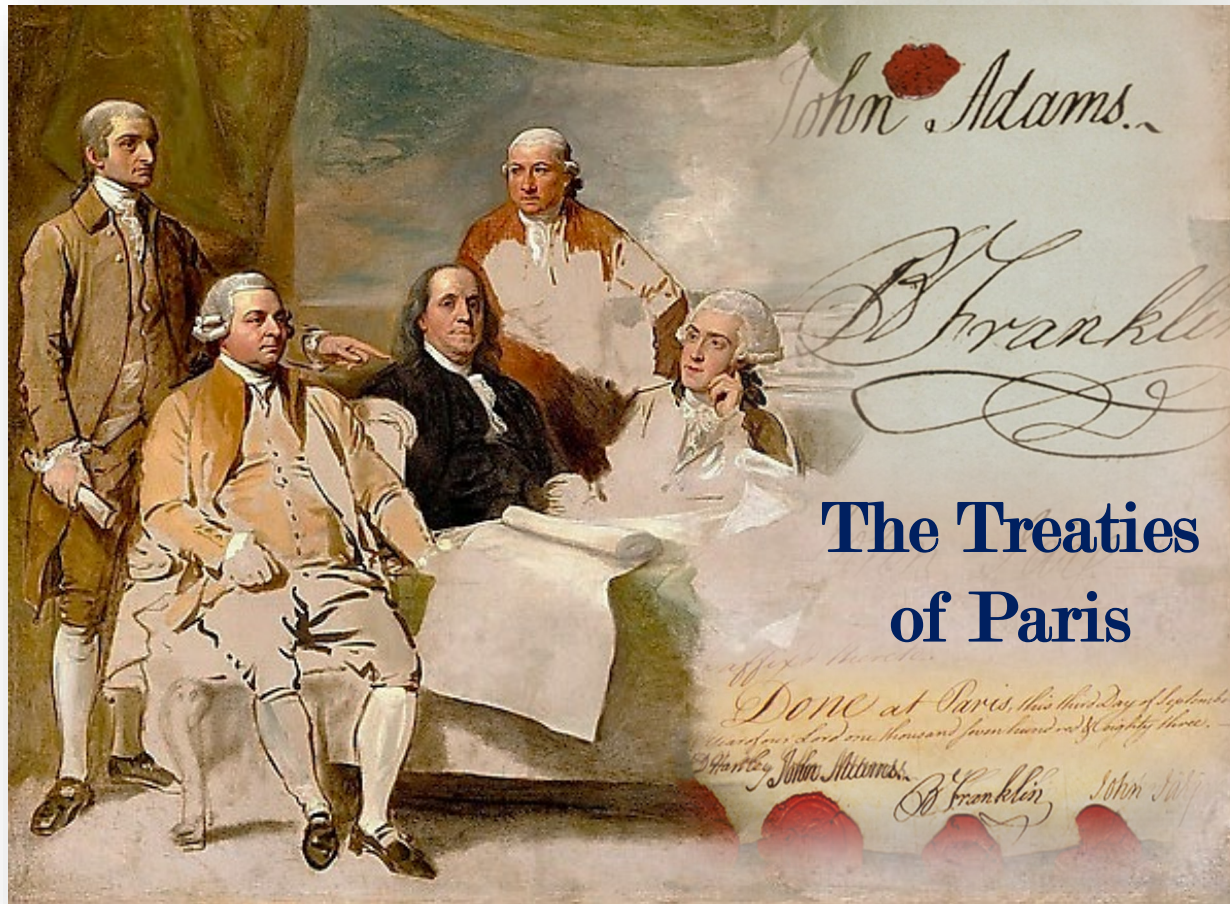


The Birth of A Country



The Treaty of Paris was signed on September 3rd, 1783 in Paris, France

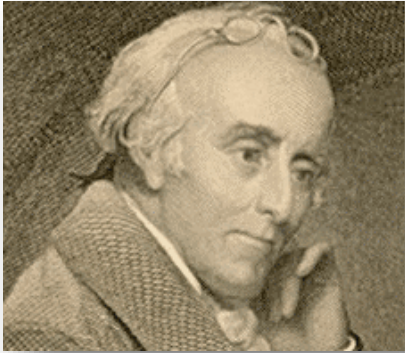
The Medicine That It Practiced

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



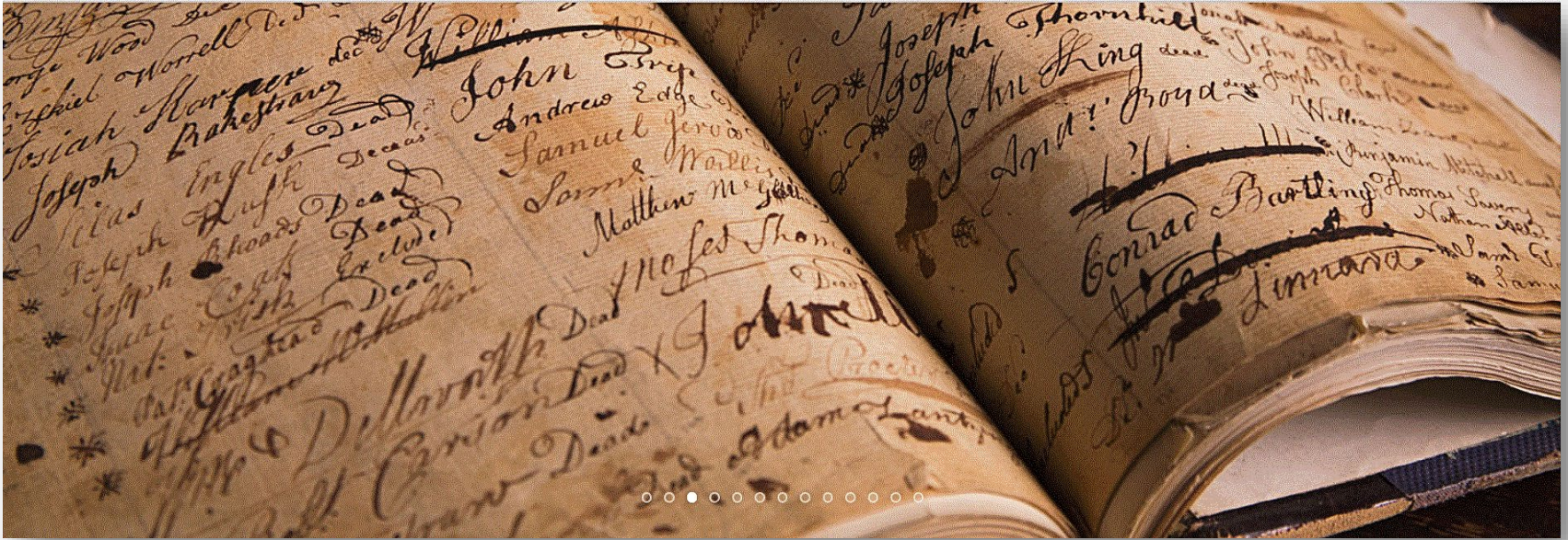
On Friday February 4, 1774, Dr. Benjamin Rush addressed the members of the American Philosophical Society, in Philadelphia, PA. He read his essay out loud titled, “An Inquiry into the Natural History of Medicine among the Indians in North-America, and a comparative View of their Diseases and Remedies,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

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.

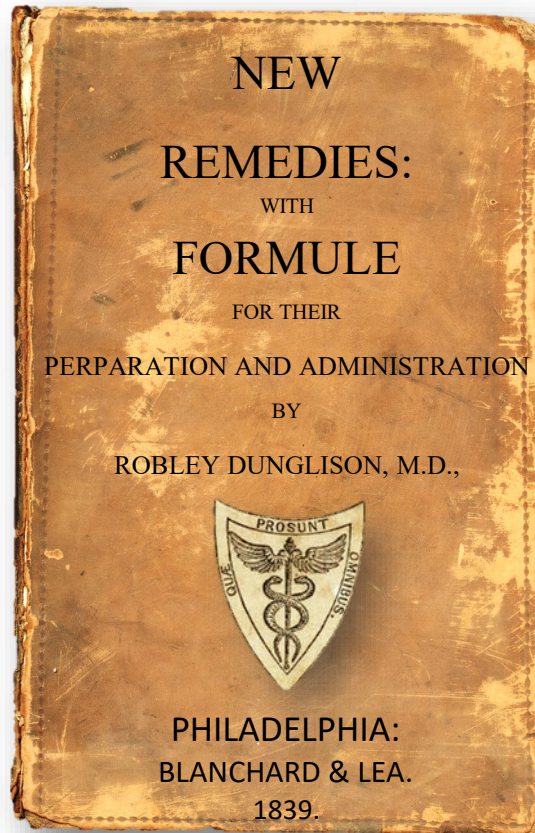
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/008890497>

Dr. Rush's Essay and the Uses of Moxa

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.

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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.

From the 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



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.

Moxa was introduced and probably spoken about for the first time in the USA

It Occurred:

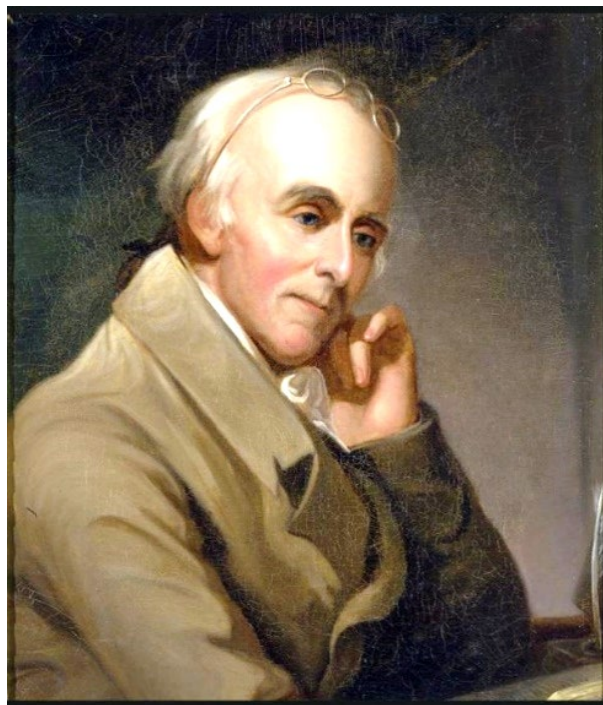
7 Months (215 days) before the First Continual Congress convened

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

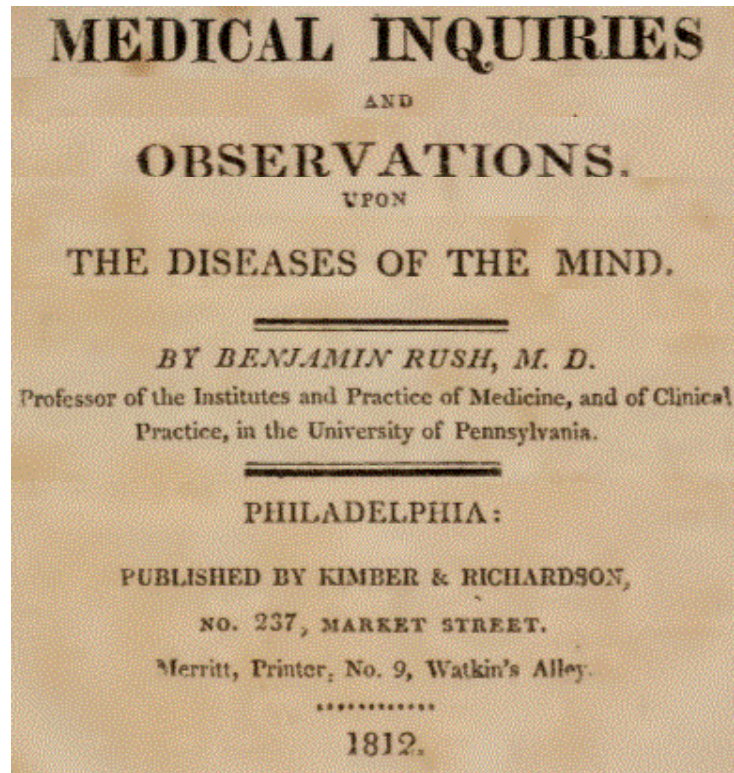
1 year 10.8 weeks (441 days) to the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

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>

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.

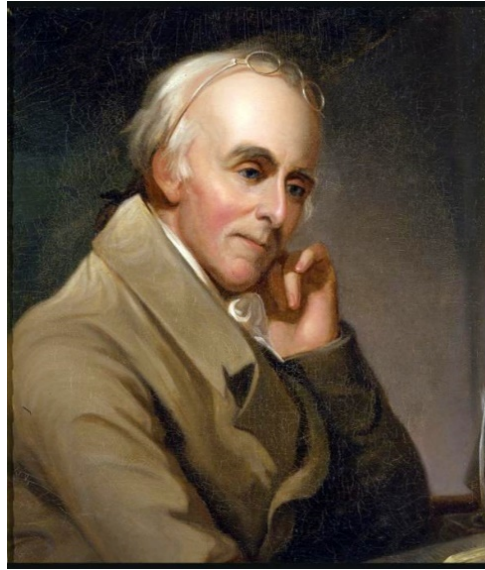
Engelbert Kaempfer

German **Engelbert Kämpfer**, Latin **Engelbertus Kaempferus**; September 16, 1651 – November 2, 1716 was a German naturalist, physician, and explorer writer known for his tours of Russia, Persia, India, South-East Asia, and Japan between 1683 and 1693.

Kaempfer collected materials and information on Japanese acupuncture and moxibustion. His treatise on the cure of colic (Japanese *senkei*) using needles and his presentation of a Japanese "Moxa-mirror," had a considerable influence on the reception of Far Eastern medicine in 18th-century Europe

In Germany Kaempfer published the book *Amoenitatum exoticarum* (Lemgo 1712). It was notable for its description of the electric eel, acupuncture, and moxibustion.

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.**