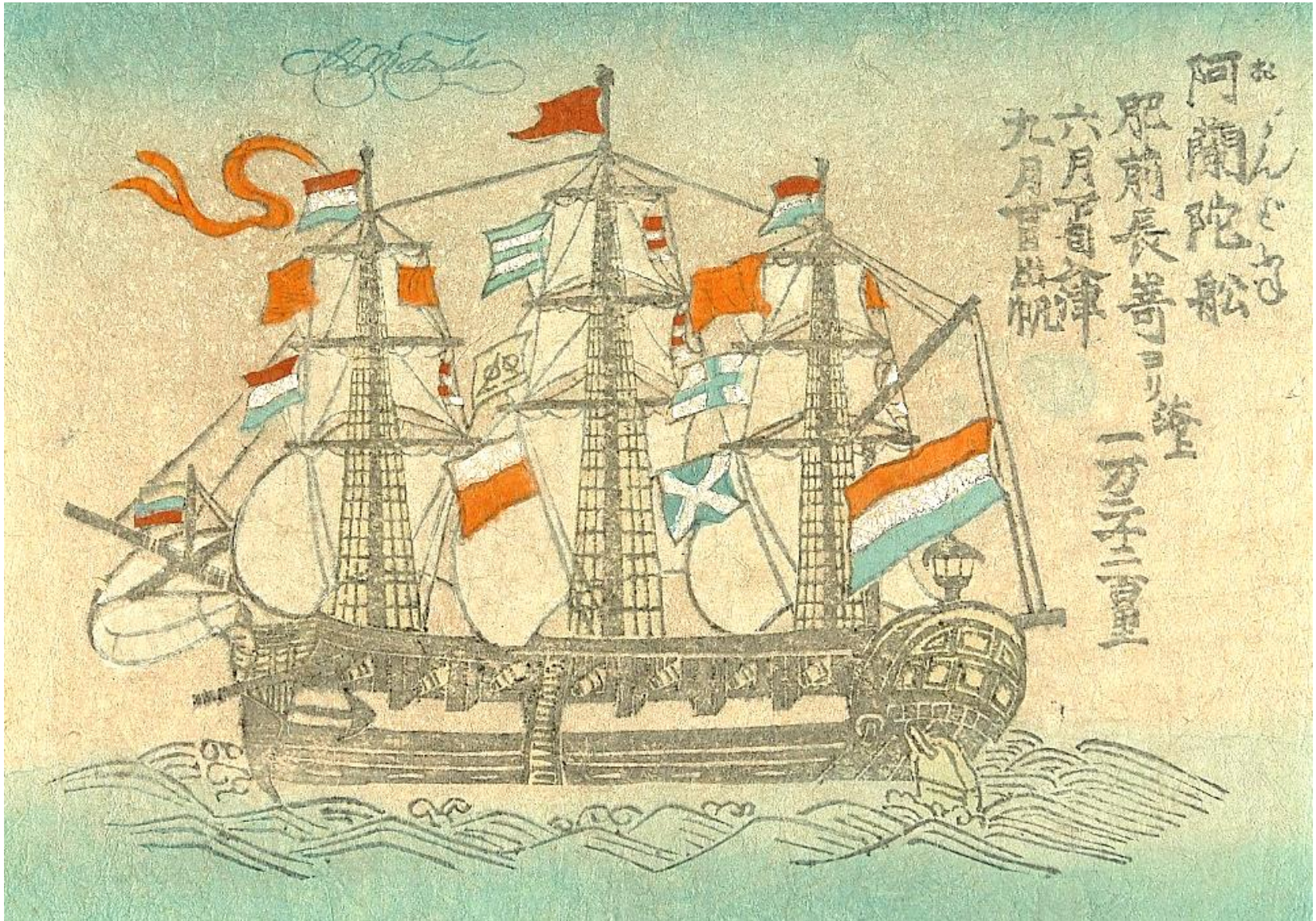


# The Voyage of the Liefde





# American acupuncture rooted in Japanese style acupuncture, 1683 to 1799

there were exclusive trade relations between Japan and the Dutch that would last for nearly 250 years.

Willem ten Rhijne worked as a physician at the Dutch trade center in Nagasaki for two years, 1647-1649.

“Dissertatio de arthritide, mantissa schematica, de acupunctura” was the first medical essay on acupuncture, published in 1683. It was based on Willem ten Rhijne’s observations of acupuncture as practiced by the Japanese.

Willem ten Rhijne accurately describes the technique of determining the places where the needle or moxa should be applied, he illustrates his observations with highly interesting plates copied from Japanese books.

[http://users.libero.it/joni\\_good/giappone/olanda.htm](http://users.libero.it/joni_good/giappone/olanda.htm)

# Exclusive Trade Deal

In 1600 a Dutch ship, the Liefde arrived in Usuki Bay in Kyushu with 24 half-starved men - 23 Dutch and one Englishman. Seven of them were so weakened that they died later. The emaciated seamen were the survivors of an expedition force of originally 5 ships that had left Rotterdam nearly two years prior on June 27, 1598.

They had been sent on a risky venture to raid Spanish and Portuguese settlements in Africa and Asia and to return with pepper and other spices from Asia. In those days, a man could earn a fortune with pepper. The German language still knows the expression Pfeffersack - meaning "a bag of pepper" - as a synonym for a very rich man.

Will Adams was the captain of the Liefde. By and by he managed to win the confidence of Tokugawa Ieyasu in spite of the interference of the Portuguese, who denounced the Dutch as pirates. This was the beginning of exclusive trade relations between Japan and the Dutch East India Company that would last for nearly 250 years. [http://users.libero.it/joni\\_good/giappone/olanda.htm](http://users.libero.it/joni_good/giappone/olanda.htm)



# Speaking About Acupuncture

Most likely the first European to speak about acupuncture was Jacobus Bontius (Jacob de Bondt) (1592-1631). A Dutch physician (he received his M.D. degree from Leiden University in 1614). He made vague remarks referring to acupuncture in Java.

At a time when Japan was a closed country, Willem ten Rhijne worked as a physician at the Dutch trade center in Nagasaki for two years 1647-1649. In November 1674, a pupil of a Japanese doctor and an interpreter visited ten Rhijne by order of the Nagasaki magistrate and asked him more than 150 questions and ten Rhijne's answers were published in 1680 by Katsuragawa Hokichu of the famed Katsuragawa physician lineage. Ten Rhyne also published a work (1683) on the practice of acupuncture in Japan.

<https://hagstromerlibrary.ki.se/books/11277>

<https://www.encyclopedia.com/science/dictionaries-thesauruses-pictures-and-press-releases/ten-rhyne-willem>

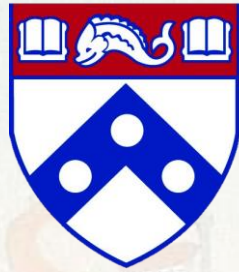


# THE UNIVERSITY *of* EDINBURGH Edinburgh Medical School

The impact this school had on our history and medical schools

The University of Edinburgh Medical School (established in 1726) was modelled after the University of Bologna (founded in 1088). The medical teachings at Edinburgh Medical School were based on the University of Leiden (founded in 1575) in the Netherlands (where most of the founding faculty had studied), in an attempt to attract foreign students and maintain potential Scottish students in Scotland.





# School of Medicine

## University of Pennsylvania

The University of Pennsylvania Medical school was co-founded by Dr. John Morgan, and Dr. Dr. William Shippen Jr, both graduates of the University of Edinburgh Medical School. Dr. Morgan returned to Philadelphia in 1765. The school was modeled after the University of Edinburgh Medical School. Dr. Morgan persuaded the college's trustees to found the first medical school in the Original Thirteen Colonies. That autumn, students enrolled for "anatomical lectures" and a course on "the theory and practice of Physick." Medical lectures were supplemented with bedside teaching at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The School of Medicine's early faculty included nationally renowned physicians and scientists such as Benjamin Rush and Philip Syng Physick to name just a few.

# University of Edinburgh Graduates Who Signed The Declaration of Independence



**John Knox Witherspoon** (1739) was a minister and a signatory of the United States Declaration of Independence as a representative of New Jersey.

**James Wilson** (1765) was one of the Founding Fathers of the United States and a signatory of the United States Declaration of Independence. A leading legal theorist, he was one of the six original justices appointed by George Washington to the Supreme Court of the United States.

**Benjamin Rush** MD (1768) Founding Father of the United States, Surgeon General of the Continental Army, founder of Dickinson College.



# Famous & Influential University of Edinburgh Gradates

Graduation year in parentheses ( )

**John Morgan** MD (1765) co-founder of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, founder of the American Philosophical Society, served as Chief Physician and Director General of the Continental Army

**William Shippen Jr.** MD (1761) co-founder of the University of Pennsylvania Medical school. Surgeon General of the Continental Army, and president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia

**Samuel Bard** MD (1765) Founder and President of the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, described diphtheria, presidential physician to George Washington



# Famous & Influential University of Edinburgh Gradates

Graduation year in parentheses ( )

**Adam Kuhn** MD (1767) Co-founder and President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, founding Professor of Materia Medica at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine

**Caspar Wistar** MD (1786) American physician and anatomist, described the posterior part of the ethmoid bone, President of the American Philosophical Society

**Philip Syng Physick** MD (1792) American surgeon, "father of American surgery", designed needle forceps

**Erasmus Darwin** MD (1756) *Zoonomia* (1794–1796) Two Vol. book set

# Engelbert Kaempfer 1651–1716



Engelbert Kaempfer was a German naturalist physician (he received his medical degree from the University of Leiden in 1695) and an explorer who wrote about his travels through South-East Asia, and Japan. Kaempfer wrote two books about his travels. “*Amoenitatum exoticarum*,” published in 1712, is important for its medical observations of the medicine practiced in Japan. His second book “*History of Japan*,” published posthumously in 1727, was the chief source of Western knowledge about Japan in the 18th and mid-19th centuries when it was closed to foreigners.

Kaempfer’s writings and charts demonstrated the broad range of medical conditions moxa was used for in Japan. It was because of Kaempfer that moxa became a common remedy for gout for the next 200 years.



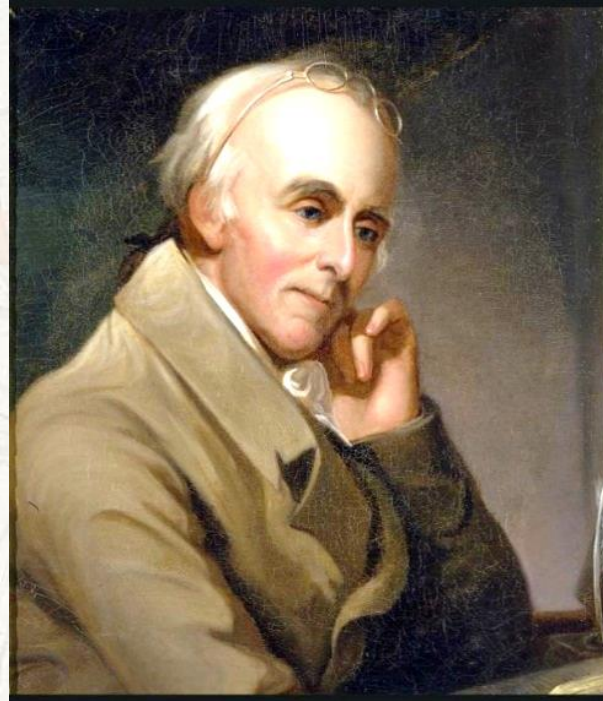
# Kaempfer's Works & His Return to Europe

After twelve years abroad, Engelbert Kaempfer returned to Europe in 1695, landing at Amsterdam. He was awarded a medical degree from the University of Leiden in the Netherlands.

Kaempfer settled in his native city of Lemgo, where he became the physician of the Count of Lippe. In Germany he published the book *Amoenitatum exoticarum* (Lemgo 1712). Among many other Japanese plants, it included an illustration of a camellia and introduced 23 varieties. It was notable for its description of the electric eel, acupuncture, and moxibustion. His systematic description of tea, as well as his other work on Japanese plants, was praised by Linnaeus, who adopted some of Kaempfer's plant names, such as *Ginkgo*.

In 1716, Kaempfer died at Lemgo. Most of his manuscripts and many objects from his collection are preserved in the British Library and the British Museum.

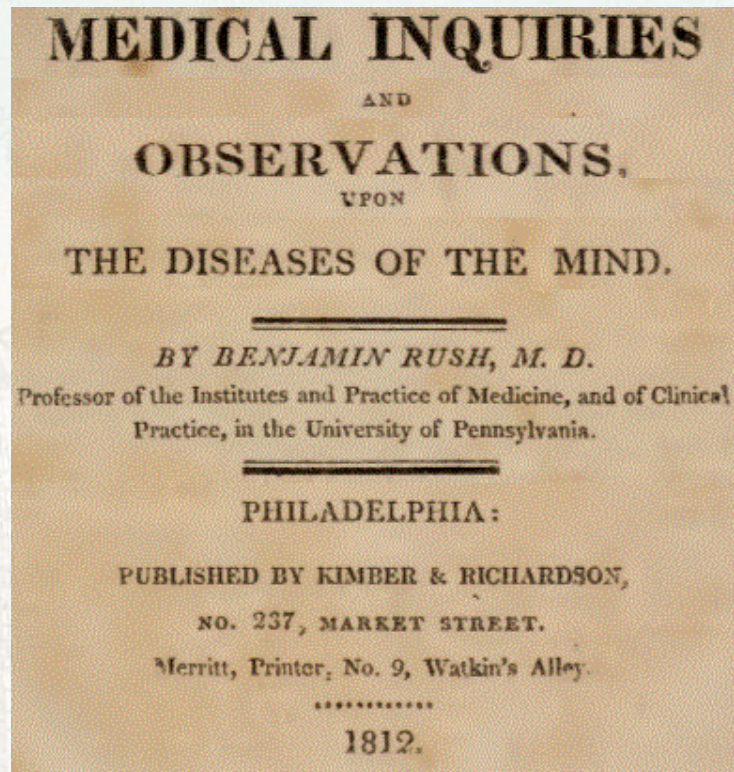
# Dr. Benjamin Rush, Edinburgh Graduate



Dr. Benjamin Rush

Dr. Rush taught his medical students how to use moxa in the late 1700's. He is considered the, "Father of American Psychiatry," publishing the first textbook on Psychiatry in 1812. The title of this book is, "Medical Inquiries and Observations upon the Diseases of the Mind."

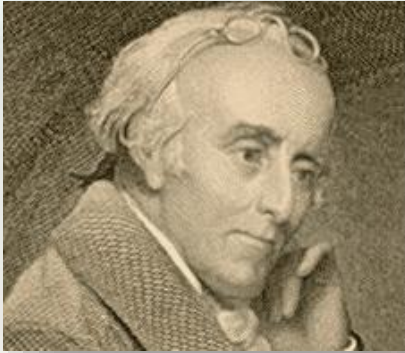




<https://archive.org/details/medicalinquiries1812rush>

On page 93 Rush writes the following

**Kempfer** tells us that prisoners in Japan, who often become partially deranged from distress, used to divert their mental anguish by burning their bodies with moxa. The same degree of pain, used for the same purpose, is often inflicted upon the body, by cutting and mangling it in parts not innately connected with life. But bodily pain, whether from an accidental disease, or inflicted by the patients themselves, is sometimes insufficient.



# Benjamin Rush

The American Philosophical Society



On Friday February 4, 1774, Dr. Benjamin Rush addressed the members of the American Philosophical Society, in Philadelphia, PA. He read his essay out loud titled, “An Inquiry into the Natural History of Medicine among the Indians in North-America, and a comparative View of their Diseases and Remedies, with those of civilized Nations.” Dr. Rush’s speech compares a native Indian remedy that was similar to that of moxa.



# 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 also housed the First Continental Congress in 1774 (Sept 5<sup>th</sup> – Oct 30<sup>th</sup>).



# Dr. Rush Essay Begins on page 341

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 respndere savorem  
Speratum meritis* — Hor.

---



LONDON,

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

MDCCLXXXIX.

<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/008890497>

# 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, 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 perspiration; and they at last sometimes fail.



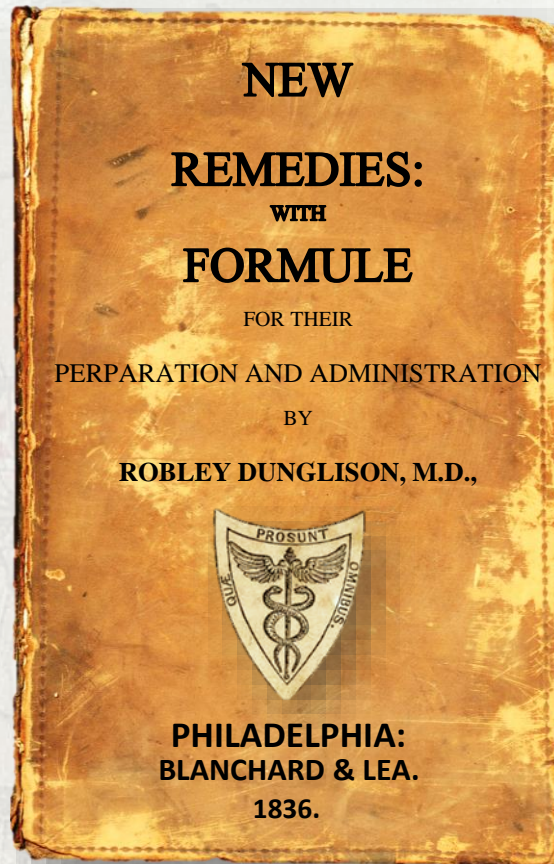
# Early American Definition of Moxibustion

According to Dunglison's Book *New Remedies*

**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 is placed upon the part intended to be cauterized, and is set fire to at the top. The heat and pain gradually increase, in proportion as the combustion proceeds downwards, until ultimately an eschar may be formed. In Europe and this

Moxa, *Moxibu'rium*. A word by which the Chinese and Japanese designated a cottony Substance, which they prepared by beating the dried leaves of the *Artemisia moxa*- A kind of Mugwort.

# Dr. Robley Dunglison



[https://archive.org/stream/61611000R.nlm.nih.gov/61611000R\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/61611000R.nlm.nih.gov/61611000R_djvu.txt)

Robley Dunglison was an English-born physician who studied medicine in England, Scotland and France and received his medical degree in 1823 from the University of Erlangen in Germany. The following year, Thomas Jefferson asked him to join the first faculty at the University of Virginia as a Professor of Anatomy and Medicine.





**1840–1852** - Robley Dunglison serves as a Secretary of the American Philosophical Society.

**1853–1856** - Robley Dunglison serves as a Vice President of the American Philosophical Society.

**1858** - Robley Dunglison serves as a Vice President of the American Philosophical Society.

# 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



# Auriculotherapy and Moxa in 1799?



PRACTICE WHAT  
YOU PREACH!

Is this one of the first documented cases of an American doctor performing auriculotherapy and moxa on a patient?

# Dr. Zacutus Lusitanus

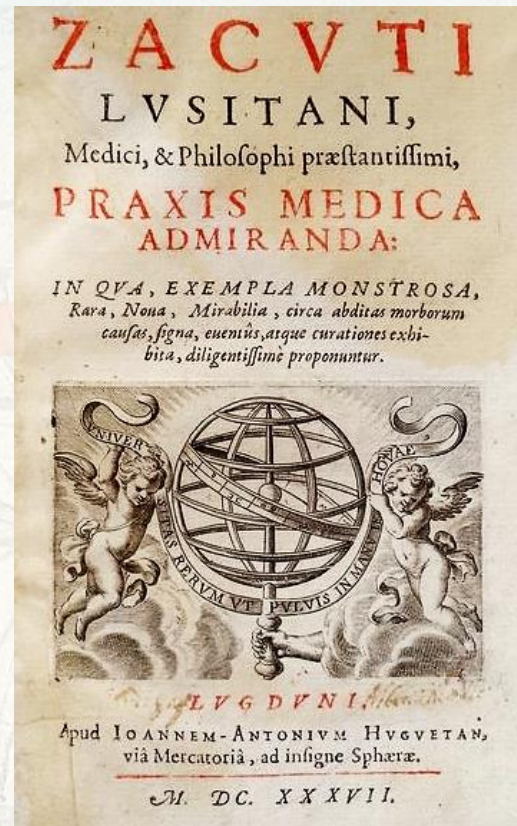


1575 - 1642

Dr. Zacutus Lusitanus (Abraham Zacuth) was Born in Lisbon in 1575, he was a Portuguese-Dutch physician and medical historian. Zacutus became an important figure among Jewish physicians, his non-Jewish name was Manuel Alvares de Távora. In 1625 he moved to Amsterdam, where he openly returned to Judaism, was circumcised, adopted the name Abraham, and began to use the name Zacuth in his writings.



# Zauuti Lusitani Praxis Medica Admiranda



In his 1637 book titled “*zauuti lusitani praxis medica admiranda*” (zauuti the Portuguese medical practice to be admired) Dr. Lusitanus describes the remarkable benefits he achieved treating sciatic neuralgia by cauterization of the back of his patient's ear's. In his book, Lusitanus recounts a patient's story that lead him to use the ear as a treatment for sciatica (directly quoted).

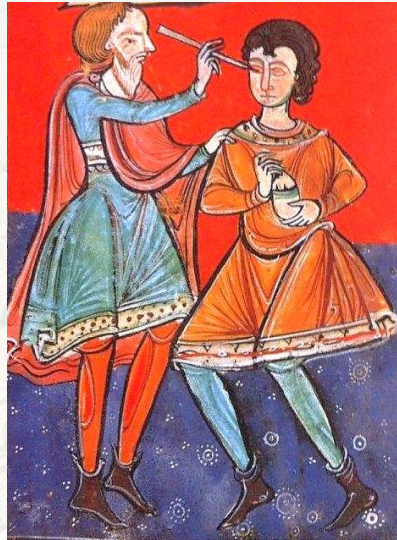
# Dr. Lusitanus on Treating Sciatic by Cauterization



One day I got a call from prominent Portuguese person who was suffering from hip pain. I scarified and cauterized the painful parts (hips and area around the hips). But to no avail and the pain persisted. My patient while in despair consult with sorcerers, Wizards, and other charlatans, who gave him all kinds of Medicines. At this juncture my patient had a friend come to visit him, the friend lived in for a while Japan. I took advantage to ask my patients friend whether he had heard of any treatment in Japan which might relieve his friend.

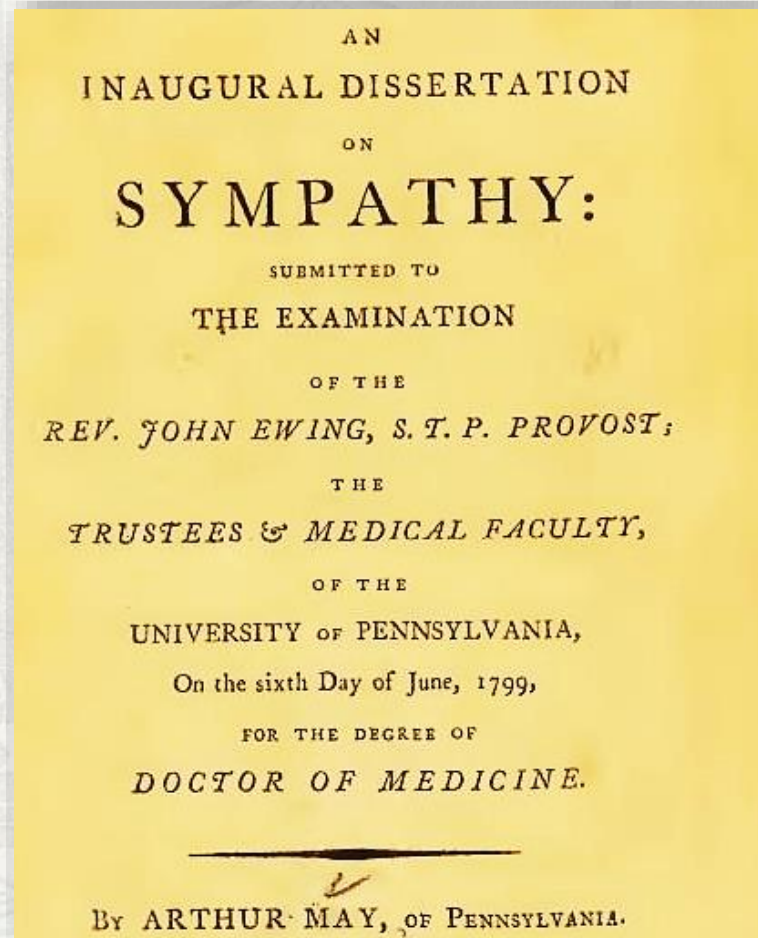


# Continued



Nothing was of any avail, but the traveler confirmed to his friend he come back the following day and apply A remedy which would Safeguard him against a reoccurrence of such great pain. The next day at Daybreak he returned and, in my presence, cauterize the skin behind the ear with a hot burning Vine shoot. This cauterization was repeated at Short intervals for 2 hours. The scab from the cauterization fell off two days later a clear substance began to flow. On the 20th day the patient reported he completely cured.

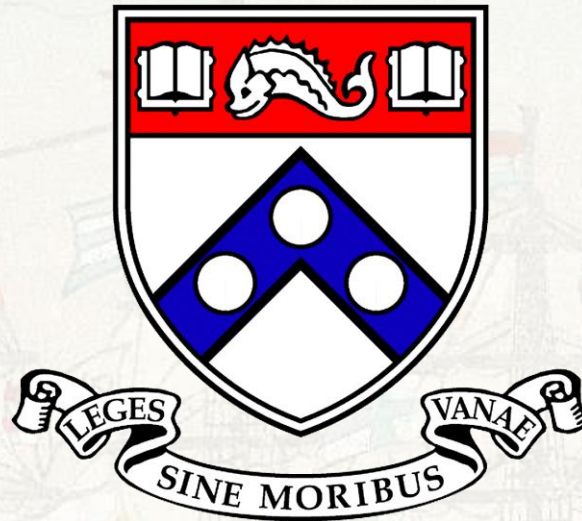
# Acupuncture/Auriculotherapy In Early America



Dr. Arthur May's Dissertation: Sympathy



# Auriculotherapy and Moxa, 1799



Dr. Arthur May a graduate the University of Pennsylvania School of medicine class of 1799 wrote the following dissertation titled “An Inaugural Dissertation on Sympathy”. Definition of “sympathy” according to the Farlex Partner Medical Dictionary

**1.** The mutual relation, physiologic or pathologic, between two organs, systems, or parts of the body. **2.** Mental contagion, as seen in mass hysteria or in the yawning induced by seeing another person yawn

# Explanation of the Dissertation

In Dr. May's dissertation he mentions the following physicians. Dr. Philip Physick and Dr. Benjamin Rush who have taught and guided him through medical school. He also quotes the famous Scottish surgeon, Dr. John Hunter (he refers to him as Mr. Hunter). May's dissertation "Sympathy" is the work of Dr. William Cullen. I will present who these men were prior to the dissertation so you can understand the impact of this groundbreaking work.

Some medical terms Dr. May mentioned in his dissertation are no longer used. I provide a brief explanation of what those terms meant in 1799 to aid you. I left the spelling the way it was done in that era.

I choose a handful of paragraphs throughout Dr. May's dissertation and comment on them in some detail. Also provided is a link to Dr. May's full medical doctoral dissertation.



# Sympathy Dissertation Definitions

The definitions below are passé medical terms that appear in Dr. May's Medical Doctoral on the *sixth Day of June 1799*

## Eruption:

1. A breaking out, especially the appearance of lesions on the skin.
2. A rapidly developing dermatosis of the skin or mucous membranes
3. Passage of a tooth through the alveolar process and perforation of the gums

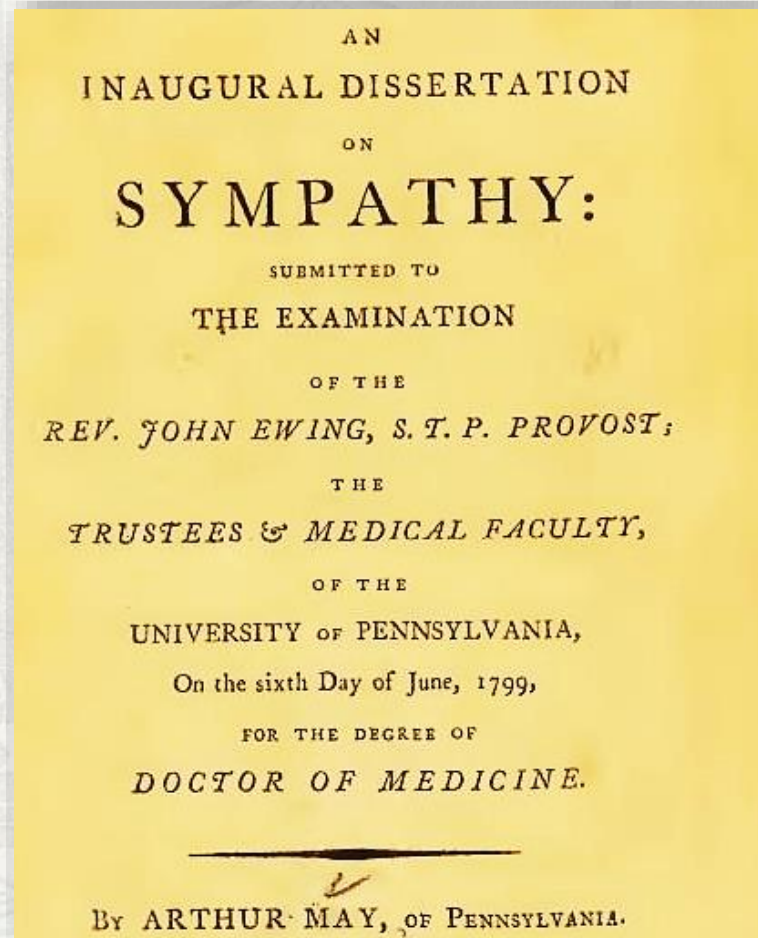
## Catarrh:

may be synonymous with, or vaguely indistinguishable from the common cold, nasopharyngitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis, or sinusitis

## Empiric: (*empirical* )

a person who, in medicine or other branches of science, relies solely on observation and experiment.

# Acupuncture/Auriculotherapy In Early America



Dr. Arthur May's Dissertation: Sympathy



# 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**

# Sympathy: Page 10

## Dr. May states the following about cures and empiric

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 tooth-ach, by burning the ear with a hot iron: moxa, burned on the skin, behind the ear, effects the same cure.



# Dr. Arthur May Passing



Pennsylvania

Lancaster

Sadly, Dr. Arthur May died on January 28<sup>th</sup>, 1812 of typhoid pneumonia in his home town of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Before his passing Dr. May practiced medicine in Lancaster Borough. In his obituary it said that he was an excellent physician and was a favorite of Dr. Philip Physick

# 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

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Published by Direction of the Medical Faculty of the University

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Second Edition

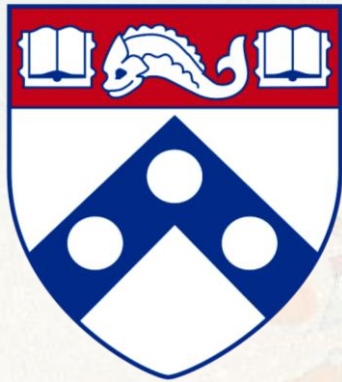
*Philadelphia:*

Printed by Lydia R, Bailey, 26 North Fifth Street

1839

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





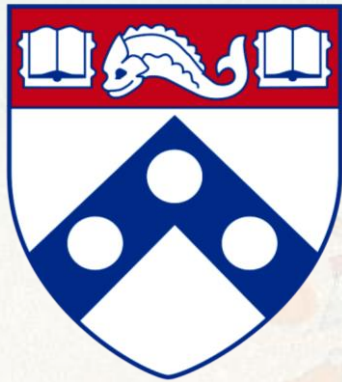
# School of Medicine

## 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**



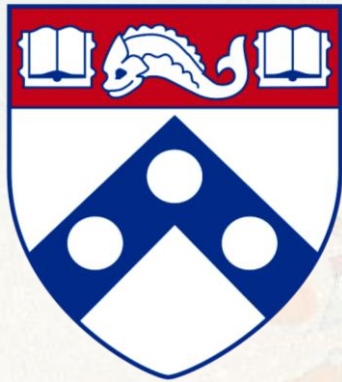
# School of Medicine

## UNIVERSITY *of* PENNSYLVANIA

Medical Doctoral Dissertation's:  
**MOXA**

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





# School of Medicine

## UNIVERSITY *of* PENNSYLVANIA

### Medical Doctoral Dissertation's: **SYMPATHY**

**Arthur May** of Pennsylvania class of 1799

**William M. Alexander** of Virginia class of 1814

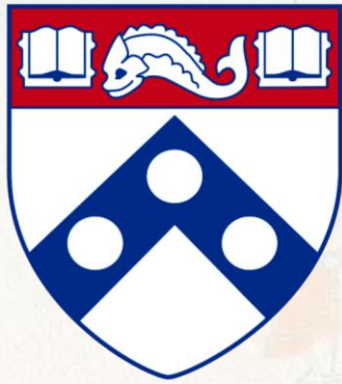
**Harvey Bradford** of Kentucky class of 1819

**Isaac Hays** of Pennsylvania class of 1820

**Calvin Graham** of Virginia class of 1834

**David Pannill** of Virginia class of 1834

**George H. Nichol** of Maine class of 1836



# School of Medicine

## UNIVERSITY *of* PENNSYLVANIA

### Medical Doctoral Dissertation's: **Evidence of SYMPATHY**

**Enoch C. Lawrence** of Georgia class of  
1836 dissertation:



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

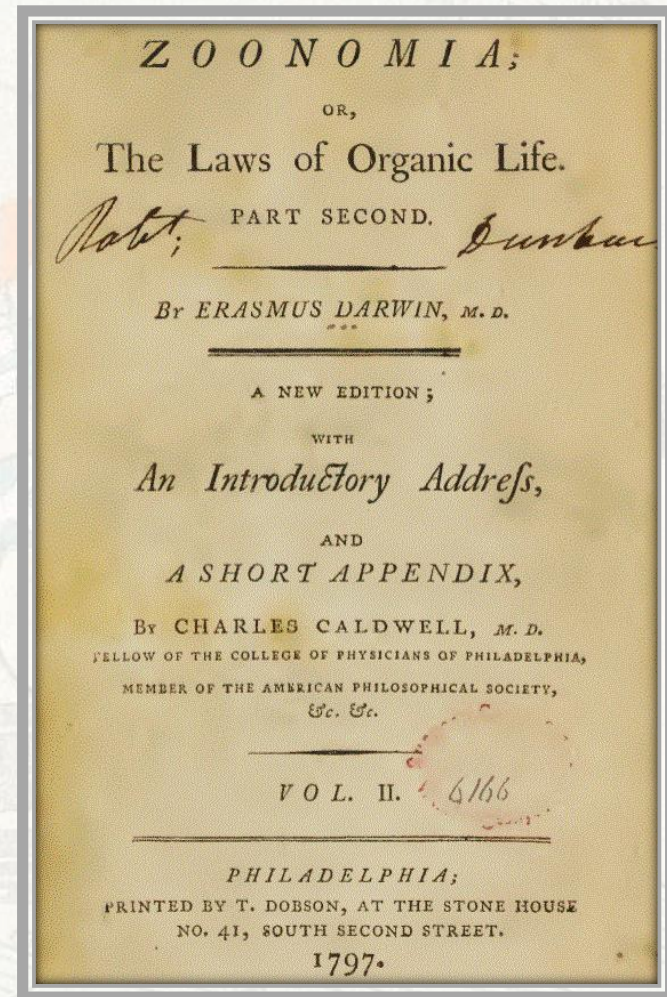
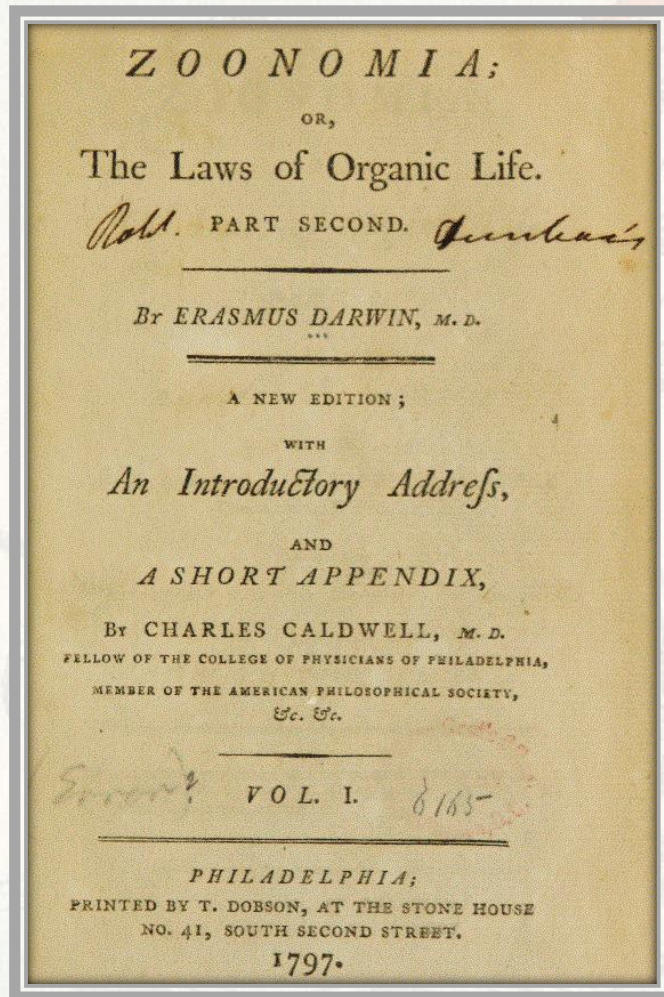


Erasmus Darwin 1722- 1802

Erasmus Darwin, M.D. was an English physician and inventor of several devices. Darwin never patented any of his inventions; he believed this would damage his reputation as a doctor and encouraged his friends to patent their own modifications of his designs.



# Zoonomia Volume I & II







Princeton University  
**LIBRARY**

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

Copyright Zoonomia; or, The laws of organic life.

In two parts Zoonomia; or, the laws of organic life [electronic resource] : Part second. By Erasmus Darwin, M.D. ...

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.

by Erasmus Darwin

**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.

# Darwin States the Following on Page 143

## 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 fix 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. Fo-

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



# From Page 154 of Zoonomia

Where the disease is owing to strangulated hernia, the part should be sprinkled with cold water, or iced water, or salt and water recently mixed, or moistened with ether. 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? It is not uncommon for bashful men to conceal their being afflicted with a small hernia, which is the cause of their death; this circumstance should therefore always be enquired into. Is the seat or cause of the ileus always below the valve of the colon, and that of the cholera above it? See Class II. 1. 2. 11.

# From Page 335 of Zoonomia

## CLASS III. I. I. DISEASES OF VOLITION.

335

Considering the great resemblance between this kind of painful epilepsy and the colic of Japan, as described by Kemfer; and that that disease was said to be cured by **acupuncture**, or the prick of a needle; I directed some very thin steel needles to be made about three inches long, and of such a temper, that they would bend double rather than break; and wrapped wax thread over about half an inch of the blunt end for a handle. One of these needles, when the pain occurred, was pushed about an inch into the painful part, and the pain instantly ceased; but I was not certain, whether the fear of the patient, or the stimulus of the puncture, occasioned the cessation of pain; and as the paroxysm had continued some weeks, and was then declining, the experiment was not tried again. The disease is said to be very frequent in Japan, and its seat to be in the bowels, and that the **acupuncture** eliminates the air, which is supposed to distend the bowel. But though the aperture thus made is too small to admit of the eduction of air; yet as the stimulus of so small a puncture may either excite a torpid part into action, or cause a spasmodic one to cease to act; and lastly, as no injury could be likely to ensue from so small a perforation, I should be inclined at some future time to give this a fairer trial in similar circumstances.



# From Page 336 of Zoonomia

336

## DISEASES OF VOLITION. CLASS III. 1. 1.

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 lighter convulsions. **Acupuncture.** Electricity. Asperision with cold water on the painful part.

# Acupuncture, Expertise and Cross-Cultural Medicine

By R. Bivins, 2000

Page 221

## 3 Sharpening the Needle

- 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?'