

Grants Provide Expansion of Museum's ICOH Digitalization Project

What began in 2005 as a privately-funded project designed to enhance access for osteopathic researchers and historians — particularly those outside the U.S. — has grown almost exponentially, becoming an integral and ongoing mission of the Museum of Osteopathic MedicineSM (formerly known as the Still National Osteopathic Museum) in Kirksville, Missouri.

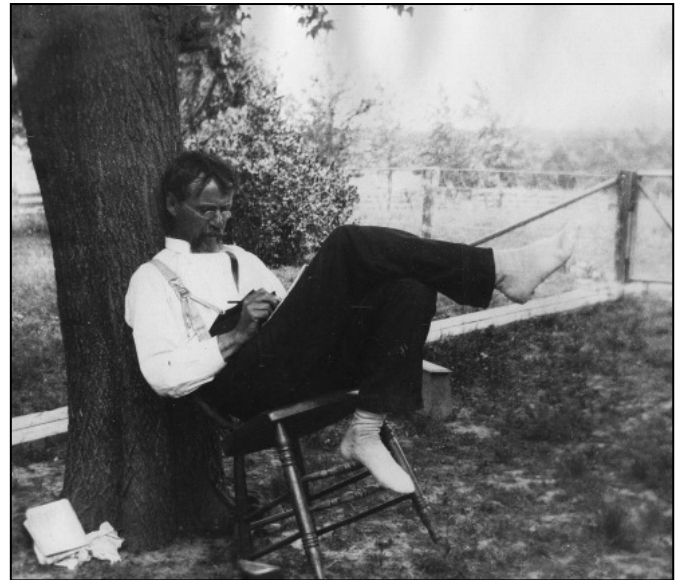
Funding provided by grants obtained through Missouri's Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA), the federally-funded Institution of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), and the Advocates for the American Osteopathic Association (AAOA), combined with monies received through other grants and private donations, now totals more than \$218,000. These funds provide the equipment and additional staff necessary to make thousands of pages of historical osteopathic documents from the museum's collection available online.

From Handwritten Notes to Digitalization: Merging Three Collections Into One

The museum's first foray into digitalization dates back to 2003, when museum curator Debra Loguda-Summers, building on the vision of former curator Cheryl Gracey, initiated a computerized inventory of the collection. The computerized inventory involves merging three separate collections into one museum-oriented computer program called PastPerfect. This program involves a long, complicated, and tedious process. The museum staff consolidates information about the collection accumulated over the years since the museum's inception. Once in the system, information regarding each of the collection's more than 33,000 artifacts becomes quickly and easily accessible. This program also allows researchers to view digital images of artifacts without having to physically go through the stacks.

The inventory process requires that each artifact go through the following process:

1. The artifact/document is located and original information cards are pulled to verify and update.
2. Digital pictures or scans of the artifact/document are taken and downloaded into the computer. The images are then adjusted for quality and saved.



Donor: KCOM [PH849 (3-3)]

3. Additional information about each artifact/document is gathered from the accession records and all data is combined with the pictures and entered into PastPerfect.
4. Finally, each artifact/document is given a new accession number in order to maintain uniform records.

Grants which funded the initial stages of this process were provided through the Missouri Historical Records Grant Program (MHRGP) and the State Historical Society of Missouri's Richard S. Brownlee Grants.

AAOA Funds Scanning Project for Still's Personal Papers

In December 2005, the museum was awarded a grant of \$3,000 from the Advocates of the American Osteopathic Association (AAOA) Special Projects Fund for the digital scanning of osteopathic founder Dr. A.T. Still, M.D., D.O.'s handwritten and typed manuscripts — the Andrew Taylor Still Papers. At this stage, a digital technician working part-time scanned more than 3,000 documents — each at a high resolution in its original size — with no cleaning or adjustments made to the scanned images. This process allows researchers to “see” the original pieces.

Featured Collection: Charlotte Weaver, D.O., FACN, N Pioneer in Cranial Osteopathy (1884-1964)



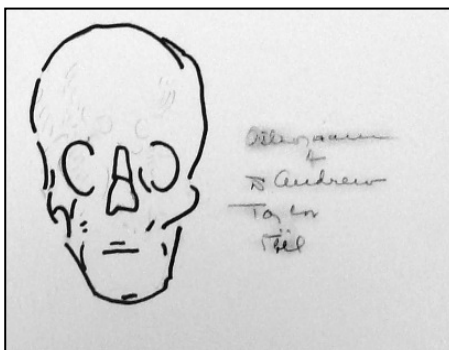
Osteoblast 1912

Charlotte Winger Weaver's personal encounters with Dr. A.T. Still, M.D., D.O. during her days as a student at the American School of Osteopathy (ASO) from 1909-1912 inspired her to follow the Old Doctor's directives to her literally — to carry on with his research into circulation from the head through the spinal cord and back again. In this, and in many other ways, Charlotte Weaver dedicated her life to following the example of the man she paid tribute to in her poem, "The Song

of Osteopathy," (see page 7) which was published in the 1912 edition of the school's yearbook, *Osteoblast*:

... Thus gradually his life became one long/And constant
ministry, adapting to these
Crying human needs, the fundamental,/Basic principles of
this new science
Which had found a lodging place within/His brain, until
eventually there grew
About him a small group of followers/Who eagerly
besought of him to teach them
What he knew, that they might go as he/Had gone, and do
the things he had done ...¹

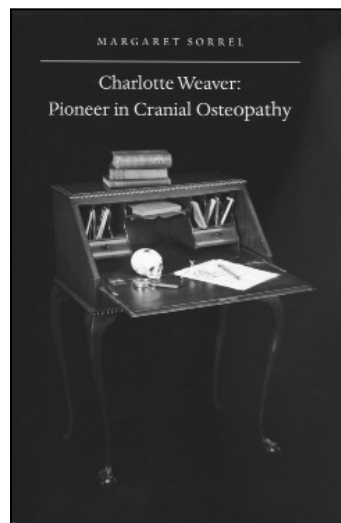
Today, nearly a century after her graduation from the founding school, Weaver's extensive collection of documents, books and photographs from her 48-year career has returned to Kirksville, finding a home at the Museum of Osteopathic MedicineSM (formerly the Still National Osteopathic Museum.) This valuable collection from one of osteopathy's true pioneers in cranial osteopathy includes the skulls Weaver used in her research and teaching, as well as hand-drawn anatomical diagrams and drawings of the skull, complete with her own notations. One remarkable feature of the collection is Weaver's hand-sketched "osteogram" of Dr. Still's skull, illustrating "the



Charlotte Weaver Collection [2010.39.05]

asymmetries of the old doctor's cranium."

This rare and unique donation comes from author Margaret Sorrel, D.O., F.C.A., whose book on *Weaver, Charlotte Weaver: Pioneer in Cranial Osteopathy*, was recently published by The Cranial Academy. In it, Sorrel provides insight into Weaver's contributions to the field of cranial osteopathy, as well as an overview of Weaver's remarkable life and career as a practicing osteopath. In her forward to the book, Sorrell writes that her interest in Weaver began in 1993, when she first came across some of Weaver's writings in the *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association*. Intrigued to have found extensive research regarding the cranium which had been written by an osteopath she had never heard of, Sorrel began a quest to find out more about Weaver. She asked herself, "How could it be that I had been studying and practicing in the cranial field for twenty years and had never been introduced to the work of a remarkable woman whose contributions to the field of cranial osteopathy were and are groundbreaking?"



Sorrel's exhaustive search eventually led her to Weaver's nephew, William Martin of St. Louis, Mo. and to an exciting discovery: Weaver's personal collection of human skulls, her unpublished manuscripts, original drawings, and her personal research library. Much of this material, Sorrel writes, "offers us concepts we have not encountered elsewhere ... many of her assertions are fascinating and well worth our serious consideration ..." ⁴ Sorrel's treatment of Weaver's research

seeks to provide clarity and readability to Weaver's main thesis: that "the bones of the skull constitute three irregularly formed and distributed vertebrae, and that clinical pathologies can result from lesions of the cranial vertebrae."

Throughout her career Weaver taught and published extensively, but never achieved the kind of recognition for her work that William Sutherland, D.O. enjoyed. Sutherland graduated from the ASO twelve years before Weaver and is considered the founder of the concept of cranial manipulation. His work focused on the disarticulated skull, designing experiments which he then performed on himself, using devices he created to exert pressure on various parts of the cranium to see what the effect would be. Weaver, on the other hand, concentrated on performing countless dissections of the human skull and examining the x-rays from numerous patients in an effort to determine what cranial changes could occur over time in various

individuals who may or may not have experienced trauma. Both Weaver and Sutherland eventually reached similar conclusions: that the cranium is susceptible to lesioning and patients could benefit from osteopathic treatment.

Born in Malvern, Ohio, and educated in public schools, Weaver graduated from Akron Central High School in 1902. After completing a year of college, she obtained a license to teach in Ohio, and taught elementary school for one year. She later trained to become a nurse at the Akron City Hospital before entering osteopathic school, where she distinguished herself by doggedly pursuing additional night, weekend, and summer hours in anatomy research and dissection as well as research in physiology. Honored at graduation for her additional efforts, Weaver was presented with additional certificates from the ASO in Physiology and in Practical Dissection of the Cadaver.

At the age of 28, Weaver returned to Ohio, where she opened a practice in Akron. She later married Walter Wingerter, a geologist who had been injured in the Spanish War. He died tragically in 1918 from exposure to an influenza patient Weaver was attending. Weaver, who also contracted the deadly flu virus, later awoke from the delirium into which she had fallen, only to discover her husband had died. (**Editor's note:** before the deadly epidemic was over, the virus had claimed more than 50 million lives—three per cent of the world population.)



Charlotte Weaver Collection [2010.39.53]

children. Weaver later continued this work as chief of the Osteopathic Polyclinic, where she studied and promoted the psychiatric rehabilitation of the indigent. She also consulted on psychiatric disorders cases for the Delaware Springs Sanitarium.

The Charlotte Weaver Foundation was formed in 1927 to perpetuate “those osteopathic diagnostic and therapeutic advances in nervous and mental diseases which are the outcome of Dr. Weaver’s long and original research into certain heretofore unexplained functions of the human central cerebrospinal nervous system.” Over the years Weaver contributed more than

\$60,000 to promote the foundation’s work, including several conferences in the U.S. and abroad which addressed research into higher human psychic integration. In 1940, Weaver was elected to the American College of Neuropsychiatrists, and was certified in neuropsychiatry in 1942.

During her years in practice in Akron, Weaver worked with a variety of cases, including patients with petit mal seizures, skull fractures, and manic depression, and continued her research, spending time in at least fifteen sanitariums and psychiatric hospitals in Delaware, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, Kentucky, England, France, Italy and Switzerland. She traveled to New York City, where she studied with a prominent endocrinologist, and spent two years learning a stereoscopic x-ray technique for portraying specific structures of the head from a physician in Ohio.

Although Weaver’s main interest was in neuropsychiatric disorders, she also explored a possible link between metaphysics and psychiatric disorders, and traveled to France, where she performed research dissections of the cranium and analyzed x-ray studies of the base of the skull. She took her treatment table with her, and maintained a private practice in Paris.

After first presenting an introduction to her basicranium research to the British Osteopathic Association in 1933, she made a partial report to the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine, and later presented her cranial findings at AOA conventions in 1935, 1936, and 1938. Following the two-day presentation of Weaver’s thesis, a board organized by the AOA issued a report on her findings. Published in the *JAOA* in 1936, this report appears to officially recognize Weaver’s research, stating in part:

Dr. Weaver has reported a long period of clinical research and study along her line of original osteopathic thought. She presented to us a number of charts and fine dissections of different types of skulls. Dr. Weaver has carried the characteristic osteopathic approach to structural relationships into structures of the body which have not been dealt with by the osteopathic profession before. In summarizing Dr. Weaver’s presentation, we would like to say that the committee feels that Dr. Weaver’s work merits all the support which the osteopathic profession can give her to further her investigations.

With her work officially accepted by the AOA, Weaver appears to have felt encouraged to begin demonstrating her technique to others. Between 1936 and 1938 she operated a free weekly postgraduate study group at her clinic, which was attended by at least eight other osteopathic physicians. These physicians later presented papers based on Weaver’s work at an all-day symposium in 1937, many of which were published in the *JAOA* as part of her 13-article series between March 1936 and July 1938.

Holding national professional memberships in the American Osteopathic Association, Weaver was active in the AOA’s Nervous and Mental Section, the Academy of Applied

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The AOA grant enabled the museum to display samples of A.T. Still's handwriting, making these rare documents available to researchers. In addition, scanning extends the longevity of the original papers by reducing on-site handling by researchers and museum personnel while providing a valuable backup in case anything unforeseen happens to the originals.

Request Spurs Journal Project: Funds From AAOA/MACOMB Auxiliary Expand Focus

Some time later, what began as a request from the *Academie d'Osteopathie de France* for digital copies/scans from the Journal of Osteopathy expanded into an ongoing project to scan and make available online as many of our historical osteopathic journals and books as possible. A website was created (www.atsu.edu/museum/journals) where, for a nominal monthly or yearly fee, researchers and institutions are granted access to the more than 10,000 pages of information from osteopathic journals, books and even class notes originating from the early years of the school. This fee provides funds for additional materials to be scanned for this site. Thanks to \$3,000 in seed money presented to the museum by the *Academie d'Osteopathie de France* this project rapidly moved forward; and with the addition of more than \$8,000 in additional donations from museum patrons, as well as countless hours of work by a number of volunteer students and scanning technicians, this ongoing project expanded its original goals. Now with \$2,000 in additional funding from AOA's Special Projects Fund, along with \$1,100 from the Auxiliary to the Macomb County Osteopathic Society, the project's ultimate goal has further expanded to encompass scanning the *complete* collection of osteopathic journals, while simultaneously creating optical character recognition (OCR), enabling these documents to be word-searchable.

IMLS Makes Still Papers Available Through Missouri Heritage Digital Database

In conjunction with A.T. Still Memorial Library Director Doug Blansit, MPS, MLIS, and in response to an ever-increasing demand for access to the personal papers of osteopathy's founder, Loguda-Summers applied for and received more than \$38,000 to begin transcribing and digitalizing Dr. Still's hand-written papers. Originally maintained by the A.T. Still Memorial Library, this collection includes the founder's correspondence, manuscripts, notes, Civil War records, and documents reflecting

Still's philosophy, holistic perception of patients, and his unique, homespun approach to both. Completed in 2010, this project was supported by IMLS under provisions of the Library Services and Technology Act and administered by the Missouri State Library, a division of the Office of the Secretary of State. These documents are now available through the Missouri Digital Heritage database at www.sos.mo.gov/archives/mdh_splash/default.asp?coll=atsu



Lindsay Barone, Laure Rieke, and Erich Noack, inventory processing technicians, working on a recent donation.

At the time the grant was awarded, Secretary of State Robin Carnahan said of the project, "I am pleased that my office was able to partner with the Still National Osteopathic Museum and the A.T. Still Memorial Library to allow Missourians to see these documents. This collection highlights some of the contributions our state has made to the world in the field of medicine."

LSTA Funds Expansion of Digital Project

In October, the library and museum were awarded a second LSTA grant of \$30,577 which will be used to provide digitalized materials online that follow the growth of the founding institution of osteopathic medicine as well as the additional papers of Dr. Still. Museum Director Jason Haxton says this next stage of the project will include the founding school's earliest board minutes, legal documents, and letters

surrounding the university's growth from a two-room school into a national academic institution. This phase of the project will be completed in early 2011.

IMLS Grant Funds First Phase of Multi-Year Inventory Project

More recently, thanks to a generous federal grant of more than \$125,000 from IMLS, the museum proceeded with the first phase of a multi-year project: the creation of a comprehensive uniform inventory of collection items, including digitized and scanned images. Besides providing better online research opportunities to the public and making it possible to hire two full-time Inventory Processing Technicians, this project also constitutes a critical step in the process of achieving accreditation from the American Association of Museums (AAM).

Newest Project Gets Underway Thanks to Funds From AMAOPS

Finally, the newest project of the museum and ICOH, which just got underway this summer, is being funded through a \$1,000 gift from the Auxiliary to the Missouri Association of

Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons (AMAOPS). The project of digitalizing approximately 300 historic postcards relating to the early years of the American School of Osteopathy (now A.T. Still University of Health Sciences-Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine), provides unique glimpses into student life in the early years and beyond (ca. 1899 – 1950) of the school as well as the evolution of turn-of-the-century Kirksville. Funding of this project provides for the hiring of temporary staff to electronically scan these postcards, many with personal notes from students. These will ultimately become part of the larger collection of digital images available online.

Who We Are/What We Do:

The mission of the Museum of Osteopathic MedicineSM is to preserve and promote the history and tenets of osteopathy through collections and research. The museum is headquartered on A.T. Still University's Missouri Campus in Kirksville and is the only museum dedicated to the history of osteopathic medicine.

The A.T. Still Memorial Library includes more than 80,000 volumes and more than 4,500 audiovisual items supporting education in the clinical and basic sciences at A.T. Still University. The library also serves the general public.

For links to these websites or for more information, go to the Museum of Osteopathic Medicine's website at www.atsu.edu/museum.



Auxiliary Missouri Association of Osteopathic Physicians & Surgeons (AMAOPS) committee member, Cynthia Hix, presents a \$1000 check to Museum Director Jason Haxton. This money, in the form of a D.O. Care Fund Grant, is being used to make available online the Historic Osteopathic Post Card Collection. Many of these rare "photo" postcards show the school's earliest student activities, special campus events and campus buildings.

New Position



Robert (Rob) Clement, whose role for most of his thirteen years has been "behind-the-scenes," has recently been promoted to a new and more visible position: Assistant Director. As the Museum's longest continuous employee, Rob has fulfilled many roles. Originally hired as a Collections Manager in 1997, he has worked in all aspects of the Museum's operations, ranging from collections care and facilities

manager, to overseeing all exhibit production. Since 1997, his key duties have included the development, research, writing, production, and maintenance of all exhibitions; in 2000, his duties extended to various Museum projects on campus, in the community, and around the country. Equally notable, he has directed the design, planning, expansion, and fabrication of all Museum spaces—from collections care storage and workspace, to office spaces, research facilities, and programming venues.

Rob received his B.A. in History, with a minor in art, from Truman State University in 1992. He later attended graduate school at the University of Missouri—Columbia, where he completed a Master's Degree in History with minors in Anthropology and Historic Preservation / Cultural Resource Management. Before coming to the Museum, Rob worked for two years as an architectural historian, conducting field research and documenting cultural / historic sites for FEMA, and later worked as an archaeological field assistant and land-records historian for the Missouri Department of Transportation.

Clement likes to point out that although the Museum has grown dramatically in the past fifteen years—from approximately 3,500 square-feet to now just under 14,500 sq. ft.—what one sees now is hopefully only what he calls "the beginning of a new era of Museum expansion. We have many more stories to tell, much more to showcase, much more to 'reveal'—not only in the galleries, but also out in the community. There's a lot of potential in the Kirksville area to incorporate a wide variety of sources—from identifying and interpreting historic osteopathic sites around town, to developing a walking tour, outreach programs, and cultural resource interaction between the colleges and local historical organizations."

Throughout the years, Clement has demonstrated a long-term commitment to the osteopathic profession, ATSU and the Museum, and has twice been awarded ATSU's Excellence Award. He and his wife, Peggy, who teaches music at the Kirksville Primary School, have a sixth-grade daughter named Katy.



Director Jason Haxton presents information about the use of plants as medicine in the 19th century at the museum's Garden Tea in June. More than 45 people attended the annual event.

7th Annual Garden Tea

More than 45 persons visited Kirksville, Missouri's Museum of Osteopathic MedicineSM (formerly the Still National Osteopathic Museum) on June 24 for the 7th Annual Garden Tea. Hosted by the museum's staff, this annual event showcases the museum's Historic Medicinal Plant Garden, which contains plants representing common medicinal plants traditionally used in Missouri and other parts of the midwestern region of the United States. Often utilized in the 19th century by frontier physicians such as osteopathy's founder, A.T. Still, M.D., D.O., many of these plants were specially cultivated by frontier families in the gardens of their rural and isolated homes, where basic medical care was often administered by the women of the household when a physician was not available. Museum Director Jason Haxton delivered an educational presentation on the plants in the museum's garden and their medicinal uses. He also showed the group an artifact from the museum's collection, a medical guide published in 1840 which was written "for the use of families and practitioners" by self-proclaimed "Experienced Botanist or Indian Physician," J.W. Cooper. For more information about the garden go to the museum's website at: www.atsu.edu/museum

Weaver, continued from page 3

Osteopathy, and the Osteopathic Women's National Association. In 1946 she and Dr. Louisa Burns received monetary prizes from the Osteopathic Women's National Association for "the most outstanding work in our profession done by a woman."

In addition to her work with patients and her contributions to the science of osteopathy through her research, Weaver became an accomplished artist, studying and even teaching anatomy through her hand-drawn diagrams at the Akron Art Institute in the 1940s, and displaying her scientific drawings at the Institute's gallery and at the Ohio State Convention. She was also a portrait and watercolor artist and continued to write and publish poetry in the U.S. and abroad. Familiar to the readers of the *JAOA*, Weaver also authored popular science articles, and her osteopathic research was frequently cited in Akron's *Beacon Journal*.

Following her retirement in 1950 at age 66, Weaver concentrated her research mostly on the structure and function of the pineal, a small endocrine gland located near the center of the brain between the two hemispheres, which produces melatonin, a hormone that affects wake/sleep patterns and seasonal functions. Her interest in this subject stemmed in part



from the metaphysical teachings of her mother's ancestors, passed down to Weaver from her mother, which involved the interconnectedness of the mind, body, and spirit. Weaver believed she had observed an aura around her mother's head on several occasions, and later saw one around the head of Dr. Still when he spoke to her about continuing his own research.

Weaver's interest in the pineal gland, which Rene Descartes called "the seat of the soul" — believing it was the point of connection between the intellect and the body — continued until her death at age 80 on December 28, 1964, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At the time of her death, she had finished most of the chapters of a three-volume book, an exploration of higher human psychic integration, drawing in part upon her mother's metaphysical teachings. [Editor's

note: Weaver's book, entitled *After Those Days*, is being published by the Hexagon Press in St. Louis, Missouri.]

Source

Sorrel, Margaret. *Charlotte Weaver: Pioneer in Cranial Osteopathy*. Indianapolis: The Cranial Academy, 2010.



Donor: KCOM [PH442]

A.T. Still, M.D., D.O.

Dr. Charlotte Weaver's poetic tribute to Dr. Still appears in its entirety in the 1912 edition of the school's yearbook, *Osteoblast*. Her class dedicated the yearbook to him with this inscription: "To Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, President of The American School of Osteopathy and Founder of the Science: to whom the institution owes all that it has been, and is, and will be; this book is dedicated, in honor and love . . ."

The Song of Osteopathy

*L'ENVOI

If you come to a town in the Midwest,
A town in Missouri, called Kirksville,
All your soul will be filled with amaze and delight;
For there you will see a vast throng of mankind
That has gathered from over the face of the earth,
Of every condition and nation and age.
They rise with the sun and daily the trudge of their feet,
Marching on to the school, can be heard.
Insistent, unbroken, resistless, the sound
Carries far to the ear, carries into the heart,
Remains, insists and enthralls.
The rank never breaks, year by year they march on.
Each Junetime the forward-most end of the rank
Moves outward and on; their places are filled in
From the rear, by those who are eager
To come to the front and pass on.

And still in that town in the Midwest
An old beloved man, with an eagle-clear eye
And a voice that is soft as the sibilant tongue
Of an Indian, holds court. His staff is a smooth,
Whittled sapling as supple and tall as himself;
His rod is a lean forefinger with which
He impels the eyes and the minds of his students,
As, point after point, he gives them his science,
Saying "God is the Architect, He is the Builder of man,
He has constructed, we only adjust.
If we will open our minds and humble our spirits
To learn the few natural laws that govern
The finished creation, then may we hope to perceive
When the structure has need of repair, then may we
Seek to adjust the mere frame of the man.
We do not cure disease, we do but clear the way
That the protecting lifeforces may not be impeded,
But pass to the seat of invasion, there to destroy
All the agents of death, restore the waste tissue,
Renew the lost vigor, until the whole system
Eventually regains that perfect response
To each varying outward condition
That makes itself manifest in perfect health."

- Charlotte Winger Weaver

[Editor's note: "L'envoi" is a term used in old French poetry which means "one or more detached verses at the end of a literary composition, serving to convey the moral, or to address the poem to a particular person. These are the final 39 lines of the poem's 262 lines.]



Participants from the 2010 Adair County Math and Science in Health (MASH) Camp visited the Museum in mid-July. This annual event, sponsored by the Northeast Missouri Area Health Education Center, is designed for middle school students with an interest in healthcare careers.

MEMBER REGISTRATION

D.O.s, please include your school and graduation year.

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Yes No

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MUSEUM HOURS

8 a.m.–5 p.m. M-W, F • 8 a.m.–7 p.m. Thurs. • Noon–4 p.m. Sat.

Closed on major holidays, during exhibit installations,
and for special campus events.

660.626.2359 • 660.626.2984 *fax* • museum@atsu.edu *email*

www.atsu.edu/museum

MUSEUM STAFF

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