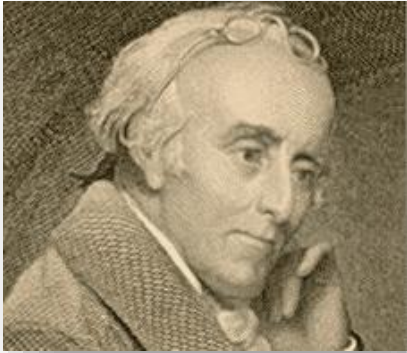


America Becomes A Country



It's important to know the date of the Treaties of Paris so the whole magnitude of this story can be taken in. So remember the date, September 3, 1783.

On Friday, February 4, 1774, in Carpenter's Hall, located at 320 Chestnut St Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, an important speech was delivered by Dr. Benjamin Rush. It sets the stage for the practice of acupuncture and moxibustion in the United States.



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 housed the First Continental Congress in 1774 (Sept 5th – Oct 30th) and was home to Franklin's Library Company, The American Philosophical Society, and the First and Second Banks of the United States.

The essay Dr. Rush can be found starting 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 respondere savorem
Speratum meritis* — Hor.



LONDON,

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

MDCCLXXXIX.

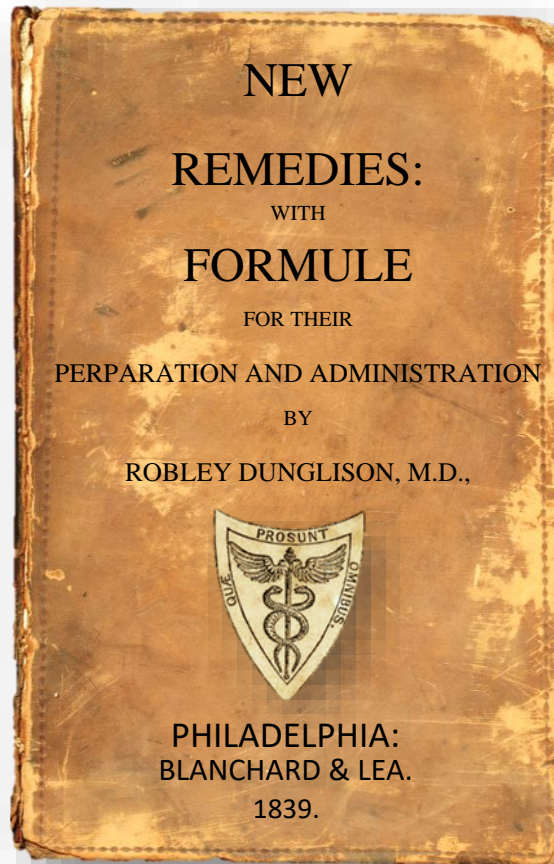
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/008890497>

Page 341 from Dr. Rush's Essay

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.

Dr. Robley Dunglison



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

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.

NEW REMEDIES

Dunghlison writes the following on page 400 in his book about what and where moxa comes from. He also describes how to use cone 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 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 was introduced and probably spoken about for the first time in the USA

It occurred:

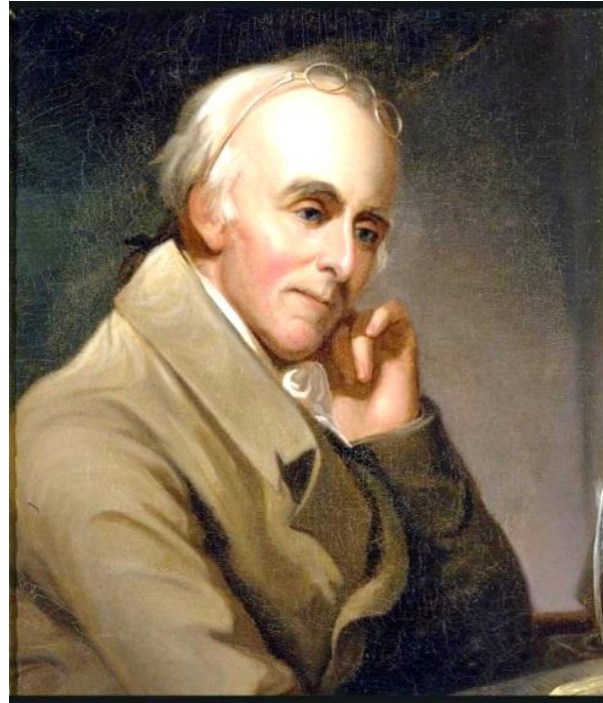
7 Months (215 days) before the First Continual Congress convened

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

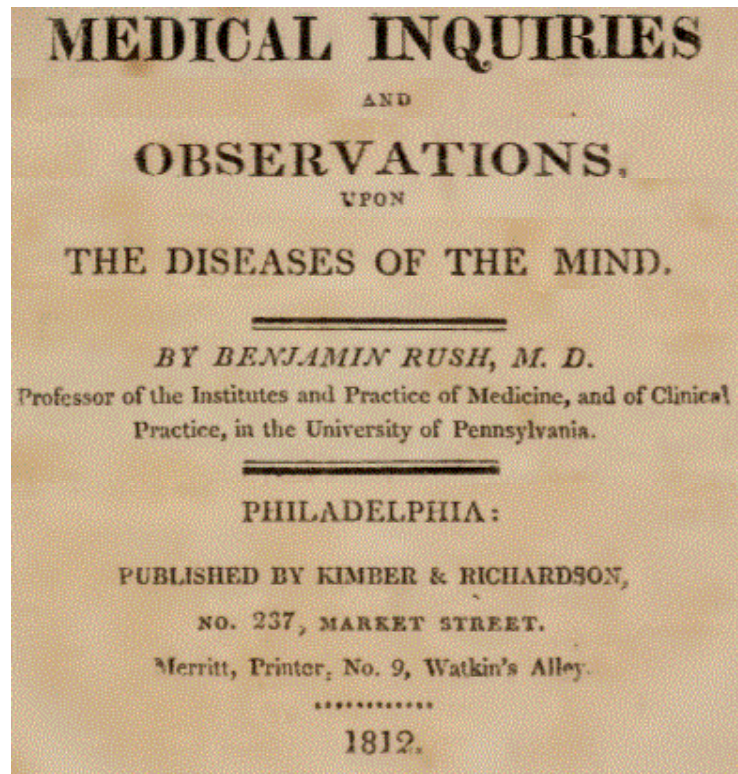
1 year 10.8 weeks (441 days) to the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

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

Benjamin Rush



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."

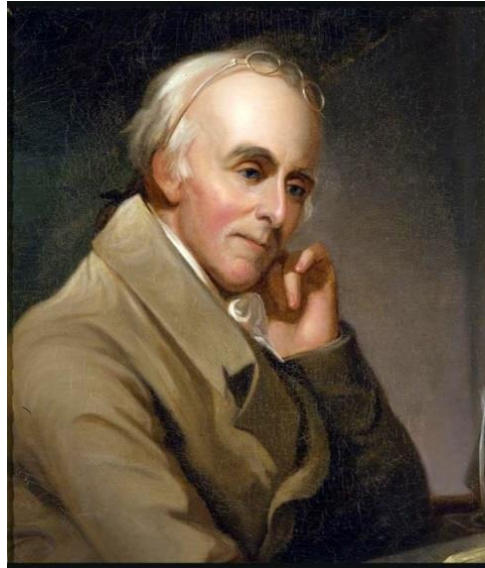


<https://archive.org/details/medicalinquiries1812rush>

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



Benjamin Rush was one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. He was a physician, politician and educator. Rush attended the first Continental Congress and **signed the Declaration of Independence.**

The Evolution of Acupuncture in the U.S.A



Erasmus Darwin 1722- 1802

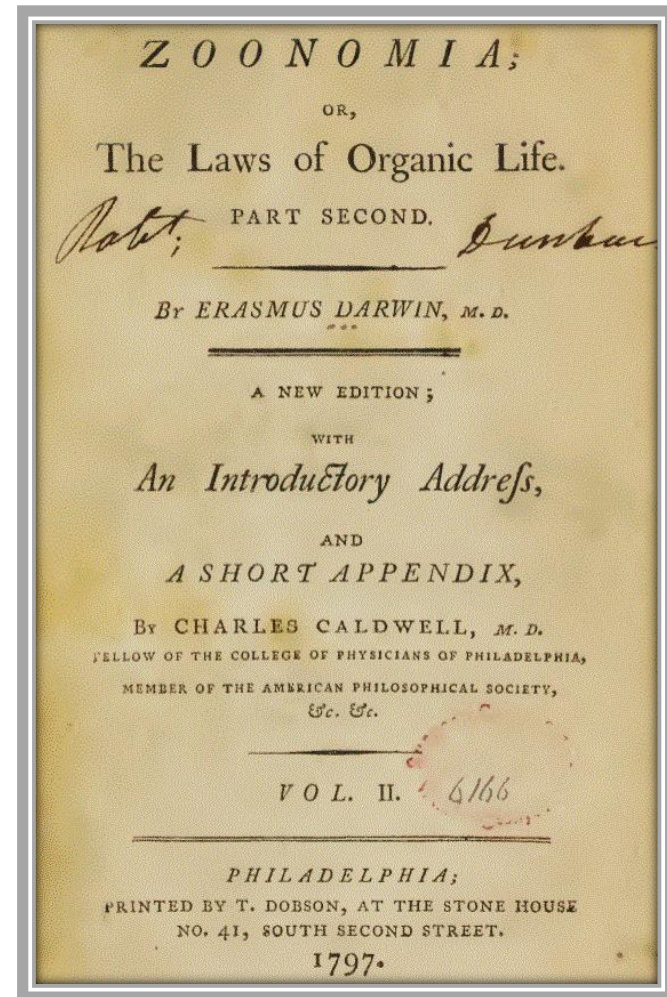
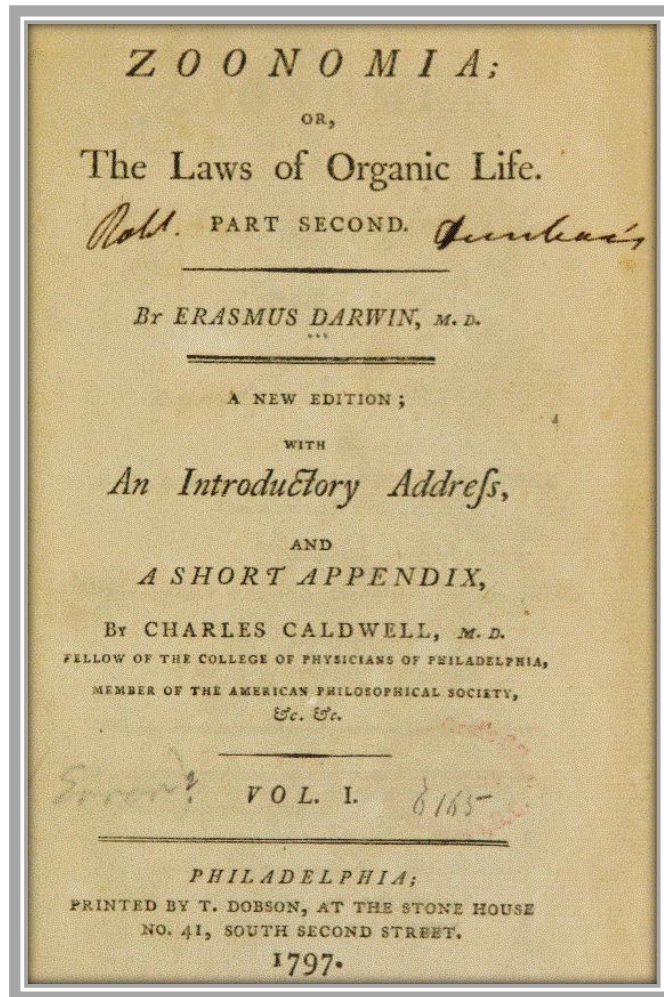
Erasmus Darwin, M.D. was an English physician and inventor of several devices. Darwin never patented any of his inventions because he believed this would damage his reputation as a doctor. However, he encouraged his friends to patent their own modifications of his designs. Darwin's most important scientific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

Rocket Engine



Some of Darwin's inventions include a horizontal windmill, a canal lift for barges, a copying machine, and a carriage that would not tip over. Darwin made a sketch of a simple hydrogen-oxygen rocket engine with gas tanks connected by plumbing and pumps to an elongated combustion chamber and expansion nozzle; a concept not seen until one century later.

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.

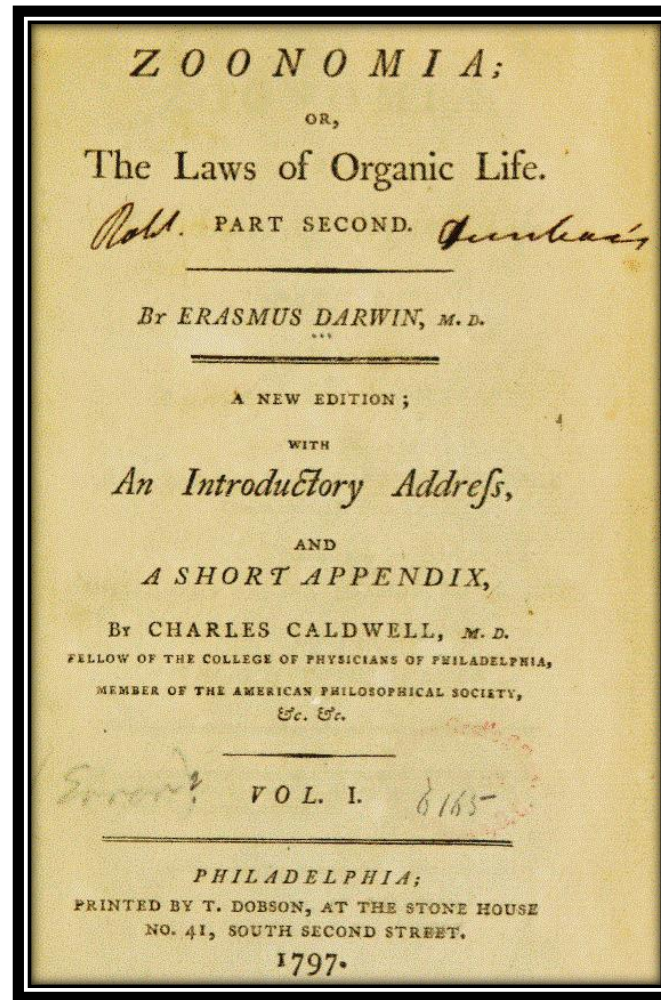
by Erasmus Darwin

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.

Zoonomia Volume I



Acupuncture Appears in the USA for the First Time

From Page 419

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

From Page 420

420

DISEASES

[CLASS III. 1. 1.]

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.

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, torpentina, &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.

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, torpentina, &c. refer to the subsequent articles of the Materia Medica, explaining the operations of medicines.

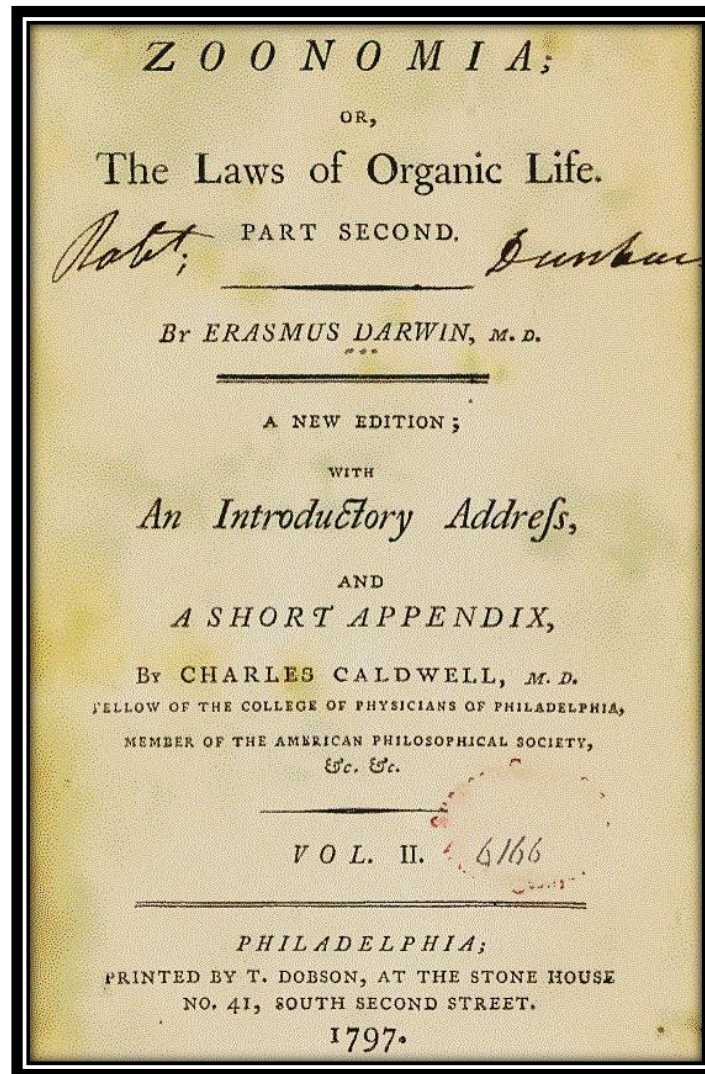
From Page 421

Methodus Medendi, which is marked by M. M

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

Page 421

Zoonomia Volume II



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.

Acupuncture, Expertise and Cross-Cultural Medicine

By R. Bivins, 2000

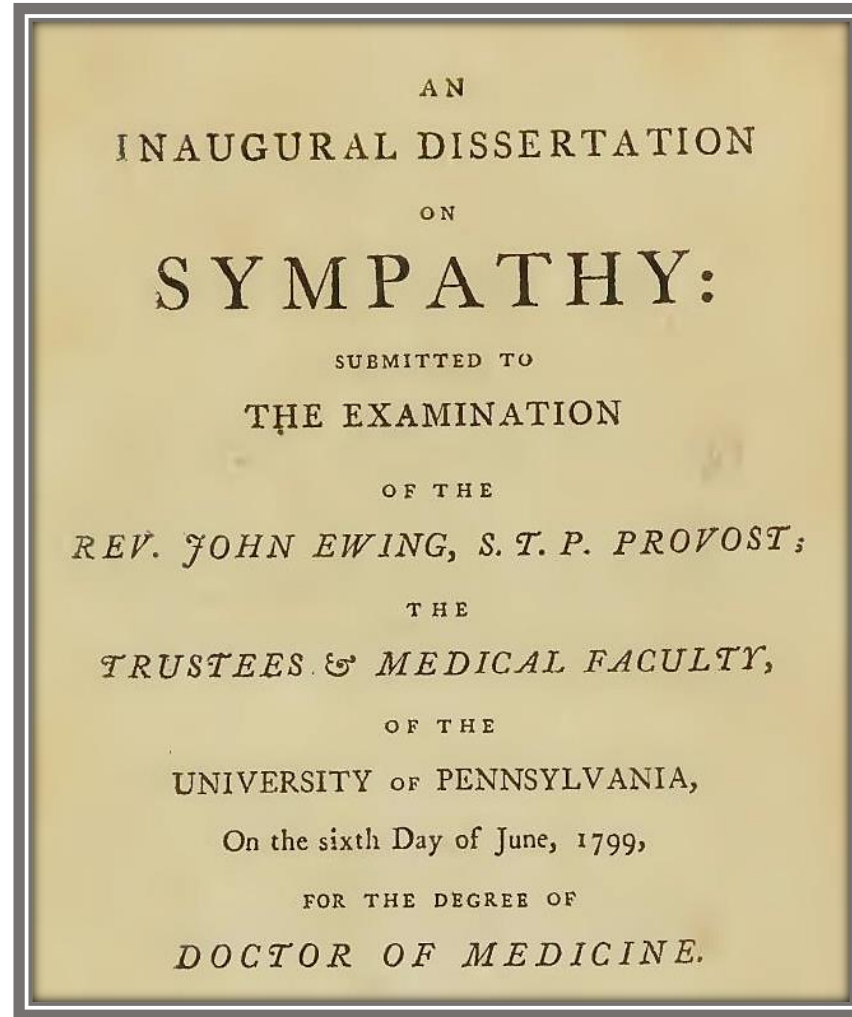
Page 221

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?'

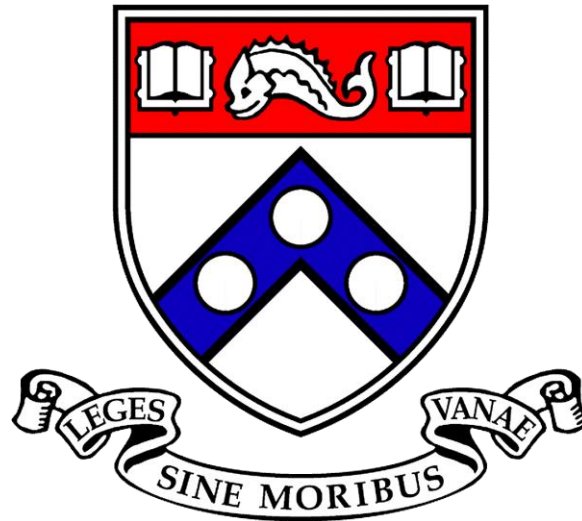
Dissertation on Sympathy

Acupuncture/Auriculotherapy in Early America?



Do the following pages pertain to the topics of Acupuncture and Auriculotherapy

Sympathy, A Proper Definition



Dr. Arthur May, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Class of 1799, wrote the following dissertation titled, “An Inaugural Dissertation on Sympathy.” The 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

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.

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**, diarrhoea, pregnancy, etc.

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.

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

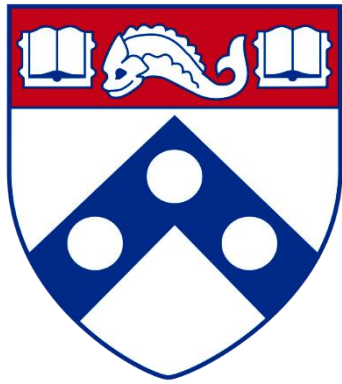
Second Edition

Philadelphia:

Printed by Lydia R. Bailey, 26 North Fifth Street

1839

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



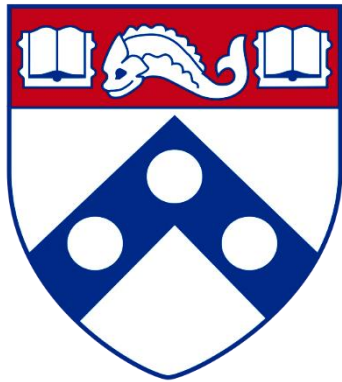
School of Medicine

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**

Acupuncture in the U.S Military Before Battlefield Acupuncture



Before there was Battlefield Acupuncture

Acupuncture has been practiced by the U.S. Military for quite some time, but that fact is not well known. Acupuncture was used 127 years before Drs. Maj Norman Rich and Lt Col Francis Dimond, MD wrote their article, “Results of Vietnamese acupuncture seen at the Second Surgical Hospital” in the October 1967 Military Medicine Journal (the article referred to observation of the use of acupuncture that occurred in 1965). This is 147 years before sources indicate that acupuncture has been used as an alternative treatment at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in the 1980s and 157 years before Dr. Richard Niemtzow was credited with establishing the first military medical acupuncture clinic at the Walson Air Force Hospital in Fort Dix, NJ, in 1995.

In 1838 U.S Navy surgeon, Dr. William S.W. Ruschenberger was using electro-acupuncture to treat his patients, and according to reports curing them too. This is one of the earliest accounts of acupuncture used by the U.S. military. The report was published in 1843 by T. B. Curling in his book titled “A Practical Treatise Disease of the Testis and of the Spermatic Cord and Scrotum.”

Dr. William S.W. Ruschenberger



1807 - 1895

About Dr. Ruschenberger, in 1826, at the age of 19 he was appointed a "surgeon's mate" in the United States Navy. Ruschenberger was immediately sent to the Pacific, and after his return entered the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, he received his Doctor of Medicine, on March '24, 1830. In 1831, Dr. Ruschenberger was commissioned as a surgeon in the United States Navy



From 1836 to 1839 Dr. Ruschenberger serviced as the Navy's Fleet Surgeon, and in that position he saw tours in Southern Arabia, the Persian Gulf and various parts of the East Indies and China, which at that time were rarely in the track of travels. On October 23, 1839, Dr. Ruschenberger married Miss Mary Baynton Wister, of Germantown, Pennsylvania. At the conclusion of the Civil War Dr. Ruschenberger took over as the commanding officer of the Philadelphia Naval Hospital. He serviced here till he retired in 1869 with the rank of Commander.

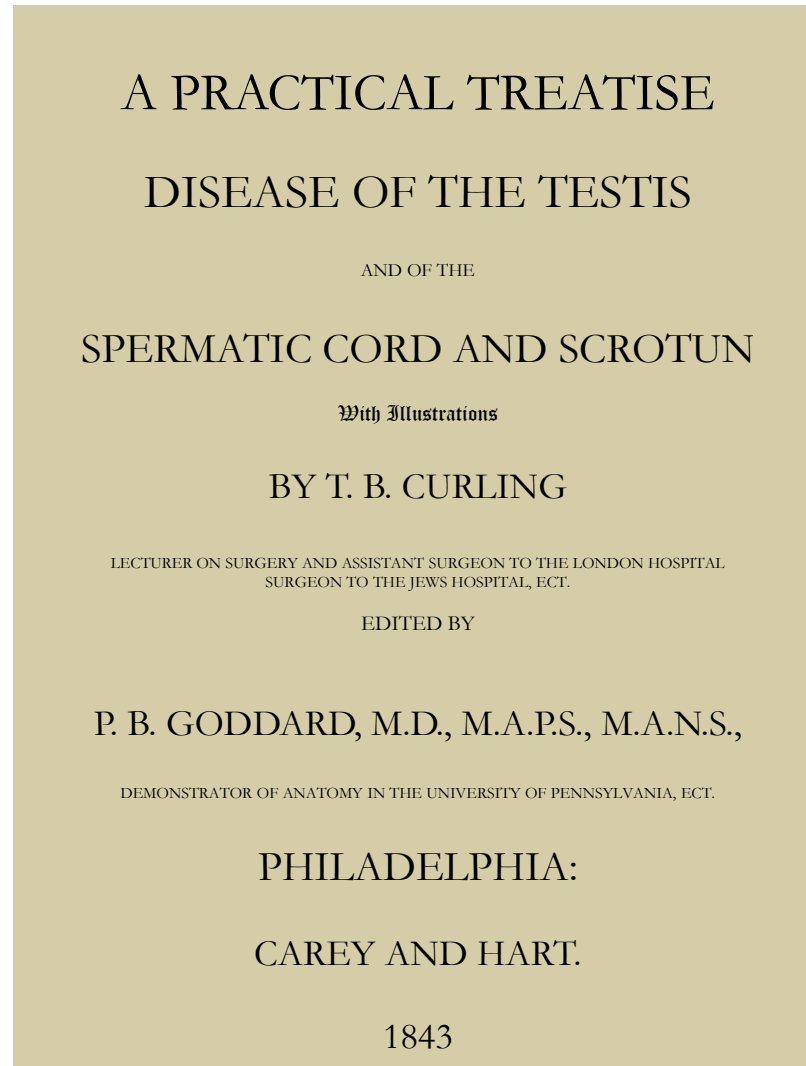


In 1871 the United States Navy established the position of medical director. Ruschenberger was recalled to active duty to service in this position and was promoted to the rank of Commodore (O-7, Rear Admiral Lower Half). When he officially retired in 1873 Dr. Ruschenberger serviced at total of 68 years and 8 months in the US Navy. 43 years on active duty and 26 years on the retirement list. Ruschenberger serviced as the Vice President of the American Philosophical Society from 1885 – 1895. Dr. Ruschenberger was an accomplished author who published many books and articles. See a brief list of his literary works on the following page.

Dr. Ruschenberger Published Works

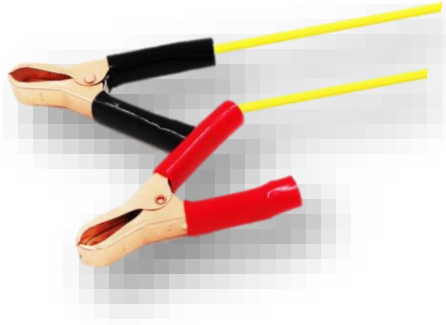
- 1833. A List of the Plants of Chili. In Silliman's Journal.
- 1834. Three Years in the Pacific. 2 Vols.
- 1835. A Voyage around the World
- 1835. A Voyage around the World. Republished in London the same year.
- 1838. Meteorological Observations on a Voyage from Peru to the United States, around Cape Horn. In Silliman's Journal.
- 1845. Hints on the Reorganization of the United States Navy.
- 1846. Elements of Natural History.
- 1850. A Lexicon of Terms used in Natural History.
- 1854. Notes and Commentaries during Voyages to Brazil and China.
- 1856. On the Mercury of New Almaden, California.
- 1867. Statistics of Human Growth.
- 1873. On the Value of Original Scientific Research.
- 1887. An Account of the Institution and Progress of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia during 100 years.

Acupuncture In The U.S Navy



The book that presents Dr. Ruschenberger case in using acupuncture

Electro-puncture



Below is the passage about Dr. Ruschenberger uses of acupuncture

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



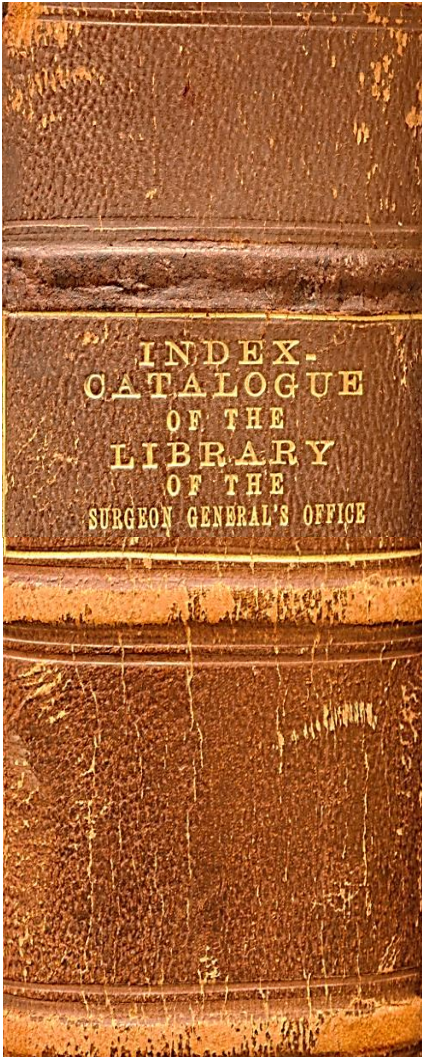
NAVY

Below is the original page documenting Dr. Ruschenberger use of acupuncture

[*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.

Page 205

Ear Acupuncture (Ear Cauterization) Arrives in America



With the discoveries of medical anesthesia in the 1840's acupuncture articles started to disappear from medical journals. A search of the Surgeon General's library index catalog from 1850 to 1900 showed only 6 references to acupuncture published in American medical literature during that time. No such reference appeared in Edward Warren's Civil War surgical manual *An Epitome of Practical Surgery, for Field and Hospital*, where acupuncture was used to stop hemorrhaging.

In 1850 Dr. Fritz ROEKER of Cincinnati, USA (spelled *Dr. RÜLKER* in some publications) mentioned cauterization of the helix as a good treatment for sciatica – employing the method of J. F. Malgaigne (Cauterization on the ear as a treatment for sciatica. *Journal Medicine Chirurgical*. June 1850).

Dr. Fritz ROEKER



Dr. Friedrich Roelker is originally from Osnabruck, Germany. He immigrated to the US when he was 26 years old. Living in New York for two years before setting in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1835. Dr. Roelker worked as an English teacher for two years, Before being promoted to the principal of the Catholic Trinity School. After One year he resigned his position to study medicine. In 1841 Dr. Roelker graduated with honors from the Ohio Medical College. In 1849 Dr. Roelker set off to Europe in Pursuit of advanced medical knowledge. After returning in 1850 Dr. Roelker practiced medicine till his retirement in 1864.

Notable People from Osnabruck



Christian Wulff



Anne Frank

Christian Wulff served as President of Germany from 2010 to 2012. A member of the Christian Democratic Union, he served as Prime Minister of the state of Lower Saxony from 2003 to 2010. World-famous diarist Anne Frank (12 June 1929 – February or March 1945). *The Diary of a Young Girl* (originally *Het Achterhuis*; English: *The Secret Annex*). Frank and her family fled Osnabruck, Germany in 1937 to Amsterdam, Netherlands

Henry A. Ford



<https://archive.org/details/cu31924032193520>

Henry Ford (Founder and owner of the Ford Motor Company) wrote about the accomplishments of Dr. Roelker in his book “*The History of Cincinnati Ohio*”. Like Ford, Roelker too was a visionary in the field of medicine and his devotion to public education in Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. Roelker was elected to the Cincinnati board of education in 1843 and later was appointed to chairman on The Instruction of German. He is credited with the advancement of The German-English schools in Ohio.

1789.

HISTORY OF CINCINNATI, OHIO,

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COMPILED BY

HENRY A. FORD, A. M., AND MRS. KATE B. FORD.

L. A. WILLIAMS & CO.,
PUBLISHERS.

1881.

CORNELL
UNIVERSITY

mans were well represented, the Whig party had still the majority. They thought of Dr. Roelker as the best man they could present as their candidate; as he, standing sufficiently in connection with the Americans, might have possibly a chance of being elected. And he was elected in the spring of 1843, as the first German member of the board of education of Cincinnati, and was re-elected during the two following years.

DR. FRIEDRICH ROELKER

was born in the city of Osnabruck, in the year 1809. He graduated at the College Karolinum at Osnabruck, and entered after that the seminary at Munster. After having finished his studies, he taught for a short time in Osnabruck, and emigrated in 1835 to America, where he staid for two years in New York as a teacher. In 1837 he went to Cincinnati, where he became an English teacher, holding this position for two years, when, through Henni's influence, he was appointed principal of the Catholic Dreifaltigkeits-schule (Trinity school). He resigned this position after one year, to study medicine at the Ohio Medical college, where, at the time, the very able German professors, Dr. S. D. Gross and Dr. Johann Eberle, delivered lectures under the rectorship of the eminent scholar, Dr. Daniel Drake. Having graduated at this college, he devoted himself to the practice of medicine in Cincinnati. His position as English teacher in the public schools had brought him into association as well with the most prominent men of the city as with the most influential members of the board of education; and when the Germans of the Fifth ward nominated him as a candidate for the school board in 1843, he was elected, although the Democratic party, to which he belonged, was greatly in the minority in that ward. He was at last appointed chairman of the committee on instruction in German, and succeeded in mollifying the hostile feeling which formerly existed in the board against instruction in German, by his moderate and thoughtful, but earnest efforts. The German-English schools, which so far had shown very little life, rallied and flourished soon under his untiring care, so that they showed, even in English, better results than the purely English schools at the next half-yearly examinations in winter. That was a triumph for the Germans which filled everybody with gladness, and a meeting of German citizens was called to give Roelker publicly their thanks for his activity. The German school was insured. He possessed in the highest degree all the qualities necessary for such a position, as

of the German language did not depend on school instruction alone; but that continued effort afterwards would be necessary to ripen the seed planted at the school. For this purpose he proposed the founding of a library company, which was brought about in the autumn of 1844. The success in founding this society, called Deutscher Lese-und-Bildungsverein (German Reading and Educational Society), was due principally to Dr. Roelker, Messrs. Rehfuß, Rodter, Molitor, Dr. Tullkamp (who, however, soon after left Cincinnati), Dr. Emmert, Backhaus, Klauprecht, La Barre (afterwards for many years the librarian of the society), and many others. Roelker was made the first President of the society, which then continued to grow and prosper, until the pressure of the civil war caused its dissolution. The four thousand volumes owned by the library were presented to the Männerchor singing society, where they still form a free library for its members, though the large public library, now containing over one hundred thousand volumes, has made it altogether superfluous, and its usefulness of but little importance.

The Reading and Educational society was to be elevated, under Dr. Roelker's and later under Stallo's presidency, to a more important use than merely the reading of books could accomplish. Scientific lectures were delivered by learned men—among others by Stallo and Georg Fein, from Braunschweig, besides Franz Loher, who delivered five lectures, which appeared afterwards in print: Des deutschen Volkes Bedeutung in der Weltgeschichte (the Importance of the German People in the History of the World).

When Dr. Roelker resigned his position as a member of the school board in 1846, he was elected to the important position of school examiner, in which office he served till 1849, when he went to Europe. He is still living in Cincinnati.

There is hardly another man in the city to whom as much credit for the successful introduction of German instruction in the public schools is due, as to Dr. Roelker. His genuinely scientific education, his practical experience in teaching, and his clear, thoughtful mind, helped him to accomplish successfully what others had commenced with eagerness, but could not carry through. Roelker's successors in the school board of Cincinnati, before the year 1850, were Messrs. Heinrich Rodter, Stephan Molitor, F. H. Rowekamp, Johann Schiff, and Dr. S. Unzicker.

AUGUST RENZ,

Ralph Waldo Emerson Letters



Dr. Roelker commutated with the famous American essayist, Ralph Waldo Emerson. The letter below is from Emerson's book of letters, Vol. 4:1848-1855

TO FRITZ ROELKER, CLEVELAND, JANUARY 21, 1853

TO FRITZ RÖLKER, CLEVELAND, JANUARY 21, 1853⁵

Weddell House

Cleveland 21 Jan.y 1853

My dear Sir,

I dispatched to you yesterday, by the “American Express,” your books, Gervinus & Vischer, with a note written on the steamboat. I am a little anxious that such good books should arrive safely at your proper shelves & therefore trouble you with the additional line to announce the fact, & to repeat my thanks for your goodness. When you shall be in Massachusetts, it will give me great pleasure to show you my little library at Concord.

Ever your obliged servant,

R. W. Emerson

Dr Rölker

To ——— HARDING, CONCORD, JANUARY 31, 1853

[Swann's auction catalogue for February 10, 1949, quotes a letter to "Harding" dated January 31, 1853. The portion quoted reads: "You had better not rely on me for this season."]

from the second volume on the verso of the front cover of his "Journal at the West." *JMN*, 11:511.

4. Roelker's younger brother, Bernard was practicing law in Boston; Emerson assumes that the doctor may come to Boston to visit his brother. For Bernard Roelker, see Appletons' *Cyclopedia of American Biography* For Dr. Roelker, see Henry A. Ford and Mrs. Kate B. Ford, *History of Cincinnati . . .* (Cleveland, Ohio: N. A. Williams, 1881), p. 135. A later history gives no more information except the uncertain year of his death.

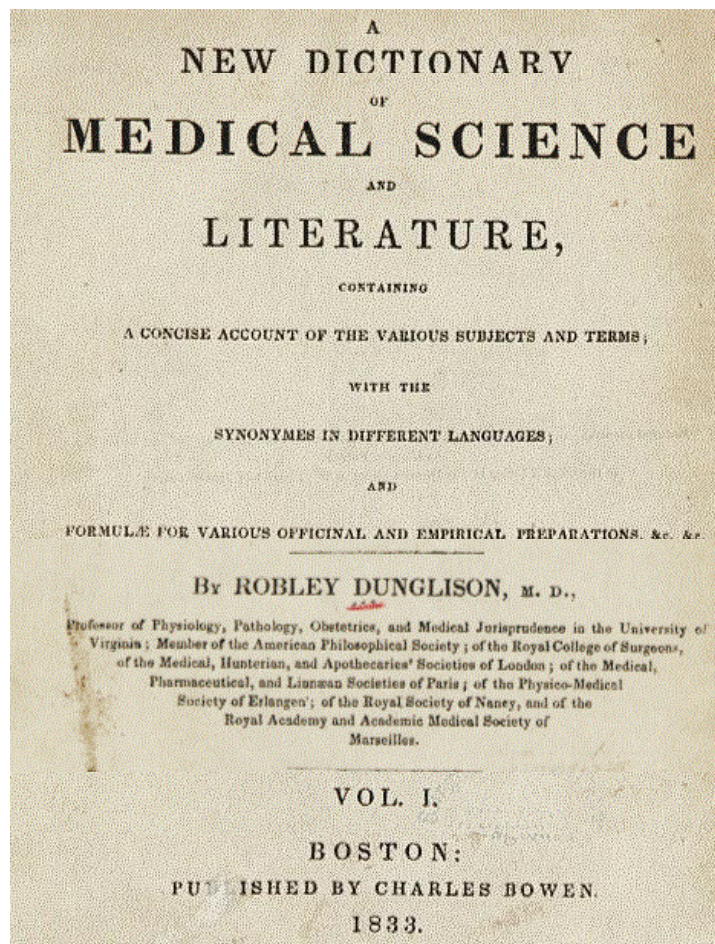
5. MS in the collections of OCHP; ph. in NNC. See January 18, above. Two envelopes

1. MS in the Whelpley papers, OCHP; ph. in NNC. See letter of January 21 below, which shows that Emerson sent this letter by express on January 20. The addressee is Dr. Frederick Christian Roelker (1809–1883?), who received his medical degree in 1841 from the Cincinnati Medical School. He is listed in Cincinnati directories first as Dr. Fred. Rolker and then as Dr. Fritz Roelker. On February 1, 1853, he would marry Catherine Ray Green (see *JMN*, 11:516, and n. 20).

2. Georg Gottfried Gervinus. There is no clue to which of Gervinus' works Roelker had lent Emerson, possibly the first two volumes of his *Geschichte der poetischen Nationallitteratur der Deutschen*.

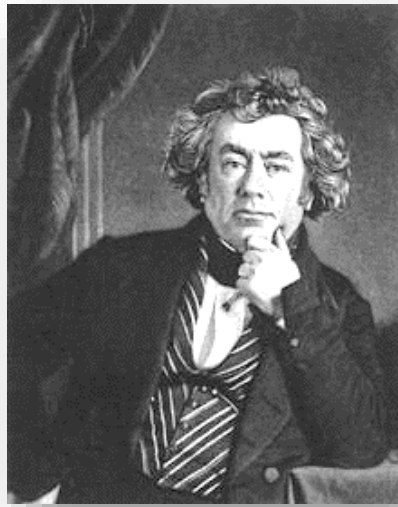
3. Friedrich Theodor Vischer. Possibly the work Rölker lent was the second volume of his *Aesthetik, oder Wissenschaft des Schönen*; see *JMN*, 11:511, where Emerson quotes a passage

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 19th century. Enter the most prominent acupuncturist of the time.

Dr. 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. While studying in France Dunglison was a student of Dr. Dominique Jean Larrey, Napoleon's battlefield surgeon.

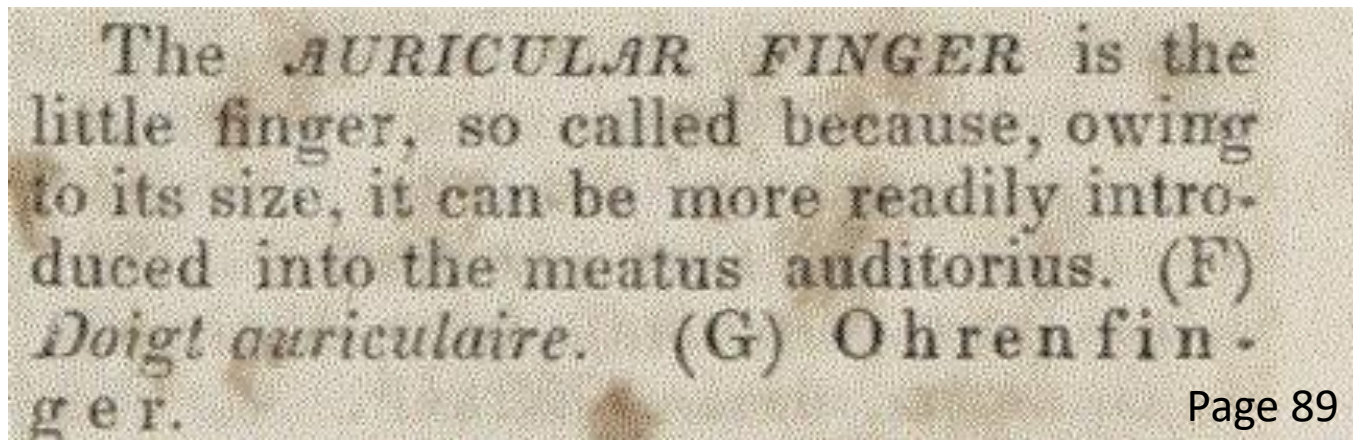


Robley Dunglison

In 1824 Thomas Jefferson asked Dunglison to join the his 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.

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 19th 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	to 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 SALPETRIÈRE.

Domestic troubles	105	Jealousy	18
Unprepitious 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 8th 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



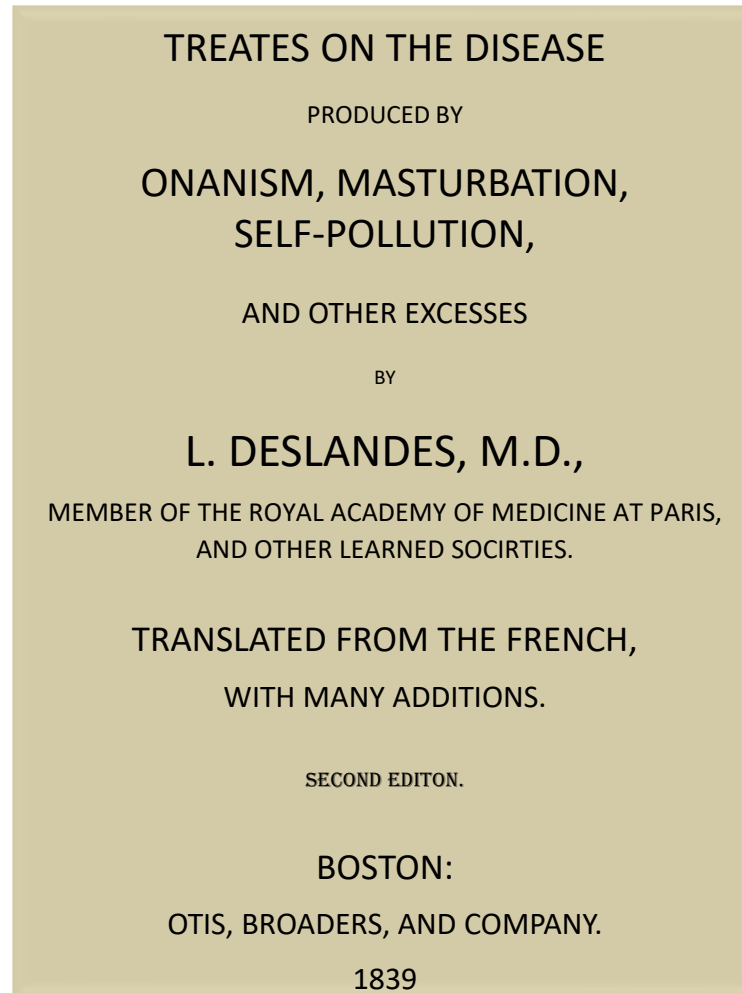
One Pietta Model .36 caliber
cap & ball black powder pistol

You will also need the following to conduct this test, an outdoor clinic or a 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.
1. ABORTION.	{ By staining the clothes and body with borrowed blood.	{ By constant and minute attention.
2. ABSTINENCE.		
3. AMAUROTIC BLINDNESS.	{ By applying the extract of belladonna or the datura stramonium to the eye.	{ Amaurosis is characterized by dilated pupil. Where these substances have been applied, the effects will go off in 10 days or a fortnight.
<u>17. DEAFNESS.</u>	{ 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.	
		{ <u>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.</u> 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 Franois 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 which certain patterns of involuntary ejaculation reflect problems with kidney qi

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

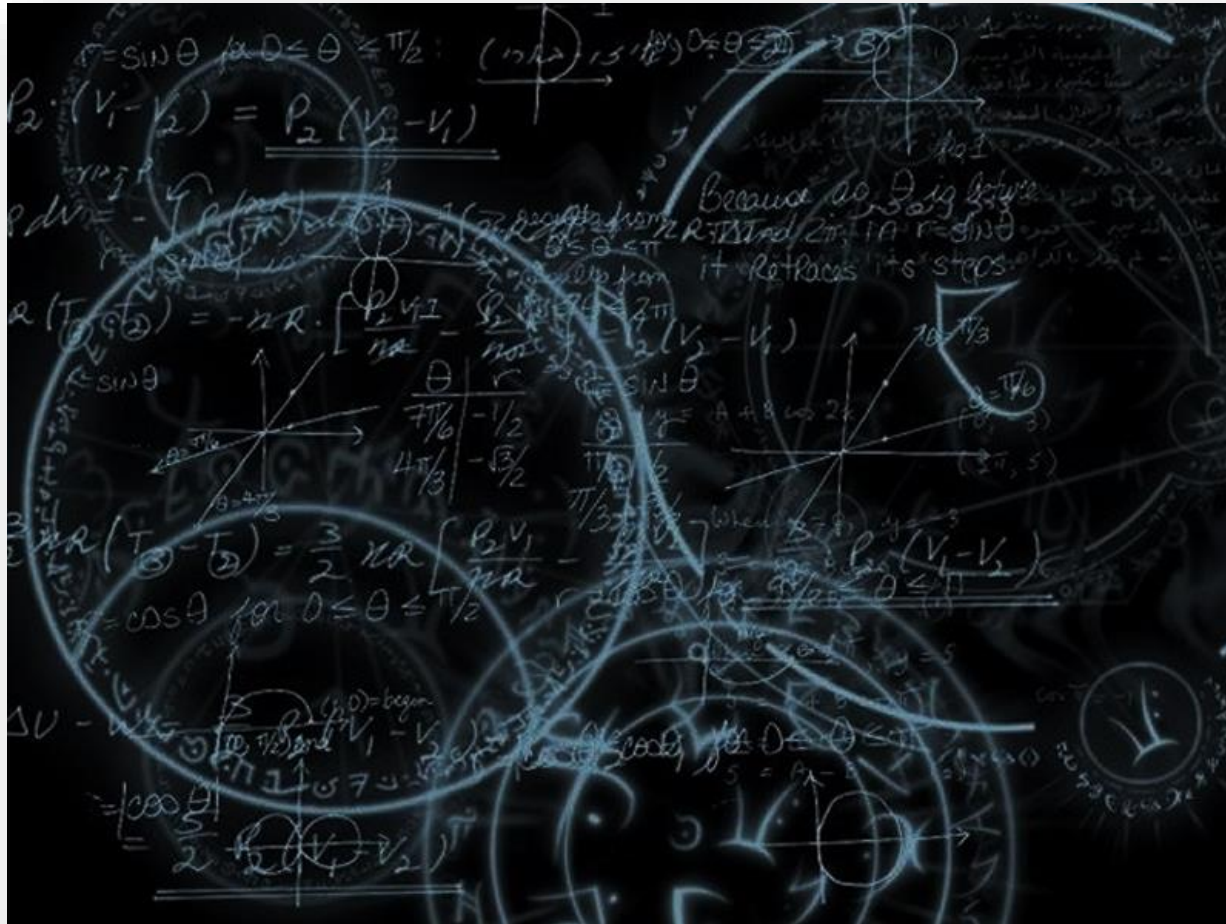
Lallemand entertains the same opinion, and has also employed acupuncture and he says with success. He has known patients who after the application of needles between the posterior parts of the bursæ and the anus, have passed three or four months without pollutions. Page 236

Battlefield Acupuncture

An Explanation on Point Locations
&

Knowing what Ear Piercings to leave in

Auriculotherapy Point Location Based on Clinical Outcomes



The Illusions and Perceptions We Hold

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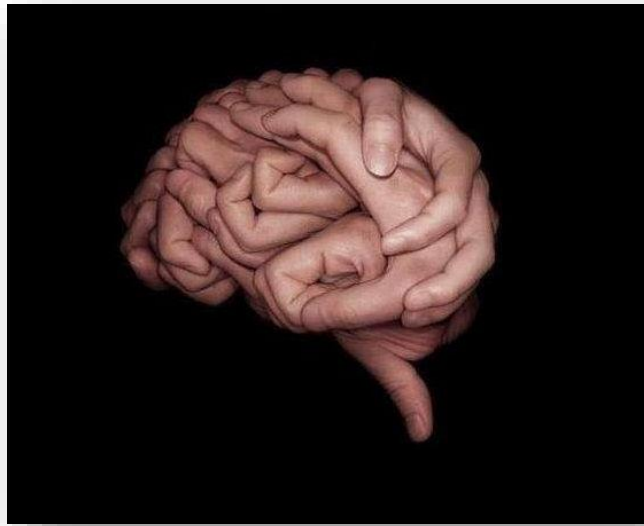
Thinking in terms of Battlefield Acupuncture (BFA)



The following exercises will help you understand and practice not only BFA but auriculotherapy too. BFA uses different needles than both the NADA protocol and body acupuncture. There is a reason for this, I will explain this reason later in the seminar.

BFA uses up to 5 points in each ear. Not all 5 points have to be used in BFA treatments. This along with some other principles are what make BFA different. We will begin with the exercise on how to look at BFA and auriculotherapy.

Brain Optical Illusion



Understanding battlefield acupuncture requires users to look at auriculotherapy in a whole new way. We must look beyond our textbooks. It's important to know classical auriculotherapy point location based on the work of Paul Nogier, M.D.

The battlefield acupuncture protocol challenges us to think outside the box. This is because most of the points are based on clinical outcomes. Three of the five points used, the Thalamus, Shen Men and Point Zero locations are different than what are in our textbooks.

Illusions, Beliefs and how they Influence our thinking



An Illusion is something that is or is likely to be wrongly perceived or interpreted by the senses. It's deceptive in its appearance. Can a life long perception we have be incorrect, can our consciousness be fooled by a false idea or belief?

This experiment will prepare you in learning and understanding point location according to the practice of battlefield acupuncture.

Illusions & Perceptions



**Auricular (quantum) points, life long perceptions are
not what they appear to be in reality**

What is an Illusion?



An experience of seeming to see something that does not exist, or that is other than it appears be.



Something that deceives the eye by appearing to be other than it is.

What is A Perception?



It's a way of regarding, understanding, or interpreting something; a mental impression. An impression is an effect, feeling, or image retained as a consequence of experience produced in the mind.

Photo Observation Experiment



Take a look at the following pictures for 5 seconds each. Try to identify what each picture is. Then try to identify where in the world the last photo was taken, or on what continent its located. There are a total of 3 pictures and one photo location in this exercise.

What Do You See in this picture?

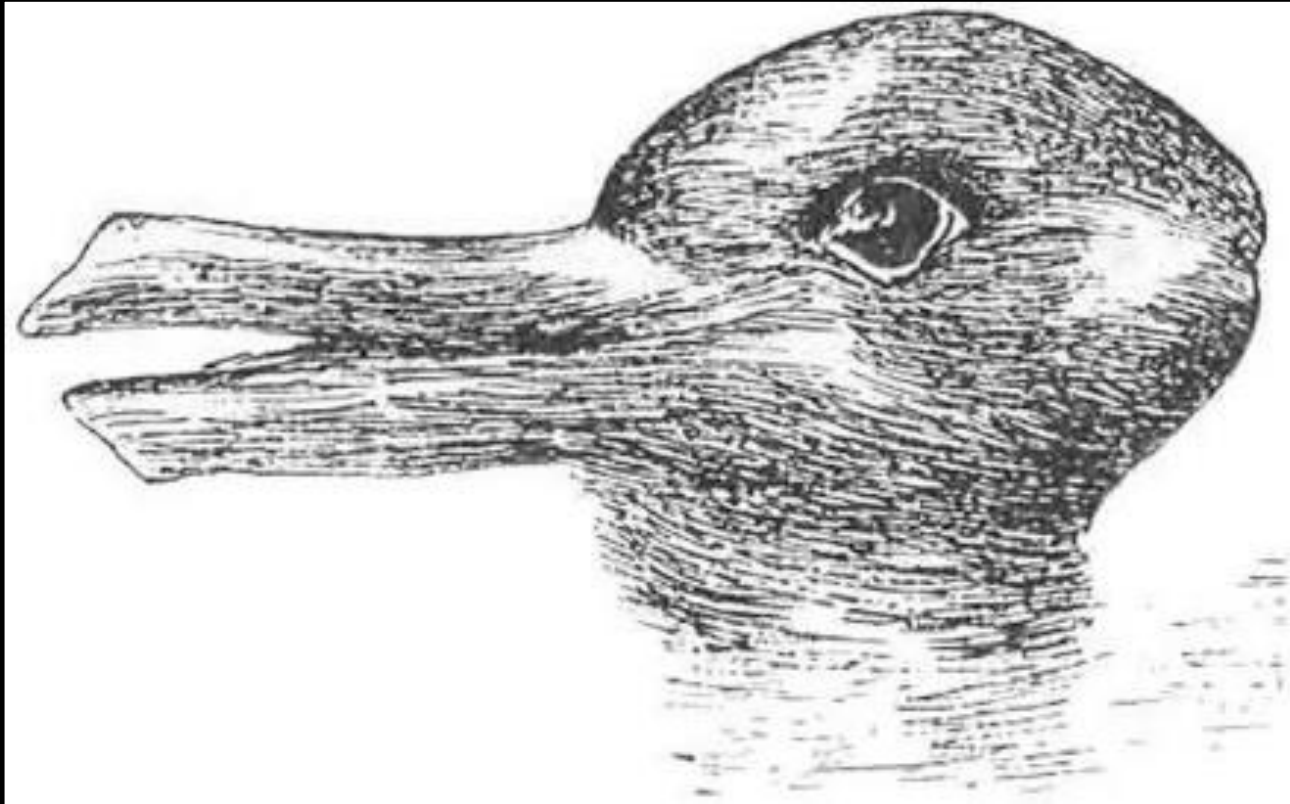


What did you see when you observed the photo?



Besides the facial profile what else do you see... **Liar!**

Name this animal



Can you name that animal?



Duck? Bird? or Rabbit...

What are you looking at...

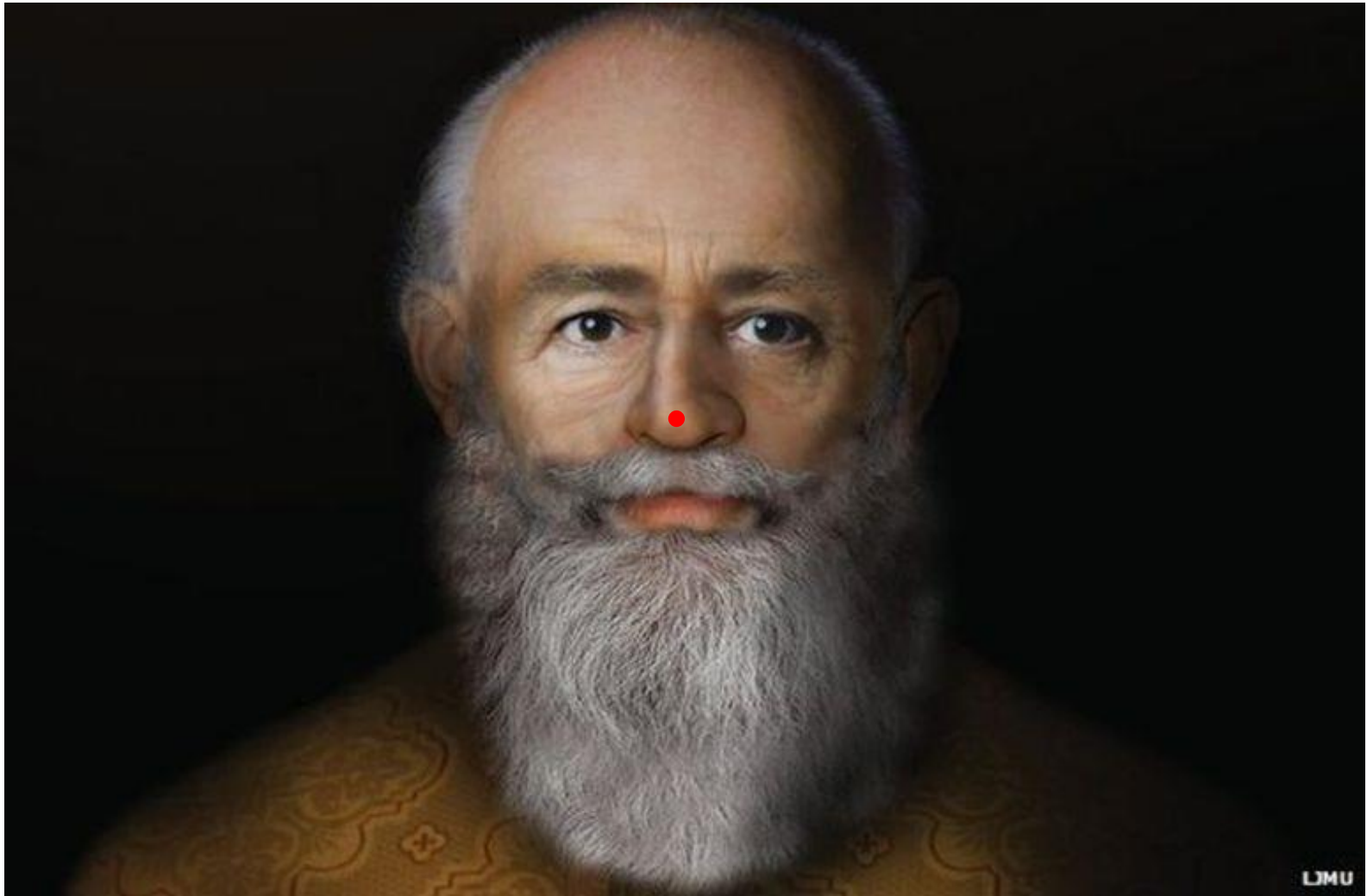


I see what this is...



Its just water going down the drain.

wHO, wHO am I?



Most People Celebrate him Once A Year



WHO, WHO? Old St. Nicholas – Inspiration for **Santa** **Claus** (270 – 343 AD)

Last Photo...

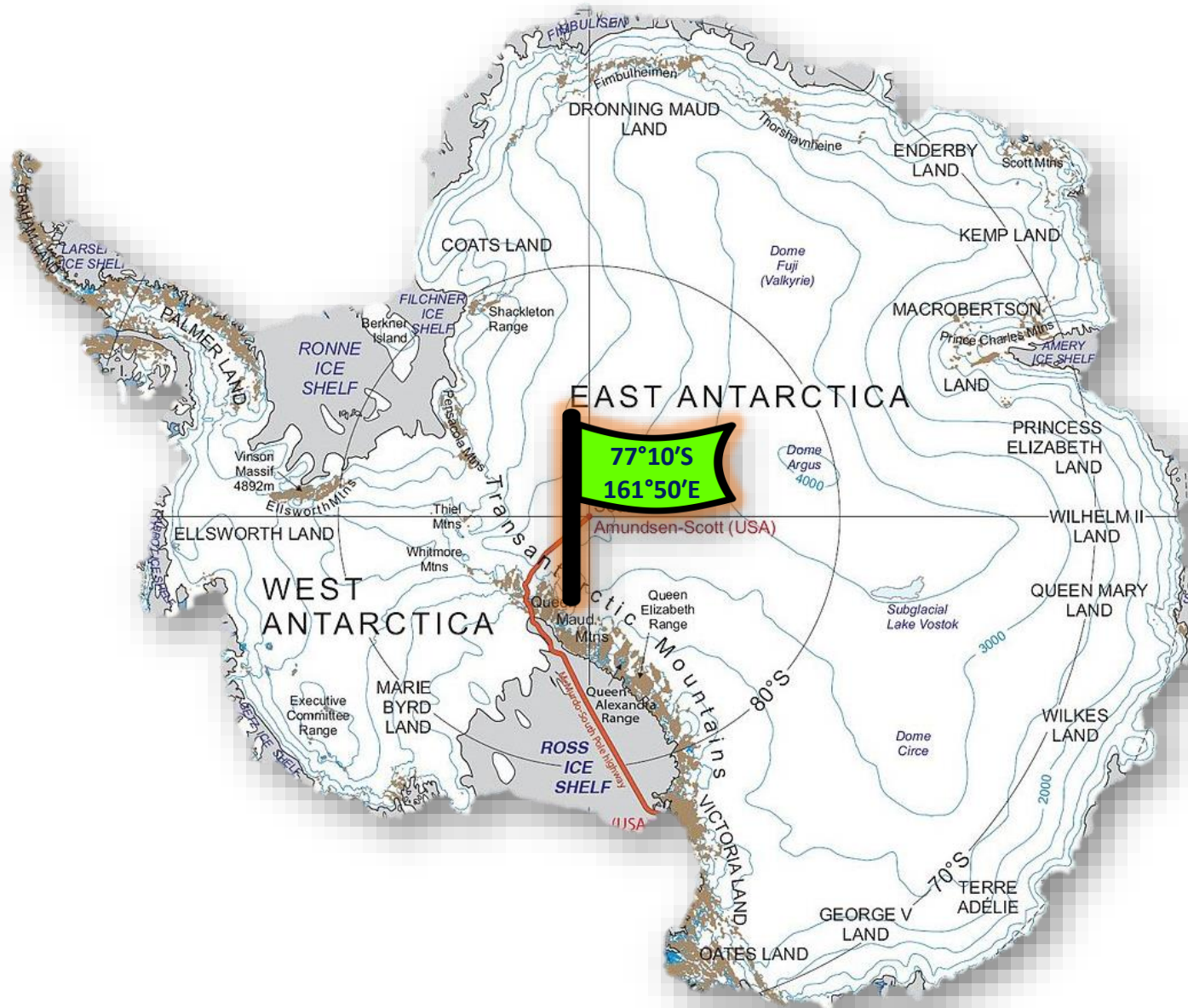
On what continent would
you find this location?

Where in the World?



Can you identify where this “oasis” is? On what continent would you find this place? Here is a Hint, “Pocahontas”

Location, Wright's Valley Antarctica



Earth view of Wright's Valley



Admiral Richard Byrd's Family Tree



Pocahontas

Family Relationship of

Pocahontas

Daughter of Chief Powhatan

9th Great-grandmother to

Admiral Richard Byrd

Polar Explorer



Adm Byrd

Wife	Pocahontas	Married
Husband	John Rolfe	1615

<https://famouskin.com/famous-kin-chart.php?name=18074+pocahontas&kin=22742+richard+byrd>

The Link above shows how Pocahontas (Daughter of Chief Powhatan) is the 9th Great-grandmother to Adm Richard Byrd (Polar Explorer)

The First “Byrd” that Flow Over Both Poles



Medal of Honor



Navy Cross



Distinguished Service Medal



Flying Cross



Antarctic Expedition

Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd Jr., (Polar Explorer) was the first person to reach both the North Pole and the South Pole by air (however, his claim to have reached the North Pole is disputed by some). Adm Byrd is the recipient of the **Medal of Honor**, the **Navy Cross**, the **Distinguished Service Medal**, the **Distinguished Flying Cross** and the Silver Lifesaving Medal (see above metals).

Adm Byrd received a total of three ticker-tape parades, the only individual to ever receive more than two. Byrd was one of only four American military officers in history entitled to wear a military medal with their own image on it. Adm Byrd's image is on both the first and second Byrd Antarctic Expedition medals, he was the only American entitled to wear two medals with his own image on them.



Naval Aviator Badge

1st Row Medal of Honor

2nd Row Navy Cross Navy Distinguished Service Medal with award star Legion of Merit with award star

3rd Row Distinguished Flying Cross Silver Lifesaving Medal Navy Commendation Medal

4th Row Byrd Antarctic Expedition Medal Byrd Antarctic Exped Antarctic Expedition Medal issued in Gold

5th Row Mexican Service Medal World War I Victory Medal American Defense Service Medal

6th Row European Middle Eastern Campaign Medal Asiatic-Pacific Medal World War II Victory Medal

7th Row Antarctic Service Medal Commander of the Legion of Honor Order of Christopher Columbus

Naval Aviator Badge

1st Row Medal of Honor

2nd Row Navy Cross Navy Distinguished Service Medal with award star
Legion of Merit with award star

3rd Row Distinguished Flying Cross Silver Lifesaving Medal Navy
Commendation Medal

4th Row Byrd Antarctic Expedition Medal Byrd Antarctic Exped
Antarctic Expedition Medal issued in Gold

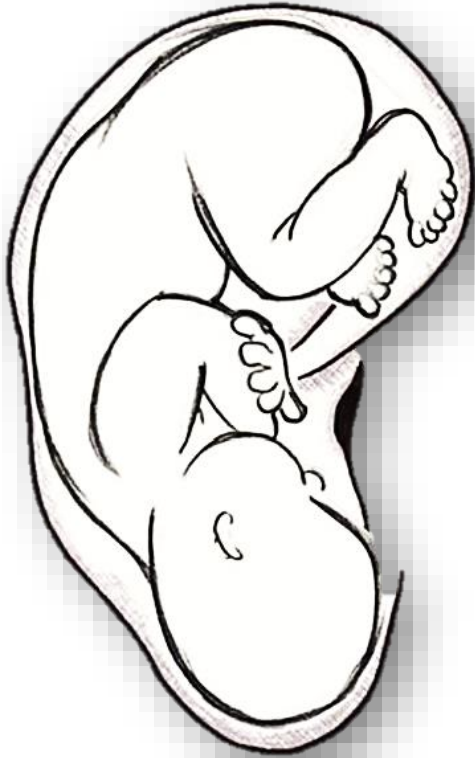
5th Row Mexican Service Medal World War I Victory Medal American
Defense Service Medal

6th Row European Middle Eastern Campaign Medal Asiatic-Pacific
Medal World War II Victory Medal

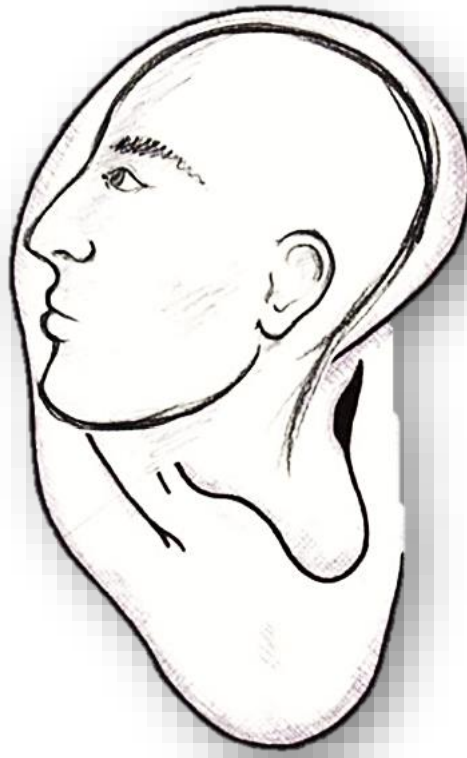
7th Row Antarctic Service Medal Commander of the Legion of Honor
Order of Christopher Columbus

How to Begin to Look at the Ear

Nogier Phases, Remember This, You'll See Again Soon



Phase 1
Acute



Phase 2
Degenerate



Phase 3
Chronic

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What Conditions is Shenmen used for?



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<http://www.studioqi.com.au/blog/shen-men--the-ultimate-chill-out-point>

[Home](#) > [Blog](#) > Shen Men: The Ultimate Chill-out Point

Shen Men: The Ultimate Chill-out Point **Pictured below**

Posted by Tabitha Fennell on 17 June 2014



Green arrow is pointing to Shen Men above

What the Acupuncturist Says About Shenmen



Picture of Shen Men above

Shen Men is an amazing ear point that is used for when you **over-think** and are feeling **worried or anxious**. We can also put in an ear tack (which is a tiny 3 mm needle with a Band-Aid) that you keep in for up to 5 – 6 days. It's a take-away point so when you feel **anxious or stressed** you can just lightly press on it, stimulating its function to you. I always get amazing feedback from clients on how it helped them **feel calmer**.

What the Patient Says About Shen Men



My life is busy and I can tend to worry and feel anxious at times so I put an ear tack in on Shen Men. Wow, it's so true; it really does chill you out. I was amazed at my clear head and just generally my more centered and relaxed approach to life. In fact, Brad kept asking "was I ok?", he felt I was a bit detached (makes me smile) but I assured him I was feeling great and totally mellow. So next time you're having some acupuncture ask your practitioner for a take-away Shen Men tack, it's beautiful and truly does help you to relax when life gets busy.

Symptoms, Pre and Post Treatment

Symptoms Before

Anxious

Anxious

Anxious

Over-think

Stressed

Worry

Worried

Post Treatment

Centered

Clear head

Chill you out

Feel calmer

Feeling great

Makes me smile

Mellow

Relaxed

Relax

Relax

Correct Location of Shen Men?



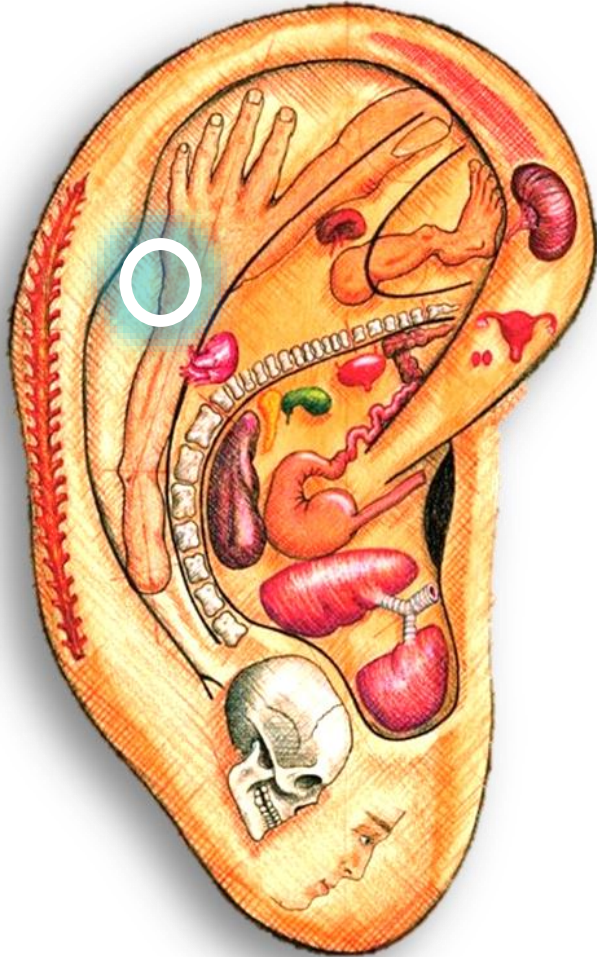
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Correct Location of Shen Men?

On the previous page that point was ear Shen Men, not Shen Men (heart 7). Is there a difference? Kind of, depending on how you look at the ear.

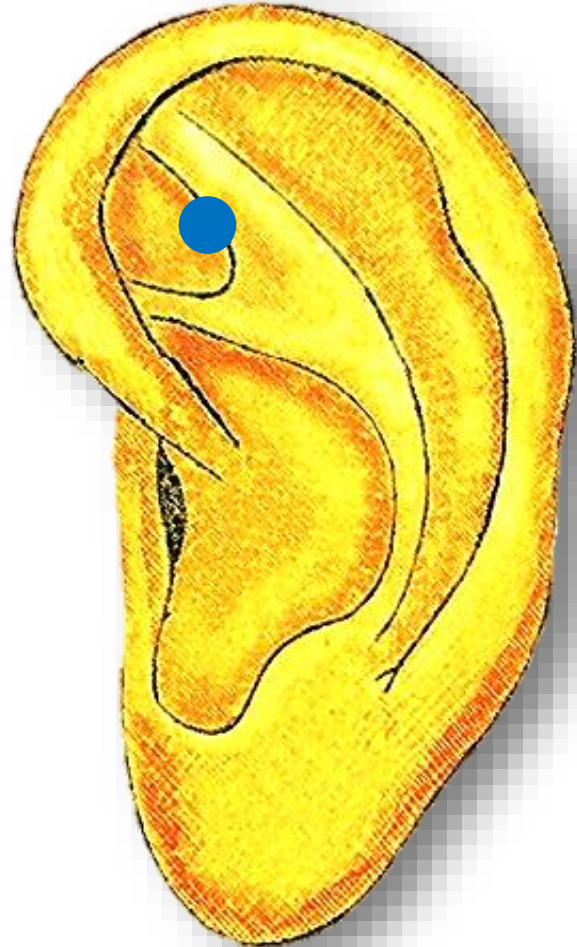
I will explain this to you on the following page.

Shen Men Heart 7



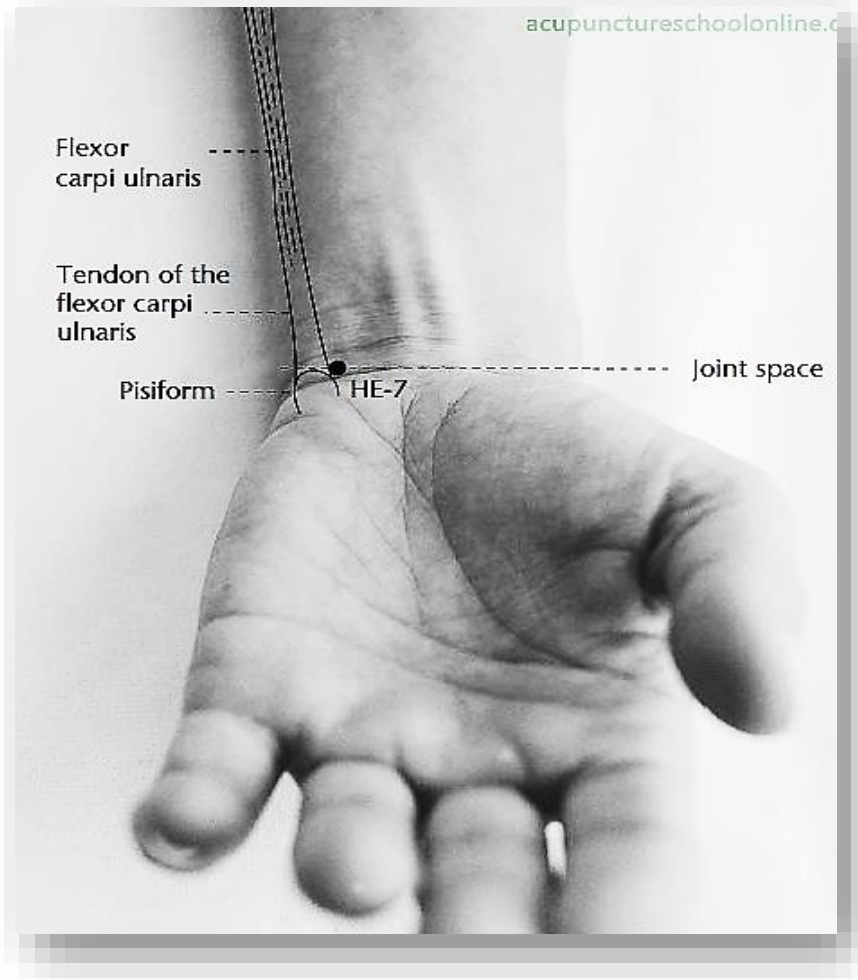
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Ear Shen Men



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Heart 7 (Shen Men)

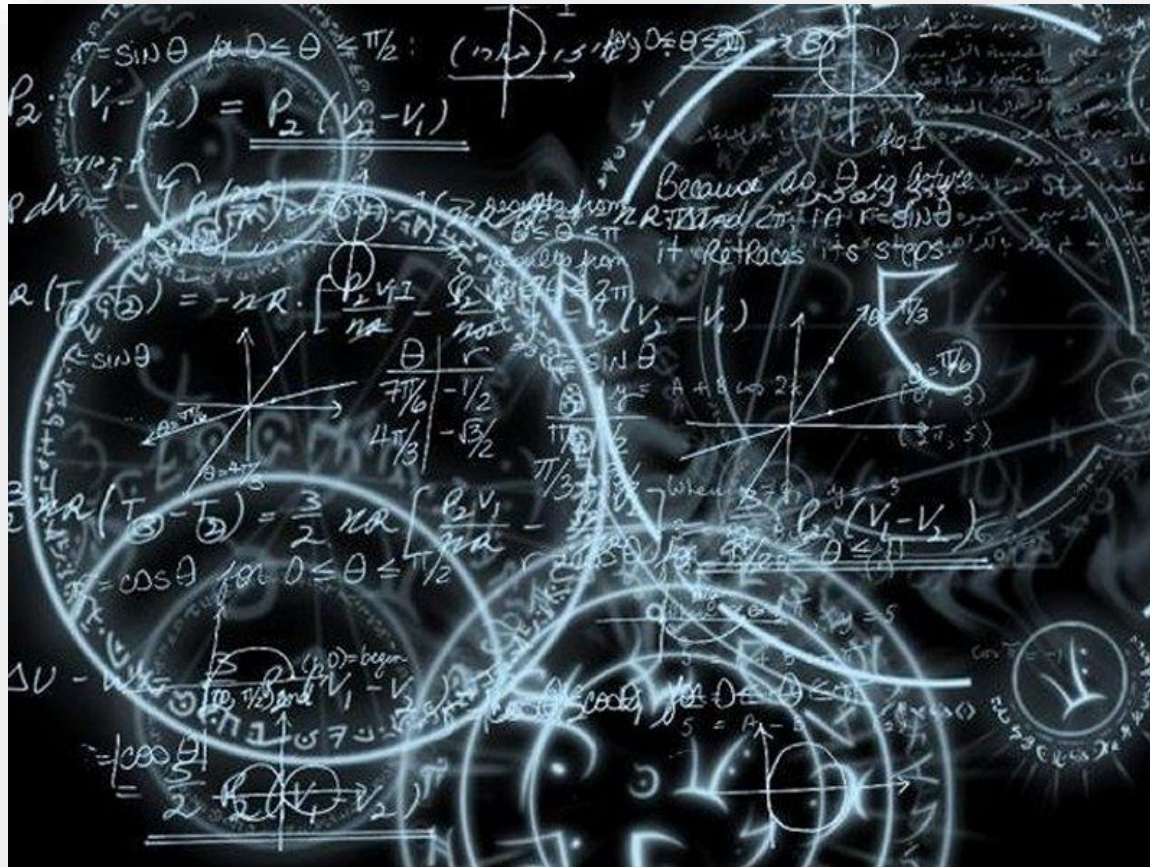


Ear Shen Men



Two Shen Men's in the ear

Quantum Points



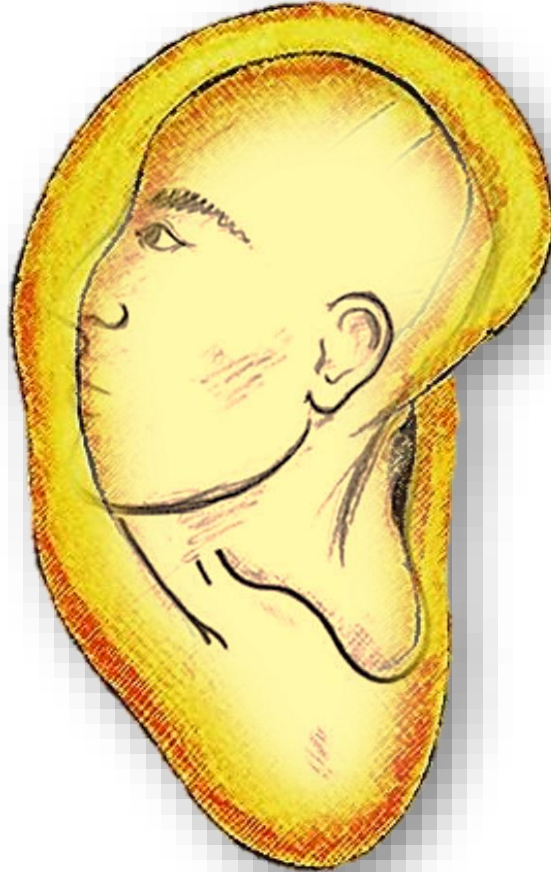
Question? Can one point be located at two or more places at once ?

The image contains two diagrams. The left diagram, titled "Shen Men", shows a yellow ear with a blue dot indicating the location of the Shen Men point. The right diagram, titled "Shen Men and?", shows a cross-section of the human body with various organs and systems, including the brain, heart, lungs, kidneys, and digestive system, illustrating the interconnectedness of the body and the role of the Shen Men point.

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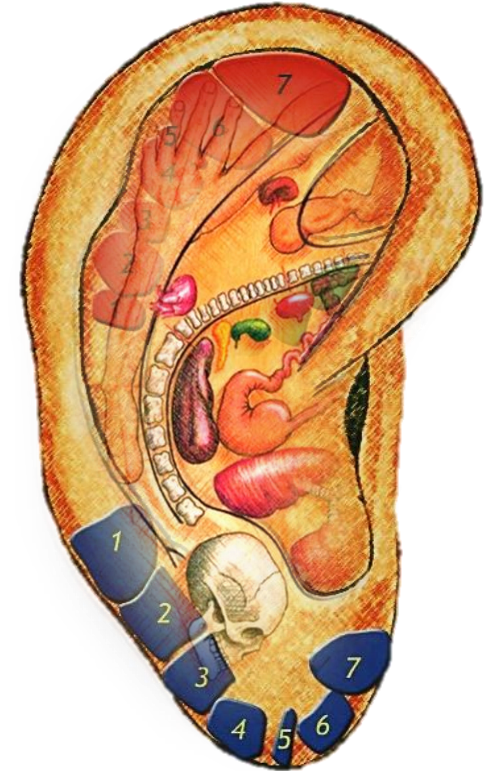
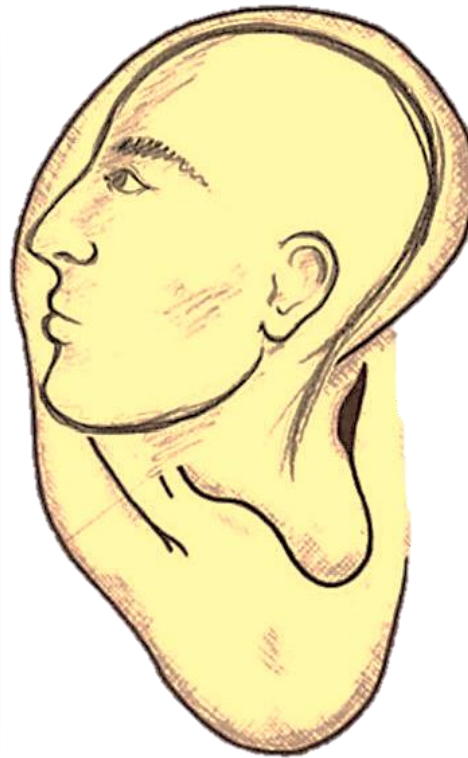
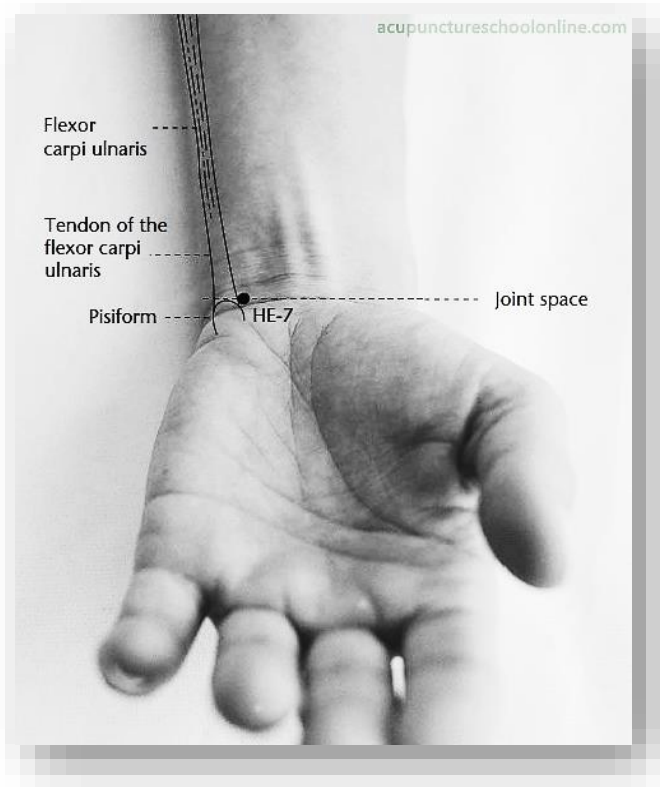
Did You Remember This Illustration?



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Shen Men, Yintang, it's the same point location

The Same Point in the World of Quantum



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1 + 1 + 1 = all the same