

# Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia



Built in 1770, it was the home to Franklin's Library Company, The American Philosophical Society, and the First and Second Banks of the United States

# Carpenter's Hall of Philadelphia



Carpenter's Hall housed the **First Continental Congress in 1774** (Sept 5<sup>th</sup> – Oct 30<sup>th</sup>) and was home to Franklin's Library Company. On Friday February 4<sup>th</sup>, 1774 Dr. Rush gave a talk on the An Enquiry into the Natural History of Medicine among the Indians of North America, and a comparative View of the Diseases and Remedies with those of civilized Nation

# Acupuncture and Mox Practiced in Early America

The  
CRITICAL REVIEW:

OR,

Annals of Literature.

By

A Society of GENTLEMEN:

VOLUME the SIXTY-EIGHT.

---

*Nothing extenuate,*

— *Nor set down aught in malice.* SHAKSPEARN.

*Ploravere suis non respondere savorem*

*Speratum meritis* Hor.

---



LONDON,

Printed for A. Hamilton, in Falcon- Court, Fleet-street.

MDCCLXXXIX.

The essay Dr. Rush presentation can be found in this book starting on page 341.

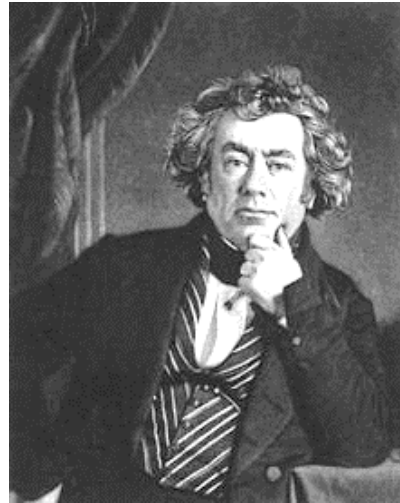
# Rush Comparing Moxa to Rotten Wood

The Indian remedies are few; and those chiefly natural ones, by increasing the natural evacuations. A piece of rotten wood set on fire, and burning gradually downward like moxa, is not the '*potential*,' but the actual caustic. Their peculiar remedies our author greatly distrusts, and we think with reason: even their boasted remedies for the venereal disease, they assist with profuse perspirations; and they at last sometimes fail. After

The Indian remedies are few; and those chiefly natural ones, by increasing the natural evacuations. A piece of rotten wood set on fire, and burning gradually downward like moxa,

# Dr. Robley Dunglison

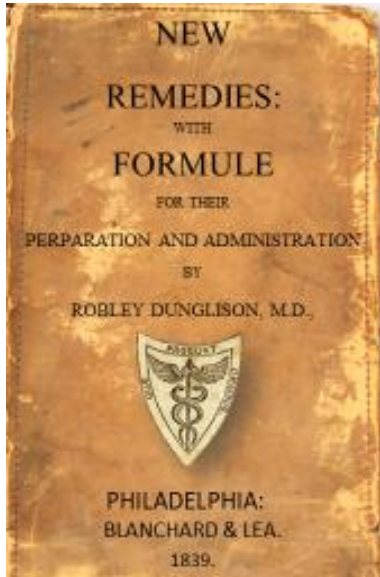
Dr. Robley Dunglison was an English-born physician who received his medical degree in 1823 from the University of Erlangen in Germany. While studying in France Dunglison was a student of Dr. Dominique Jean Larrey, Napoleon's battlefield surgeon.



Robley Dunglison

In 1824 Thomas Jefferson asked Dunglison to join the faculty at the University of Virginia as a professor of anatomy and medicine. Dunglison who was considered the "Father of American Physiology," also served as Thomas Jefferson's personal physician too.

# Dr. Robley Dunglison and Moxa



**MOXA, *Moxibu'rium*.** A word by which the Chinese and Japanese designate a cottony substance, which they prepared by beating the dried leaves of the *Artemisia moxa*, — a kind of mugwort. With this down they form a cone, which

*MOXA, Moxiburium.* A word by which the Chinese and Japanese designate a cottony substance which they prepared by beating the dried leaves of the *Artemisia moxa*, - a kind of Mugwort.

<https://archive.org/stream/61611000R.nlm.nih.gov/61611000R#page/n3/mode/2up>

Page 400

# Moxa was introduced and probably spoken about for the first time in the U.S.A.

It occurred:

**7 Months (215 days)** before the First Continual Congress convened.

**1 year 6 weeks (409 days)** before the start of the Revolutionary War.

**1 year 10.8 weeks (441 days)** to the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

**7 years 8.7 weeks (2,616 days)** after the conclusion (officially making the U.S.A. a country) of the Revolutionary War.

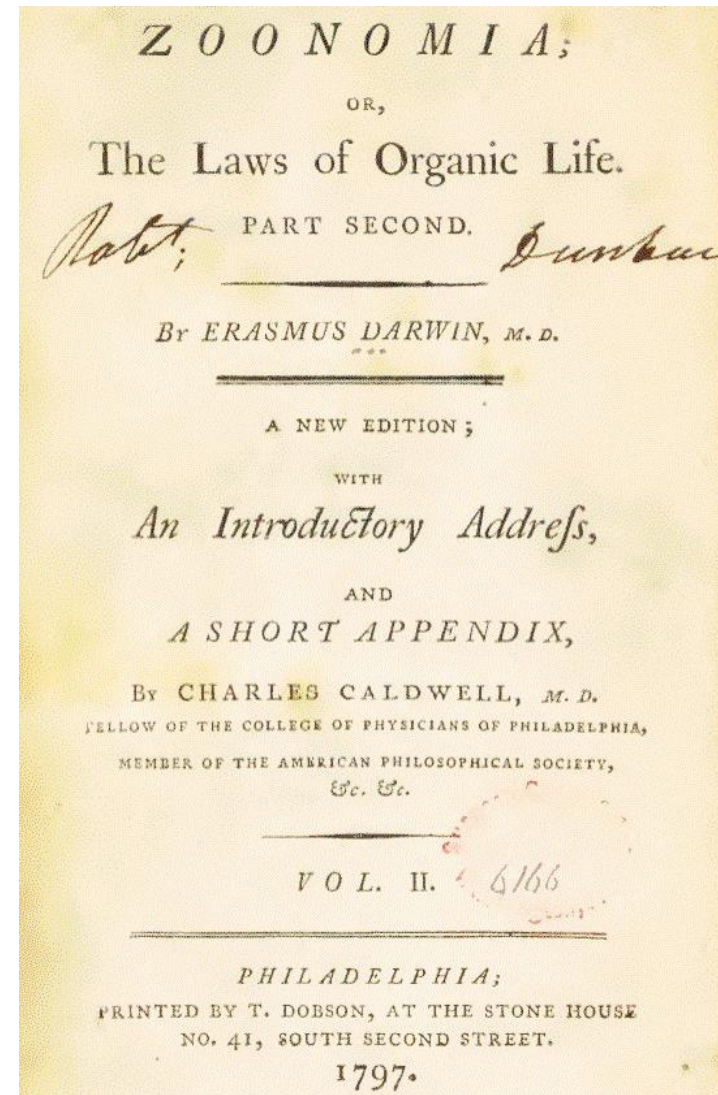
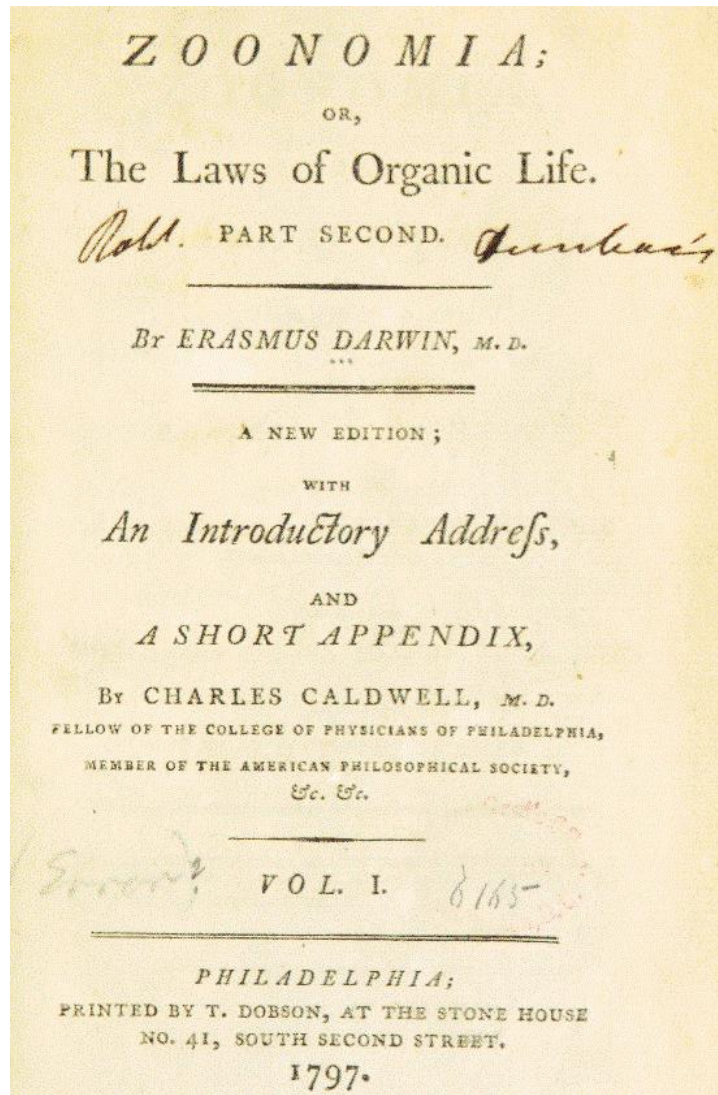
# The Evolution of Acupuncture in the U.S.A.



Erasmus Darwin 1722- 1802

Erasmus Darwin, M.D. was an English physician and inventor of several devices. Darwin never patented any of his inventions because he believed this would damage his reputation as a doctor. However, he encouraged his friends to patent their own modifications of his designs. Darwin's most important scientific work, *Zoonomia* (or the *Laws of Organic Life*) 1794–1797, contains a system of pathology and a chapter on 'Generation.'

# Zoonomia (or the Laws of Organic Life)





Princeton University  
**LIBRARY**

<https://catalog.princeton.edu/catalog/6196153>

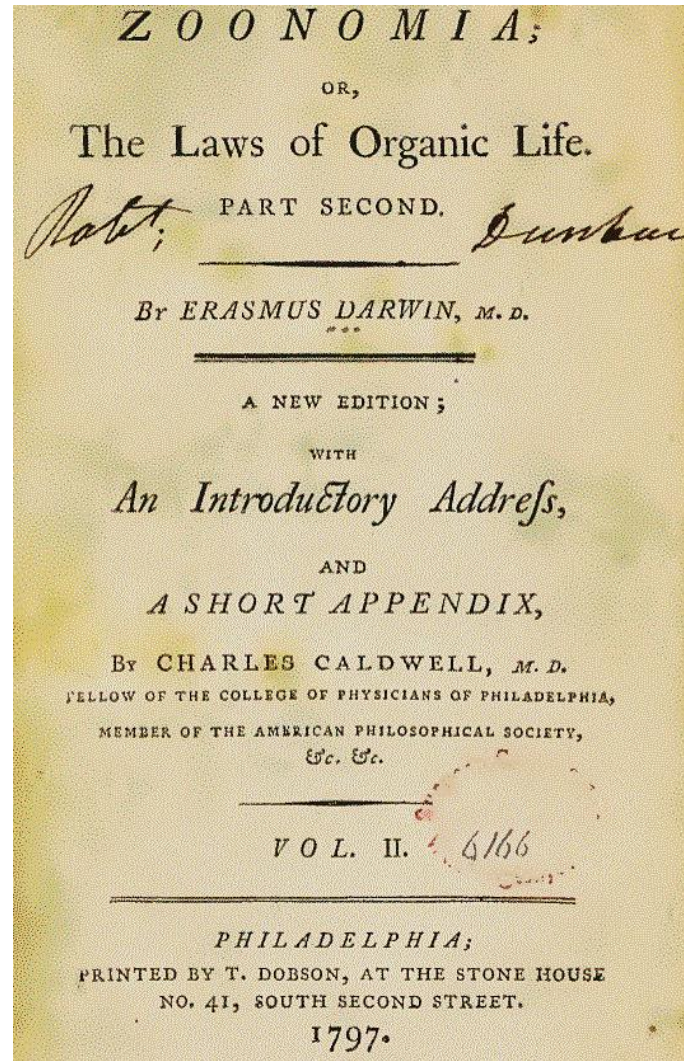
# Zoonomia; or The laws of organic life. In three parts by Erasmus Darwin

A new edition; with an introductory address, and a short appendix, / by Charles Caldwell, M.D. Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. &c.

**Published 1797** by Printed by T. Dobson, at the stone house no. 41, South Second Street, Philadelphia Written in English. Edition Notes

Part I, edited by Samuel L. Mitchill, was printed at New York by T. & J. Swords in 1796 (Evans 30312). Edition statement transposed; precedes "Vol. I." on title page.

# Zoonomia Volume II



<https://ia600309.us.archive.org/11/items/2551016RX2.nlm.nih.gov/2551016RX2.pdf>

# Defemination and Explanation of Terms

## PREFACE.

xi

In the *Methodus Medendi*, which is marked by M. M. at the end of many of the species of diseases, the words *incitantia*, *sorbentia*, *torpentia*, &c. refer to the subsequent articles of the *Materia Medica*, explaining the operations of medicines.

The remote causes of many diseases, their periods, and many circumstances concerning them, are treated of in the preceding volume; the descriptions of many of them, which I have omitted for the sake of brevity, may be seen in the *Nosologia Methodica* of Sauvages, and in the *Synopsis Nosologiæ* of Dr. Cullen, and in the authors to which they refer. DERBY, *Jan. 1, 1796.*

In the *Methodus Medendi*, which is marked by M. M. at the end of many of the species of diseases, the words *incitantia*, *sorbentia*, *torpentia*, &c. refer to the subsequent articles of the *Materia Medica*, explaining the operations of medicines.

# M. M. Meaning Methodus Medendi

M. M. Detect and extract the diseased tooth. Cut the affected nerve, or stimulate the diseased membrane by acupuncture. Venesection to six ounces by the lancet or by leeches. A strong emetic and a subsequent cathartic; and then an opiate and the bark. Pass small electric shocks through the pained membrane, and through the teeth on the same side. Apply vitriolic ether externally, and a grain of opium with camphor internally, to the cheek on the affected side, where a diseased tooth may be suspected. Page 141

M. M. Detect and extract the diseased tooth. Cut the affected nerve or stimulate the diseased membrane by acupuncture.

# Zoonomia Volume II

336

DISEASES OF VOLITION. CLASS III. I. I.

M. M. Venesection. An emetic. A cathartic. Warm bath. Opium a grain every half hour. Wine. Spirit of wine. If the patient becomes intoxicated by the above means, the fit ceases, and violent vomitings and debility succeed on the subsequent day, and prevent a return. Blisters or sinapisms on the small of the leg, taken off when they give much pain, are of use in flighter convulsions. **Acupuncture**. Electricity. Asperision with cold water on the painful part.

## Acupuncture, Expertise and Cross-Cultural Medicine

By R. Bivins, 2000

### 3 Sharpening the Needle

Page 221

- 1 Anon, *The Modern Part of the Universal History*, Vol. 4 (London, 1759), 647.
- 2 **Erasmus Darwin** actually used the term '**acupuncture**' in 1794. In **Darwin**, *Zoonomia; or the laws of organic life*, 3rd edn, Vol. 3 (London, 1801), 254, he asked: 'In cases of strangulated hernia, could **acupuncture**, or puncture with a capillary trocar be used with safety and advantage to give exit to air contained in the strangulated bowel? Or to stimulate it into action?' H

# U Penn School of Medicine Graduate Dissertations

Catalogue  
Of  
The Medical Graduates  
Of  
The University of Pennsylvania With  
An Historical Sketch  
Of  
The Origin, Progress, and Present State  
Of  
The Medical Department

Published by Direction of the Medical Faculty of the University

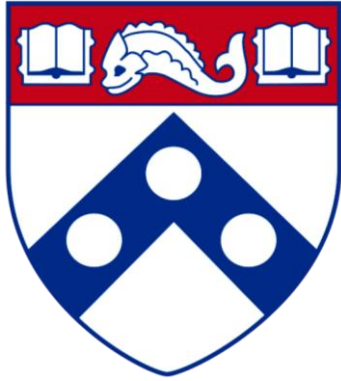
Second Edition

*Philadelphia:*

Printed by Lydia R, Bailey, 26 North Fifth Street

1839

<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/010600055>



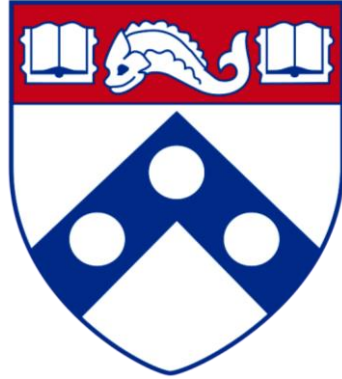
# School of Medicine

## UNIVERSITY *of* PENNSYLVANIA

Medical Doctoral Dissertation's:  
**ACUPUNCTURATION**

**John Jefferson Hall** of Virginia  
class of 1826 dissertation: **Acupuncture**

**John M. Galt** of Virginia  
class of 1831 dissertation: **Acupuncture**

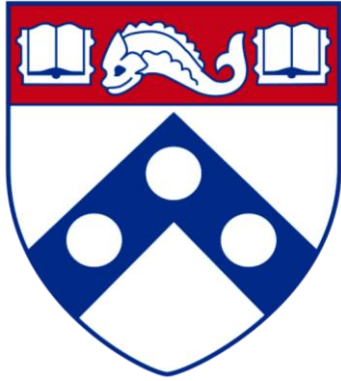


# School of Medicine

## UNIVERSITY *of* PENNSYLVANIA

Medical Doctoral Dissertation's:  
**MOXA**

**William Jr. Whelan** of Pennsylvania  
class of 1828 dissertation: **Moxa**



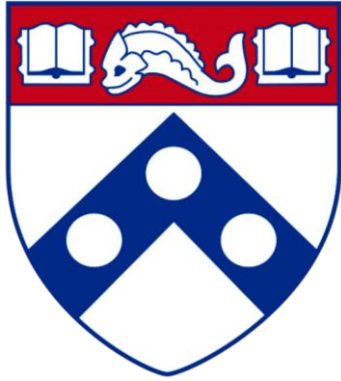
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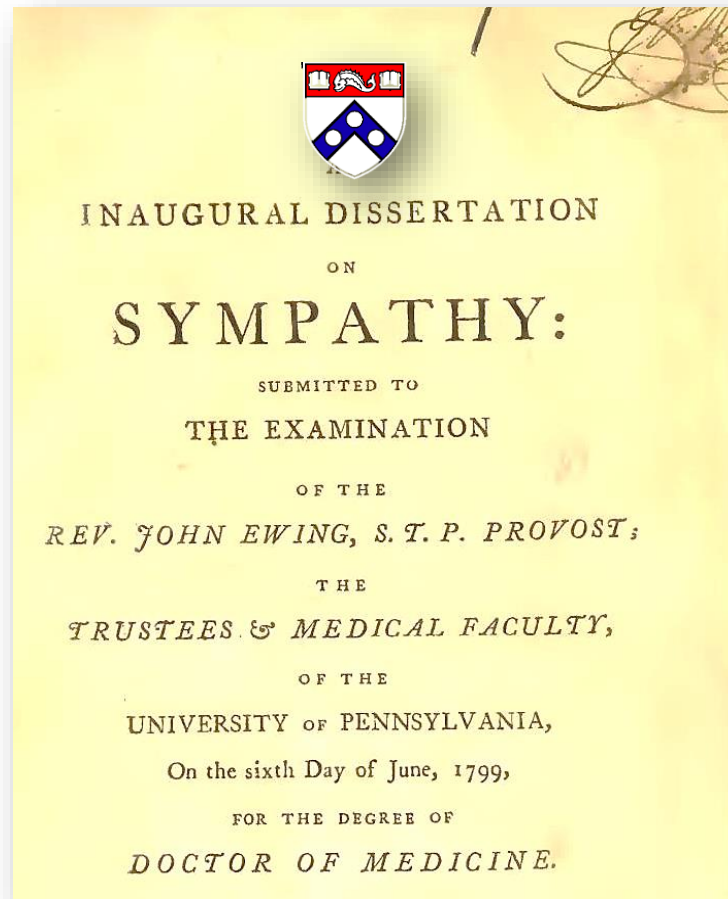


**School of Medicine**  
**UNIVERSITY *of* PENNSYLVANIA**

Medical Doctoral Dissertation's:  
**MOXA**

**William Jr. Whelan** of Pennsylvania  
class of 1828 dissertation: **Moxa**

# Dissertation on Sympathy



<https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-2563002R-bk>

Do the following pages of Dr. Arthur May Dissertation speak of an early form of auriculotherapy?

# Sympathy: Page 9

This accounts for one disease curing another. Mr. Hunter (*Dr. John Hunter, Scottish surgeon*) says, "No two different fevers can exit in the same constitution, nor two local diseases in the same part, at the same time. The suspension or cure of a gonorrhoea, by a fever, may be an instance of this. The failure of inoculation, and the power of resisting many infections, depend upon this: the great difference in the time from the application of the cause to the appearance of the disease depend upon the same principle."

Dr. Rush mentions several cases of pulmonary consumption, (Tuberculosis) cured, or suspended by gout, madness, dyspepsia, head-ach, **eruptions**, diarrhaea, pregnancy, etc.

Underlined words are original 18<sup>th</sup> centery spellings

Definition of Inoculation, the process of producing immunity and method of vaccination that consists of introduction of the infectious agent onto an abraded or absorptive skin surface instead of inserting the substance in the tissues by means of a hollow needle, as in injection.

<https://www.britannica.com/science/inoculation>

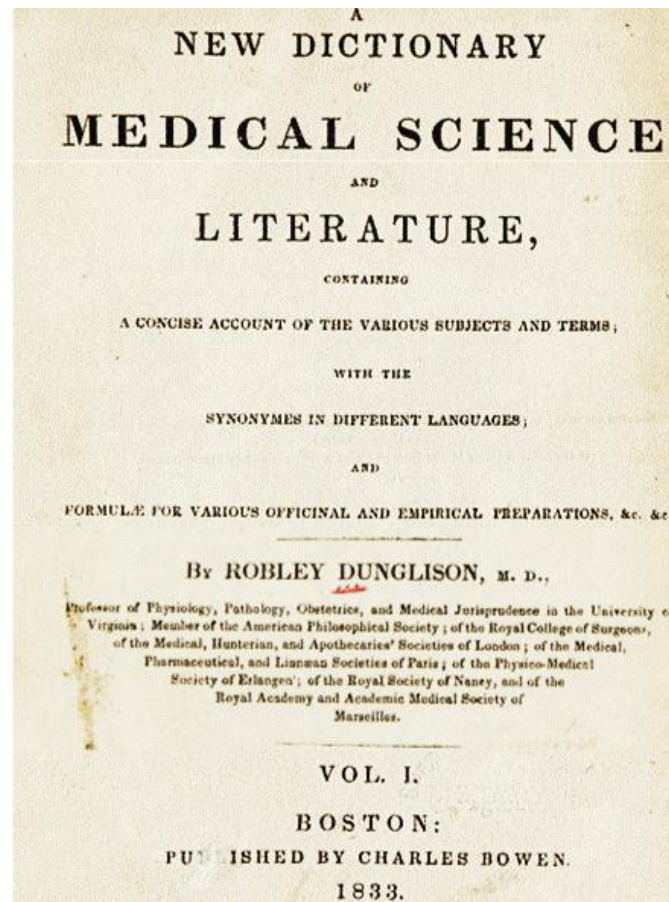
# Sympathy: Page 10

cured by the same state of fever.—A child of Mr. S. was cured of an eruption, by a catarrh; which ceasing, the eruption returned: some weeks after, the same fever suspended the same eruption. An empiric cures tooth-ach, by burning the ear with a hot iron: moxa, burned on the skin, behind the ear, effects the same cure. Give a dog

<https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-2563002R-bk>

A large ulcer, on the leg of a patient in the Pennsylvania Hospital, was cured by the same state of fever.—A child of Mr. S. was cured of an eruption, by a catarrh; which ceasing, the eruption returned: some weeks after, the same fever suspended the same eruption. An empiric cures toothache, by burning the ear with a hot iron: moxa, burned on the skin, behind the ear, effects the same cure.

# Observations from Robley Dunglison Books



Dr. Franklin Bache conducted the first acupuncture study in the U.S, but Dr. Robley Dunglison was the most well-known authority on acupuncture in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Enter the most prominent acupuncturist of the time.

# Number, Time and Length of Needles

The number of needles to be used varies according to the extent of the parts affected. In the opinion of many experienced physicians, we ought not to be afraid of the number, but rather insert too many than too few, and not at too great a distance from each other. The length of time, during which the needles should be suffered to continue in the part, differs: no fixed rule can be laid down. Some suffer them to remain for an **hour and a half**, or **two hours**: at times, a period of **five minutes** is sufficient. In other cases, they have been kept in for **two or three days**. It appears to be by no means settled what medicinal influence is exerted by their longer or shorter continuance in the parts.

*from Page 52, fifth edition of Robley Dunglison book "New Remedies"*

# Different Kinds of Needle Metals



Silver



Gold

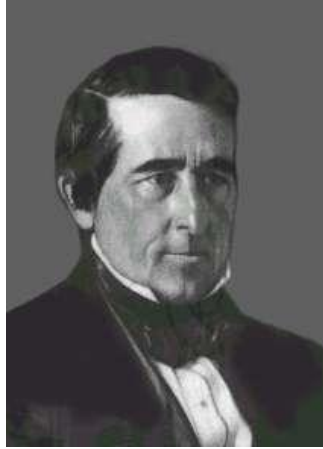


Titanium

Perhaps the *porte-aiguille* or 'needle-holder' recommended by Dr. F. Bache,<sup>1</sup> is as good as any that has been invented. The needle, with its *porte-aiguille*, consists of a handle with a steel socket to receive the end of the needle, which may be fixed securely, after having been inserted, by the pressure of a small lateral screw. By this construction, the operator can at pleasure fix in the handle a needle of the length he may desire, and after inserting it he is enabled to detach the handle by relaxing the screw. After all, however, needles prepared in the simple manner mentioned above are adequate to every useful purpose.

Besides common steel needles, those of gold, silver and platinum have been used, but it does not appear that one metal is preferable to another.

*from Page 52, fifth edition of Robley Dunglison book "New Remedies"*



Franklin Bache, MD

Also in 1825, Franklin Bache, MD (the great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin) translated (from French) the work of J. Morand, *Mémoire sur l'acupuncture* (Memory on acupuncture). Bache also wrote the first research paper on acupuncture in the USA. Thus, the connection to the founding fathers of the United States of America. Acupuncture is as American as Apple pie.

While translating Morand's book, Bache decided to try acupuncture. He was an assistant physician at the state penitentiary in Philadelphia. Bache chose 12 patients to treat, who were all in extreme pain and suffered from the following conditions: three with muscular rheumatism, four with "chronic pains," three with neuralgia, and two with ophthalmia.



Bache concluded that acupuncture caused no harm to his patients. Most experienced relief from their pain and in a few cases, there was no change at all. In some cases, needle insertion would cause moderate to severe pain before relief was achieved.

Between 1825 and 1826 Bache treated 17 more patients with acupuncture. This time, not all of the patients were inmates. Those 17 patients suffered from the following ailments: headaches, fever, elbow tumors and pulmonary inflammation. Bache reported the following results.



Below are the results of the 17 patients that Dr. Bache treated using acupuncture in 1825 – 1826 (first clinical acupuncture report)

**7- patients were cured**

**7- patients were considerably relieved**

**3- patients reported little to no relief**

In conclusion Bache reported that acupuncture had remarkable power for “removing and mitigating pain.”

# Observations From Bache's Paper

Bache concludes his paper by addressing why he did not go into the philosophy on acupuncture nor needle insertion. He refers the reader to his translation of Dr. Morand's "Mémoire sur l'acupuncture."

Even though Bache didn't address the philosophy behind his acupuncture treatments, it was obvious that he used mainly local points. With some of his patients he would start off by inserting the needle right in the site of pain. For some of his patients the pain was too much and Bache had to withdraw the needle. He also experimented with needle retention. In a few cases Bache retained the needles in for 1 to 1.5 hours. In other cases, he would retain the needles in from 3 to 10 hours and in two cases the needles were retained in for 24 hours. Bache discovered that some patients responded better when needles were left in for longer periods of time.

# Et al.

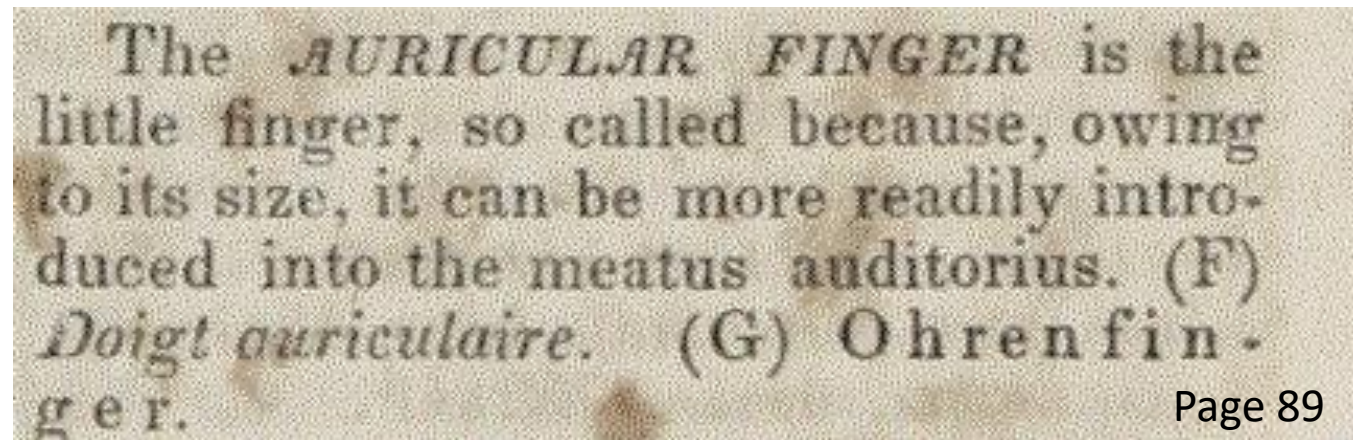
Bache might have been the most active physician performing acupuncture during this time, but he was not the only one.

In 1826, J. Hunter Ewing, a physician from Philadelphia, PA reported great success when he used acupuncture to relieve and cure his patients of neuralgia. Later that year Ewing published his results in North American Medical and Surgical Journal 3 (1826) 77-78.

According to Cassedy, there were two unpublished medical theses on acupuncture in 1826. One by Thomas A. Elliott in South Carolina and the other by John Jefferson Hall from the University of Pennsylvania. Although we can only document acupuncture starting in 1825, it most likely started before that in America. Both Bache and Elliott mentioned other physicians that had more experience in using acupuncture. Bache thanked his friend Dr. Harris for his guidance on treating the group of 12 patients. While Elliott referred to a Prof Dickerson whom he observed treating a patient with ophthalmia

# The Auricular Finger

The Auricular Finger is the little finger, so called because, owing to its size, it can be more readily introduced into the meatus auditorius, (F) *Doigt Auriculaire*. (G) Ohrenfinger.



# Who's Crazy Now?

TABLE OF THE COMPARATIVE FREQUENCY OF INSANITY IN THE VARIOUS MONTHS.

Months.	Years.									Total.
	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	
January . . . . .	18	19	18	13	15	13	22	26	18	162
February . . . . .	23	23	27	26	13	13	15	19	14	173
March . . . . .	27	27	16	18	22	17	17	27	16	187
April . . . . .	32	24	15	27	19	13	28	20	18	196
May . . . . .	26	27	23	26	34	30	29	31	17	243
June . . . . .	32	28	33	31	22	18	32	26	29	251
July . . . . .	23	37	21	39	34	24	37	21	29	265
August . . . . .	20	23	25	32	21	19	29	25	45	239
September . . . . .	21	24	21	25	16	25	23	26	25	206
October . . . . .	23	24	16	17	18	18	23	23	26	197
November . . . . .	23	21	23	27	28	16	16	19	25	198
December . . . . .	24	19	14	18	18	23	20	25	30	191
Total . . . . .	292	296	252	299	260	229	301	297	292	2475

From this table it appears, that the admissions into La Salpêtrière were more numerous during the months of May, June, July, and August; that

the proportion diminished in September and December, and again increased in February and March.

Page 534

Admissions to La Salpêtrière Hospital (now called The Hôpital universitaire Pitié-Salpêtrière) in Paris, France for the insane. Maybe France held there pollical elections in the summer in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

# Politics, Self-love and Pennsylvania...

INSANITY		535	INSANITY	
TABLE OF THE COMPARATIVE FREQUENCY IN THE TWO SEXES.				
Years.	Places.	Males.	Females.	Observers.
1756	Marseilles . . . . .	50	49	RAYMOND. TENON.
1786	Paris . . . . .	500	509	
1786 to 1794	Bedlam, London . . . . .	4992	4882	
1807	St. Luke, do. . . . .	110	153	PINEL.
1802	Bicêtre and Salpêtrière . . . . .	1	2	
	Berlin . . . . .	1	2	
	Vienna . . . . .	117	94	
1812	Pennsylvania . . . . .	2	1	
1807 to 1812	Several Hospitals of France . . . . .	488	700	
		6211	6392	

TABLE OF MORAL CAUSES OF INSANITY AS OBSERVED AT LA SALPÊTRIÈRE.			
Domestic troubles . . . . .	105	Jealousy . . . . .	18
Unpropitious love . . . . .	46	Anger . . . . .	16
Political events . . . . .	14	Misery, reverse of fortune . . . . .	77
Fanaticism . . . . .	8	Wounded self-love . . . . .	1
Fright . . . . .	38		

The top table shows the number of admissions for a few European counties and the state of Pennsylvania from 1756 to 1812. The state of Pennsylvania had only 2 admissions for Insanity in 1812. While in the bottom table political events was the third leading cause of insanity, while wounded self-love was the 8<sup>th</sup> leading cause of insanity at La Salpêtrière

# The Supplies Needed to Preform A Hearing Test in the 1830's According to Dunglison



Enough opium to  
Knock a person out



One Pietta Model .36 caliber cap  
& ball black powder pistol

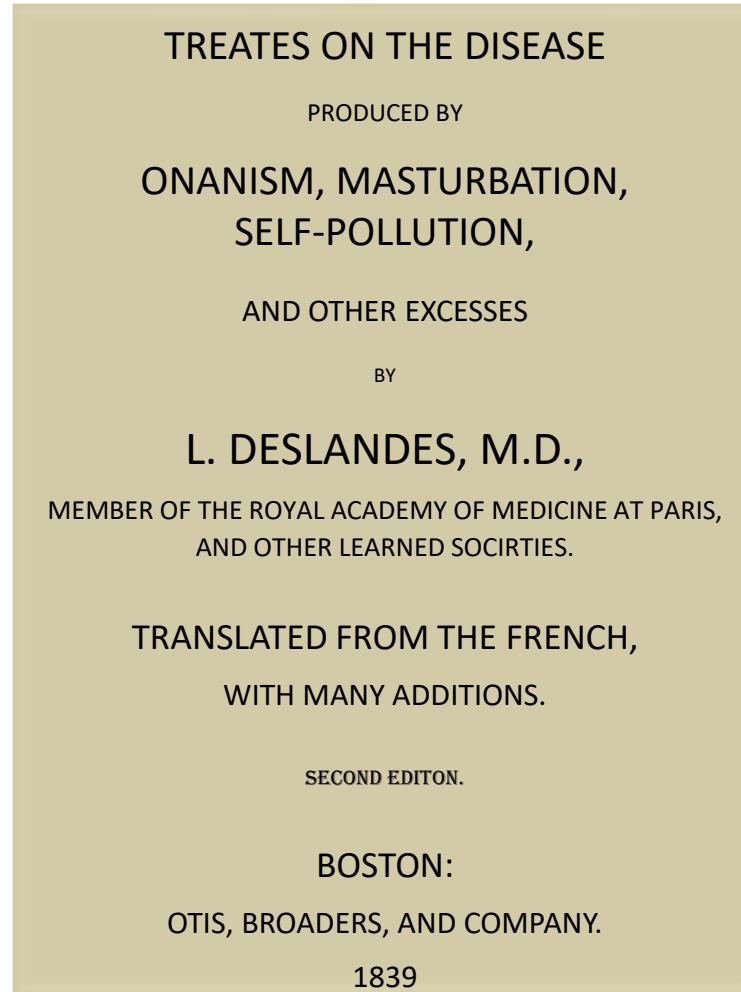
You will also need the following to conduct this test, an outdoor clinic or an office staff that dose not mind load noises. Remember it's the 1830's and guns were STILL legal and there were only 2 people deemed crazy in the whole state of Pennsylvania.

# Are You Sure You'll Deaf, Trickster?

A TABLE OF FEIGNED, PRETENDED, SIMULATED, OR EXCITED DISEASES OR DISQUALIFICATIONS.

DISEASES, &c.	HOW FEIGNED.	HOW DETECTED.
17. DEAFNESS.	It may be assumed or excited by putting a pea in the ear, or by inserting irritants, so as to induce inflammation and temporary loss of function.	↓ Make a noise when not expected, and see if the countenance varies or pulse rises. Put to sleep by opium, and then fire a pistol close to the ear, when he may be thrown off his guard. Examine the ear to see if any trick has been played there. Page 385, 387

# Acupuncture A Cure For Masturbation?



The title says it all.

# Léopold Deslandes, M.D.



## Is Fornication Really A Sin?

In his book titled *Treatise On The Disease Produced By Onanism, Masturbation, Self-Pollution, And Other Excesses*. Deslandes writes the following “Lallemand entertains the same opinion and has also employed acupuncture, and he says with success. He has known patients who after the application of needles between the posterior parts of the bursae and the anus, have passed three or four months without pollutions”.

# In Dr. Claude François Lallemand Own Words



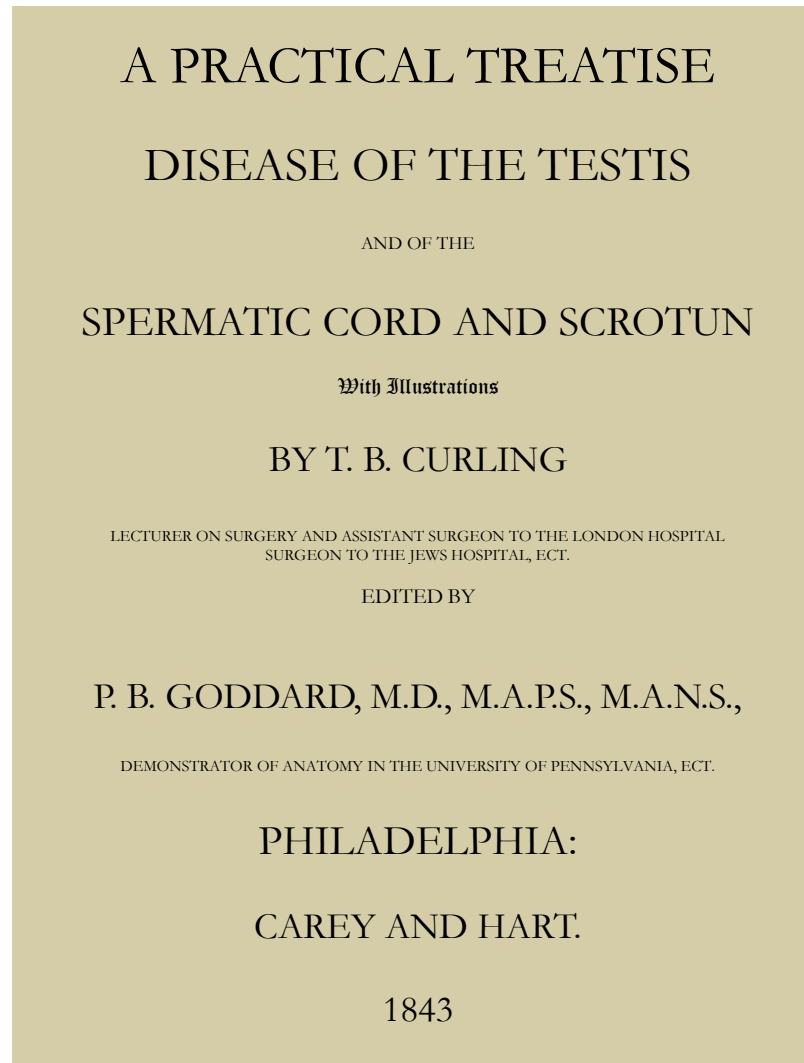
1790 - 1854

He was a renowned authority on Spermatorrhea. Spermatorrhea is a condition of excessive, involuntary ejaculation. It is a recognized disorder in traditional Chinese medicine, in certain patterns of involuntary ejaculation reflect problems with kidney qi

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spermatorrhea>

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# Acupuncture In The U.S Navy



# Electro-puncture



**Electro-puncture** has been recently proposed for the cure of hydrocele. It is performed by introducing two acupuncture needles into the sac and connecting one to the positive and the other to the negative pole of a Daniel's constant battery. The action may be kept up from ten minutes to an hour. Dr. Ruschenberger of the U. S. Navy succeeded in curing a case after both seton and injection with iodine had failed, by a single introduction of the needles kept excited for half an hour.

U.S



NAVY

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# “The Regulars are Coming Out”



What was my roll in the history of acupuncture in the USA?

Hint, it was one of my children

He fathered 16 children—eight with his first wife, Sarah Orne, and eight with Rachel Walker. At the time of his death at the ancient (for that time) age of 83, five of his children were still living

# Acupuncture is American as Apple Pie



In this presentation we are going to look at the frequency of the word moxa/moxibustion appears in these two books. The first book is, ***Surgical Essays*** by Dr. Dominique Larrey printed in 1821 and translated and reprinted in America in 1823 by Dr. John Revere. The second book is the current acupuncture school classic book ***Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion*** (CAM). I want to show the reader that long before acupuncture/moxa became popular (post President Nixon trip to China in 1972) in the US it was used by some of the great and influential doctors in American history.

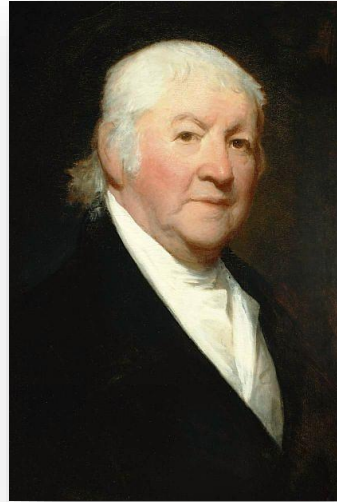
# Revolution Son's of Moxa



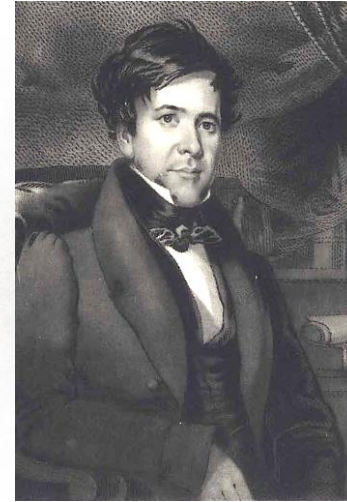
I am famous for my midnight ride (took place between 9:00 or 10:00 pm) on April 18, 1775. Where I proclaimed, “The Regulars are Coming Out” not “the British are coming”. Did you guess who I am? If you guessed Paul Revere you would be correct.

My son, Dr. John Revere was a trail blazer and ahead of his time when it came to alternative medicine. He translated Dr. Baron D. J. Larrey’s book Surgical Essays in 1823. Along with writing his own book An Inquiry into the Origin and Effects Sulphurous Fumigations in 1822.

# Paul and Dr. John Revere



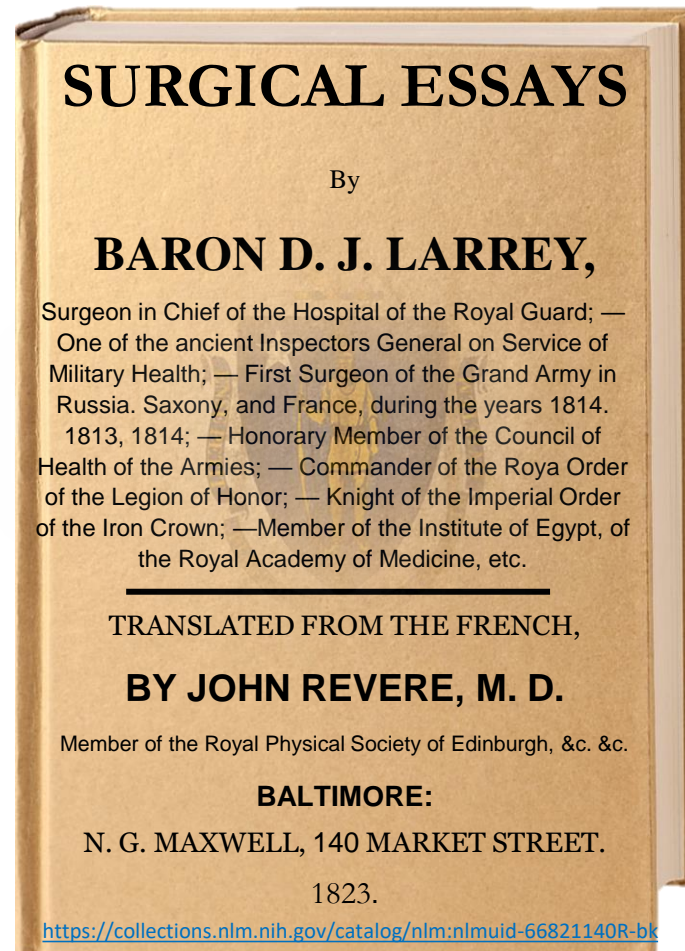
Paul Revere 1734 -1818



Dr. John Revere 1787-1847

Dr. Revere received a regular classical education at Harvard University, and there graduated in the class of 1807. He studied medicine under the care of Dr. James Jackson, professor of the theory and practice of medicine in Harvard University. After the usual courses of study, he visited Europe, and especially Edinburgh and Paris, and in 1811 graduated as Medical Doctor at that renowned Alma Mater of medical science in the Scottish capital.

# Battlefield Moxa



In the coming pages I will discuss the book above and it's mentioned of moxa and how it compares to the famous book Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion (CAM)

### Surgical essays

**Author(s):** Larrey, D J (Dominique Jean)baron1766-1842  
Revere, John, 1787-1847, translator

**Title(s):** Surgical essays / by Baron D.J. Larrey ; translated from the French by John Revere.

**Uniform Title:** Recueil de mémoires de chirurgie.

**Country of Publication:** United States

**Publisher:** Baltimore : Maxwell, 1823.

**Description:** 335 p., [1] leaf of plates : ill. ; 23 cm.

**Language:** English

**Other Languages:** French(Original)

**Electronic Links:** <https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-66821140R-bk>

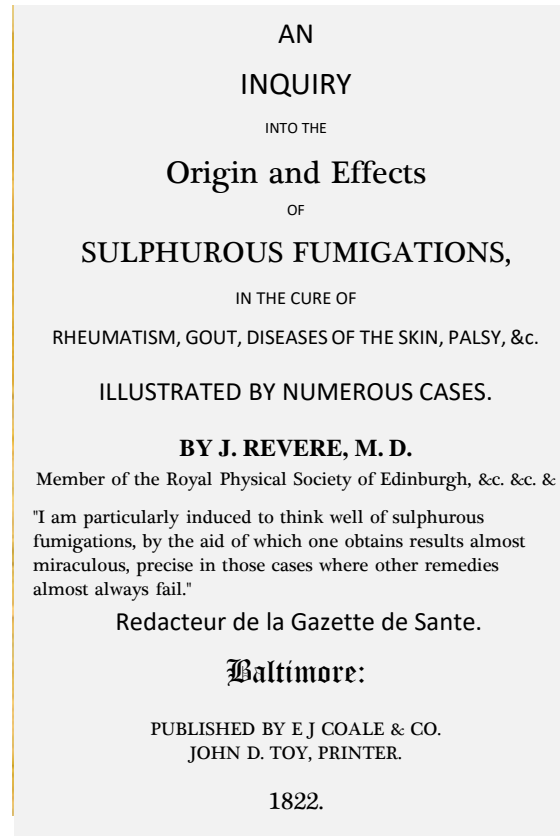
**MeSH:** Moxibustion  
Wounds and Injuries/therapy\*

**Notes:** Translation of Recueil de mémoires de chirurgie.  
Also available online.  
Microfilm. 1 microfilm reel : negative ; 35 mm.

**NLM ID:** [66821140R](#) [Book]

The photo above is the index on Dr. Dominique Jean. Larrey book titled “Surgical Essays” translated by Dr. John Revere in 1823

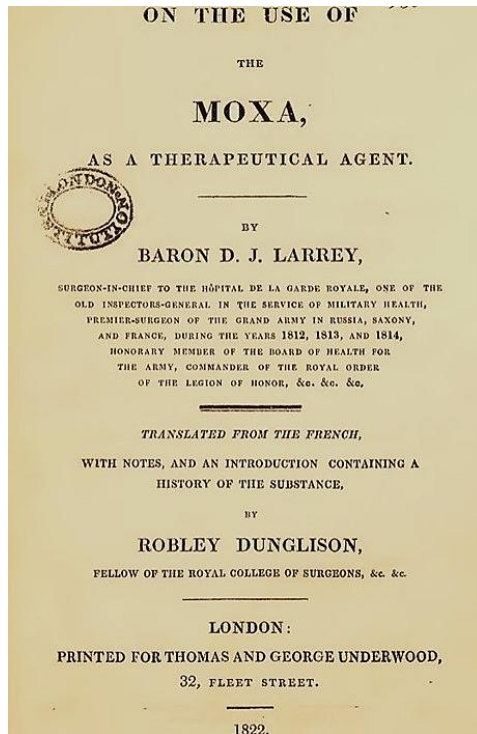
# Revere was Familiar with Moxa



<https://collections.nlm.nih.gov/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-101209889-bk>

Prior to Dr. Revere's translation of Dr. Dominique Jean. Larrey "Surgical Essays" he discussed some uses For moxa in his own book titled An Inquiry Into The Origin and Effects of Sulphurous Fumigations, In The Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Diseases of The Skin, Palsy, &c.

# On The Use of Moxa as a Therapeutic Agent



**Title:** On the Use of the Moxa, as a Therapeutic Agent

**Author:** Dominique Jean baron Larrey

**Translated by:** Robley Dunglison

**Publisher:** Thomas and George Underwood, 1822

**Length:** 148 pages

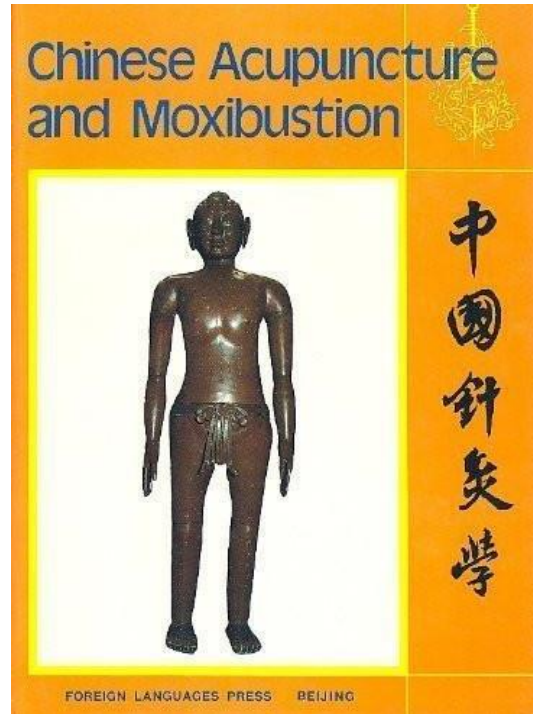
The Use of Moxa as a Therapeutic Agent **225 Pages**

The word Moxa or Moxibustion appeared **361 Times**

Times the word appeared per page **2.4391 Times**

He refers to **Acupuncture 8 different times** in this book

# Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion



## Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion



First Edition 1987  
Second Printing 1990  
Third Printing 1993

*Written by*  
Deng Liangyue, Gan Yijun, He Shuhui,  
Ji Xiaoping, Li Yang, Wang Rufen,  
Wang Wenjing, Wang Xuetai, Xu Hengze,  
Xue Xiuling and Yuan Jiuling

*Edited by*  
Cheng Youbang, Huang Xinming, Jia Weicheng,  
Li Sheng, Qiu Maoliang and Yang Jiasan

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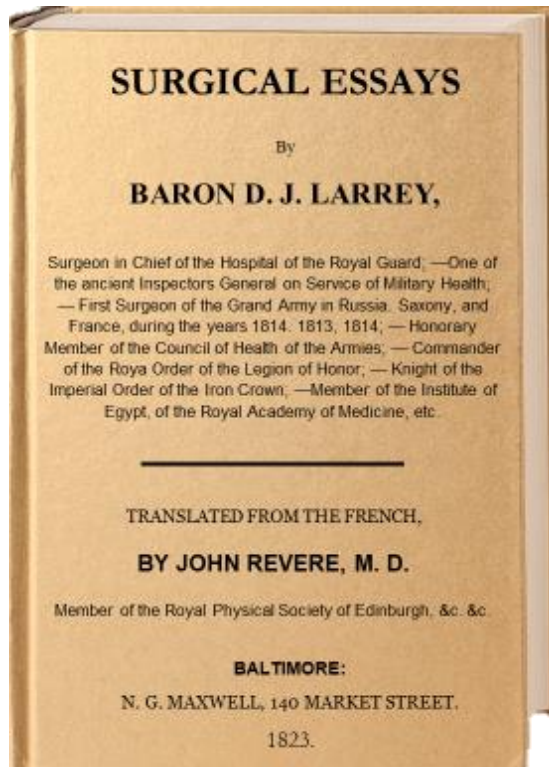
*Printed in the People's Republic of China*

Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion **583 Pages**

The word Moxa or Moxibustion appeared **577 Times**

Times the word appeared per page **% 0.9897**

# Surgical Essays



← → ↻ 🏠 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nlmcatalog/91129>

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### Surgical essays

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Also available online.  
Microfilm. 1 microfilm reel : negative ; 35 mm.

**NLM ID:** [66821140R](#) [Book]

## Surgical Essays **335 Pages**

The word Moxa or Moxibustion appeared **333 Times**

Times the word appeared per page **% 0.9940**

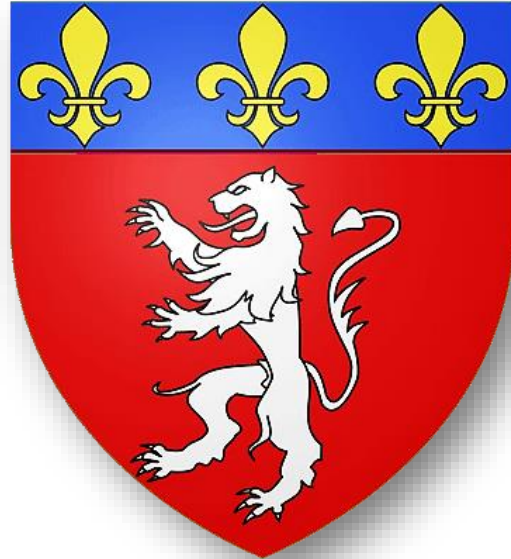
# The Discovery of Auriculotherapy



Dr. Paul Nogier

Dr. Paul Nogier (1908-1996) was a physician from Lyon, France. His father (Thomas Nogier 1874 – 1956) was a pioneer in the field of radiology and professor at the medical school in Lyon. In 1939 on the eve of the Second World War in Europe, Dr. Paul Nogier graduated from medical school. Before Dr. Nogier begin his medical practice, he attended many seminars on topics such as acupuncture, chiropractic and homeopathy to name just a few.

# Logo of Lyon, France



It was his love of learning that aided Nogier in solving the ear's 2500-year-old secret. One day in 1951, Nogier treated two patients in his clinic. These two patients had something particular in common; they both had a small scar in the upper part of their ear, known as the anti-helix. Nogier found this particularly odd.

# Dr. Paul Nogier's First Auricular Point



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Nogier has said that if only one of those patient entered his clinic that day, he may have never discovery auriculotherapy. Nogier questioned those two patients about their scars. Both patients reported that they suffered from sciatic pain in the past.

# Limitations of Western Medicine



Both patients said they initially sought out and received conventional Western medicine and pharmacological therapy for their pain. When these treatments failed to yield any relief, they sought the help of a local practitioner (named Madame Barrin) in Marseille, France. Her treatment of cauterizing the upper ear of these patients succeeded in relieving their pain.



## Madame Barrin

Intrigued by what his patients told him, Dr. Nogier asked his patients who this person was. He was very interested about this procedure and the results his patients experienced. Nogier wanted to meet this healer to find out more about this treatment. Both patients told Nogier the healers name was Madame Barrin from Marseille, France.

# Nogier goes to Marseille



Nogier went to Marseille (200 miles south of Lyon) to meet with Madame Barrin. After meeting with Madame Barrin and learning her technique of cauterization of the upper portion of the ear (anti-tragus), Nogier returned to his clinic in Lyon to try it out.

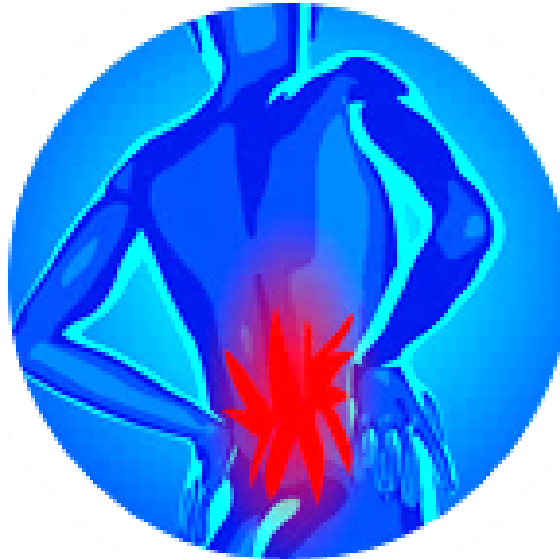
# Paul Nogier at Work



Paul Nogier, M.D. Treating a patient

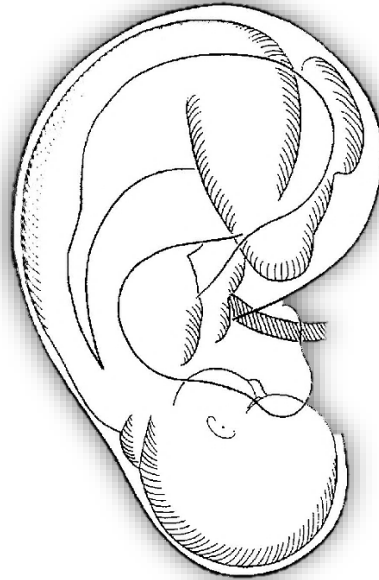
It wasn't long before Nogier had the opportunity to treat his first patient with Madame Barrin's technique. To his amazement the patient's sciatic pain dissipated in just a few moments. Excited about the possibility of this new treatment, Nogier knew he had to treat more patients to verify this was not a placebo effect.

# Why Only for Sciatic Pain?



Nogier was able to help most of his patients who suffered with sciatic pain; usually within minutes to a few hours. To his dismay Nogier was only able to relieve those who suffered from sciatica with this treatment. He tried using this technique on other muscular skeletal pains with no success. It was these failures that got Dr. Nogier thinking, why does this technique only treat sciatic pain?

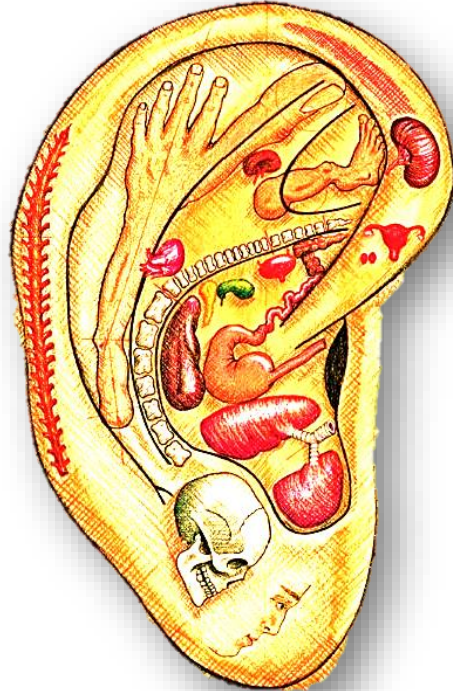
# Dr. Paul Nogier's Invention the Inverted Fetus



The Little Man in the Ear

Being a student of multi-disciplines such as acupuncture and chiropractic, Nogier knew that sciatic pain originated from the L5 - S1 lumbar region. It was from this observation that Nogier hypothesized that area of the ear might be a reflex point of the lower back. It was this thought that led Dr. Nogier to his breakthrough, what is now known as the inverted fetus in the ear, also called The Little Man in the Ear.

# The Little Man in the Ear



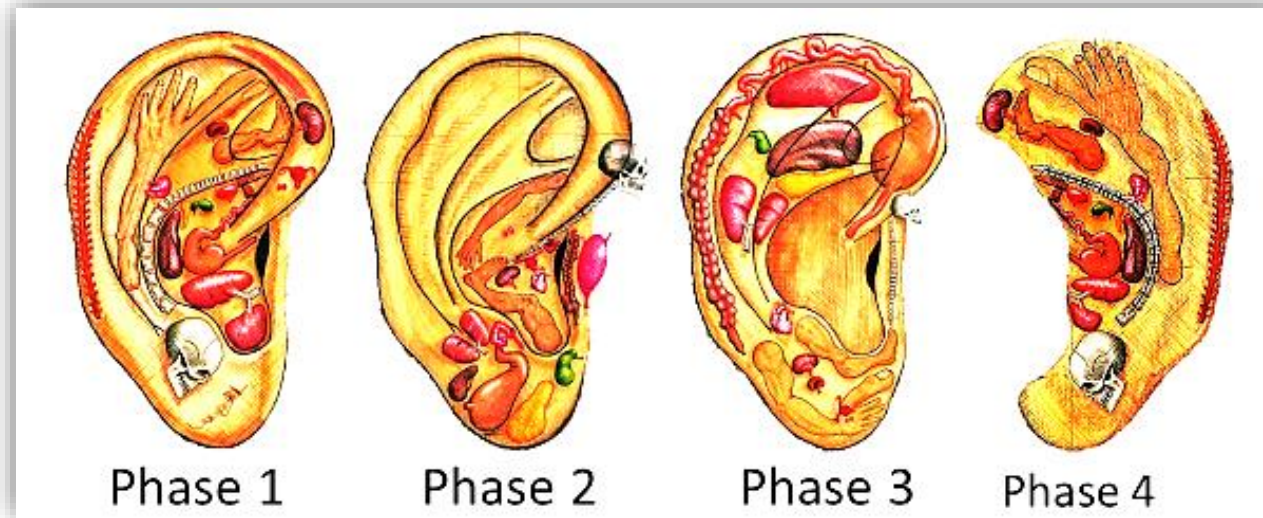
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From that one area used to treat sciatic pain, Dr. Nogier was able to map the entire body on the surface of the outer ear. His original invention of the inverted fetus in the ear led to the medical specialties now known as Auriculotherapy and Auriculomedicine. In 1951 Nogier's friend Eugenio Maria Giuseppe Giovanni Pacelli asked him to come visit him at his home in Rome, Italy. It was not long after that meeting Nogier discovered what we know as auriculotherapy.

# Auriculotherapy Expanded

Nogier observed inconsistent results in some of his patients. Those patients with acute conditions responded considerably well to auricular treatments. While those patients suffering from chronic illnesses respond poorly to the auricular treatments. Nogier's breakthrough came in 1956 with his discovery of what he named the vascular autonomic signal (known as the VAS). This insight allowed him to understand in depth his patient's pathological kinetics.

# Auriculotherapy Expanded



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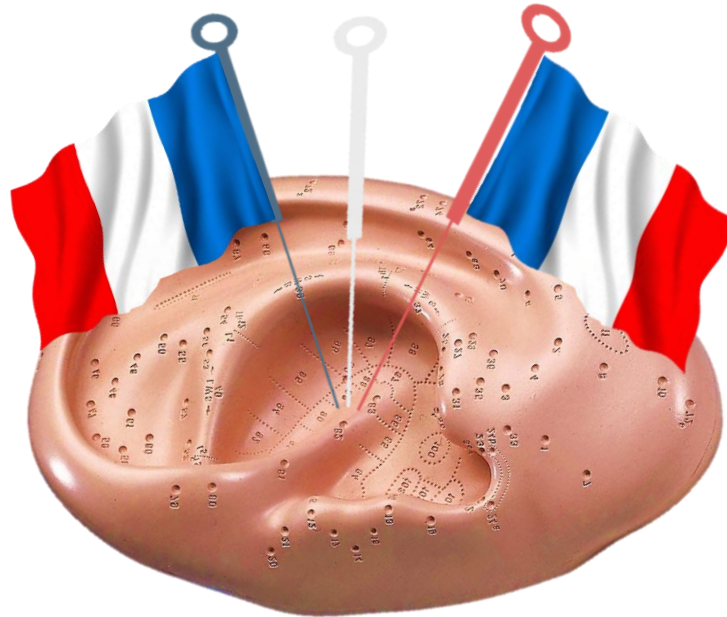
The VAS gave Nogier clear evidence on the patient's pathology and stage of their disease. Is it acute, chronic or degenerate? This allowed Nogier to expand his one projection on the ear to include a total of 4 projections. The nomenclature of the phases are as follow, 1, acute, 2, degenerate, 3, chronic, and 4th known as the posterior ear is motor muscular projection.

# The First Publication of Auriculotherapy



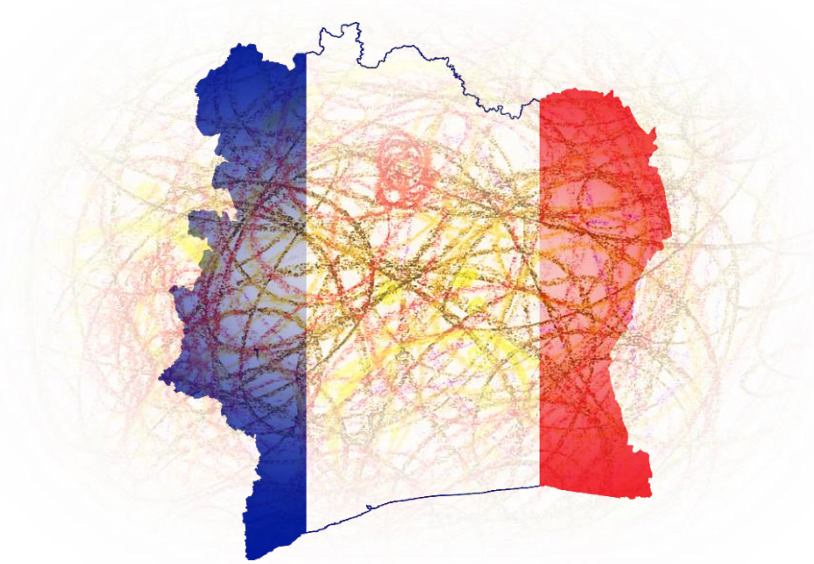
In 1956, five years after his first observation of those two patients' ears, Dr. Nogier published his first article on his discovery; he introduced the world to the inverted fetus of the ear. The article was published in a respected German acupuncture journal (DZA) that was circulated worldwide. `

# New Medical Specialty



Nogier's article caught the attention of Chinese acupuncturists. In the years to follow, China incorporated Nogier's discovery into their acupuncture programs. At the age of 51, Dr. Nogier went from being an unknown physician in Lyon, France, to worldwide acclaim for his discovery. Nogier named his invention "Auriculotherapy" (also known as auricular acupuncture).

# Why the Confusion?



Over time there was some confusion on the discovery of auriculotherapy. The confusion stems from Dr. Nogier's replacing the barbaric technique of scarring the ear, to using an acupuncture needle in achieving the same effect...

# Credit For Auriculotherapy



In a 1959 article published in the Chinese **periodical** Medical Journal Ta-Chung-I-hsueh (translates to "Popular Medicine"), the Chinese government officially credited Dr. Paul Nogier on his discovery of the new auricular system. China recognized him as the "Father of Auricular Acupuncture."

# What's that Quote



Dr. Rene Bourdiol

Dr. Rene Bourdiol wrote the following passage in his 1982 book, “Elements of Auriculotherapy,” about Dr. Paul Nogier.

This will, I hope, definitively silence the rumor that attributes the paternity of this reflexotherapy to China: render unto Caesar what is Caesar's, and auriculotherapy to Nogier.

# Nogier's Auriculotherapy Timeline



1951 Paul Nogier treats two patients in a short period of time. Both patients had the same small scar on their ears. His patients report the scar is from a treatment to heal sciatica.



Later that same year Dr. Nogier travels to Marseille to meet with the practitioner (Madame Berrin) that treated these patients on the ear to relieve their back pain.



In that same year Nogier learns the scarring technique and uses it successfully in his clinic. Nogier tries to use the same technique to treat other medical conditions with no success.

# Auriculotherapy Timeline Continued



While studying manipulation techniques in 1953, Nogier hypothesized the antihelix could correspond to the lumbar-sacral region of the body. From this hunch Nogier realized that the antihelix represented the entire spine. He goes on to systematically map out the human body on the surface of the ear.



In February of 1956, Nogier was invited to present his discovery at the Societe Mediterraneenne d'Acupuncture in Marseille. In September of 1956 Nogier was invited by Dr. Gerhard Bachmann, president of the German Association of Acupuncture, to give a similar speech in Wiesbaden, West Germany.

# Auriculotherapy Timeline Continued



A few months later in 1956, the journal *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Akupunktur* (DZA) published 6 years of Dr. Nogier's research in three different issues. The first detailed maps of the ear were officially born.



China was the first country to translate those articles and to validate Nogier's new discovery. In December of 1958, the Shanghai Journal of Chinese Pharmaceuticals and Medicine, published a summary of Nogier's three articles entitled "Introduction to ear acupuncture therapy."

# Auriculotherapy Timeline Continued



In 1959 Dr. Xu Zuo-Lin of Beijing performed a clinical trial on 255 patients using Nogier's auricular maps. Xu introduced a few new points which were linked to TCM. One of them was Shenmen (the point of vitality) which became universally popular among acupuncturists. Shenmen is present in several Western auricular maps.



At the age of 51, Dr. Paul Nogier went from being an unknown physician in Lyon, France, to worldwide acclaim for his discovery of this new medical specialty. He coined the term Auriculotherapy for his new discovery. It is also known as auricular therapy, auricular acupuncture and sometimes as ear acupuncture.