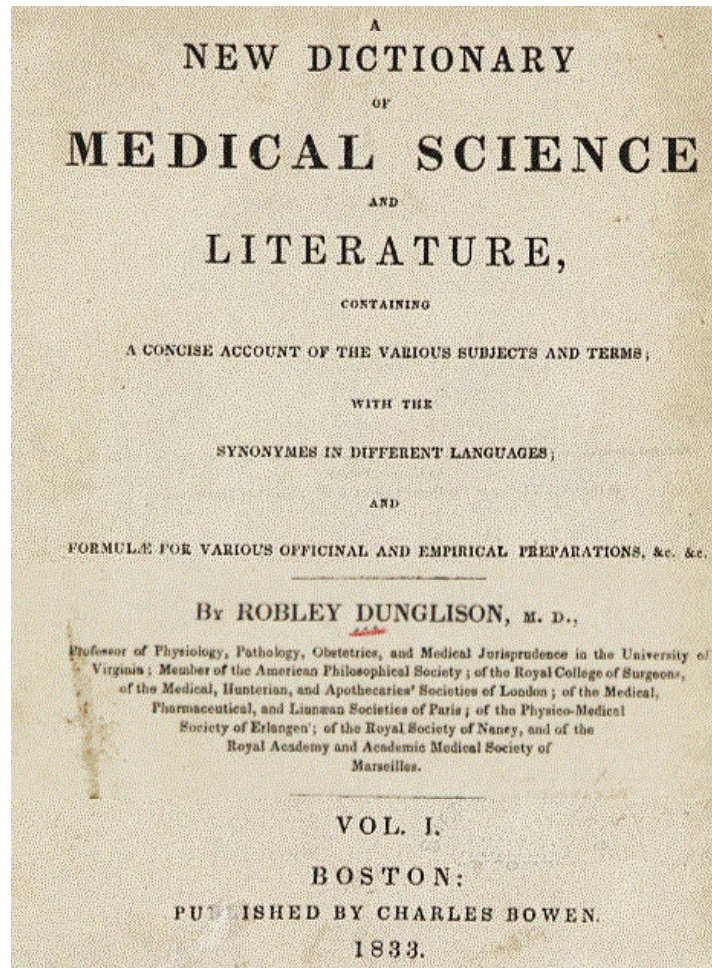
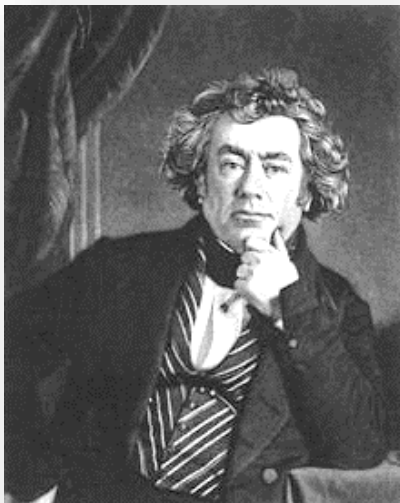


Observations from Robley Dunglison Books



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.

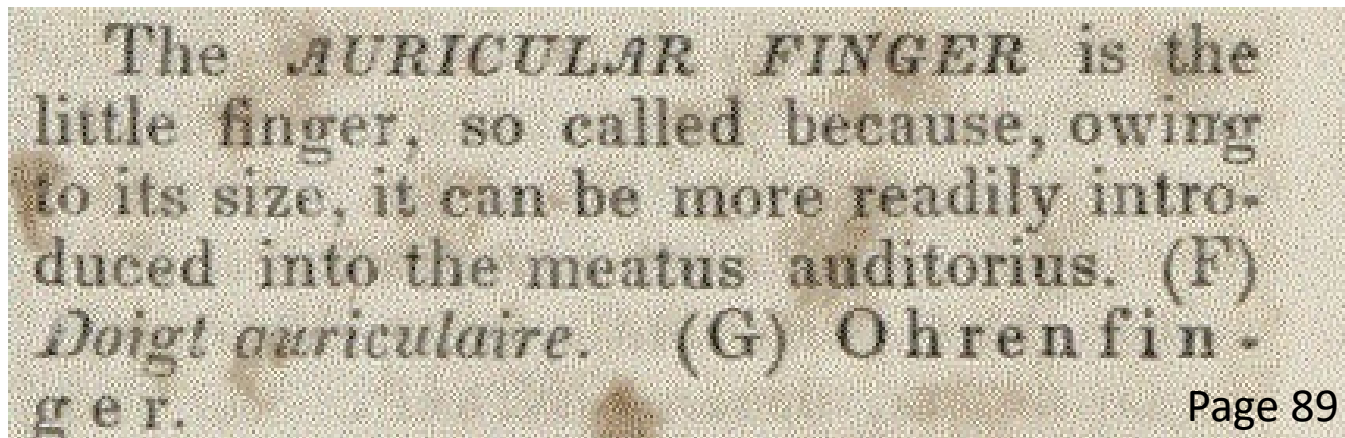


Robley Dunglison

In 1824 Thomas Jefferson asked Dunglison to join the 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.

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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
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 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

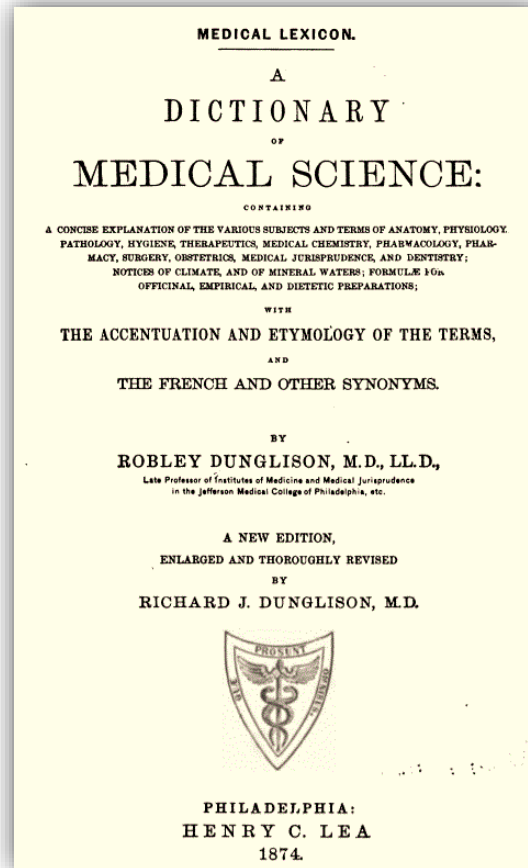
You will also need the following to conduct this test, an outdoor clinic or a office staff that dose not mind load noises. Remember it's the 1830's and guns were STILL legal and there were only 2 people deemed crazy in the whole state of Pennsylvania.

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.	
2. ABSTINENCE.	By constant and minute attention.
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.
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.	<p>Make a noise when not expected, and see if the countenance varies or pulse rises.</p> <p>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.</p>

Dunglison Medical Dictionary



Dunglison First produced New Dictionary of Medical Science and Literature in 1833. In 1903 Thomas Lathrop Stedman became editor. of Stedman's first edition of the Medical Dictionary was published in 1911. With The most currently edition (28th edition) was published in 2005

Definition: An Ignorant, Unprofessional person



Carl Baunscheidt

Baunscheidtism.

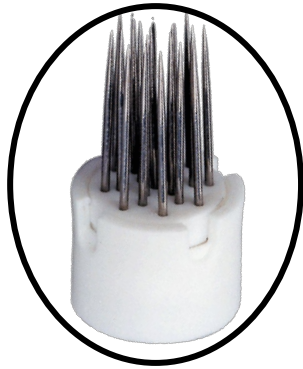
A kind of acupuncture, proposed by an ignorant, unprofessional person, of the name of Baunscheidt, a German, which consists in impelling on the skin, by means of a spring, a brush of wires, but not so as to draw blood, and then rubbing a stimulating fluid into the part, having for its base mustard and black pepper. It was suggested to, the proposer by the relief which the bites of gnats appeared to afford him in an arthritic affection. The instrument has been called the Awakener, (F.) revcilleur, Revuleur, on account of its energetic revellent action. **Pages 118, 119**

Straight from the Book

Baunscheidtism'us. A kind of acupuncturation, proposed by an ignorant, unprofessional person, of the name of Baunscheidt, a German, which consists in impelling on the skin, by means

of a spring, a brush of wires, but not so as to draw blood, and then rubbing a stimulating fluid into the part, having for its base mustard and black pepper. It was suggested to the proposer by the relief which the bites of gnats appeared to afford him in an arthritic affection. The instrument has been called the *Awakener*, (F.) *Réveilleur*, *Révulseur*, on account of its energetic revelent action.

The Device, Baunscheidtism AKA, Lebenswecker



The tip



The lebenswecker

The lebenswecker ("life awakener") or "artificial leech" was a medical device invented by Baunscheidt to pierce the skin with many fine needles. Billed as being able to cure myriad illnesses, the lebenswecker was used on skin treated with toxic oil. The resulting inflammation was alleged to draw the body's attention away from the patient's illness, thus effecting a cure. The diseases that could allegedly be cured with the lebenswecker included whooping cough, baldness, toothaches, and mental disorders. The device's popularity was great enough to support a market for "counterfeit" versions of the lebenswecker that were produced by Baunscheidt. *“Wikipedia”*

Treatment Marks of the Lebenswecker Device



(Source) <http://www.natuerlich-online.ch/magazin/artikel/bestechender-lebenswecker/>

Baunscheidtieren Background and Uses

The Baunscheidtieren is an acupuncture-like treatment. By irritating the skin, various diseases can be alleviated. The German medical technician Carl Baunscheidt invented in 1848 a needling device for self-treatment of various diseases. His so-called Lebenswecker became a bestseller. Two-step studies that have been conducted on the efficacy of acupuncture show that unspecific needling of the skin - not the specific acupuncture points - relieves back pain or migraine as well as acupuncture. Whereby both needling methods, according to the studies have better effects than the respective specialist standard therapy.

(Source) <http://www.natuerlich-online.ch/magazin/artikel/bestechender-lebenswecker>

Relief by Skin Irritation

Baunscheidt would certainly have liked the results of these studies. Finally, they confirm scientifically what many enthusiastic followers of his procedure since the 19th Century have collected: By needling of skin areas in the self-treatment and subsequent rubbing a skin-irritating oil even laymen can relieve their disease symptoms. With the invention of his mechanical needling device, he was in a long therapeutic tradition. For example, Siberian shamans or African healers have long been trying to treat skin irritation. Well-known examples are cupping, scarring of the skin (called scars or scarification) or, finally, acupuncture and acupressure.

(Source) <http://www.natuerlich-online.ch/magazin/artikel/bestechender-lebenswecker>

Background Continued

The healers of yesteryear treated their patients with procedures that until the Middle Ages were based primarily on experience, observation and tradition. In modern times, technological developments or the opening and investigation of human bodies have enabled new insights into organs and their possible functions.

With the growing knowledge of anatomy, physiology or disease theory, the experience of traditional medical schools could be confirmed again and again. For example, the English neurologist Henry Head (1861-1949) observed how painful conditions of internal organs transmitted to precisely defined areas of the skin, where they were reflected as painful areas. Head suspected existing neural connections that might indicate a dysfunction. His guesses were increasingly confirmed. Many of the reflector skin areas discovered at that time were called in his honor Head Zones.

(Source) <http://www.natuerlich-online.ch/magazin/artikel/bestechender-lebenswecker/>

Forgotten Features of Head Zones and Their Relation to Diagnostically Relevant Acupuncture Points

Florian Beissner,^{1, 2} Christian Henke,^{1, 3} and Paul U. Unschuld,⁴

In the 1890s Sir Henry Head discovered certain areas of the skin that develop tenderness (allodynia) in the course of visceral disease. These areas were later termed “Head zones”. In addition, he also emphasized the existence of specific points within these zones, that he called “maximum points”, a finding that seems to be almost forgotten today. We hypothesized that two important groups of acupuncture points, the diagnostically relevant Mu and Shu points, spatially and functionally coincide with these maximum points to a large extent. A comparison of Head’s papers with the Huang Di Neijing (Yellow Thearch’s Inner Classic) and the Zhen Jiu Jia Yi Jing (Systematic Classic of Acupuncture and Moxibustion), two of the oldest still extant Chinese sources on acupuncture, revealed astonishing parallels between the two concepts regarding both point locations and functional aspects. These findings suggest that the Chinese discovery of viscerocutaneous reflexes preceded the discovery in the West by more than 2000 years. Furthermore, the fact that Chinese medicine uses Mu and Shu points not only diagnostically but also therapeutically may give us new insights into the underlying mechanisms of acupuncture.