78–80

Baldwin City, Kansas, 78–80, 93

Barber, Elmer, publisher of Osteopathy Complete, 187

Barnett, Kate Vaughan
daughter of Barbara Jane Still Vaughan, 183, 183n85

Baxley, Dixie, ix

Becker, Carl, 41

Bigelow, Henry Jacob, 91
Billings, Frank, president of AMA, 168
Black Jack, Kansas, 93
Black Wolf, Chief, 7–8
“Bleeding” Kansas, 64–66
blood circulation
and health, 160–61, 163
blood-letting. See under medicine, heroic
Bloomington (Box Ankle), Missouri, 27
Blue-Mound, Kansas, 57
Bluejacket, Charles and Henry, 46
Bok, Edward, editor of Ladies Home Journal,
188–89
boneopathy, 148
bonesetting, 136
border war, 68–71
botanic healers, 18
botanic medicine. See under medicine, botanic
brain (human), 98–99
Branscomb, Charles H., 49
Branson, Jacob, 59
Brewerton, G. Douglas, 64
Brewington, E. G., 127
Broca, Paul, 97, 100
Bronte, Charlotte, 97
Broussais, Francois Victor, 97, 100, 134–35
Brown, Frederick, 71
Brown, G. W., 51
Brown, James Moore, 7n16
Brown, John, abolitionist, 59, 63
Brown University, 105
Buchanan, Joseph Rodes, 111–12
Buckley, Harrison, 59
Buford, Jefferson, 66
Bunting, Harry, 176
“Burned Over District,” 86
Butt, William, 78

C

calomel (mercurous chloride)
See also medicine, heroic
“Calomel War,” 91–92
decline in use, 168
medicinal use, 16–17, 52–53

camp meetings
in Indian Territory, 45
in Missouri, 32–33
and A. T. Still, 183

“The Captives of Abb’s Valley,” legend, 7–12
Chambers, Robert, 97–98
Chinn, Charlie, 129
chiropractic discovered, 148–49
cholera, 53
Christianity and Spirituality, 108

Clark, Marovia Still. See under Still, Marovia
Clemens, Jean, daughter of Mark Twain,
189–92
Clemens, Samuel L. (pseud. Mark Twain).
See under Twain, Mark
Clung, Todd, 19n42
cocaine, 92–93
Coleman, Franklin, 59
Combe, Andrew, 98, 100, 101, 102
Combe, George, 97–89, 101
Conner, Jess, 129
Cooter, Roger, 102, 118
Coulter, Harris L., 19n39
Cracklin, Joseph, 73
craniology. See under phrenology
Curtis, Samuel, 94

D

Dallas, Leander Jones, 93, 116
Darrow, Clarence
and Spencerian evolution, 119
tribute at Still’s death, 196
Darwin, Charles
co-discoverer of natural selection, 186
The Origin of Species, 97, 116
and phrenology, 97–98
De Lenderecie, Helen, 159
Denslow, Mary Jane Laughlin, ix, 4n5
Diplomate of Osteopathy (D.O.) degree, 147
Dobson, W. D., 143
Dodge, J. B., 147
Dow, Charles, 59
drug therapy
addictive, 92–93, 168
in ASO curriculum, 179
forbidden at ASO, 151
in heroic medicine, 92–93
patent medicines, 188–89

E

Eckley, W. T., 149
education
at ASO, 149, 165
of Kansas settlers, 51
medical, 53–54, 96
of A. T. Still, 20, 33, 34, 53, 95–106,
115–56
Ellison, Andrew, Missouri judge, 141
Evans, John, 7
Evans, Martha, 8–11
Evans, Thomas, 11
evolution, theory of
in America, 117
basis of modern biology, 116
coined and defined, 117, 118
conflict with Perfectionism, 157–58
Lamarckian, 186–87
and Jack London, 164
and Frederick Jackson Turner, 164n38
and phrenology, 97
and pseudosciences, iv n4
and Andrew Carnegie, 119
and Clarence Darrow, 119
and Theodore Dreiser, 118
and William James, 119
and Still, iv, 96, 117, 120–21, 123–24, 134, 183–88
and A. T. Still's philosophy, 183–88
extrasensory perception, 105, 176
eye examination, 166–68

F
Faraday, Michael, 118
Finley, Clement, 91
Fish, Charles, 42
Fish, Paschal, 42, 56
formerly William Jackson, 39
Indian Methodist, 36
Fish, Paschal, Jr., 40
Flexner, Abraham, 198
Fowler and Wells Publishing House, 102–3
Fox sisters and spirit communication, 107
free-staters
government, 58
and Spiritualism, 110
Fremont, John C., 68
Frontier life, 5, 28

G
Gall, Franz Joseph, 98–100
Geary, John White, 73, 75
germ theory, 160
Goode, William H., 28, 34, 49
Gray’s Anatomy used at ASO, 155
Great Columbian School of Osteopathy, Medicine, and Surgery, 173
Green, Charles, 189
Greiffenstein, William, 44
Grove, F. A., 129
Gunn’s family health book
(Illus.: 29)

H
Hale, Edwin, 48
Hall, Jacob, 78
Hammond, William Alex, Surgeon General of Union Army, 91
Hannibal, Missouri, 137–38
Harrington, F. M., 169
Helmer, George J., 169, 192
heroic medicine. See under medicine, heroic
Hildreth, Arthur
dean of ASO, 176–78
lobbying activities, 169–71
Hodges, Oliver Wendell, 91
Holston Conference, 19–23
homeopathic medicine See under medicine, homeopathic
homeopaths
Samuel Frederick Hahnemann, 18–19
A. T. Noe, 148
Marcus L. Ward, 148
Hood, Wharton, 137
Hubbard, Elbert, 189
Hulett, Charles McLeod Turner
son of Orson and Louise Hulett, 84
Hulett, G. D.
nephew of Mary Elvira Turner Still, 162, 162n29
Hulett, John
brother of Orson Hulett, 84
Hulett, Louise
sister of Mary Elvira Turner Still, 84
Hulett, Orson
brother-in-law of Mary Elvira Turner Still, 84
and Universalist religion, 110
Hunter, David, 89
hypnosis and mesmerism, 105, 111–12

I
Indian missions, 35–40
(illus.: 38)
intellectualism
among Kansas settlers, 51–55
in Burned Over District, 87–88
Ivie, Junta, 129

J
Jackson, William (Paschal Fish), 39
Jones, Connie Hob, ix
Jones, Sam, Douglas County sheriff, 59

K
Kansas, settlement and statehood, 51–56, 88
Kansas Educational Association of the
Methodist Episcopal Church (KEAME), 77–78
Kansas–Nebraska Act, 46–47
Kansas State Historical Society, ix
Kaplan, Carol, 19n42
Kellgren, Jonas, Henrik, 189
Kert, Joseph, 19n39
Kibbee, Lucius, 49, 55
Kirksville, Missouri, 127–29

Ladies’ Home Journal, 188–89
Lakin, Benjamin, 33
Lamarck, Jean Baptiste, 100, 187
Lane, James
  free-state leader, 59, 61, 71
  friend of A. T. Still, 63
Laughlin, Elizabeth, ix
Lawrence, Amos, 48
Lawrence, Kansas
  early settlement, 49–55, 58
  raids, 66–68, 93
  Swedenborgianism in, 109
  (Illus.: 50)
“Lightning Bone Setter”
  self-description of A. T. Still, 136–38
  (Illus.: business card, 136)
Linder, William, 129
Littlejohn, David, 173–80
Littlejohn, J. Martin
  biographical sketch, 174n62
  co-founder of osteopathic school, 178
  dean and professor at ASO, 173–80
  dismissed from faculty of ASO, 178
Littlejohn, James Buchanan
  biographical sketch, 174n63
  co-founder of osteopathic school, 178
  professor at ASO, 173–80
Looney, Absalom, 7
Lyceum Village, Berea, 80
Lyda, Mary. See under Still, Mary Lyda

Macon County, Missouri, 26–27
magnetic healing, 105, 111–12, 139n50
  See also mesmerism, phrenology
John Dods, 105
A. T. Still, 129
magnetism and osteopathic manipulation, 163
malaria (ague), 52–53
manipulation therapy. See under osteopathic manipulation
March, David, ix
Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, 48–49, 59, 64
Mathews, Schuyler C., 179
Maxwell, James Clark, 118
McAlester, David
  uncle of Charles McLeod Turner, 86
McClean, Othor, 4n5
McConnell, Carl P.
  early osteopath, 162, 162n29, 181, 182
  publishes The Practice of Osteopathy, 187
McIntosh, James, 69
Medicine, popular
  See also mesmerism, phrenology
   botanic, 18
   heroic, 16, 52–55, 91–93, 168
   homeopathic, 18–19
   mesmerism, 103–5
   natural, 17–18
   osteopathic, 126–27, 188–89
   phrenologic, 96–98, 102–3, 111–12
   medicine, practice. See also osteopathic manipulation, osteopathy
   appendectomy and tonsillectomy, 157
   in Civil War, 91–95
   on frontier, 15–18, 52–55
   obstetrics, 157–58
   osteopathic manipulation, 166–68
   osteopathic lesions, 181
   surgery, 176
   medicine, research, 134–35
   mediums, 148
  See also Spiritualism
Mendenhall, Friend, Quaker missionary, 49
mercury poisoning, 17, 91
  See also calomel
Mesmer, Franz Anton, 103, 105
mesmerism, 111–12
  See also phrenology
in Burned Over District, 88
and hypnotis, 105, 111–12
popularity, 103, 105
as a science, 105
Methodism, iii–iv
  on American frontier, 1–2
  Antislavery Society, 21–22
  circuit riders, 4–5, 26–28
  Indian missions, 35–40
  influence on A. T. Still, 151–52n88, 183
  medical philosophy, 15
  Missouri Conference, 23–28
  schism, 33–34
  and slavery, 12
  in Virginia, 4–5
Methodists
James Andrew, bishop, 33–34, 36
Fulton Creed, preacher, 20–21
Paschal Fish (William Jackson), 36, 39, 42, 56
Thomas Johnson, missionary, 36–37, 46
William Johnson, missionary, 37
Samuel Luckey, 37
Thomas B. Markham, missionary, 36
Joshua Soule, bishop, 13
Millan, Henry F., 169
Moore, Barbara Taylor
maternal grandmother of A. T. Still, 11
Moore, James
maternal grandfather of A. T. Still, 7, 8, 11
(Illus.: 9)
Moore, James, III
maternal great-grandfather of A. T. Still, 5, 7, 8
family in Abb’s Valley Indian raid, 8–11
morphine, 92–93
Morris, Sol, 183
Murphy, Marcie, ix
N
National School of Osteopathy, 179
natural selection, theory of, 186
Neal [Neil], John M., 116
neuro osteopathy, 148
neurology, 112
neurophysiology and phrenology, 135
Nevis, Allan, 123
New Market, Tennessee, 20
New Rationalism and medical research, 135
O
Oberlin College, 21
obstetrics, 157–59
opium, 92–93, 168
ophthalmology, early, 166–68
Osawatomie, Battle of, 71–73
osteopathic lesions, 181
osteopathic manipulation
practice, 166–68
and Herbert Spencer, 163
and A. T. Still, 161–65
osteopathy
acceptance, 188–96
derivation of term, 140
carey philosophy, 126–27
economic competition, 171
evolutionary basis, 116, 120, 139, 159–61, 162, 162n29
first school, 141–48
law and legislation
Missouri, 147, 169
North Dakota, 169
Vermont, 169
opposed by AMA, 171–73
proliferation of colleges, 179
public support, 188–89
rival systems, 145–47, 148–49, 173
schism, 173, 176
P
Palmer, Daniel David, discoverer of
chiropractic, 148–49
Palmyra, Kansas
settlement and development, 57, 69–70
Baker University, 77
renamed Baldwin City, 78
Paris Clinical School, 134–35
Pate, Henry, 67
patent medicines, 188–89
Patterson Henry E., 151–52
Perfectionism, iii, 31
and Combe, 101
and evolution, 117
and Gall, 100
and phrenology, 102–3, 113
and Spurzheim, 100
and Still, 157–58
phrenologists
Bly, Frederick, 103
Brown, John, Jr., 103
phrenology, 111–12
See also mesmerism
and evolution, 97
influence and popularity,
on Abbott, 103–4, 111
on Andrall, 97
on Baileac, 97
on Barton, 97
on Baruch, 97
on Broca, 97, 100
on Bronte, 97
on Broussais, 97, 100, 134–35
in Burned Over District, 118
on A. Combe, 98, 100, 101, 102
on G. Combe, 97–119, 101
on Comte, 97
on Cuvier, 100
on Darwin, 97–98, 116–186
on Eliot, 97
on L. Fowler, 102
on O. Fowler, 102
and Fowler and Wells Publishing,
102
on Gall, 98–100
phrenology, continued
influence and popularity, continued
  on Hawthorne, 97
  on Lamarck, 100, 187
  on Mann, 97
  in mechanics' institutes, 103, 113
  in medicine, 96–98, 102–3, 111–12
  on Melville, 97
  on Mill, 97
  on Poe, 97
  on reformers, 102
  on Spencer, 97
  on Spurzheim, 98–100, 102
  on Victoria, Queen of England, 97
  on Wallace, 97–98, 108, 186
  on Wells, 102
  on Whitman, 97
  as “Methodist science,” 102
  and progressivism, 102
  and Spiritualism, 112–13
  phrenomagnetism and Still, 112, 136, 138–39
  physiognomy. See under phrenology
  Poage, Robert
    brother-in-law of James Moore, III, 7
  Pomeroy, S. C., 51
  Pool Hotel, Kirksville, 143, 147
  Porter, William, 141
  Prairie City, Kansas, 93
  Progressivism
    See also Perfectionism
    and evolutionary theory, 117
    and Lamarckianism, 187
  psychology, popular, 101

Q
  Quantrill, William, 93
  Quick, Luana, ix

R
  Reeder, Andrew H., governor of Kansas, 55–56
  reformers
    in Burned Over District, 87–88
    in Kansas, 51–55
    among phrenologists, 102
    and Spiritualism, 107
  religion
    on American frontier, 31–33
    of A. T. Still, 106–11, 196
  Reynolds, John Wesley, 122
  Robinson, Charles, 49, 51, 66, 110
  Rochester Rappings, 107
    See Spiritualism
  Roosevelt, Theodore, 189
  Rush, Benjamin, 16
  Russell, Hugh and Sarah, 194
  S
  Sappington, John, 52–53
  sarcognomy, 112
  Saunders, H. F., 58
  Schnebly, J. G., 115–16, 124
  Schnücker, R. V., x
    scientific materialism. See under
      Progressivism
    scientists and Spiritualism, 107
  seances, 106–8
  Seward, William H., 47
  Shannon, Wilson, governor of Kansas, 56
  Shawnee Indians, 7–11, 35–40
  Simpson, John, 8
  Smith, William, and ASO, 143–45, 158, 173–80
    (Illus.: 142)
  soul (human) 99, 105–6, 120
  Spencer, Herbert
    First Principles and other works, 117
    medical theories, 135
    and phrenology, 97
    and Still, 116, 134, 156, 159, 161, 186
  Spiritualism
    in Burned-Over District, 88
    development and growth, 106–9
    influence and popularity
      on Mrs. Alfred, 148
      on Bryant, 108
      on Cooper, 108
      on Crookes, 108
      on De Morgan, 108
      on Durgin, 124
      on Garrison, 107–8
      on Gill, 127
      on Harris, 127, 129
      in Kirksville, Missouri, 127–30
      on Mrs. Mott, 127
      on Porter, 127
      with reformers, 107
      on Still, 106–11, 196
      on Stowe, 107
      with Swedenborgians, 107
      with Universalists, 107
      on Wallace, 108
      on Wood, 110
    in Kansas, 109
    and materialistic evolution, 120
    and Methodism, 108
Spiritualists
in Army medical corps, 111
and Christian organizations, 109
denied charity, 124
Spurzheim, Johann Gaspar, 98–100, 102
Stephens, Lon V., governor of Missouri, 171
Still, Abraham Price
son of A. T. Still, 45, 93–94
Still, Abram
abolitionist, 12–13, 34
background, 1–7
at Baker University cornerstone ceremony, 78
circuit rider, 24–28
death, 95–96
father of A. T. Still, 20
and Kansas-Nebraska Annual conference, 77
marriage to Martha Poage Moore, 11–12
medical training, 19n42
missionary to Indians, 34–40
move to Missouri, 23
(Illus.: 2)
Still, Andrew Taylor (A. T.)
and ASO, 141–48
and Baker University, 120, 122
birth, 20
children’s deaths, 94
discovery of osteopathy, 30
education
elementary, 20
Kansas City School of Physicians and Surgeons, 96
medical apprenticeship, 53
secondary, 33–34
study of anatomy, 115–16
study of man, 95–106
educational views, 155–57, 165
final years, 181–83, 194–98
and government pension, 131–33
illnesses
and calomel, 17
Civil War injury, 93–94
stroke, 196
typhoid fever, 131
intellectual development, 115, 120–22
inventions:
butter churn, 114
mowing machine, 113
marriages
surface Mary Elvira Turner, 84, 86
surface Mary Margaret Vaughan, 35
frontier and Civil War doctor, 45,
53–55, 78, 89, 91–92
itinerant healer and bonesetter, 133,
136, 137–38
Kansas legislator, 75, 78
Kansas militia service, 89, 93–94
magnetic healer, 129
“the Old Doctor,” 155–59
physician and machinist, 121
sawmill operator, 711
school teacher, 35
ostacized by family members, 125, 133
patriotism, 155
personality, 129–30,151–55
philosophical development, i–iv, 41
influenced by: Abbott, 63, 122;
Buchanan, 111–12; Dallas, 116;
evolution, iv, 96, 117, 120–21,
123–24, 134; Lamarckian evolution, 186–87;
Methodism, 32–33, 151–52n88; 183;
Neal, 116; phrenomagnetism, 112, 136,
138–39; Spencer, 116, 134, 156,
159, 161, 186
published works, 183, 188, 189
religious views, 106–11, 120–21, 196
residences
on frontier, 30–31
in Missouri, 125–96
at Palmyra, 57
at Wakarusa Mission, 45
revelation about medicine, 122
(Illus.: butter churn award, 114; Kansas State Militia certificate, 90; personal, vi,
82, 96, 130, 142, 154, 178, 184,
195, 199, 203)
Still, Barbara Jane
sister of A. T. Still, 24–25, 57
(Illus.: 72)
Still, Boaz
paternal grandfather of A. T. Still, 4
Still, Cassandra
sister of A. T. Still, 26, 124
(Illus.: 72)
Still, Charles Edward
son of A. T. Still, 131, 137, 141, 181, 190
in U.S. Army, 140
(Illus.: 197, 204)
Still, Dudley Turner
son of A. T. Still, 89
Still, Edward Cox
brother of A. T. Still, 13, 125, 131
(Illus.: 72)
Still, Elijah
uncle of A. T. Still, 4
Still, Fred
fatal accident, 147
son of A. T. Still, 144
(Illus.: 211)
Still, George W.
son of A. T. Still, 81
Still, Harry Mix
son of A. T. Still, 182, 141, 144
(Illus.: 207)
Still, Herman Taylor
son of A. T. Still, 209, 141, 144
in U.S. Army, 209
(Illus.: 209)
Still, James Moore
brother of A. T. Still, 20, 57, 125, 131, 147
(Illus.: 72)
Still, John Wesley
in border war, 73
brother of A. T. Still, 26, 124
teacher of The Kansas Messenger, 80
education, 57
(Illus.: 72)
Still, Lorenzo Waugh
son of A. T. Still, 81
Still, Marcia Ione
daughter of A. T. Still, 94
Still, Marovia
sister of A. T. Still, 26
(Illus.: 72)
Still, Martha Helen Blanche
daughter of A. T. Still, 131, 141
(Illus.: 213)
Still, Martha Poage Moore
at Baker University cornerstone
ceremony, 78
in Kansas Territory, 43–44
wife of Abram Still, 1, 5, 7–8, 11, 27
(Illus.: 6)
Still, Marusha Hale
daughter of A. T. Still, 35, 45, 94
(Illus.: 202)
Still, Mary Elvira Turner
biographical background, 85–86
death, 194
marriage to A. T. Still, 84, 86
petition for government pension for A.
T. Still, 131–33
praised by A. T. Still, 109, 138
share holder in ASO, 141
(Illus.: 87, 210)
Still, Mary Lyda
paternal grandmother of A. T. Still, 4
Still, Mary Margaret Vaughan
wife of A. T. Still, 35, 45, 125, 131
Still, Mary Margretta
Baker University faculty, 80, 93
education, 57
sister of A. T. Still, 26
(Illus.: 25, 72)
Still, Summerfield
anatomy teacher, 149
nephew of A. T. Still
Still, Susan B.
daughter of A. T. Still, 94
Still, Thomas Chalmers
brother of A. T. Still, 26, 124
(Illus.: 72)
Still family cabin
(Illus.: 14)
Still Family D.O. chart, 215
A. T. Still Infirmary
erection and dedication, 148–49
(Illus.: 150, 153)
Still Memorial Library, ix
Still National Osteopathic Museum, ix
Still Surgical Sanitarium
(Illus.: 175)
Stone, Joel, governor of Missouri, 169
Sullivan, Joseph, 196
Sumner, Edwin V., 70
Swedenborg, Emmanuel, 106
Swedenborgians accepted by Spiritualists,
107
T
Taylor, Barbara. See under Moore, Barbara
Taylor
Thatcher, T. Dwight, 51
Thayer, Eli, 48, 51
Thayer, Rufus, 140
Thomson, Samuel, 18
tonsillectomy
views of A. T. Still, 157
Tibbs, Alonzo, 169
Turner, Abraham
father of Charles Turner, 86
Turner, Charles McLeod
father of Louise and Mary Elvira, 85
Turner, Frederick Jackson
second cousin of Mary Elvira Turner
Still, 164, 164n38
Turner, Marcia Ann Hulett
stepmother of Mary Elvira Turner Still,
INDEX 233

85
Turner, Mary Elvira, See under Still, Mary Elvira Turner
Turner, Phylancia Williams
mother of Louise and Mary Elvira, 85
Twain, Mark, 189–93, 193n120
(Illus.: letter to A. T. Still, 191)
Twitchell, J. H., 192

U
Universalists and Spiritualism, 107
“Unknowable,” the, 117

V
Vashon, George, 40
Vaughan, Barbara Jane Still. See Still, Barbara Jane
Vaughan, F. P.
brother-in-law of A. T. Still, 57, 151, 183
Vegetarian City, 54, 103
Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation, 97–98
“Vexed Question” of slavery, 12
Victoria, Queen of England, 97

W
Wabash Depot hotel, 148
Wakarusa Mission, 41–46, 56–57
(Illus.: 43)
Wakarusa War, 59–64
Walker, Robert, governor of Kansas, 75
Walker, Sam, 59
Wallace, Alfred Russel
co-discoverer of natural selection, 186
and phrenology, 97–98
and Spiritualism, 108
Walters, Ronald G., iii
Ward, Lester
American sociologist, 173
Ward, Marcus L.
homeopathic physician, 148
rival of Still, 145–47, 173
student of Still, 141, 145
Waugh, Lorenzo, 33–35, 37
Weekly Graphic, 151
Wesley, John
and electric healing, 105
medical interest, 13
and Perfectionism, iii
Primitive Physick medical book, 15
West Infirmary of Osteopathy, Iowa
(Illus.: 170)
Whitfield, J. W., 55
Wilkin, Dr. Henry, 19
Woodhull, Victoria, 109, 120
Woodsen, Daniel, 71
Wright, Frank Lloyd, 163
Wyandot Methodist mission, 36–37

X
x-ray machine, 176

Y
Youmans, E. L., editor of Popular Science Monthly, 117

Index prepared by Paula Presley, member
ASI