

Dr. Harley Linebarger Collection

Class Notes

Principals of Osteopathy

Dr. Fiske's Principles of Osteopathy course and Dr. R. E. Hamilton's Embryology course, 1909

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Dr. Harley Linebarger was born on September 4, 1887 in Montezuma, Indiana. His father and mother, Andrew Jackson and Sara Margaret Linebarger, lived on a farm when Linebarger was born. They moved to Hume, Illinois when Linebarger was four years old. Linebarger attended grade school in Hume and graduated from Paris, IL High School in 1906. After high school he worked at Whitehead Clothing Company in Paris, IL.

In 1908 Linebarger began school at the American School of Osteopathy in Kirksville, MO. Linebarger joined the Alpha Chapter of the Iota Tau Sigma fraternity. He participated in Class Day exercises and Hospital Day activities. While attending school he corresponded with his future wife, Lillian Driskell. In the letters Linebarger discussed his studies, exams, courses, and life in the Iota Tau Sigma Fraternity. They attended musicals and school and fraternity dances together. On August 2, 1908 Harley and Lillian were married.

After graduating in 1911 from the ASO, Linebarger began his practice on August 7 in Chrisman, IL. Throughout his sixty-seven year long career he had several different offices on the Chrisman, IL square. Linebarger was part of the Osteopathic old guard; he treated all of his patients with manipulation and did not prescribe medication. Although he followed the theories and practices of osteopathy in the most traditional sense he referred patients to and consulted M. D. physicians.

Linebarger claimed that he was forced into retirement by the Illinois State Osteopathic Board. By 1978 the state had changed the renewal requirements for medical licenses. The board required that candidates become more familiar with medicinal treatments; so Linebarger retired. Linebarger died on January 30, 1979. Throughout his life Linebarger was an avid fisherman and a farmer. He was a member of the Blue Lodge of the Chrisman Masonic Lodge and the Anson Shrine of Springfield, MO.

Also contained within this collection is substantial documentation of the Methodist Church from the 19th Century. Lillian Linebarger is the descendent of Rev. Peter Augustus Swart. Rev. Swart was a Methodist circuit rider. Circuit riders would travel by horseback to different homesteads and preach. Unlike today where the church's congregation travels to the minister, the minister traveled to his congregations. The routes of the circuit riders were long and tiresome. They generally rode with minimal food, water, and money; they relied on their faith in God to provide for them. They mostly traveled with miniature bibles packed in their saddlebags. Dr. Andrew Taylor Still's father, Abram Still, was a Methodist circuit rider. Several volumes on the history of the Methodist Church and different hymnals are also represented within the collection.

USE THIS IN THE BOOK
AS AN

INDEX SHEET

To divide off the work
in different studies

OR

as a

FILING COVER

To bind, with the fasteners,
all work worth keeping for review.

For use in the

National Notebook

Patented by E. W. Hill, July 5, 1898.

SUBJECT OF STUDY:

Dr. Harley A. Linebarger
Principles of Osteopathy
The F. H. R.
Embryology
Dr. R. E. Hamilton

Still National Osteopathic Museum, Kirksville, MO [2007.03.01]

To fill in the back, write below on the margin, the name of the study

93. Discuss mechanical stimulation and inhibition of conditions in comparison of relation with drug therapeutics.

94. Explain difficulties in the attempt to secure an accurate stimulation or inhibition in regard to a different function of the nerve, (b) difficult situation, (c) reflex, (d) reaction, (e) nerve recoil.

95. Explain objection to stimulation or inhibition in regard to (a) interference with normal function, (b) crowding the organ.

96. Explain when a symptom should be treated as such.

97. Do osteopaths stimulate, inhibit or adjust? Explain answer.

98. Sum up the objection to stimulation or inhibition.

99. Explain in detail treatment of disease when caused by abuse.

100. Discuss drug therapy with respect to empiricism. Also with regard to using the drug as (a) stimulant, (b) sedative, (c) neutralizing agent, (d) substitute, (e) germicide.

101. Discuss disadvantage of drugs with regard to (a) combating effects, (b) cumulative effect, (c) involving other organs, (d) habit formation, (e) uncertainty.

✓ 102. Discuss electrotherapy with regard to (a) diagnosis, (b) curative value, (c) specificity, (d) Roentgen ray, (e) germicidal effect.

✓ 103. Discuss briefly value of phototherapy. Radio-therapy.

✓ 104. Discuss hydrotherapy with regard to (a) thermal agent, (b) stimulant, (c) sedative, (d) cleansing agent, as in constipation, etc.

✓ 105. Discuss psycho-therapy with regards to (a) vital level, (b) lesions, (c) purely psychic conditions.

✓ 106. Discuss mechanotherapy with regard to (a) massage, (b) Swedish movement, (c) gymnastics.

✓ 107. Discuss massage with reference to (a) forms of technic, (b) specific effects, (c) new growths, (d) control of circulation, (e) vibration.

✓ 108. Give essential difference between osteopathy and all other systems by means of manipulation.

✓ 109. Discuss the osteopathic use of systems for (a) stimulation, (b) neutralization, (c) substitution, (d) destruction of germs.

Departments

Principles Monday - 8-10-

Anatomy Tuesday - 8-10-

Chemistry Wednesday 10-12-

Review Questions in Principles of Osteopathy

By Dr. Fiske

1. Are the principles of osteopathy complete?
2. What can you say about the knowledge of the basic sciences?
3. Is this handicap in osteopathy only?
4. Suggest ways for making osteopathy more accurate.
5. Distinguish between principles and practice.
6. Discuss antiquity of (a) post mortem, (b) urinalysis, (c) prevention of smallpox pitting, (d) antidotes for snake venom, (e) pulse reading, (f) hygiene and sanitation.
7. For what is Hippocrates known? Discuss his work.
8. What is the pneuma theory, and its relation to oxygen?
9. Who was Galen, and what did he add?
10. What three principles did Paracelsus propose?
11. What were the two chief contributions of Harvey?
12. What was Descartes' idea and what school grew out of this? ✓
13. What is the Iatro Chemical school?
14. What result did the microscope have, and discuss the theory, briefly.
15. What is Sydenham's contribution? What was Haller's?
16. Discuss the contributions of each of the following: (a) Hahnemann, (b) Virchow, (c) Ling, (d) Hilton, (e) Pasteur.
17. Discuss the decadence of drugs, and trace some of the systems incident.
18. Discuss the drawback to a definition of osteopathy.
19. Give a definition of osteopathy, (b) of life. ✓
20. Discuss the elements that constitute the living molecule.
21. Explain relation of structure and function. Give example from bone, muscle, and organ.
22. Discuss difficulties in cell doctrine.
23. Show relation of cell to the whole.
24. Explain the conception of the body as a syncytium.
25. Why should the body be differentiated, and give examples?
26. Explain chain of disorders, (b) general effect of drugs, (c) inheritance.
27. Is disease in the cell? Explain answer.
28. Discuss from this standpoint three diseases.
29. What do you mean by faulty metabolism? (b) By the adjustment of the cell?
30. What is the metabolic cycle? (b) How are interferences to recovery produced?
31. What diseases recover least rapidly, and why?
32. What is a machine? Give modern and former meanings.
33. Name mechanical principles found in the body, with examples of each.

34. Differentiate ordinary machine and human body: (b) same of chemical laboratory.
35. Give difficulties in ascertaining complete formula of parts of the body.
36. Where does the body get compounds not contained in food?
37. Why not administer iron?
38. Explain the formation of special substances, as for blood-clotting, immunity and lactation.
39. Explain the transformation of energy in the body.
40. Show how the vital energy and chemical energy are interchangeable.
41. Explain molecular attraction, diffusion and osmosis mass attraction, as seen in the body.
42. Same of thermal energy, (b) of photic energy, (c) of electric energy.
43. Summarize body adjustment.
44. What are the five fundamental classes of foods and give functions of each.
45. Explain cell selection, (b) What reserve supplies has the body?
46. What are essentials in diet? (b) Give advice for a good average diet.
47. Discuss diets under diseased conditions.
48. Show how the body is sufficient functionally in health. (b) Same in disease.
49. Show body adjustment structurally in both health and disease.
50. Deduce from above the duty of a physician.
51. What do you understand by the tendency to the normal? Explain.
52. Discuss symptoms with reference to self-adjustment.
53. Discuss: (a) heredity, (b) adaptation.
54. Explain what is meant by normal individual.
55. Give a convenient definition of disease.
56. Show by example how a gross anatomical disturbance may initiate disease. Show same from small anatomical disturbances.
57. Explain in detail how disease is maintained by structure. (b) Give conditions in acute cases.
58. Explain how a predisposition is caused.
59. Define lesion and classify, give examples of each.
60. Explain and give example of internal causes of lesions.
61. Show how nutritional disturbances may cause lesions.
62. Show how external causes may be effective in lesions.
63. Show how lesions may be maintained. Give illustration.
64. Why does not a muscular contraction relax?
65. Explain media through which lesions produce disease. (a) through pressure, (b) Pressure on artery, (c) Pressure on vein, (d) Lymph channels, (e) Nerves.



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66. Show how the lesion depends on vitality of tissue and adjustment.
67. Show how that effect is not necessarily adjacent to seat of lesion. Give and explain examples.
68. Explain different kinds of abuses of functions and their effect in producing primary and secondary lesions.
69. Explain: (a) Hypertrophy, (b) Exhaustion, (c) Atrophy, (d) over use and intensity, (e) under use, (f) perverted use.
70. Explain the germ theory of diseases. Show ways symptoms arise.
71. Explain the effect of bacteria on normal individuals.
72. Explain immunity; (a) natural, (b) acquired.
73. Explain osteopathic position with regard to germ theory.
74. Define symptom and discuss value as a diagnosis point.
75. Discuss as physiological effects the following symptoms: (a) Temperature, (b) diarrhoea, (c) rapid respiration, (d) glycosuria, (e) inflammation.
76. Differentiate between subjective and objective symptoms and discuss reliability of feelings.
77. Discuss methods of examination, (a) inspection, (b) palpation, (c) percussion, (d) osculation, (e) mensuration.
78. Give preliminary considerations in an examination.
79. Discuss, (a) Perversion of function, (b) general attitude, (c) landmarks, (d) sensory change.
80. Show how pain may be direct or referred and give and explain Head's law with reference to the latter.
81. Explain Hilton's law and show the relation to Head's law.
82. Explain significance of (a) tender spots, (b) muscular contractions, (c) amplitude of movements, (d) temperature change, (e) color.
83. What is the difference between prophylaxis and therapeutics.
84. Give several examples of prophylaxis and explain. Some of therapeutics.
85. In which class would you place the removal of a lesion and explain your answer.
86. Discuss the difference between palliative and curative treatments and explain former as a preliminary to further diagnosis.
87. Discuss treatment of muscular contractures.
88. Explain treatment of perverted size relations; (b) some of rigidity, (c) cirrhosis, (d) morbid deposits.
89. May effects be achieved without lesions being immediately removed?
90. May they be achieved without lesions ever being removed? Explain.
91. Would you expect a lesion to be rapidly and permanently removed at once? Explain answer.
92. Discuss, (a) frequency of treatment, (b) length of treatment, (c) the advantage of the rapidity in movement, (d) possibility of harm in treatment, (e) method of applying the movement.

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PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOPATHY.

Dr. Fiske.

Examination May 24, 1909. Choose Ten Questions.

- 1.—What three principles did Paracelsus propose?
- 2.—What were the two chief contributions of Harvey?
- 3.—What systems were proposed respectively by Descartes and Sydenham? differentiate.
- 4.—Define (a) Osteopathy, (b) Life.
- 5.—Explain the conception of the body as a synecyrium.
- 6.—Explain what is meant by (a) Faulty metabolism, (b) Metabolic cycle.
- 7.—Explain in detail how disease is maintained by structure.
- 8.—Give special osteopathic definition of word lesion. (b) Classify, giving example of each kind.
- 9.—Is an effect necessarily adjacent to seat of lesion? Give illustrations and explain them.
- 10.—Explain theories of immunity, (a) Natural, (b) Acquired.
- 11.—Discuss difference between palliative and curative treatments, and explain former as a preliminary to further diagnosis.
- 12.—May recovery follow without lesion being ever removed? Explain.
- 13.—Explain various difficulties in effort to secure an accurate stimulation or inhibition. Give example to illustrate each difficulty mentioned.
- 14.—Discuss disadvantages of drugs, and give example of each disadvantage mentioned.
- 15.—Discuss osteopathic use of systems for (a) stimulation, (b) neutralization, (c) substitution, (d) destruction of germs.

Time allowed, two hours.

Place, Memorial and North Halls.

1. The principles of osteopathy are incomplete, because the foundation is unfinished.

2. The knowledge of the basic sciences are very small. We know little of anatomy.

3. The handicap applies equally to all therapeutic systems.

4. Give more careful analysis and keep a closer record of cases to get fundamental propositions.

5. Principles is to give a person the fundamental facts before a person can intelligently apply himself. Practice is act of applying the principles.

6. Antiquity of.
- a. Post-mortem - Egyptians - time of Ptolemius.
 - b. Urianalysis - Ancient Brahmians had a knowledge of variation of sp. gr. of urine.
 - c. Preventing Small-pox pitting - They knew about smallpox pitting - Now a lost art.
 - d. Antidotes for snake venom. They also knew the antidote for snake bite.
 - e. The Chinese recognized the diagnostic value of changing cond. in pulse reading.

7. Hippocrates would best Hygiene & system of sanitation.

7) Hippocrates is known for introduction of medicine.

This observation lies with the symptoms and not the treatment of disease

8) The pneuma theory is the theory of spirits. They found in early times that oxygen was in the air and necessary to life processes.

9. Galen was a Roman anatomist. He was the first to dissect.

10) Paracelsus -

a. All nature is a unit

b. Nature is never complete but forever becoming.

c. Nature is a macrocosm & man is a microcosm.

11) Harvey gave proofs of comp. circulation.
2. All life from the egg.

12) Descartes' idea was that man is a machine.

Latro-mechanical school grew out.