

HISTORY OF THE CHICAGO COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY

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The first recognized Osteopathic College in Illinois was organized and incorporated by the Littlejohn family in 1900. It was known as the American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, that name being chosen because its founders believed that Osteopathy was a System of Medicine and should be so recognized.

With that thought in mind, the curriculum as first outlined was based on a plan corresponding to and complying with all the requirements then in force in other Medical Colleges in Illinois — the minimum requirements for matriculation being a high school certificate or its equivalent.

The Osteopathic requirements then in effect were a two-year course and this was so included in the first two years' work that at the end of the two-year period, the degree D.O. was conferred.

The question of recognition of the College by the State Board of Health was being considered and in order to obviate some difficulties as to the name, it was changed in 1909 to the Littlejohn College and Hospital, by which it was known until the year 1913, when the work of the College was suspended.

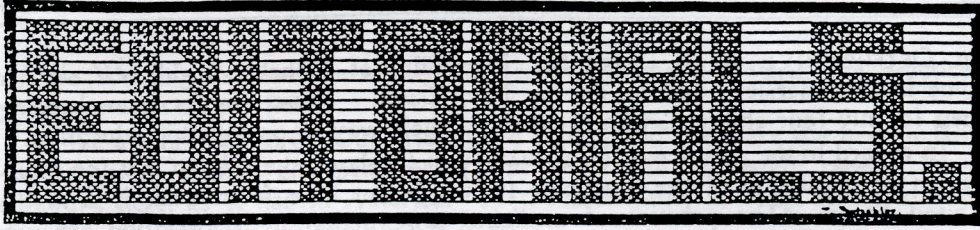
In 1902 another institution was started by the Doctors William and Bessie McClelland and associates. In the early part of its second year it was transferred to the American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, the students being accredited for work done and attendance as of that date according to their credentials. This institution was known as the Chicago School of Osteopathy.

As the years rolled on, the scope of the American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, and later of the Littlejohn College and Hospital, was widened by the founders voluntarily soliciting additional trustees from the Alumni and Profession. About 1912, Dr. James B. Littlejohn and Dr. Edith W. Littlejohn, who were the only members of the Littlejohn family left with the College, decided to further widen its scope; again voluntarily made proposition to do so by increasing the number of outside trustees, and extend their powers without necessarily changing the general plan of operation.

In October, 1912, a group of representative Osteopathic Physicians of Chicago met in the office of Dr. Carl P. McConnel to consider the matter. A committee was appointed to meet the Trustees of The Littlejohn College and Hospital. The committee consisted of Doctors Bischoff, Edgar S. Comstock, Charles A. Fink, and Ernest R. Proctor.

After some discussion it was finally agreed upon between the trustees of Littlejohn College and Hospital, and the committee representing the Osteopathic profession of Chicago and vicinity, that a new organization representing all groups of Osteopathic Physicians in the neighborhood should be formed to organize and continue a College of Osteopathy — independent of individuals — and that the Littlejohn College would cease teaching as soon as the new organization was completed.

As a result of the activities of the committee, a mass meeting of Chicago Osteopathic Physicians was held on February 4, 1913. A large number were pres-



OSTEOPATHY IN GREAT BRITAIN

J. MARTIN LITTLEJOHN, M.D., D.O.

I AM very pleased to be asked to write a few lines as a "foreword" to the YEARBOOK of the Chicago College of Osteopathy. I spent twelve happy years in your midst, as the first president and one of the founders of the college. The labors of those years have formed the groundwork of my procedure since then. When I left America after sixteen years of continuous work in the teaching and practice of our beloved science, it was my intention to rest; but, upon returning to the land of my birth, I felt like a missionary returning with a new message of hope from the New to the Old World.

In 1898 I had hoisted the flag of OSTEOPATHY in Great Britain, when the first message of osteopathic science was presented by me in the Holland Hall, Kensington, London. In 1899 and 1900 I presented the claims of OSTEOPATHY in my lectures in London, in the same hall, on "The prophylactic and curative value of OSTEOPATHY," and "OSTEOPATHY, a new view of the science of therapeutics,"—copies of these lectures, when published, being presented to members of the British Medical Association at its annual meeting in 1900. I treated the first osteopathic patient in London in 1899, and again resumed this osteopathic work in the summer of 1900, some of my former patients returning for treatment. This formed the starting point of correspondence with patients, researchers, and doctors, that opened the way for the first practitioner of OSTEOPATHY who settled in London, my life-long friend, Dr. F. J. Horn, in 1902, at Hay Hill, Berkeley Square, where for twenty years he has practiced OSTEOPATHY, and kept the status of our profession on the highest plane. In 1903 I visited his office, and during the same year traveled in France and Germany, where I treated several patients. Among the earliest friends of OSTEOPATHY in those pioneer days were the Duke of Argyle, Dr. Krause, the friend and physician of Cecil Rhodes, Sir Victor Horsley, Professor W. Galbraith Miller, Doctors Woodman, Sturman, and George Keith, Professor Dana, and Dr. R. Herbert Storey, principal of Glasgow University.

In the sister island of Ireland, Dr. Jay Dunham, the pioneer osteopath there, landed in October, 1902, practicing at Belfast and Portadown until November, 1903. Returning to the United States for a year, he went back to Ireland in 1904, and has since been in practice in Belfast. From time to time other practitioners have joined the ranks in Great Britain and Ireland, until at the present moment there are scores engaged in the practice, reputable members of the British Osteopathic Association.

After settling down in England to rest, in 1913, my friends demanded osteopathic treatment, and the first month that I opened my office at 69 Piccadilly Square, London, I found that I had as many patients as I could treat. During the past ten years I have been kept more than busy, and now I have four centers

for OSTEOPATHY: at 48 Dover St., Piccadilly; at Enfield, Middlesex; at my home in Thundersley; and in Thorpe Bay, Essex. These centers I am keeping open for my four children, who are well on their way in osteopathic education.

In regard to the practice of OSTEOPATHY in England, there is no law for registration or regulation of the practice. It is different here from what it is in the United States. The practice of medicine is regulated by registration through licensing bodies but this does not forbid the practice by any one unregistered, the only disadvantage being that, as such, we have no privileges.

During the war we were kept busy giving treatments to officers and private soldiers. While there was no official recognition of our work, each individual case could have the treatment, if so desired, by the individual himself. For the past seven years I have conducted clinics at my home and in Enfield, treating twenty to thirty patients at these centers weekly.

Several attempts have been made to secure recognition for our science. The last attempt before the Board of Trade brought forward this question from the officials: You tell us what you have done in research in America—but what have you done here? This stimulated Dr. Horn and myself to apply for a charter for a school of OSTEOPATHY, which was granted to us March 7, 1917. The British School of Osteopathy thus founded by us has been enlarged and is now in close affiliation with the British Osteopathic Association. As dean of the British School of Osteopathy I send greetings to the Chicago College of Osteopathy. From a small beginning, like your own school, we hope to develop this first school founded in the British Empire to a large institution in the future. It is dedicated to OSTEOPATHY as a science, and is pledged to maintain unadulterated manipulative science as the foundation of therapeutics.

From the first we have maintained the practice of OSTEOPATHY as a science in its purity, a system unmixed by any others. We have encountered opposition but never the active opposition we met with in the United States. The medical doctors don't like us, but they have never antagonized us nor have we ever come into conflict with them.

We have set up the same standard of professional etiquette as the British Medical Association and we have lived up to it, so that we commend public respect as a profession. When we tried to get official recognition of our science the Medical Association attempted to terrify the members of the medical profession who, as our friends, wrote letters in support of our claims. But I secured a ruling from the president of the General Medical Council that it was beyond the powers of the medical authorities to interfere, because of the regulation of the Privy Council, that no medical practitioner can be subjected to pains and penalties for adherence to any theory of medicine. This was a tacit recognition that OSTEOPATHY is a theory of medicine, as recognised in the United States and Canada.

I was called in question for the use of the title of "Doctor" very early in my practice here, and after considerable correspondence I was called before the medical authorities. After hearing my case and inspecting my diplomas the secretary informed me that they would never give me any more trouble in the future. This promise has been kept.

Once an inquest was held over one of my patients because I could not give a death certificate. But after hearing my evidence that I had helped the patient and so benefitted her that she could walk, which she could not do before my treatment—after passing through the hands of twenty-three doctors—the case was dropped and nothing more of the kind has been done since. As usual, this case, when reported, brought me many patients, and the sister of the deceased, Miss

Elsie Wareing, is now one of my devoted friends, well towards the practice of OSTEOPATHY as my helper.

We are here to stay. Our friends are legion, and these are the best in British social life. Patient and persevering, our work will ultimately receive its own reward here, as it has in America. In the meantime, so long as no hindrance is placed in our way, we are content to wait.

We hold the fort for a distinct and independent science, for an ethical profession, and for freedom in thought and action on the part of a patient to choose his own physician and his own method of treatment—the right to live, the right to be born, and the right to die, free.

My greetings to my former colleagues and students, to the present dean, faculty, and student body. We are co-workers in a great cause. Success to our efforts.

48 Dover St., London, W. I.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CHICAGO OSTEOPATHIC COLLEGE

The precursor of the Chicago College of Osteopathy was the American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, which was founded in 1900 by the Littlejohn family. Of this famous family of Physicians, Dr. James B. Littlejohn has been connected with the institution throughout its entire history, and is at present the honored Chief Surgeon of the Hospital. Like his two brothers, he was born and reared in Scotland, where, in 1892, he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Glasgow.

The Doctors Littlejohn were attracted by the work of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, the founder of Osteopathy, and spent several years with him at Kirksville, Missouri. Their association with Dr. Still convinced them of the importance of his discoveries and the value of Osteopathy, and they determined to establish in Chicago an institution to teach the new system of practice. So they founded the American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, which opened its doors for the first time in September, 1900, at 405 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago.

During its first year the new College had a faculty of five teachers and a student body numbering four members. The first class was graduated in June, 1901, and consisted of two members who had entered the College with advanced standing.

The required curriculum extended at first over two years, with an optional curriculum extending over two additional years. In a few years, however, the required curriculum was extended to three years, with a fourth year optional. This arrangement continued until 1916, when the required curriculum was extended to four years.

Another organization, the Chicago School of Osteopathy, was incorporated on October 9, 1902, but during its second year it was merged with the American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery.

In September, 1909, the name of the united institution was changed to the Littlejohn College and Hospital. It continued to be known by this name until March 4, 1913, when the name was changed to the Chicago College of Osteopathy.

For the first dozen years of its history, the College and the Hospital associated with it were the private property of the Doctors Littlejohn, the founders. In 1906, however, Dr. David Littlejohn, the youngest of the three Littlejohn brothers, withdrew from the College, to engage in private practice; and six years later the eldest of the three brothers, Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn, also withdrew, and returned to Great Britain where he has been practicing his profession in London.

In 1912 Dr. James B. Littlejohn and his wife, Dr. Edith Williams Littlejohn, the remaining founders, decided to modify the organization and to transfer the ownership of the institution to the Osteopathic Profession, or as large a representation of the profession as could be induced to co-operate.

In October, 1912, a group of representative osteopathic physicians of Chicago met in the office of Dr. Carl Philip McConnell to consider the proposed reorganization. After much discussion, tentative plans were made, and a committee was appointed to draft a plan for the new organization and to draw up a constitution and by-laws. This committee consisted of Doctors Fred Bischoff, Edgar S. Comstock, Charles A. Fink, and Ernest R. Proctor.

As a result of the activities of this committee, a mass meeting of Chicago osteopaths was held on February 4, 1913. Sixty-five persons were present at this meeting. The Committee on Reorganization presented its report, and a temporary organization was formed. It was decided to hold another meeting for permanent organization during the following month. At this third meeting, which was held on March 4, 1913, a permanent organization was effected, the report of the Committee on Reorganization was adopted, and a Board of Trustees was elected.

The Articles of Incorporation, dated October 9, 1902, which designated the institution as the Chicago School of Osteopathy, were amended on March 4, 1913. By these amended Articles of Incorporation the name of the institution was changed to its present designation, the Chicago College of Osteopathy. The amended Articles of Incorporation provide that the management of the institution shall be vested in a Board of Trustees elected in accordance with the by-laws of the corporation; that the object of the corporation shall be to establish and maintain an educational institution in Illinois as a college to investigate, teach, and advance Osteopathy; and that the corporation shall be conducted not for pecuniary profit, but solely as an educational institution, with power to establish and maintain a general hospital, clinics, a training school for nurses, laboratories for original investigation, and such other establishments in connection therewith as may become necessary.

The new organization took possession of the College and equipment on July 1, 1913, and since that date the institution has been under the government of a Board of Trustees elected annually by the active and life members of the corporation thus formed and chartered, and by the Illinois Osteopathic Association, which elects five of the sixteen trustees.

Until 1916 the required curriculum extended over three years. In that year the College was inspected by the Board of Regents of New York State with a view to its registration in that state. Registration with the New York Board of Regents is important because it is a universally recognized certificate of a high educational standard and a powerful stimulus to the continued maintenance of that high standard, and also because only graduates of registered institutions are admitted to the examinations for license to practice in New York State. So the friends of the College were highly gratified when, as a result of the inspection, the College was registered with the Board of Regents. At that time the Chicago College was the only osteopathic college having full recognition in New York State. Since then the Philadelphia College has also been registered in New York State. At present the Osteopathic Colleges of Chicago and Philadelphia are the only ones registered with the New York Board of Regents.

With the registration of the College in New York State, and as a condition of that registration, the three-year curriculum was abandoned, and a required curriculum extending over four college years of thirty-six weeks each was established.

Early in 1921 the New York Board of Regents announced new requirements, and to comply with them the present curriculum was adopted by the Faculty and approved by the Board of Trustees of the College on May 19, 1921.

In 1918 the property now occupied by the institution was purchased, and in the summer of that year both the College and Hospital were moved from the West Side—where they had been located for eighteen years—to their present South Side location on Ellis Avenue, extending from Fifty-second Street to Fifty-third Street.

Until 1919 a practicing osteopathic physician had always been Dean, devoting only a part of his time to his official duties; but in that year the Board of Trustees decided to place the administration in the hands of a layman, an educator by profession, who could devote his entire time to the institution. In accordance with this decision, Jerome Hall Raymond, Ph. D., formerly of the University of Chicago, was elected Dean, and entered upon the duties of his office on September 1, 1919.

It is the endeavor of the Chicago College of Osteopathy to reflect the highest ideals of the profession it represents. It strives to maintain a high standard of education. It has for its sole purpose the giving to its students of a training which shall make them efficient, conscientious physicians, devoted to their profession and to the interests of their patients and the public, and strong in their fidelity to osteopathic principles as enunciated by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still.

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Early in 1921 the New York Board of Regents announced new requirements and to comply with their standards, the curriculum was adopted by the Faculty and approved by the Board of Trustees of the College on May 19, 1921, and it was again changed and remained as such, up until September 1, 1938. At this time the enforcement of preliminary education requirements for admission to the Chicago College of Osteopathy was seen. Now it is the policy that there must be satisfactory completion of a two years' course of study in an approved college of liberal arts and science, or its equivalent. The two years of study must include English, physics, biology, chemistry, including an approved course in organic chemistry.

In 1918 the property now occupied by the institution was purchased and in the summer of that year both the College and Hospital were moved from the West side to their present location on Ellis Avenue, extending from 52nd Street to 53rd Street.

In 1929 The Osteopathic Foundation of Colorado after 2 years' extensive study of osteopathic colleges, decided to make a contribution to the Chicago College. The reasons for its choice, as stated by Dr. Harry L. Reilly, were that the trustees of that organization believed, after this preliminary study that C.C.O. was best fitted by location, organization and personnel to fulfill the purposes of this corporation, namely to develop and promote the osteopathic theory of disease and graduate the highest type of osteopathic physicians. Large sums of money were given that year and continued for some years following. The present Board of Trustees of the college have been told that if the high standard of education is maintained they may, at some future time, receive benefits from this source.

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