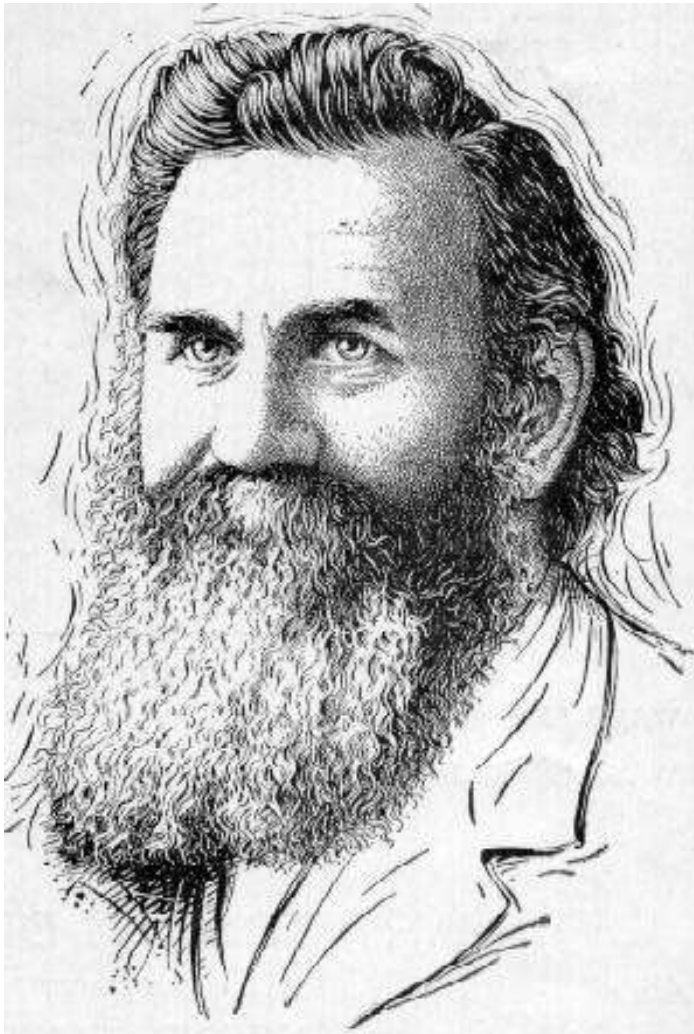


D.D. Palmer's Lifeline

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DD's wives: see Wardwell (1992, p. 52)



from *The Chiropractic Journal* (NCA) 1935 (Mar); 4(3): cover

D.D. Palmer.

D.D. Palmer.

1600s: DD Palmer's ancestors emigrate from the British Isles to Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York (Gielow, 1981, p. 1); Robert J. Jones, DC, president of the NCA in 1948, mentions (Jones, 1948, p. 7):

It is known that his great-grandfather was a native of England and was one of the early settlers in the English colonies of America. Dr. Palmer's grandfather was born in New York State. His father, however, was born in what is now the Province of Ontario in the Dominion of Canada, probably not far from where, on March 7, 1845, Daniel David Palmer was born.

1700s: DD's grandfather, Stephan Palmer, emigrates to Ontario (then known as Canada West) (Gielow, 1981, p. 2; Palmer, 1967, p. 3)

1823: DD's father, Thomas Palmer, is born; later settles in Port Perry as a shoe-maker, grocer, school director and postmaster; he and wife Catherine McVay have three sons (Thomas J, Daniel David & Bartlett D) and three daughters (Lucinda Mariah, Hanna Jane & Catherine) (Gielow, 1981, p. 2); DD describes ancestors as Scotch, Irish, English and German (Gielow, 1981, p. 3)

1824: DD's father, Thomas Palmer, is born in Port Perry, Ontario (Palmer, 1967, p. 3)

1843?: Thomas J (TJ) Palmer born (Palmer, 1967, p. 4)

1844: American Homeopathic Medical Association founded

1845 (Mar 6): according to DD (Palmer, 1908, p. 14):
BIOGRAPHICAL

D.D. Palmer was born near Toronto, Canada, March 6, 1845. He attended a country school from the age of four years till eleven; his father failing in business, he being the elder of six children, had to help provide for them, therefore, he had but little time for schooling. His father allowed him his earnings before and after working hours to clothe himself, buy books, pay library fees, etc. At the age of 21 he had acquired a practical education.

1845 (Mar 6 or 7): according to HJ Vear DC (e-mail):

I am happy to report that I have completed the search for DD Palmer. To the best of my knowledge he was born in a log cabin in a now lost hamlet called Audley, but named Brown's Corners when he was born. Thomas, his father was a postmaster in Audley circa 1858-60 just before they moved to Port Perry. There are no building remains left on the site where, I suspect, they lived. All the land is now under cultivation.

1845 (Mar 7): Born in **Port Perry**, Ontario, Canada (Rehm, 1980, p. 271; Dave Palmer, 1967, p. 3);

1845 (Mar 7): DD says (Palmer, 1910, pp. 17-8):

I was born on March 7, 1845, a few miles east of Toronto, Canada. My ancestors were Scotch and Irish on my maternal and English and German on my paternal side.

When my grandparents settled near the now beautiful city of Toronto, there was but one log house, the beginning of that great city. That region was then known as "away out west."

I came with one of never having a mamma. My mother was one of a pair of twins one of which died. The one which lived only weighed one and a half pounds.

When a baby I was cradled in a piece of hemlock bark. My mother was as full of superstition as an egg is full of meat, but my father was disposed to reason on the subjects pertaining to life.

1845-1865: according to Cooley (1943):

From residents of Port Perry we have learned that "Dan" was "a keen youth - a big, strong, husky country boy, popular with every one," constantly seeking knowledge about anything and everything, but singularly interested in anatomy. That interest he showed in collecting bones of animals. All who knew him describe him as a hearty, merry boy who exhibited, even in childhood, evidences of an exceptional mind.

Daniel Palmer's paternal ancestors came to this continent from England, and settled in New York State. His grandfather, Stephen Palmer, emigrated to what was then known as Canada West, now the Province of Ontario, where Daniel's father, Thomas Palmer, was born in 1824.

Thomas Palmer was a shoemaker, later a grocer. Publicly, he served his community as a school director and as Postmaster. He and his wife, who had been Catherine McVay, had three sons and three daughters. The sons, besides Daniel, were Thomas J. and Bartlett D. Palmer. The daughters were Lucinda Mariah, Hanna Jane and Catherine.

The great Civil War in the United States caused hard times in Canada, when men fleeing from the army draft overran the Canadian labor market. When Daniel Palmer was twenty, he and his brother, Thomas J. decided to seek their fortunes south of the International line and so, with their belongings packed in a carpet bag, and with \$2.00 borrowed from friends - according to Thomas J. Palmer's Autobiography - they struck out on April 3, 1865. They walked 18 miles, to the town of Whitby.

There the trail is lost, temporarily. We are told by Thomas J., however, that they reached Buffalo in one month and there spent their last penny for passage to Detroit. On arrival, they slept on grain sacks on a pier, breakfasted on a persimmon which they found and went job hunting, which evidently brought prompt results.

Their next stop was Chicago and there they contrived, in some way, to get permission from the commander of a military train to ride with his troops to Davenport, Iowa. There, as you know, Chiropractic was discovered and Chiropractic history was made...

1846-47: American Medical Association founded (Davis, 1855)

1847 (Feb 6): Thomas J. Palmer is one of six children born to Thomas & Catherine McVay Palmer of Pickering Township, Ontario, according to Cross (1950-51, p. 453); TJ notes brutish schoolmaster, John Black

1855 (July 11): Minora Paxson born in Lockport IL to Amos C & Elizabeth Kilmer Paxson (Zarback, 1997)

1856: DD's father's business fails, family moves to US, but DD and brother TJ stay in Canada (Cross, 1950-51, p. 453; Gielow, 1981, p. 4)

1865 (Apr 3): DD and TJ set out for Iowa (Cross, 1950-51, p. 453; Palmer, 1967, p. 4)

1865 (Apr 13): DD and TJ travel to rejoin family along the Mississippi River by way of Detroit, Buffalo and Chicago (Gielow, 1981, p. 4)

1865: according to DD (Palmer, 1908, p. 14):

The rebellion in the United States made work scarce and wages low in Canada. In the spring of 1865 he and his brother T.J., now Post Master at Medford, Okla., worked their way west to the Mississippi River. The next 20 years were engaged in school teaching, raising fruit and honey, and the grocery business. About the age of 40 he commenced the practice of Magnetic healing, which he made a success. He was not content with any of the many explanations in regard to the cause of disease, and continually asked himself and others, why one person had a certain ailment, and another similarly situated did not.

1866 (Feb-Mar): DD teaches school in Muscatine County IA (Gielow, 1981, p. 7)

1867 (Jan-Jul): DD teaches in Concord Township, Louisa County IA (Gielow, 1981, p. 8)

1868 (Mar 17): DD completes a school term in School District Two, Jefferson Township, Louis County IA (Gielow, 1981, p. 11)

1868 (Dec 7): DD begins school term in District One, Pourt Louisa Township, Louisa County IA (Gielow, 1981, p. 11)

1871 (Jan/Feb): DD teaches school at Intermediate Department in New Boston IL (Gielow, 1981, pp. 11, 15)

1871 (Jan 20): DD marries first wife, Abba Lord, license #2833 by Justice of the Peace Arnas Pranty (Gielow, 1981, p. 15)

1871 (Nov 8): DD and his wife purchase 10 acres from Elisha Essley in Eliza Township (north of New Boston)

1871 (Nov 8): DD purchases "Sweet Home" property (Zdrasil & Brown, 1997)

1871-1881: DD is beekeeping (Gielow, 1981, p. 17)

1873 (Jul 26): DD's wife Abba sells her half of the 10 acres to George Holton of Minnesota for \$150 (Gielow, 1981, p. 27)

1874: **Andrew T Still** "flings to the breeze the banner of osteopathy"; item in *Fountain Head News* (1924 (Sept 13); 14(2):13) notes:

Interesting History

An extract from the history of Wapello County, Vol. 1, page 238, Harrison L Waterman, supervising editor, 1914.

As a matter of history it might be well to state by way of parentheses that Dr. Andrew T. Still, founder of the Osteopathic college at Kirksville, Mo. was one of Dr. (Paul) Caster's patients. It was soon discovered that Dr. Still possessed the same magnetic virtues as Dr. Paul, who advised Dr. Still to start in the practice, and shortly thereafter he began treating patients according to his preceptor's system. He finally founded the school at Kirksville, which now has the national reputation as the leading college of Osteopathy in the country.

Additional information: Dr. Still first considered locating his school at Bloomington, Iowa, but he found there was another sanatorium there, so decided on Kirksville, Mo.

1874 (Spr): DD purchases plant (Lumm's Everbearer raspberry), begins nursery business: "Sweet Home" raspberry (Gielow, 1981, p. 20)

1874 (Oct 7): DD marries second wife, **Louvenia Landers**, in Mercer County, license #3523 by Justice of the Peace Phillip D. Riggs (Gielow, 1981, p. 27)

1877 (Jul 26): DD notes trip to New York to sell honey (Gielow, 1981, p. 17)

1876: DD marries his housekeeper, Mrs. **Lavinia McGee**, a year after she arrives in New Boston; they soon move to What Cheer IA (Palmer, 1967, p. 4)

PHOTOGRAPH



"Dr. Jas. R. Drain visits D.D. Palmer's neighbors in his old home town of What Cheer, Iowa - Where he is still remembered as a man among men" (Drain, 1949, p. 691); see also "A store Building formerly used by D.D. Palmer as a store and residence in What Cheer, Iowa" (Drain, 1949, p. 692)

1878: DD's daughter May is born in What Cheer IA (Rehm, 1980, p. 271)

1878-79: DD's brother TJ publishes the *Greenfield (Iowa) Greenback Patriot* (Gielow, 1981, p. 30)

1879: DD's brother TJ publishes the *Muscatine Patriot* (Gielow, 1981, p. 30)

1880-86: DD's brother TJ publishes the *What Cheer Patriot* (Gielow, 1981, p. 30)

1880: DD's daughter Jessie is born in What Cheer IA (Rehm, 1980, p. 271)

1880: US Census for New Boston IL lists D.D. Palmer as "Bee Cul'st -- Honey for sale"; gives his nativity as "Canada West" and that he arrived (in New Boston?) in 1870; info courtesy of New Boston Museum (Zdrasil & Brown, 1997)

1880: Census lists Minora Paxson as school teacher in Will County IL (Zarbuck, 1997)

1880 (Dec 15): DD publishes ad for his "Sweet Home" raspberry in *Aledo Weekly Record* and notes many other fruits and berries for sale (Gielow, 1981, p. 20, 23)

1881: TJ, living in What Cheer IA, purchases 100 raspberry plants from DD (Gielow, 1981, p. 24)

1881 (Apr 14): DD notes bees have all died of freezing temperatures (Gielow, 1981, p. 17)

1881 (Dec 31): DD sells his 10 acres to John Glancy for \$1,000 (Gielow, 1981, p. 27)

1882 (Sept 14): BJ Palmer is born in What Cheer (Rehm, 1980, p. 271; Gielow, 1981, p. 32)

1884 (Nov 20): DD's wife **Louvenia** dies in Letts IA, where DD was teaching school (Gielow, 1981, p. 32)

1885: DD's wife, **LaVinia**, dies (Rehm, 1980, p. 271)

1885 (May 5): DD marries Martha Henning (according to letter from Glenda Wiese MA, 1/24/92)

1885: DD operates "mercantile store" (Rehm, 1980, p. 271)

1885: DD begins career as magnetic healer in Burlington, then Davenport IA on 4th floor of Ryan building at corner of Second and Brady Streets (Rehm, 1980, p. 271; Palmer, 1967, p.5)

1886: DD corrects BJ (Palmer, 1910, p. 159):

"Do you realize that The Palmer School of Chiropractic has been doing business in Davenport for 23 years?"

Let me see; D.D. Palmer began practice in Davenport as a magnetic in 1886. He was then 41 years of age and B.J. was 4 years old.

The first Chiropractic adjustment was given in 1895 when D.D. Palmer was 50 years of age and B.J. was 13 years old.

A.P. Davis was my second graduate in Chiropractic in 1898. During the next five years we had one, two or three students at a time, often none. If we fix the date of the Palmer School of Chiropractic at the time we had our first student, Wm. A. Seeley, January, 1898, it would make the existence of The P.S.C. just 11 years instead of 23.

1886-1895: DD says (Palmer, 1910, pp. 17-8):

I was a magnetic healer for nine years previous to discovering the principles which comprise the method know as chiropractic. During this period much of that which was necessary to complete the science was worked out. I had discovered that many diseases were associated with derangements of the stomach, kidneys and other organs...

One question was always uppermost in my mind in my search for the cause of disease. I desired to know why one person was ailing and his associate, eating at the same table, working in the same shop, at the same bench, was not **Why?** What difference was there in the two persons that caused one to have pneumonia, catarrh, typhoid or rheumatism, while his partner, similarly situated, escaped? **Why?** This question had worried thousands for centuries and was answered in September, 1895.

Harvey Lillard...

1886 (Sept 3): According to DD's journal, he begins career as magnetic healer (Gielow, 1981, p. 43, 105)

1886 (Oct 9): DD purchases *Vital Magnetism, the Life Fountain* by ED Babbit DM of New York (Gielow, 1981, p. 53)

1886 (Oct 13): DD's brother Bart writes DD a letter of advice (Gielow, 1981, p. 43)

1887 (Jan 1): "D.D. Palmer....located in Burlington, Iowa, Jan. 1, 1887" (*The Chiropractor*, December, 1904)

1887: DD's practice listed in Davenport City Directory (Gielow, 1981, p. 44)

1887-98: DD's cash intake grows from \$700 to \$9,276 annually (Gielow, 1981, p. 59)

1888-89: *Stone's Davenport City Directory* (p. 15):

DR. PALMER
Magnetic Healer
CURES DISEASES WITHOUT MEDICINE
Rooms 7, 11, 12 and 13, Ryan Block,
DAVENPORT, IOWA

1888: DD rents Rooms 7, 11-13 in the Ryan Block, Corner of Second and Brady Streets, Davenport IA (Gielow, 1981, p. 48)

1888 (Jan 15): DD Palmer "located in Davenport, Jan. 15, 1888. He rented three rooms in the Ryan Block" (*The Chiropractor*, December, 1904)

1888 (Jan 15): (Important Announcement. *The Chiropractor* 1905 [May]; 1[6]:1):

D.D. Palmer, the founder of the Chiropractic science, came to Davenport January 15, 1888. He rented three rooms in the Ryan block. In a few months he added two more. It was not long before he was using eight rooms. In 1892, his business had so increased that he had use for eighteen rooms. These were on the second and third floor. He exchanged these for twenty on the front half of the fourth floor. Business continued to increase until he occupied the entire floor of forty rooms, making over seventeen years in the same building.

-but see Palmer (1910, p. 159) for different date of start of practice in Davenport (i.e., 1886)

1888 (Jun 31): DD publishes advertorial full of anecdotes (Gielow, 1981, p. 45)

1888 (Nov 6): DD marries Villa Amanda Thomas of Rock Island IL at 310-12th St, Rock Island IL by Rev. H.C. Leland (Gielow, 1981, p. 51)

1889 (June): DD orders publication of brochure "The Sick Get Well by Magnetism" (Gielow, 1981, p. 52)

1890: Census lists Miss Minora Paxson at 1325 Jefferson St, Lockport IL (Zarback, 1997)

1890-91: *Stone's Davenport City Directory* (p. 589):

Magnetic Healers.
PALMER DANIEL D. rooms 7, 12 and 13, Ryan blk

1891-92: *Stone's Davenport City Directory* (p. 22):

Ryan Block, Davenport, Iowa
Office Hours From 1:00 to 6:00 PM.
Consultation Free
Dr. Palmer can cure with his Magnetic Hands
Diseases of the Head, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Nerves, and Muscles, ten times quicker than any one can with medicines.

Was treated in August 1888

Quincy, Ill., Jan. 5th, 1891

Dr. D.D. Palmer, Davenport, Iowa.

Dear Sir:- I am pleased to say that my wife whom you treated, over two years ago, for rheumatism in her back has had no return of it since. For many years we tried medicines and several physicians without any benefit and had given up all hopes until after your seven treatments over two years ago. Since that time she has had the best of health and often speaks of your treatments as being the only remedy that ever did her any good.

Yours most respectfully,

H.N. Stone

H.N. Stone & Co., Publishers of Directory

Send 25 cents for "The Educator" for one year.

It gives hundreds of cures and also his methods of healing the sick.

1892: according to Important Announcement. *The Chiropractor* 1905 [May]; 1[6]:1, DD Palmer's

...business had so increased that he had use for eighteen rooms. These were on the second and third floor. He exchanged these for

twenty on the front half of the fourth floor. Business continued to increase until he occupied the entire floor of forty rooms, making over seventeen years in the same building.

1892-93: *Stone's Davenport City Directory* (p. 617):

Magnetic Healers.

PALMER DANIEL D. room 10 fourth fl., Ryan blk

1892 (May 10): AT Still receives charter for the **American School of Osteopathy (ASO)** in Kirksville MO (Booth, 1924, p. 79)

1893 (March): first class graduates from Still's **ASO**; among the graduates are **AP Davis MD (homeopathic?)** and AG Hildreth (Booth, 1924, p. 81)

1894 (May 13): *Davenport Leader* (Gielow, 1981, pp. 64-5) prints:
DR. PALMER

A crank on magnetism, has a crazy notion that he can cure the sick and crippled by his magnetic hands. His victims are the weak-minded, ignorant and superstitious, those foolish people who have been sick for years and have become tired of the regular physician and want health by a short-cut method. While many of our educated medical profession are idle the above knave has all he can do. Six years ago he commenced business in the Ryan block in three rooms. He has certainly profited by the ignorance of his victims, for his business has increased so that he now uses forty-two rooms which are finely furnished, heated by steam and lighted by forty electric lights. His laundry work and cooking are done by electricity, and the knowing ones say that his cures are also made by it. He exerts a wonderful magnetic power over his patients, making many of them believe they are well. His increase in business shows what can be done in Davenport even by a quack.

-letter to the editor (Gielow, 1981, p. 65), date unknown:

...An ex-coal digger does business near my office and he seeks cases by offering to bet at satisfactory odds that he can cure cases, but nobody disturbs him, for he gets only the superstitious and ignorant. People who believe in spooks and other forms of occult things are taken in by such mountebanks, but what of it? Many people are taken in by the various gold-brick devices modified to suit the cases, and it is just as well. I am losing no sleep because foolish people try to get wealth by short-cut methods. When my profession makes itself competent to give honest and good value for reasonable compensation, we have done our duty, and the rest of the world can buy experience at market value if they choose...

J.A. DeArmand, M.D. (sic)
Davenport, Ia.

1895 (June 7): Gielow (1981, p. 66) reports:

ANNUAL MEETING

**OF THE SCOTT COUNTY MEDICAL DOCTOR'S SOCIETY
JUNE 7, 1895**

Drs. Hageboeck, De Armand and Kulp were appointed a committee to investigate and report upon what constitutes the legal authority for the practice of medicine in this state.

c1895: according to Gielow (1981, pp. 66-7), local newspapers report a suit brought by DD Palmer "not so much for the collection of a bill as it was to establish Palmer's right to practice in Moline without a physician's certificate"; following a second trial, the *Rock Island Union* reported :

The Palmer-Wiltamuth Case.

The somewhat celebrated case of Dr. Palmer against N. Wiltamuth came up before Judge Wivill on Wednesday for a new trial, the jury being unable to agree on the first one. Both parties were determined and started in for business. Mr. William McEniry

appeared for the defense and Messrs. J.M. Richardson, W.M. chamberlain and S.W. Searle for the plaintiff. The case was hotly contested all the way through and was tried before a jury composed of Messrs. William Young, G.C. bowen, John Taylor, John Oleland, Thomas Thornton and W.H. Whisler. Dr. Palmer and Mr. Otis Thomas were the only witnesses for the plaintiff, while the defense produced eight, including two physicians. The examination of witnesses and arguments took from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. when the case went to the jury, who after being out for about an hour and a half, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff and assessed his damages at \$20, the balance of the contract. Mr. McEniry and the witnesses for the defense tried to show that Mr. Wiltamuth ought not to pay the balance of the debt, but they could not get around the fact that a contract had been made and that the doctor had fulfilled his part of it. It has been a complicated case and the rulings of Justice Wivill were very acceptable to both parties.

-the *Moline Dispatch* reported (Gielow, 1981, p. 67):

...The defense...asserted that the doctor was a quack, having no diploma from any medical college and no license to practice in this state, consequently it was a misdemeanor for him to do business on this side of the river.

Dr. Palmer claimed that his profession had nothing to do with medicine, that he healed by the laying on of hands; that he had made arrangements with the defendant for a course of treatment at \$2 per treatment; that he had fulfilled his part of the contract and was entitled to his pay. He also said that he had a diploma from no earthly school but from High Heaven. Considerable curiosity was manifested as to the diploma but it was not produced for inspection...

1894: DD meets Rev. Samuel Weed (Gielow, 1981, p. 129);

1895: DD meets Rev. Samuel Weed after curing Weed's daughter's sprained ankle (Palmer, 1967, p. 17); but see Gielow (1981, p. 129)

1895: according to DD (Palmer, 1908, p. 14):

In 1895, when 50 years of age, B.J., was then thirteen years of age, his question was answered by chance. Harvey Lillard gave him the cue which opened a new field for research. Mr. Lillard was restored to hearing by two adjustments, a dorsal vertebrae was replaced in its normal position. Like Newton, when he saw the apple fall, it set him to thinking, only that thousands had seen apples fall, while D.d. Palmer had never seen or heard of a vertebrae being displaced or replaced. If he had been acquainted with the teachings of anatomy, as written and taught by the medical world, he would not have dared to attempt to do that which was that very dangerous and an impossibility. In this instance, ignorance may have been a blessing. D.D. Palmer followed up the hint and developed his discovery into a well defined non-therapeutical science, and devised the art of adjusting vertebrae, which has no resemblance whatever to any system or method which treat effects named disease...

1895 (Sept): Chiropractic is "discovered" by D.D. Palmer (*The Chiropractor*, 1904, p. ii)

1895 (Sept 18): "On September 18, 1895, Harvey Lillard called upon Dr. Palmer" (*The Chiropractor*, 1904, p. 11)

PHOTOGRAPH



Harvey Lillard (from Palmer & Palmer, 1906, Illustration No. 29)

1896 (Jan-Apr): According to Harvey Lillard's testimonial in the January, 1897 issue (p. 3) of *The Chiropractor*, he didn't learn of Palmer's new science until January of 1896, and received two treatments for his deafness between January and April of 1896

DEAF SEVENTEEN YEARS

I was deaf 17 years and I expected to always remain so, for I had doctored a great deal without any benefit. I had long ago made up my mind to not take any more ear treatments, for it did me no good.

Last January Dr. Palmer told me that my deafness came from an injury in my spine. This was new to me; but it is a fact that my back was injured at the time I went deaf. Dr. Palmer treated me on the spine; in two treatments I could hear quite well. That was eight months ago. My hearing remains good.

HARVEY LILLARD, 320 W. Eleventh St., Davenport, Iowa

1896 (May): Pacific School of Osteopathy (**PSO**) was established at Anaheim CA; 20 month course from the outset (Booth, 1924, p. 87)

1896: Rev. Weed names chiropractic; later writes of this to DD in a letter (published in *The Chiropractor* 1905 [Apr]; 1[5]:16-7):

...I did not make any memoranda of dates. The first I knew of the system of adjustment was when you gave Mrs. Weed and Catherine (then three years old) adjustments in the spring of 1896. Mrs. Weed understood you to say that you had changed from Magnetic to Chiro in January, 1896. This does not necessarily conflict with the fact that 'Chiropractic was discovered by D.D. Palmer, of Davenport,

Iowa, in September, 1895.' After Mrs. Weed quit taking adjustment, I went to you late in the spring of 1896, and sometime that spring or summer we fixed the name. Of course the practice would begin as opportunity offered right after the discovery, but would not be immediately proclaimed and made general - substituted entirely for Magnetic treatment. Now doctor, I know that you have records by which the dates of these things are made certain, will you please post me....

1896 (Jun): DD obtains Iowa corporate charter for the Palmer School of Magnetic Cure (Zarback, 1988c)

1896 (June 17): Palmer applies for corporate charter of Palmer's School of Magnetic Cure (Wiese, 1986)

1896 (July 10): DD incorporates the Chiropractic School & Infirmary (Zarback, 1988c)

1896 (July 10): Palmer is granted a corporate charter for Palmer's School of Magnetic Cure (Wiese, 1986)

1896: **Leroy Baker graduated in 1896**; photo caption from *The Chiropractor* 1906 (June); 2(7): 20 reads:

"The above represents some of the P.S.C.'s earlier graduates. 1st row on left, above downward: Raymond '01, Simon '99, Baker '96; 2d row, Christianson 1900, Dr. D.D. Palmer, Discoverer and Developer of Chiropractic, Brown, M.D. '99; 3rd row, Miss Murchison '02, B.J. Palmer, D.C., Sec. The P.S.C.; 4th row, Stouder '01, Schooley '02, Graham '99."

1896-97: **Stone's Davenport City Directory** (p. 681):
Magnetic Healers

Ita Jacob, 1522 Brady

PALMER DANIEL D, fourth fl Ryan blk
Stothers James, 230 Bridge av



D.D. Palmer, from cover of *The Chiropractic*, January, 1897

1897 (Jan): DD publishes *The Chiropractic* (No. 17), which includes:

-concept of "magnetic manipulator" (p. 3); compare with "chiropractic manipulator" in 1902 issue

1897: DD in near-fatal railway accident in Fulton MO (Rehm, 1980, p. 271); Palmer (1910, p. 74) says:

REVOLUTION

Chiropractic is destined to revolutionize the Old School methods of practice which have been in vogue 2,000 years. There have been, and are today many methods of treating diseases, each and every one built on the old-time notion that disease is an evil, an entity which must be driven out, made to vacate, and the system cleansed of impurities before health can be restored; that cancers, body and skin

diseases are efforts on the part of Nature to rout the enemy and that inflammation and fever are purifiers.

In September, 1895, the first Chiropractic adjustment was given; for the first time, the spinous process was used as a lever, altho the way was being prepared, the principles of Chiropractic were being unfolded, during the previous nine years. Rev. Weed was my confidential friend in those days; to him I gave all new developments.

Two years after the first adjustment was given came near being killed at Clinton Junction, Ill. I then determined to teach the science and art to some one as fast as it was unfolded. **Leroy Baker**, of Fulton, Ill., was my first student. He was not a graduate as represented by the "enveloper." If I had been snatched from earth-life it might have been a long time before the same combination of circumstances, combined with the same make-up of an individual, would evolve a science such as I saw in Chiropractic, therefore, I taught it as learned.

1897-98: "**Dr. D. Palmer, Magnetic Healing**" is listed as a member of the faculty of the "**Independent Medical College**" Announcement for 1897-98 (Cramp, 1921, pp. 777-8); the College was located in Chicago; Cramp also writes about Dr. Edward N. **Flint** of Chicago (Cramp, 1921, pp. 360, 368-75)

1898: A.P. Davis MD and William A. Seeley MD are **?first two?** graduates of DD (Rehm, 1980, p. 271)

1898: DD says (Palmer, 1910, p. 159):

A.P. Davis was my second graduate in Chiropractic in 1898. During the next five years we had one, two or three students at a time, often none. If we fix the date of the Palmer School of Chiropractic at the time we had our first student, Wm. A. Seeley, January, 1898...

1898 (Oct 18): DD claims that "AP Davis was his first student" on this date (Palmer, 1909d, pp. 25)

1898 (Mar 18): **California College of Osteopathy (CCO)** of San Francisco is incorporated by AH Potter DO and JA Parker DO; **CCO** first operates at the Parrott Bldg, Market Street, SF, then moves to 603 Sutter St, later at 1368 Geary St (Booth, 1924, p. 89); **CCO** publishes the **California Osteopath** from 1898-1900 (Booth, 1924, p. 288)

1898 (June 28-29): first meeting of the **Associated Colleges of Osteopathy** at **ASO** in Kirksville MO includes George F Burton DO of the **PSO**; pass resolution that all schools should charge minimum **tuition** of \$500, but in 1899 **ASO** reduces **tuition** to \$300 and "Most of the other schools followed the example set by the parent school, and the **tuition** has remained about the same ever since (Booth, 1924, p. 275)

1899: Oakley Smith graduates from Palmer (Zarbuck, 1987)

1900: HH Reiring (Palmer student) of Chicago sues DD for misrepresentation of schooling (Gielow, 1981, p. 96)

1901 (Jan 10): DD adjusts Solon Massey Langworthy's wife for insanity on Jan 10, 17 & 19; receives \$15 payment (Zarbuck, 1988c, 1997)

1901 (Jan 15): Reiring dismisses suit against DD (Gielow, 1981, p. 96)

1901 (Apr **1?**): in Davenport DD dates and signs a copy of: Stimson LA. *A practical treatise on fractures and dislocations*. 1900, Lea Brothers & Co., New York and Philadelphia; volume becomes possession of Patrick Lackey DC, ND; is now in possession of Reed Phillips DC, PhD, president of LACC

1901 (Apr 4): DD write to C.H. Ward (Palmer, undated, p. 83)

1901 (Jul 1): SM Langworthy enrolls at the Palmer School & Cure, pays DD \$500 (Zarbuck, 1997)

1901 (Sept 7): Langworthy writes to DD from his Cedar Rapids Chiropractic School & Cure, says he did not solicit patients while a student (Zarbuck, 1988c)

1901 (Mar 7): California law to license osteopaths goes into effect (Booth, 1924, p. 120); continues until 5/1/07, when a composite board (MDs & DOs) is created (Booth, 1924, p. 564)

1902: Solon M. Langworthy DC receives a diploma from the American College of Manual Therapeutics in Kansas City MO (Zarbuck, 1988c)

1902: Osteopaths become license eligible in Iowa (Zarbuck, 1988c)

1902: After graduation, BJ practices in Lake City IA, but not in Davenport (Zarbuck, 1988c)

1902: DD publishes *The Chiropractic* (No. 29), which includes: -concept of "chiropractic manipulator" (p. 3); compare with "magnetic manipulator" in January, 1897 issue

1902 (Jan): During the first week in January AP Davis attends DD lecture in Davenport (Zarbuck, 1988c)

1902 (Jan 6): BJ and three others graduate from Palmer (Gielow, 1981, p. 96)

1902 (Jan 19): Langworthy writes to BJ to indicate he is teaching "chiropractic and osteopathy", proposes partnership with DD, BJ, Oakley Smith and others (Zarbuck, 1988c)

1902 (Apr): BJ meets with Langworthy to discuss partnership proposal, returns to DD with some of Langworthy's books on "Nature Cure" (Zarbuck, 1988c)

1902 (May): BJ takes over the Palmer school, while DD locates to Pasadena CA (Lerner, undated; Zarbuck & Hayes, 1990)

1902 (May 4): DD writes to BJ: "I have not use for those books on 'nature cure'; DD rejects nature cure as mixing (Zarbuck, 1988c)

1902 (June 14): DD in California to find Thomas Storey (Zarbuck, 1997)

1902: L. Howard Nutting (relative of Carver) makes loan to BJ to keep school going (Gielow, 1981, p. 130)

1902 (Jun 28): DD arrives to live at 237 Marengo Ave. Pasadena CA (Zarback & Hayes, 1990)

1902 (Aug 2): DD puts ads in several Pasadena CA newspapers (Zarback & Hayes, 1990)

1902 (Aug 6-8): "fifth regular meeting" of the **Associated Colleges of Osteopathy** initiates college inspections and accreditation; ER Booth PhD, DO will become first college inspector (Booth, 1924, p. 277-8)

1902 (Sept 18): DD's patient, George T. Hayes, dies (Zarback & Hayes, 1990)

1902 (Sept 19): **Pasadena Evening Star** (p. 5) publishes obituary [in papers from RB Jackson]:

George T. Hayes

George T. Hayes a native of Pennsylvania, age 34 years, died yesterday at his temporary home in Sierra Madre. Funeral notice will be given later.

1902 (Sept 20, Friday): **Pasadena Evening Star** (p. 1) publishes [in papers from RB Jackson]:

DR. D.D. PALMER UNDER ARREST

Charged With Practicing Without a License

INTERESTING TRIAL PROMISED

Mrs. Hayues of Sierra Madre Files Complaint as Result of Palmer's Treatment of Her Husband, Now Diseased
-Palmer "Removes the Cause."

D.D. Palmer of North Marengo Avenue appeared before Judge H.H. Klamroth in the city polio court this morning under a warrant issued on complaint of Mrs. Mattie I. Hayes of Sierra Madre, charging him with practicing medicine without a license. The warrant is said to have been issued at the instance of the district attorney's office.

The defendant appeared with State Senator C.M. Simpson as his counsel, who entered a plea of not guilty and secured a continuance of the case until October 4, at 9:30 o'clock. He reserved the right to ask for a jury trial in the interim.

The information upon which the complaint was filed is said to be as follows: George T. Hayes was a consumptive living at Sierra Madre. Palmer lives in a cottage on North Marengo avenue above Walnut street. He has the fence and front of the house decorated with signs styling himself a "doctor" and advertising to cure disease by removing the cause.

Palmer and the invalid finally came together, and it is said that Palmer made several visits to the Sierra Madre home, after having brought Mr. Hayes to believe that his disease actually could be cured. The doctor and patient would lock themselves in a room and refuse Mrs. Hayes admittance. After the doctor's first visit the patient seemed better; but after the second there was a marked decline and soon the patient was in bed and finally he died, September 18.

It is said that Mrs. Hayes succeeded in looking into the room during one of the doctor's visits, and saw her husband upon the floor with Palmer upon him thumping and generally maltreating him. This was explained by Palmer on the ground that all disease results from trouble with the spine and that the treatment was necessary to remove the cause. Following her husband's death, Mrs. Hayes

Joseph C. Keating, Jr., Ph.D.

brought the circumstances to the attention of the authorities with the foregoing result.

It is said that it will be shown that Mr. Hayes even went so far as to pawn his watch in order to pay for the harsh treatment.

1902 (Sept 26): DD is indicted for practicing medicine without a license, pleads not guilty (Zarback & Hayes, 1990)

1902 (Sept 26, Friday): **Pasadena Daily News** (p. 1) publishes obituary [in papers from RB Jackson]:

ARRESTED FOR PRACTICING WITHOUT A LICENSE

The Case Against Chiropractic Palmer

Dr. D.D. Palmer, of 237 North Marengo avenue, who calls himself a chiropractic, was arrested this morning on complaint of Mrs. Mattie I. Hays, of Sierra Madre, for practicing without a license.

He was arraigned before Judge Klamroth and plead not guilty, his hearing being set for October 4, at 9:30 a.m. The defendant will be represented in court by Attorney C.M. Simpson.

It will be remembered that at the time of her husband's death recently, Mrs. Hays made serious complaint at the manner of his treatment by the "chiropractic," who claims to be the discoverer of his method, which in this case is alleged to have been of a drastic nature. It was said the patient was beaten or manipulated by the practitioner's hands until he cried out in pain, enfeebled as he was.

1902 (Oct 4): DD's hearing results in dismissal of charges; DD sends telegram to BJ (Zarback & Hayes, 1990)

1902 (Oct 4): **Pasadena Evening Star** (p. 4) publishes [in papers from RB Jackson]:

TRIAL SPOILED BY AN ERROR

Dr. D.D. Palmer, "Chiropractic", In Court Today

MAY NOW BE REARRESTED

Judge McKinley and Senator Simpson Both in Court to Defend Him on Charge of Practicing Medicine Without a License

The case of the people against Dr. D.D. Palmer of 327 North Marengo avenue came to an unexpected conclusion before Judge Klamroth this morning, though it seems probable that the end of the matter is not yet.

Dr. Palmer, the "chiropractic," was charged with the practice of medicine without a license, the prosecution growing out of the death of George T. Hayes of Sierra Madre. This morning the case was set for trial and a jury was to be chosen. General Johnston Jones appeared for the district attorney's office, while Senator Simpson and Judge McKinley represented the defendant. The latter was present accompanied by members of his family and friends, who between them brought several large baskets of books which were evidently expected to figure in the case.

The court proceeded with the selection of a jury and several **?talesmen?** were accepted were accepted and others dismissed, when General Jones announced that he preferred not to proceed further in the prosecution. He said he had discovered that the complaint had been drawn under the old statute instead of that now governing such procedures. Judge Klamroth consequently discharged the defendant from custody.

It is understood that a new complaint will be **?pled?** in a few days and prosecution recommended.

It is said that the defective complaint was drawn by Deputy District Attorney Willis, who has a reputation for drawing **?sureet?**

complaints in the county. It was apparent from the array of legal talent that the doctor intends to make a strenuous fight.

1902 (Oct 12): DD Palmer, Minora Paxson DC and Oakley Smith DC attend demonstration in Chicago by Adolph Lorenz MD, orthopedist, who attempts a "redressment" of a congenital hip displacement (Zarbuck, 1997)

1902 (late): DD ships household to Portland OR, opens short-lived Pacific (or Portland) College of Chiropractic (Gielow, 1981, p. 97)

1903: DD's brother TJ publishes the *Medford Patriot* (Gielow, 1981, p. 31)

1903-'4: *The Up-To-Date Directory and Gazetteer of the City of Santa Barbara, Cal* (p. 147):

Palmer, D.D., chiropractice, office Aiken block, res. same.

Palmer, Mrs. T.V., res. Aiken block.

1903: DD operates the Santa Barbara Chiropractic School; H.B. Reynard earns DC (Zarbuck, 1988b&c)



Illustration No. 19 from Palmer & Palmer, 1906

1903 (early): Langworthy renames his Cedar Rapids school the American School of Chiropractic & Nature Cure [ASC] (Zarbuck, 1988c)

1903 (Aug): AP Davis settles in Dallas TX, stays until Aug 1906 (Zarbuck, 1988b)

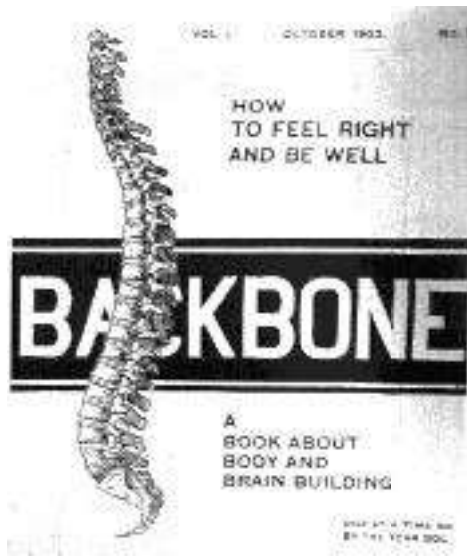
PHOTOGRAPH

1903 (Jan): **BJ** indicted for practicing medicine without a license in 1903 in Scott County IA (Zarbuck & Hayes, 1990)

1903 (Apr): Langworthy advertises in *Medical Talk*, a "liberal medical home journal" (Zarbuck, 1988c)

1903 (Apr 16): **BJ** indicted by Grand Jury of Scott County (Gielow, 1981, p. 97)

1903 (July 1): **DD** holds a "clinic" at Suite 15 of the Aiken Bldg, Santa Barbara CA (Gielow, 1981, p. 97, quoting Palmer, 1910; Zarbuck, 1997) at which time he discovers that "the body is heat by nerves and not by blood"; among the class members are HD **Reynard**, Oakley **Smith** and Minora **Paxson** (Palmer 1904, pp. 12-4)



1903 (Oct): Langworthy at the ASC publishes first issue of *Backbone* (Zarback, 1988c)

1903 (Dec 9): DD's father dies at age 80 (Gielow, 1981, p. 31)

1903: *The UP-TO-DATE Directory and Gazetteer of the City of Santa Barbara, Cal., 1903-4* lists "Palmer, D.D., chiropractice, office Aiken block, res. same." on p. 147 [RB Jackson files]

1904?: DD moves to Letts IA (Palmer, 1967, p. 23)

1904 (early): Langworthy patents the Langworthy Traction Table (Zarback, 1989)

1904 (Jan 2): *JAMA* [XLII: 57] includes:

17. **Mechanotherapy.** - Taylor points out the importance of massage, mechanotherapy, bone setting, etc., and the practice of osteopathy. He thinks the profession has become too critical in regard to drugs, and the public has followed its example, and takes up the more readily with charlatans, who claim to cure without them. Moreover, there are comparatively few of the medical profession who have familiarized themselves with massage and mechanotherapy generally. Our schools of massage are entirely superficial in their training. The European masseur finds our physicians unable to appreciate his skill, hence his attempt to get into independent practice, and the prejudice and rivalry aroused against him. Taylor claims that the field of mechanotherapy is boundless, and it is the duty of the educated physician to learn more of it. He thinks if the medical profession would read half a score of small books thoroughly (after revising their knowledge of the nervous mechanisms) and make practical use of the light thus gained, they would feel little hesitation in going forward to acquire skill in so practical and valuable a branch of therapeutics. The physician can not devote the time required by some of the more laborious and continuous, or routine procedures, but he should supervise the scientific part. He could and should make use of the more delicate manipulations, which are of the greatest value. To illustrate the teachings of the osteopathic schools, he mentions two graduates of Scandinavian massage institutions who came to this country and hearing of osteopathy took a course at Kirksville. Both assured the author that they learned no facts of importance not

PHOTOGRAPH

already known to them. The sphere of manual therapy lies in the ability of medical practitioners to influence centers of organic activity by mechanical stimulation through the vasomotor nerves. They should not abandon well-tried and proven remedies, but in manual therapy, when applied by the physician, there is a prompt and exact method far in advance of all others in the treatment of a wide variety of derangements, not only of the coarser mechanisms, but also of the vital organs.

1904 (Apr 21): letter to DD from Charles Truax of the Truax, Greene & Company Physicians & Hospital Supplies at 42-46 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, reprinted in Palmer & Palmer (1906, p. 396c):

Dear Doctor:

I wish to express my thanks for the privilege of looking over and making an examination of your collection of Pathological and Anomalous bones.

It is certainly a fine assortment and is by far a much larger collection than can be found in any other part of the United States and I doubt if in many respects, it can be exceeded any where. It was certainly a great privilege, one that I fully appreciated.

Again thanking you, I remain, Yours very truly,...

1904 (May 1): *Davenport Democrat & Leader* includes:

- "Dr. B.J. Palmer winds a fair bride" (p. 3):

Married Saturday Evening to Miss Mabel Heath at the Home of the Bride

At 7:30 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Heath, 313 East Fourteenth street, occurred the marriage of Miss Mabel Heath and Dr. B.J. Palmer, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Rutter, pastor of the Second Methodist church of Rock Island and a particular friend of the bride's family.

- license to wed issued by "Clerk of the Court Will G. Noth" to "B.J. Palmer and Miss Mabel S. Heath, bot ho f this city" (p. 6)

1904 (May 1): BJ is married at Mabel's parents' home (Gielow, 1981, p. 98)

1904 (May 24): Oakley Smith is licensed (#440) under Illinois Medical Practice Act as a drugless healer (chiropractor); Minora Paxson receives license #438 (Zarback, 1987, 1997)

1904 (Jun): Langworthy's ASC advertises reopening on Sept 6, 1904 with curriculum of 2 years: 4 terms of 5 months each (Zarback, 1988c)

1904 (Jun): *Cosmopolitan Osteopath* notes Langworthy's ASC \$100 correspondence course (Zarback, 1988c)

1904 (Dec): DD and BJ publish first issue of *The Chiropractor* [1(1)]:

- "Harry H. Reynard, D.C. of Oakland, Cal., writes us: 'All the Chiro's seem to be doing fine. I hear that Dr. Willis has an income of \$700 per month.'" (p. 2)

- curriculum at Palmer school lengthened to 9 months for \$500; shorter courses are also available: "six months, \$400; three months, \$300; one month, \$200, ten days, \$100" (p. 5)

The Palmer School AND INFIRMARY of CHIROPRACTIC (KI-RO-PRAK-TIK)

ESTABLISHED 19 YEARS
Davenport, Iowa, U.S.A.

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The Chiropractor
A MONTHLY JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
CHIROPRACTIC
(KI-RO-PRAK-TIK)

VOL. 1, DECEMBER, 1904, No. 1

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CHIROPRACTIC'S FOUNTAIN-HEAD

FOR STUDENTS

FOR SICK

**DR. D. D. PALMER
DISCOVERER
AND
DEVELOPER
OF
CHIROPRACTIC**

ADDRESS B. J. PALMER, D. C.

**THE PALMER SCHOOL of
CHIROPRACTIC
DAVENPORT, IOWA U.S.A.**



Patient Died Thursday Evening at His Infirmary and Body is Refused Shipment.

1905: Langworthy opens ASC (Gielow, 1981, p. 100)

1905: Oakley Smith founds Chicago College of Naprapathy (Zarback, 1987)

1905 (Jan): DD publishes Vol. 1, No. 2 of *The Chiropractor*, basis for later conviction in Scott County court (Gielow, 1981, p. 106)

1905 (Feb 15): Willard Carver, LLB recommends DD include suggestive therapeutics in curriculum (Zarback, 1988d)

1905 (Mar): Scott County Coroner's Inquest into the death of Lucretia Lewis, an 18-year old tuberculosis patient who spent 2 days at the Palmer Infirmary before dying (Lerner, 1954, p. 523)

About the first of March, 1905, Palmer received a new patient named Lucretia Lewis. She was 18 years of age. She had come from Oskaloosa, Iowa. Willard Carver had advised her to go and see Palmer. Carver had been practising law in Oskaloosa at the time. He had been suffering with tuberculosis -- and Miss Lewis had likewise been ill with the same affliction.

On March 10th, Miss Lewis died at the Palmer infirmary.

From the evidence I have been able to find, she was the first patient to die while under the care of a Chiropractor. [Lerner is wrong, as George Hayes had died under DD's care in Pasadena CA in 1902]

1905 (Mar 10): *Davenport Democrat & Leader* includes: -article (p. 9):

Both Inquest and Autopsy

Coroner Lambach this afternoon announced that at 4 o'clock he would hold an autopsy over the remains of Lucretia May Lewis, the patient who died late yesterday afternoon at Dr. Palmer's infirmary, a full account of which appears elsewhere in this issue. Coroner Lambach will be assisted at the autopsy by City Physician Spears and Dr. E.S. Bowman. After the autopsy has been concluded and the remains viewed by a jury, the body will be permitted to be shipped to Oskaloosa. The inquest which is to follow the autopsy will be held some time Saturday.

-article (p. 10):

CORONER ORDERS INQUEST OVER BODY OF DEAD GIRL

Authorities Refuse to Honor Death Certificate of Dr. Palmer.

At the infirmary of Dr. Palmer in the South Putnam building at 5:30 o'clock Thursday evening occurred the death of one of his patients, Miss Lucretia May Lewis of Oskaloosa, at the age of 18 years. The remains were taken to the Boles undertaking parlors on Perry street and there prepared for shipment to the home of the deceased at Oskaloosa. Dr. D.D. Palmer signed the death certificate, attributing the cause of death to consumption.

It was desired to ship the body upon an early morning train and therefore the undertaker called at the home of City Clerk Ed Collins with the death certificate signed by Dr. Palmer and asked for a burial and transportation permit. This was refused him and the shipment of the body thereby delayed.

City Clerk Talks.

City Clerk Collins was interviewed upon the matter and gave his reasons for refusing to issue the required permit as follows:

"Only recently Dr. Palmer had another death at his infirmary and at that time the permit was issued. Since then however the city physician has corresponded with Dr. J.F. Kennedy of Des Moines, secretary of the state board of health, and was informed by Dr. Kennedy that Dr. Palmer has no certificate to practice in Iowa and therefore no authority to sign death certificates. Under the instructions of both the secretary of the state board of health and Coroner Lambach, I refused to issue the permit upon one of Dr. Palmer's death certificates. I also notified Coroner Lambach and City Physician Spears of my action and informed the undertaker that as soon as matters had been properly adjusted I would gladly issue the desired permit, but not until such a time as I had received word to do so from the proper authorities. Dr. B.F. Palmer came to me after the occurrence and demanded to know upon what authority I had refused to issue the permit. I informed him of the above facts, whereupon he stated he would see his attorneys and threatened to make trouble for some one for being refused the permit."

Coroner Lambach Seen.

Coroner Lambach was interviewed in regard to the matter and stated that he would not allow the body to be shipped until an inquest had been held to determine the cause of death, after which he would sign the proper death certificate, upon which a burial and transportation permit would be issued. This inquest was set for this afternoon by Dr. Lambach and will be held at the undertaking parlors, where the body now lies.

A glimpse of the body appears to bear out the statement of Dr. Palmer that the patient died from the effects of consumption, but as the local authorities have been advised not to issue an any burial permits for Dr. Palmer's patients upon one of his own death

certificates, they deem an investigation necessary before they feel at liberty to allow the body to be shipped from the city. The mother of the patient was with her when she died and is remaining in the city to accompany the remains of her daughter home.

1905 (Mar 12): *Davenport Democrat & Leader* includes:

-article (p. 5):

VERDICT RETURNED UPON DEATH OF LUCRETIA LEWIS

Death Due to Consumption While in the Care of Dr. D.D. Palmer

The coroner's inquest over the remains of Miss Lucretia May Lewis, the young lady who died at 5:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the infirmary of Dr. Palmer, where she was a patient, was concluded at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, at which time the jury returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find that the deceased, Lucretia May Lewis, came to her death from consumption in an acute form, while under the care of Dr. D.D. Palmer."

The verdict was signed by the three jurymen, E.J. Dougherty, Alex W. Carroll and Frank Bruner.

The inquest was begun at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon and after the examination of several witnesses, was adjourned until 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The inquest proved a very interesting one. County Attorney A.W. Hamann was in attendance on behalf of the state and Attorney Walter H. Peterson appeared to represent the intererests of Dr. Palmer. Attorney C.W. Jones, the expert shorthand reporter, was also present and took down the entire proceedings in writing for future reference, should they be desired.

The Autopsy

An autopsy was held upon the remains at 7 o'clock Friday evening at the Eoles undertaking parlors. This was conducted by Coroner Lambach and Drs. E.S. Bowman and Will Speers. The nurses at St. Luke's hospital were also in attendance and witnessed the autopsy. This examination revealed the lungs to be badly infected and wasted away. An examination of them left no doubt as to the cause of death, and at the conclusion of the autopsy, Dr. Lambach signed the death certificate attributing the cause of death to pulmonary tuberculosis, which corresponded with Dr. Palmer's diagnosis of consumption. Upon Dr. Lambach signing the death certificate, City Clerk Ed Collins issued the necessary burial and transportation permit and the remains were shipped at 10 o'clock Friday night to the former home of the deceased at Oskaloosa.

Mother Testifies.

Mrs. Lida Lewis of Oskaloosa, mother of the dead girl, was the first witness placed upon the stand. She testified that her daughter was 18 years of age and had lived for the past six years at Oskaloosa. For the past year she has been subject to fever, chills and a bad cough. She had tried a number of leading physicians, but her daughter grew steadily worse and was given up by the regular physicians. At last it became a question of going West or coming to this city for treatment. Upon the advice of Willard Carver, an attorney-at-law at Oskaloosa, who had been greatly benefitted through Dr. Palmer's treatment, she brought her daughter to this city five weeks ago last Wednesday. She had paid \$4 a week board and \$3 a week for a room at the infirmary and since being here had paid Dr. Palmer \$75 in all. Mrs. Lewis stated that she had never witnessed any of the treatments as it was against the rules of the infirmary. While Dr. Palmer never claimed to be a regular licensed physician, she supposed he was.

A Patient's Testimony.

Bert Quinn, of Eldridge, a patient at the Palmer infirmary, was the next witness. He believed in Dr. Palmer's methods for the reason that his sister-in-law, Mrs. B.F. Quinn of Marshalltown, had been cured by him of a severe case of locomotor ataxia. Mr. Quinn stated he himself was improving, but he didn't know what Dr.

Palmer's treatment was, as they consisted of manipulations upon his back and he could not see them and had not seen any other patients treated. In conclusion Mr. Quinn testified that he paid Dr. Palmer \$15 for the first week's treatment, and \$10 a week since the first one.

A Student's Testimony.

The testimony of J.J. Darnell of Superior, Wis., a student at the infirmary of Dr. Palmer, proved by far the most interesting.

Darnell testified that he had paid \$500 for tuition for a nine months' course at the infirmary and during the time that he has been a student has witnessed several operations by Dr. Palmer but could not tell how they were done. They consisted of a replacement of the vertebrae, whose displacement he considered to be seat of almost all diseases.

In answer to the query of Coroner Lambach, Darnell admitted that he had never seen the internal organs of a human body and had only studied physiology years ago at school. He had seen no dissecting since being at the Palmer infirmary. "And you paid \$500 for this course, did you?" inquired Dr. Lambach. "Yes," replied Mr. Darnell. "Then you bought a pig in the poke, did you not?" asked Dr. Lambach, to which Darnell answered that it depended altogether upon how a person looked at it.

Following will be found a few of the interesting disclosures made during the examination of Darnell by Coroner Lambach:

Dr. Lambach - So you expected to learn the art of medicine in nine months?

Darnell - I am not studying medicine.

Dr. Lambach - How do you expect to understand the body without studying bones?

Darnell - We study the symptoms.

Dr. Lambach - Of what disease do you study the symptoms?

Darnell - We study all diseases.

Dr. Lambach - What is disease?

Darnell - Most anything and everything.

Dr. Lambach - What is the cause of disease?

Darnell - It appears to be trouble in the spine

Dr. Lambach - Simply a displacement of the vertebrae?

Darnell - Yes.

Dr. Lambach - Who are the instructors at the Palmer school?

Darnell - Only Dr. D.D. Palmer and his son, B.J. Palmer.

Dr. Lambach - Did Dr. Palmer teach you that trouble of the spine is the source of all diseases?

Darnell - Yes, and I have also read it in many medical books.

Dr. Lambach - What medical books?

Darnell - I do not remember.

Dr. Lambach - Did you see the treatment of this girl?

Darnell - Yes.

Dr. Lambach - How was it done?

Darnell - I can not tell how it was done.

Dr. Lambach - Did Dr. Palmer show you in what direction the displacement of the vertebrae was?

Darnell - No.

Dr. Lambach - Did he tell you what was the matter with this patient?

Darnell - Not this one, but he did in other cases.

Dr. Lambach - Did Dr. Palmer demonstrate to the class what was the matter with the patients?

Darnell - Not always.

Dr. Lambach - Well, if he didn't demonstrate to you the actual lesion on the disease to be cured, for what purpose are you there as a student?

Darnell - I suppose it will be shown me later on, but as yet It has not been done.

Dr. Lambach - When does the time come when he shows you the actual disease the patient suffers from?

Darnell - We are supposed to get that the latter part of the course.

Dr. Lambach - How do you know what is the matter with the patient?

Darnell - Only what the doctor and the patient tells us.

Dr. Lambach - Can you say what is the matter when the disease is internal?

Darnell - No, but the patient can tell.

Dr. Lambach - What ailed this patient?

Darnell - I suppose consumption.

Dr. Lambach - Have you reason to believe that Dr. Palmer is a legally qualified practitioner in the state of Iowa and holding a certificate as such?

Darnell - I never questioned it and could not say, as I have never inquired.

Dr. Palmer on the Stand.

Dr. D.D. Palmer was placed upon the witness stand of his own accord and showed himself to be a match for the examiners. The doctor displayed all the shrewdness and dexterity of the victorious Jap and made Russians out of several in the room who attempted to "rub it into him." He carefully measured every question before making his reply, but his answer was forthcoming in quick and decisive tones. Dr. Palmer emphatically stated that he did not cure diseases, but removed the causes by adjustment of the vertebrae, whereupon the patient became well of his or her own accord. He was neither an allopath, an eclectic or an osteopath, but simply practiced chiro, the greatest discovery of the age in cases of affliction.

What is chiro practice? inquired Dr. Lambach. To this query Dr. Palmer gave the interesting reply: "Now you are seeking to learn something from a 60-cent witness for which my students pay \$500."

Dr. Palmer was upon the witness stand at the time and as witnesses at inquests receive but 60 cents from the county for their services the above reply of Dr. Palmer may readily be understood.

Dr. Palmer further stated that the jury was not assembled to learn kiro-practic, but to determine the cause of death of the person over whom the inquest was being held.

Dr. Speers Reads Letter.

At the conclusion of Dr. Palmer's testimony, which provoked much amusement for the audience, Dr. Speers, the city physician, read a letter from Dr. Kennedy of Des Moines, in which it was stated that Dr. Palmer had no license to practice in Iowa and was without legal standing in the medical profession and therefore had no authority to sign death certificates.

The jury then retired and were out but a few minutes when they returned the verdict as already related. Dr. Palmer read the verdict and stated that it was very satisfactory to him.

At the conclusion of the inquest, Coroner Lambach announced that all the evidence produced at the hearing would be turned over to the county attorney and that official given the opportunity to use it as he saw fit.

Tilts of Sarcasm.

At several times both during and after the inquest, sarcastic exchanges of opinion passed between Dr. Lambach and Dr. Palmer. Upon one occasion Dr. Palmer told Dr. Lambach and those assembled around him of the splendid convention of kiro practitioners held recently at Minneapolis as illustrating the growth of this theory. To this information Dr. Lambach replied: "Yes, doctor, you remind me of a bad fish." "How so?" inquired Dr. Palmer. "Why," replied Dr. Lambach, "after catching you, the people throw you back into the water and allow you to multiply unmolested."

Upon another occasion Dr. Palmer addressed the several physicians in attendance at the inquest as follows: "Your patients die every day, but with you there are only two legitimate deaths.

One is under the care of an allopathic physicians and the other one on a scaffold with a noose around the neck."

Before leaving the undertaking establishment, where the inquest was held, Dr. Palmer invited Drs. Lambach, Bowman and Speers down to his infirmary, where he would reveal to them some of the marvels of chiro. But the invitation was respectfully declined.

1905 (Mar 13): **Oscalosa Times** includes:
-article (p. 2):

Coroner's Jury Brings In Verdict That Death Was Natural and Without Criminal Contribution

That the death of Lucretia May Lewis was a natural one, caused by tuberculosis, and that there was no criminal contribution, either on the part of Dr. D.D. Palmer, or anyone else, was the substance of the verdict returned by the coroners jury Saturday afternoon at the close of the inquest over the dead girl.

Dr. W.F. Speers and Dr. D.D. Palmer were the only witnesses examined Saturday afternoon. Dr. Speers testified that in company with Dr. Bowman and Dr. Lambach he had assisted at an autopsy over the remains of the dead girl and had found a diseased condition of the lungs indicating beyond a doubt that tuberculosis had caused death.

Dr. D. Palmer, the chiropractic at whose establishment the Lewis girl died, was placed on the stand and subjected to a rigid inquiry by Coroner Lambach. The coroner was compelled to ask nearly a hundred questions before he could get Dr. Palmer to admit that he professed to heal and cure disease and when he finally was pinned down to a "yes" or "no" answer to this interrogatory, he fortified himself with the statement that the terms had a different meaning as applied to his work from that of the ordinary practitioner.

The witness was asked many questions as to his work but he evaded all of them, answering with back questions or sarcastic asides referring to the work of medical doctors. The coroner saw that the inquest was becoming a mere war of words and finally dismissed the witness.

One important statement made by Dr. Palmer was that he had no physician's certificate and did not want one. He affirmed that he was not practicing medicine and was carrying on his profession under the rights given him by the constitution. This statement of the chiropractic bears out the report made some time ago that the defense to the indictments against B.J. Palmer would be based on the ground of constitutional rights.

The inquest attracted considerable interest. Dr. Palmer himself being one of the main objects of curiosity. He refused to take an oath by swearing, but affirmed that his statements would be the truth. Again when the coroner repeated the words "So help me God" he asked to have them left out as he did not want any help from God.

The verdict as made out by the jury was as follows:

"We find that Lucretia May Lewis came to her death by consumption while under the care of Dr. D.D. Palmer."

Frank V. Bruner

E.J. Dougherty

A.W. Carroll

1905 (June): Charles Ray Parker is valedictorian at graduation from Palmer School; Mabel (Mrs. B.J.) is salutatorian (Zarback, 1988d); they are the only 2 students in the class

1905 (early): Charles Ray Parker graduates from Palmer (Gielow, 1981, p. 100)

1905 (June 25): **Davenport Democrat & Leader** includes article (p. 10):

SUCCESS CROWNS THE PALMER SCHOOL

The Commencement Exercises Held in Handsome New
Headquarters

Many Good Words In Favor of the Splendid Results Being Gained
by Chiropractic.

Friday evening marked an auspicious event in the history of the Palmer School and Infirmary of Chiropractic. The occasion was the annual Spring Commencement and the Formal Opening of the handsome new headquarters of the institution at 828 Brady street. The event was also of pleasing interest to both the students and the faculty, because it marked the close of one of the most successful years in the history of the institution and conclusively proved to the world that chiropractic is no fad but an effective and practical method of healing the afflicted that has steadily grown in popularity during the 18 years of its existence.

There was a large gathering of the friends of the school present at Friday evening's commencement exercises and the program was a very pleasing one, and proved of great interest to the audience. The exercises began at 8 o'clock, with an opening address by Dr. B.J. Palmer, **president** of the school. In his remarks Dr. Palmer spoke briefly of the work of the graduates and their work in life. The time was not far distant when Chiropractic would be recognized the world over as one of the greatest curative sciences ever discovered. Students of this school were now practicing in two-thirds of the states of the union and several foreign countries. Chiro is growing in popularity and accomplishing a world of good among the sick and afflicted. Only last month Mrs. Martha Brake returned to her home at Melbourne, Australia, after taking a course at the local school and will now establish herself in practice in that far away country.

Addresses by Students

Mrs. B.J. Palmer was next introduced as the salutatorian of the graduating class. She voiced the appreciation of the members for the benefit they have derived from the course and expressed their gratitude to the faculty for what had been done for them.

Charles Ray Parker, the valedictorian, in his address, spoke of the great faith the students had in chiropractic and noted the spread of this science over the entire civilized world. During the past 18 years it has grown faster and spread over a larger territory than any similar science. He referred to it as the need of the hour and the greatest discovery of the century. Its thousands of cured patients are its best endorsement.

Value of Chiropractic.

W.J. Robb of the class of December '05 was the next speaker and chose for his subject, "The Value of Chiropractic to Mankind." He declared its value to the human race to be beyond comprehension. It had effected permanent cures where all remedies and other sciences had failed. He pointed out its differences from all other sciences and showed that while in every other line of investigation the world has the advantage of what has been learned for centuries before, there is no accumulated knowledge on this new science.

Dr. D.D. Palmer Speaks.

Dr. D.D. Palmer, the discoverer and developer of chiropractic, was called upon for an address and in responding proved himself a very interesting and entertaining speaker. The speaker expressed his great pleasure in noting the success that has attended the introduction of chiropractic methods to the public and the ready response that it has received from them and the hearty testimonials that are continually being received from gratified patients. While chiropractic was discovered and developed 18 years ago, there was no school for its instruction until nine years ago and during that short space of time over 200 graduates have been awarded diplomas and gone forth in the world to relieve suffering humanity.

Award of Diplomas.

The award of diplomas to the graduates was next in order and this pleasant duty was performed by Dr. D.D. Palmer, **president** of the school. These diplomas conferred upon the graduates the degree of D.C. (Doctor of Chiropractic.)

The diplomas were handsome and costly specimens of the printer's and engraver's art. In order to receive them the students were obliged to receive a percentage of over 85 in the following studies: Anatomy, dissection, physiology, pathology, diagnosis, nerve tracing, chiropractic, orthopedy and the principles and practices of chiropractic.

Finely Furnished Quarters

The new home of the Palmer School and Infirmary of Chiropractic located at the crest of the Brady street hill, is one of the ideal beauty spots of the residence portion of the city. The building is a spacious and well arranged one, containing all the modern improvements and every known appliance for the convenience and comfort of the patients. Beautiful shade trees, spacious porches and a green lawn, tends to enhance the beauty and attractiveness of the place. The building is a large brick structure, particularly adapted for infirmary purposes and the conducting of classes. It is without doubt the best regulated infirmary in this section of the state.

Formal Opening.

Friday evening's event, aside from marking the first commencement of the school in its new home, also served as a formal opening to the public and the large number of people present were shown through the institution and many were the favorable comments heard from them in regard to what they saw. The thoroughness of all the arrangements and the extensiveness of the equipment, was a revelation to them and impressed upon their minds more thoroughly than ever before that chiropractic has come to stay and that the prejudice which its introduction 18 years ago had created, has been largely overcome and that today Dr. Palmer's patients include many of our own leading residents as well as those from all over the West.

The Appointments.

One of the noticeable features noticed by a visit through the institution, is the large and finely equipped library, containing several thousand volumes, among which are to be found many of the leading and standard works of the literary world.

The consultation room is a handsomely arranged apartment, as is the **???** room, library, recreation room, and other **???** of the building.

On the main floor are located the two adjusting rooms, equipped with solid mahogany adjusting tables and other furniture to match.

On the same floor is located the osteological studio in which are located a large number of cabinets containing interesting specimens showing the different diseased conditions of the body. This collection is declared to be the finest in America.

On the second floor is located the parlor and the bedrooms, all furnished in a manner to give the occupant the most ease and comfort. On the third floor are located the wards for the patients. Everything about the entire building is of the most improved sanitary nature and the healthful and invigorating atmosphere which surrounds the ideal location of the sanitarium, makes the infirmary a place of pleasure, as well as health and comfort.

Success Crowns Efforts.

That success has crowned Dr. Palmer's efforts in teaching and spreading the principles of chiropractic is well known to every citizen of Davenport. His reputation for curing the sick and afflicted has extended far beyond the borders of the state and today he has patients from many states of the union. His correspondence, from the states of the union and from the foreign countries, has reached a tremendous proportion and requires the assistance of a number of clerks and stenographers in disposing of.

1905 (July): **The Chiropractor** (1[8]:9):

A STUDENT'S OPINION

A Practicing Osteopath Takes a Short Course - Is Well Pleased

Three years ago I became interested in Chiropractic by taking a week's adjustment of Dr. D.D. Palmer, after which I wanted to know more of the science. Therefore I have taken a short course at The Palmer School, during which I have learned much and consider myself well repaid for my time and expense.

"I Find Original Investigation"

I find in it the evidence of deep research and original investigation. The methods are brief, direct and decisive. The teachers of The Palmer School evidently understand the principles of Chiropractic, for they are able to demonstrate clearly to their students.

A knowledge of this science enables us to see the limitation of other systems, yet each have helped to prepare the way for Chiropractic.

Osteopathy, First Glimmer

Osteopathy gave us the first glimmer of light, and started a revolution in the healing art. But its methods are cumbersome and more or less uncertain. The change from fetishism to a scientific study of the human body and its needs was welcomed by thousands.

Chiropractic Direct and Effective

If we but wished to amuse and impress our patients, then the more movements and apparatus the better. But if we desire to relieve them of sickness and disease, we will use that method which is most direct and effective; this we find in Chiropractic.

A friend once said to me, "I would rather have your opinion than your argument." The foregoing is my opinion; the demonstration of Chiropractic principles can be better applied in the clinic and adjusting room.

M.R. M'Burney D.O.
1201 Boyle St., Allegheny, Pa.

1905 (July 19): Wednesday; **Los Angeles Daily Times** page 1 story (from Russ Gibbons):

HOT AFTER DOCTOR

The County Medical Association to Prosecute "Chiropractic," Who is Accused of Fatally Injuring a Crippled Carpenter

There were important developments yesterday in the case of James Richsteiner, the man who accuses Dr. T.H. Storey of malpractice.

The County Medical Association has taken hold of the case and a representative of the body went yesterday to the County Hospital and made a thorough examination of the paralytic.

As a result, a warrant will be issued for the arrest of Dr. Storey, who says he will defeat the plans of his enemies.

It is claimed by the prosecution that the examination made yesterday discloses that the patient's vertebrae were so disturbed in the "treatment" he received that the end will be fatal.

"Bosh!" says Dr. Storey.

Dr. Storey is under fire from the old school physicians in Los Angeles and his methods will be investigated in court.

For the Medical Association Dr. James T. Fisher visited the "chiropractic" at his offices on Franklin street yesterday and a stormy scene resulted. The latter was asked to produce his credentials and to describe his methods of "treatment" and the lie was passed between the physicians.

Dr. Fisher told the "chiro-practic" that he would be prosecuted.

Storey ordered Dr. Fisher from his offices and told him to do his worst as he (Storey) was not afraid of the medical fraternity of Los Angeles.

Dr. Fisher was unwilling to discuss the situation last evening further than to say that serious charges will be preferred.

Other physicians who were approached declared that as a result of the alleged "manipulations" of the Franklin street doctor Richsteiner will die.

THAT HARNESS

At the offices of Dr. Storey the peculiar harness used for suspending patients afflicted with nervous diseases was seen by a Times man. The apparatus consists of a set of straps riveted together in the shape of a halter and attached to a rope which is carried through a pulley attached to a large iron hook in the ceiling. At intervals along this rope there are wooden balls to afford a firmer grip. The harness is capable of bearing a weight of about 200 pounds.

By means of the pulley the patient is hauled from the floor and while suspended the wiry little doctor with fists doubled or with fingers extended plays up and down the spinal column of the man hanging in the agonizing position from the ceiling.

These manipulations, according to the doctor, consist of a system of rubbing and kneading, the secret of which has cost thousands of dollars. The doctor claims to be able to move the different sets of vertebrae into almost any position. By this change of position the "chiro" man claims to cure curvature of the spine and all forms of paralysis.

Dr. Storey has a lady attendant, Miss Jean A. Poirier, and the duty of the young woman is to assist the doctor in lifting and rolling the patients who are brought into the inner office.

It is claimed by those who are prosecuting the case that the young woman knows considerably more of the exact manner in which Richsteiner was treated while in the operating room of Dr. Storey than she is willing to tell...

...covery and went for treatment only with a view of hurrying the cure.

He says the doctor promised to cure him and demanded a fee in advance. When the money was not forthcoming, Storey according to Richsteiner, promised to wait for his pay until the patient could get a job.

THE ALLEGED KNOCKOUT

In describing the way in which the alleged knockout blow was delivered Richsteiner said:

"The doctor told me to sit down on a low bench in his office. Then he made me take off my shoes and put my feet in water.

"While I was sitting that way something hot shot all over my body. Then the doctor said, 'I guess I will give you a knock.'

"He went behind the bench and hit me hard in the back of my neck. Then I fell over senseless."

Richsteiner declares the young woman was in the office when this took place.

DOCTOR'S DENIAL

With regard to what occurred in the inner office Dr. Storey said:

"Richsteiner came into my office for treatment, and he was in a bad way. He sat down on the bench and I began to manipulate him.

"I diagnosed his case carefully and described his trouble. I told him I would cure him.

"Just as I turned around the fellow said, 'I feel dizzy,' and as he spoke he reeled and would have fallen had I not supported him.

"I called the lady attendant and we lifted the man onto the lounge and applied the batteries, but there was no result. I called a hack and sent him to his lodgings.

When asked if the man had been suspended in the harness the doctor answered "no."

He declared he had only manipulated the man's vertebrae and had not struck him a blow on the neck.

Other charges hurled at Dr. Storey are that he is not a graduate of any college and that he has no license to practice.

GRADUATED THIRTEEN TIMES

Answering these charges Storey says that he is a graduate of McGill University and of twelve other medical colleges. He says he

will produce a license at the proper time and that he has the necessary documents to show that he is a regular physician. He further asserts that there are people in this city who will vouch for his character and standing as a physician.

"These doctors are persecuting me because I make cures that they can't," said Dr. Storey. "Let them ???...
...hearing, so that he may tell his story before a jury ??? it is too late. The case will be pressed with a view of doing justice to all.

1905 (Aug): *The Chiropractor* (1[9]:4):

Allegheny, Pa., Aug. 17, 1905

Dr. D.D. Palmer,

Dear Doctor: - I am hard at work. The ten days at your school is making a change in results, and not so hard on me.

I am advising my friends to go to your school.

Yours truly, M.R. McBURNEY, D.O.

PHOTOGRAPH



Illustration No. 22 (p. 88c) from Palmer & Palmer, 1906; L to R standing: M.R. McBurney, D.O., E.E. Schwartz, D.O., Frank Horak D.G.R., Alafred E. Wenzel, D.O.E., H.J. Falkin, D.O. (or perhaps **Faulkner**); seated, L to R: DD, BJ and Alice E. Eklund; see also *The Chiropractor* 1905 (Sept); 1(10): 14 and *The Chiropractor* 1905 (Oct); 1(11): 24

1905 (Nov): *The Chiropractor* (1[12]:10):

Dr. D.D. Palmer, Allegheny, Pa., Nov. 7, 1905

Dear Doctor: - I was glad to hear from headquarters.

As usual you are striking from the shoulder. I will look forward with great interest for the next two numbers of *The Chiropractor*.

We are making arrangements to get back as soon as we can, to finish up the course.

I have an enviable record, since leaving The Palmer School, in paralysis, headaches, rheumatism, including sciatica, diabetes insipidus, nervous prostration, cystitis and hay fever. Eye troubles originating at k.p., which were obstinate in the past, are now readily removed.

I am ready for your new discovery: "Why is a fever preceded by a chill?"

Thanking you for your past kindness, I am

Yours sincerely, M.R. McBURNEY, D.O.

1905 (Nov 11): Oakley Smith discovers "ligatite" at 11:45PM; founds naprapathy (Zarbuck, 1997)

1905 (Dec 2): Minora Paxson transfers her license from Will County IL to Cook County (Chicago) (Zarbuck, 1997)

1905 (late): Oakley Smith founds the Chicago College of Naprapathy (Zarbuck, 1997)

1905 (late): John F. Howard enters the Palmer School's nine month course (Zarbuck, 1989)

1905 (Aug): DD publishes Vol. 1, No. 9 of *The Chiropractor*, basis for later conviction in Scott County court (Gielow, 1981, p. 106)

1905 (Aug?): Palmer School moves to 828 Brady St, Davenport (Gielow, 1981, p. 98)

1905 (Nov 9): DD's fourth wife, Villa, dies in Davenport (Gielow, 1981, p. 99; Rehm, 1980, p. 271)

1905: DD visits Gov of Minnesota to urge veto of chiro license bill (Gibbons, 1993; Gielow, 1981, p. 100)

1906: DD marries old girl friend, **Molly** Hudler (Palmer, 1967, p. 24); BJ refers to Mary ("Aunt Molly") Hudler

1906 (Jan 11): DD marries **Mary** Hudler (Gielow, 1981, p. 101)

1906: Molly Hudler Palmer is a Mormon (DD, quoted in Palmer, 1951, p. 69)

1906 (Jan 12): Dave Palmer born (Gielow, 1981, p. 101)

1906 (Mar 26): jury selection begins in DD's trial (Gielow, 1981, p. 103)

1906 (Mar 26): *Davenport Democrat & Leader* includes article (p. 9):
FOR PRACTICING WITHOUT LICENSE

Interesting Trial Has Been Begun in the District Court

Law Has Been Raised in Justice Courts But This is First Trial in District Court.

An interesting trial is now in progress in the District Court ??? Judge A.P. Barker of Clinton. It is that of Dr. D.D. Palmer, indicted by the September grand jury for practicing medicine without a license.

This is practically a test case in this vicinity. The law has been brought out in justice courts and before coroners' juries and in several cases persons have been bound over to the grand jury for the offense. However, this is the first time that a case has come to trial before a jury under this law.

The law is said to apply more widely than the term, practicing medicine without a certificate, would imply. It is believed to cover all cases in which a person cures or professes to cure diseases without a state certificate.

The trial began at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the district court and the attorneys are now busy securing a jury. County Attorney A.W. Hamann and his assistant, C.H. Murphy, are prosecuting while W.A. Foster and Walter Petersen are defending.

1906 (Mar 27): *Davenport Democrat & Leader* includes article (p. 7):
THE PALMER TRIAL IS A SHORT ONE

Attorneys Began Arguments the First Thing This Morning

Defense Introduced No Testimony - Case Went to Jury at Noon Today

The trial of Dr. D.D. Palmer on the charge of practicing medicine without a certificate from the state board of health proved to be a very short one. The case was not taken up until 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. In an hour a jury had been acquired and, before evening adjournment, the state had rested its case.

This morning the defense introduced a motion to instruct the jury to return a verdict against the state but the judge overruled it. Thereupon the defense rested, without examining a single witness and allowed the case to go to the jury upon the state's evidence.

Assistant County Attorney C.H. Murphy made the opening argument for the state and was followed by Walter Petersen for the defense. W.A. Foster closed for the defense and County Attorney A.W. Hamann for the state. The case went to the jury at noon.

The jury which will decide the case is composed of Dr. Boydston, August Butenschoen, M.W. Butterfield, W. Clemmer, Henry Ljobrenz, F. Rascher, A.N. Rust, A.C. Seaman, I.W. Strathmann, Jr., R.J. Tobin, G. Werthmann, and H.J. Winkler.

The first witness for the state was County Recorder Charles Like who testified that Dr. Palmer had never filed a certificate to practice medicine in his office. Then George Backus, a linotype operator, and H.A. Skelley, a printer of the firm of Osborne & Skelley, were put upon the stand to testify in regard to certain printing circulated by the Palmer School and Infirmary of Chiropractic.

The star witness for the state was Miss Avis Fraser, formerly stenographer for the Drs. Palmer. The defense sought to have her testimony stricken out on the grounds that she was a private secretary and her testimony was privileged. The judge, however, allowed it to go in.

The state's case depends upon the connection of Dr. D.D. Palmer with the publication of "The Chiropractor," a circular in the form of a magazine. It is alleged that in this Dr. Palmer professes to cure diseases and that, in making this claim, Dr. Palmer violated the law under which he is being tried.

Found Guilty.

The jury returned a verdict this afternoon of guilty as charged. This is the first conviction in the county court on the charge of practicing medicine without a license. The penalty is a fine of from \$300 to \$500 to be paid in cash or served out in jail.

1906 (Mar 28): *Davenport Democrat* publishes story of DD's conviction and refusal to pay fine (Gielow, 1981, p. 106)

1906 (Mar 27): *Davenport Democrat & Leader* includes article (p. 10):

DR. D.D. PALMER GOES TO JAIL

Refuses to Pay Fine and Will Serve 105 Days in Bastile.

Declares He Will Stick by Chiropractic to the End - Clashes With the Judge

Dr. D.D. Palmer, discoverer and developer of Chiropractic, was committed to the county jail at 10 o'clock this morning to serve out his sentence of 105 days imposed upon him...

1906 (Mar 30): TJ writes that DD and wife dined with him the previous evening: they are on the way to Portland OR (Palmer, 1967, p. 14)

1906 (Apr 2): *Davenport Democrat & Leader* includes article (p. 5):
DR. D.D. PALMER TALKS IN JAIL

Will Serve Out Entire Sentence Rather Than to Pay Fine.

Confined to a Cell 9 by 11 Feet in Dimensions and Treated as Ordinary Prisoner.

Dr. D.D. Palmer, who is serving a 105 day sentence in the county jail, was interviewed in his cell Sunday afternoon by a Democrat representative who inquired how jail life was agreeing with him. To this question Dr. Palmer replied:

"It's not so bad as some people might suppose. The first day naturally was the hardest to bear, the second day was easier and so on until now. I am reconciled to my fate. I am here for a principle which is chiropractic. This is mine. I discovered and developed it. No medical school has ever practiced or used it. In doing so I am not practising surgery, medicine or obstetrics. I am opposed to the practice of medicine in all its branches."

Will Not Pay Fine.

"Many people are saying on the street that you will soon become tired of jail life and pay your fine in order to be released," stated the reporter to Dr. Palmer. To this information the doctor replied:

"I will pay no fine and will serve out the entire sentence if required to do so. I feel less and less every day like paying a fine."

"A rather interesting incident occurred in connection with my sentence. After I went to jail, several parties phoned to my home and others called, offering to lend me money with which to pay my fine, thinking that I did not have it. I am not in this cell for lack of principal but for an abundance of principle."

In a Small Cell.

Ever since Dr. Palmer went to jail, the general impression has prevailed over town that he was a prisoner in name only and was given special privileges, etc., while serving his sentence.

This is a false impression. When The Democrat representative called at the jail and asked Turnkey Eldridge to see Dr. Palmer, the turnkey picked up his bunch of keys and led the reporter through the jail corridor to the east wing of the jail. At a certain cell, Mr. Eldridge stopped, inserted the key in the steel door and swung it open. Inside this cell, which is 9 by 11 feet in dimensions, was Dr. Palmer. He entered this cell on the morning he began the serving of his sentence and has not stepped out of it since.

In the cell is a cot, two chairs, a small table and a typewriter. The only things the doctor is allowed in his cell that are not found in the cells of the other prisoners, is the extra chair, the table and the typewriter.

Cleans Cell Himself.

A noticeable feature about the cell in which Dr. Palmer is confined is its cleanliness. Soon after entering it, Dr. Palmer himself went to work and gave it a thorough scrubbing. Every morning he spends an hour or so in cleaning it and making it as attractive as possible.

Dr. Palmer states he is treated well by all the jail officials and has no complaint to make. "Only one thing I would like to do which they will not allow me," stated the doctor, and "that is to hang out my sign over the window to my cell."

Time Passes Quickly.

Continuing Dr. Palmer, who by the way is the elder doctor and not the son, as is misunderstood by some, said:

"Time passes very quickly in jail. I spend the time in reading, writing, and studying chiropractic. I am living on the prison food and have requested my family and friends not to send me any delicacies. Prison food is not bad, I can stand it."

As long as my wife and son stands by me, I will be patient and remain contented. You see some friends sent me those beautiful flowers today. Well, I certainly appreciate this kind remembrance, also the visits of my friends who have to the jail to see me."

1906 (Apr 6, Friday): *Davenport Democrat & Leader* includes article (p. 6):

HOW TO BE HAPPY IN COUNTY JAIL

 Dr. D.D. Palmer Writes a new Line of Valuable Maxims

From the Scott County Jail He Sends Messages of Optimism to the Outside World.

When asked by a Democrat reporter "How to Make a Jail Sentence Easy," Dr. D.D. Palmer made the following remarks.

Be sure you are in the right.

Keep busy; always have something to do.

Keep your person and room clean and neat.

Don't worry. Let the fellow who committed the Injustice do that.

If you are in the right you can afford to hold your temper; if in the wrong you can't afford to lose it.

Be thankful for small favors, hoping to receive larger ones.

Have no regrets. Take your medicine with a smile..

Jails have contained some of the best, as well as the worst men.

Treat the sheriff, turn key and guards with due respect; they have their duties to perform.

Have a clear conscience and a good appetite.

Feel that your cause is just, that you are imprisoned for righteousness. Thus does time pass quickly and pleasantly.

Others have suffered for conscience sake, and the uplifting of their fellow men.

Persecution or prosecution creates sympathy, sympathy generates investigators, investigation produces followers, who become more zealous and persistent in spreading their peculiar doctrines.

Thousands will be benefited by my incarceration. It has already been copied in hundreds of newspapers, and stimulate the growth of our business.

Radical changes cannot be made "on feathery beds of cane;" new thoughts of great importance cannot be born without labor.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again." DR. D.D. PALMER, Discoverer and Developer of Chiropractic.

1906 (Apr 21): DD is released from jail after wife pays fine of \$350 (Gielow, 1981, p. 113) and DD protests (Gielow, 1981, p. 1)

1906 (Apr 23, Monday): *Davenport Democrat & Leader* includes article (p. 8):

DR. D.D. PALMER PAYS HIS FINE

 Discoverer of Chiropractic Released from Jail Saturday

Dr. D.D. Palmer, discoverer of chiropractic and president of the Palmer School of Chiropractic, was released from the county jail Saturday. His fine was paid in full as imposed by the court at the time he was adjudged guilty of violating the state statute forbidding anybody to practice medicine without a state certificate.

The fine imposed by the court was \$350 and the costs were \$39.50. This made a total of \$389.50. Upon the payment of this sum, the elder Palmer was released.

Dr. Palmer had served out 23 days when released. In spite of this he was required to pay the entire fine. No reduction was made for the days spent by him in jail at the rate of \$2.22 per day, which is the rate at which fines are served out when prisoners prefer to go to jail and work out the fines imposed.

1906 (Apr?): DD signs over school holdings to Mabel (Gielow, 1981, p. 116)

1906 (Apr?): BJ denies DD entry to the Palmer School (Gielow, 1981, p. 115)

1906 (May 1): DD leaves Davenport (Zarbuck, 1989)

1906 (May 28): DD Palmer writes from Kansas City MO to John Howard of Davenport to indicate that he (DD) considers Howard a "capable and qualified teacher" of chiropractic (National College advertisement, 1936)

1906 (May?): DD and new wife move to Medford OK, opens grocery store (Gielow, 1981, p. 116)

1906 (May 30): according to T.J. Palmer's autobiography (Cross, 1950-51, p. 483):

My oldest brother and his 5th wife, Mary, came to town last evening and went to a rooming house. I saw them on the street in the morning and they went home with me for dinner. They were on their way to the Pacific Coast. He has recently discovered what he calls Chiropractic, a system of removing disease by adjusting vertebra in the spinal column, which, becoming displaced by falls or strain impinge the nerves and prevent their distribution of the life-giving vitality. He has so far developed it into a science, which will make his name immortal.

1906 (Jun 3): DD joins brother TJ and wives for outing in Oklahoma City (Cross, 1950-51, p. 483; Gielow, 1981, p. 117); according to TJ:

"D.D. and wife and Sarah [Sarah Lazier Palmer, formerly of Port Perry OT, TJ's wife] and I went to Oklahoma City on an excursion. We called upon D.T. Flynn. I introduced D.D. as Dr. Palmer, which caused Flynn to inquire into his school of practice, as his wife has poor health. He went with her to Europe for treatment after having the highest in New York treat her and operate on her without any benefit. June 4. Mrs. Flynn came for treatment by D.D. and went to a hotel, as her 2 boys were with her, and Sarah did not feel able to care for them...In 3 days she was able to sleep well and in a week she could walk 6 blocks and return for exercise without becoming (p.113) dizzy. She and Sarah drove out in the country several times and went back and forth...Mr. Flynn told me afterwards that she had not since had a dizzy spell and could sleep well without an opiate

1906: according to Cooley (1943):

Oklahoma was then in the "boom" phase of its development, and any properly conducted business was a veritable gold mine. Probably at the suggestion of his brother, the Discoverer of Chiropractic became, temporarily, a merchant in the rapidly growing town of medford, not far from Oklahoma City, the state's metropolis.

The store prospered, but the Palmer ownership was brief. The proprietor was concerned with something more important to him than making money in the mercantile business, grain, livestock, oil or mining, all of which were enriching enterprising new citizens of the territory. Even while he operated the store, his home was a veritable clinic and school of Chiropractic. the next step was inevitable - a clinic and Chiropractic College in Oklahoma City.

1906? (June 12): Carver, his wife Ida M. and Mrs. Mary V. Parker graduate from the Charles Ray Parker School of Chiropractic (Zarbuck, 1988d)

1906 (June): *The Chiropractor* [2(7)]:

-photo of earlier graduates suggests **Leroy Baker graduated in 1896**; caption (p. 20):

"The above represents some of the P.S.C.'s earlier graduates. 1st row on left, above downward: Raymond '01, Simon '99, Baker '96; 2d row, Christianson 1900, Dr. D.D. Palmer, Discoverer and