

“The Regulars are Coming Out”

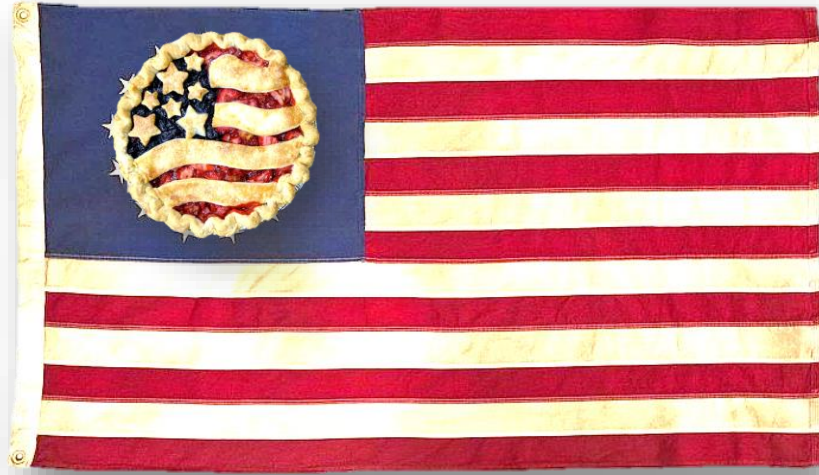


What was my roll in the history of acupuncture in the USA?

Hint, it was one of my children

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

Acupuncture is American as Apple Pie



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

Here is Some Information About Me

He was of French extraction. My father, Apollos, was a French Huguenot who immigrated to Boston at age 13 and Anglicized his family name before marrying a local girl named Deborah Hitchbourn.

I produced some of the era's most sophisticated copper plate engravings, creating illustrations used in books, magazines, political cartoons and tavern menus. One of my most famous engravings is a sensationalized and propagandist depiction of the 1770 Boston Massacre, based on a painting by the Bostonian artist Henry Pelham.

The Spy Who Loved His Country



A silversmith by trade, I sometimes worked as an amateur dentist. I made dentures out of walrus ivory and animal teeth. In 1776 I unwittingly became the first person to practice forensic dentistry in the United States: By identified the body of my friend Joseph Warren nine months after dying at the Battle of Bunker Hill by recognizing wiring I had used on a false tooth.

According to the Central Intelligence Agency, I founded the first patriot intelligence network on record, a Boston-based group known as the “mechanics.” (also referred to as the Liberty Boys).

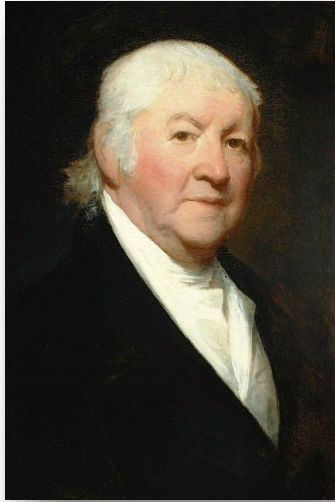
Revolution Son's of Moxa



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

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

Paul and Dr. John Revere



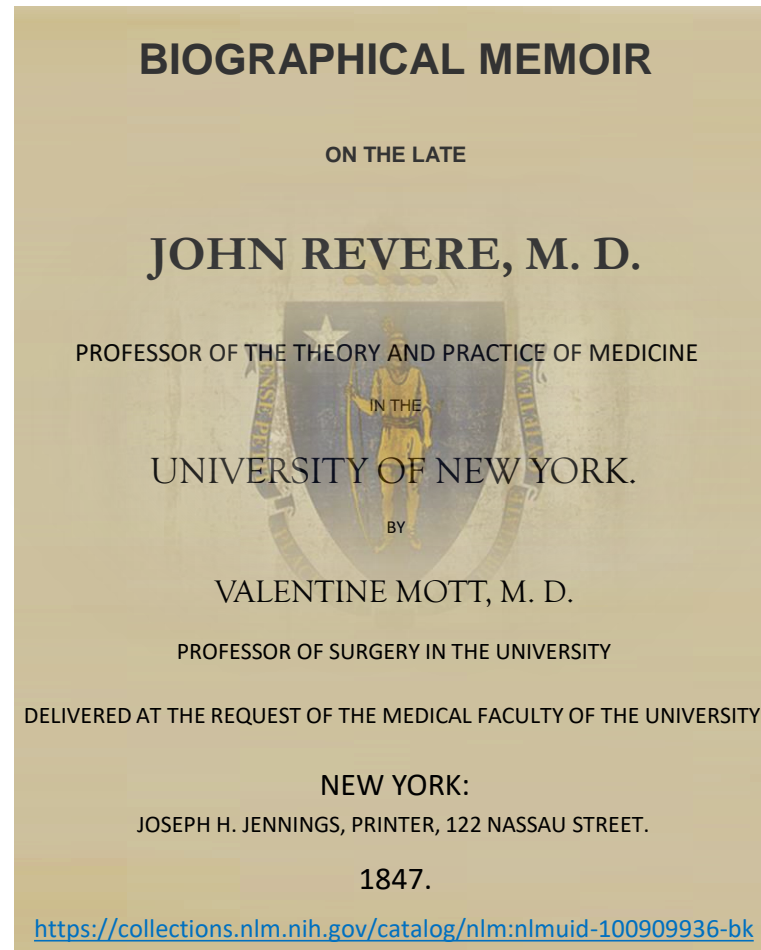
Paul Revere 1734 -1818



Dr. John Revere 1787-1847

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

A Biographical Memoir on John Revere, M.D



The above book details Dr. Revere's life achievements. On pages 16 and 17 there are passages about Dr. Revere's famous father, Paul Revere of revolutionary war fame.

The Early Years of Dr. John Revere

JOHN REVERE, M. D. was born in Boston, State of Massachusetts, on the 17th of March, 1787. He was the youngest son of Colonel Paul Revere, a distinguished mechanic of that city, who organized and headed this powerful and respectable interest, in resistance to the aggressions of the British crown during the thrilling and memorable epoch of our Revolution-

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ary struggles. The family are of the famous Huguenots, and are descended from the *Rivoires*, now written Reveres, and of the south of France.*

His boyhood days were passed "partly in the excellent public school of his native town, and partly under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Thacher of Dedham, a gentleman in that day much entrusted with the discipline of youth designed for the university."†

He then entered and received a regular classical education, at that celebrated and most ancient seat of learning, Harvard University, and there graduated in the class of 1807.‡

Brief passage from A Biographical Memoir on John Revere, M.D

"Cucullus non facit monachum"

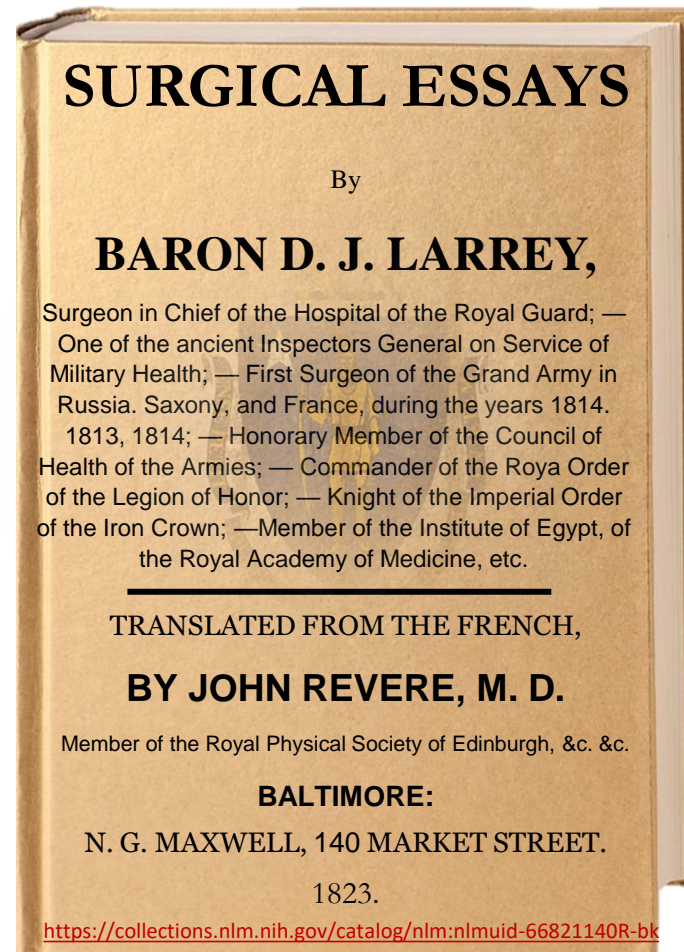
The hood don't make the monk

Dr. Revere received a regular classical education, at Harvard University, and there graduated in the class of 1807.

Dr. Revere studied medicine under the care of Dr. James Jackson, A professor at Harvard University. The two men remained friends for the rest of their life. Dr. Jackson was a proponent of Massachusetts General Hospital and became its first physician.

After studying with Dr. Jackson, Dr. Revere studied medicine in Edinburgh, Scotland and Paris, France. In 1811 Dr. Revere graduated from Edinburgh Medical School with the degree of Doctor of medicine. His medical dissertation was titled "De Insania" Latin for Of Insanity.

Battlefield Moxa



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



U.S National Library of Medicine

Surgical essays

Author(s): Larrey, D J (Dominique Jean)baron1766-1842

Revere, John, 1787-1847, translator

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

Uniform Title: Recueil de mémoires de chirurgie.

Country of Publication: United States

Publisher: Baltimore : Maxwell, 1823.

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

Language: English

Other Languages: French(Original)

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

MeSH: Moxibustion

Wounds and Injuries/therapy*

Notes: Translation of Recueil de mémoires de chirurgie.

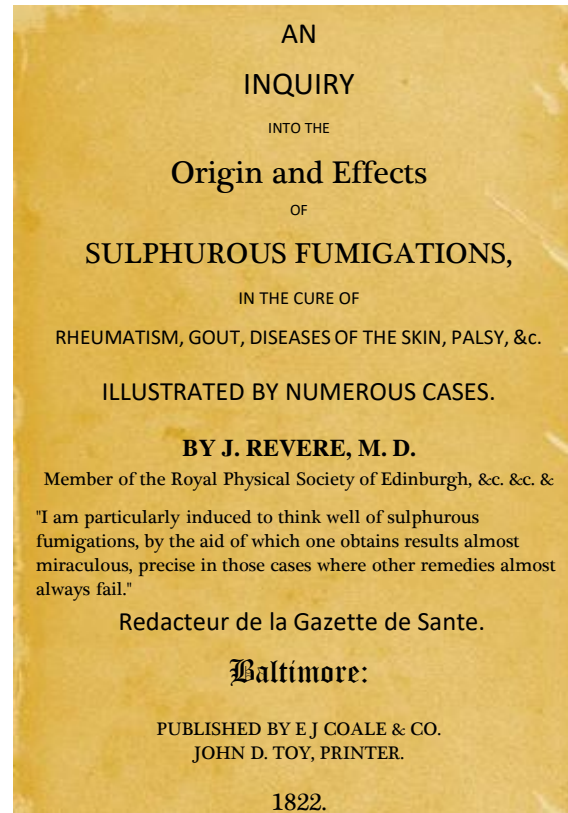
Also available online.

Microfilm. 1 microfilm reel : negative ; 35 mm.

NLM ID: 66821140R [Book]

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

Revere was Familiar with Moxa



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

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

Passages from Dr. Revere's Earlier Book Below

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Cases of

In the commencement of October, three months after the first attack, while the palsy was still making daily progress, Doctor Tartra being called in consultation, proposed either a more active treatment, such as repeated blisters, sinapisms, moxas, &c., sustained by the employment of the most powerful tonics; or, to give up every medicine, and to rely on the sulphurous fumigations alone. The consulting physicians had often

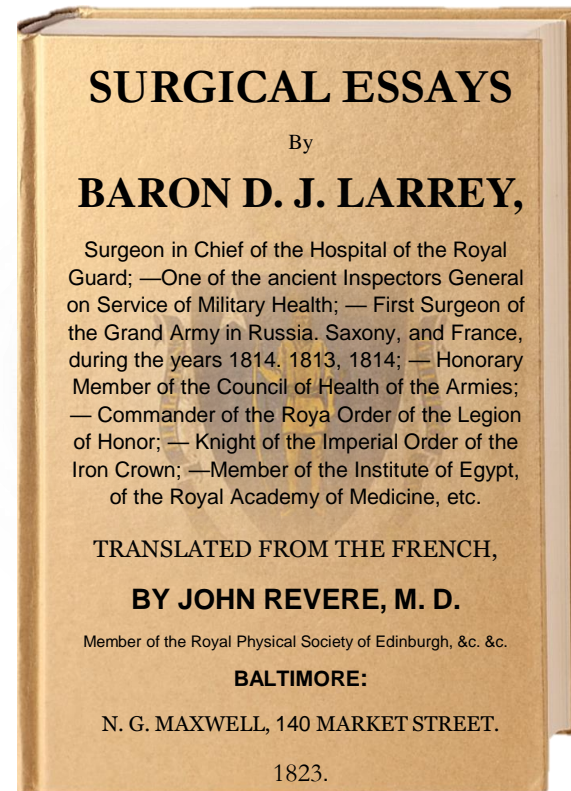
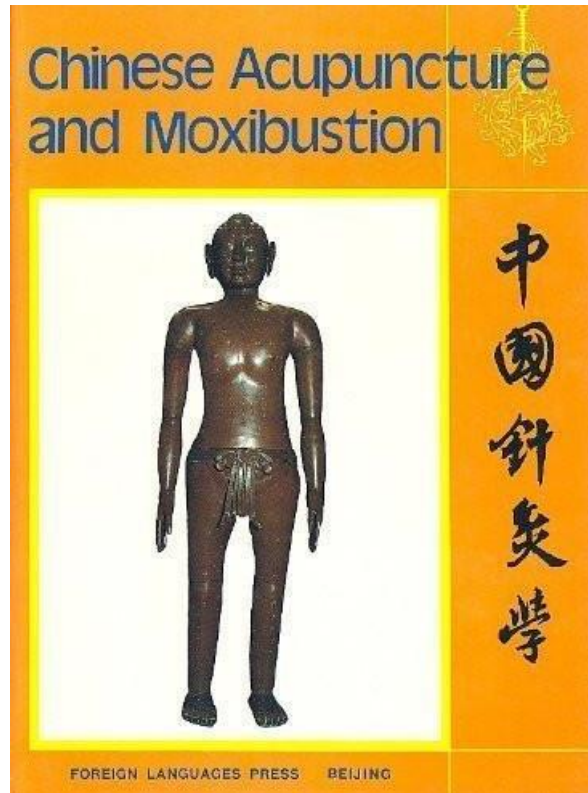
37

Severe Chronic Rheumatism.

A man, aged forty, had suffered, during the last eight years of a violent pain, which began at the lower part of the spine, and upper part of the thigh, from which it extended to the toes. The paroxysm, in general, began in the month of October, and continued through the winter. It came on, in consequence of exerting himself in lifting a person who was sick, after which there appeared, over the lower part of the back, a swelling, which was removed by moxa. An interval of five

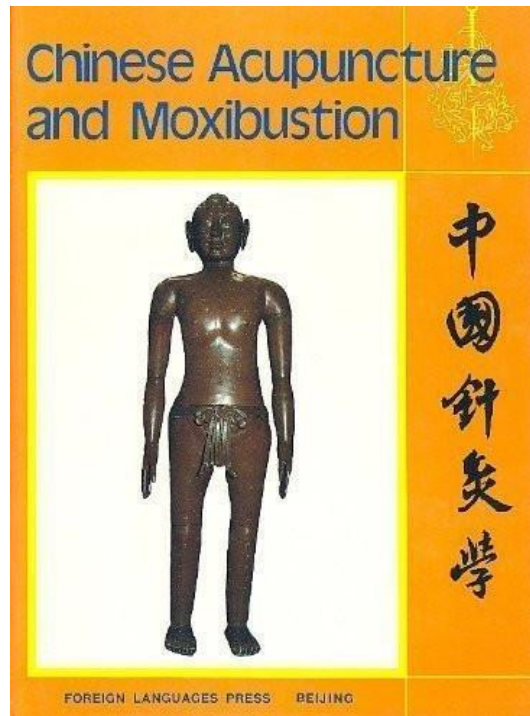
The above 2 pages 26 and 37 appear in Dr. Revere's book An Inquiry Into The Origin and Effects of Sulphurous Fumigations, In The Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Diseases of The Skin, Palsy, &c.

Surgical Essays A Moxibustion Classic?



Let's compare the following two books, Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion (CAM) and Surgical Essays for the frequency of the word moxa/moxibustion in these books. Surgical Essays was written/translated 164 years earlier than CAM (first edition of CAM was printed in 1987)

Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion



Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion

Chief editor
CHENG XINNONG

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS BEIJING

First Edition 1987
Second Printing 1990
Third Printing 1993

Written by

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

Edited by

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

ISBN 0-8351-2109-7
ISBN 7-119-00378-X

© Foreign Languages Press, Beijing, 1987

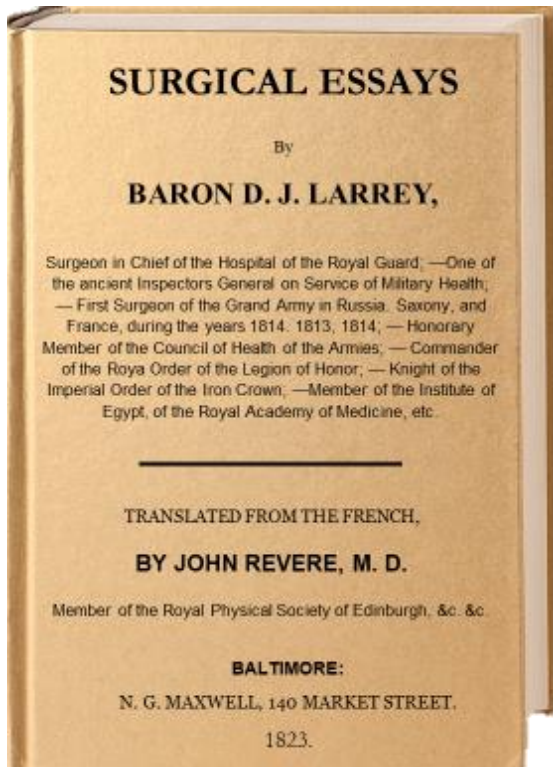
Published by Foreign Languages Press
24 Baiwanzhuang Road, Beijing 100037, China

Printed by Printing House of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

Printed in the People's Republic of China

Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion **583 Pages**
The word Moxa or Moxibustion appeared **577 Times**
Times the word appeared per page **% 0.9897**

Surgical Essays



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

Find on page No results < > Options ▾

NLM Catalog

Full ▾

Surgical essays

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

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Country of Publication: United States

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Wounds and Injuries/therapy*

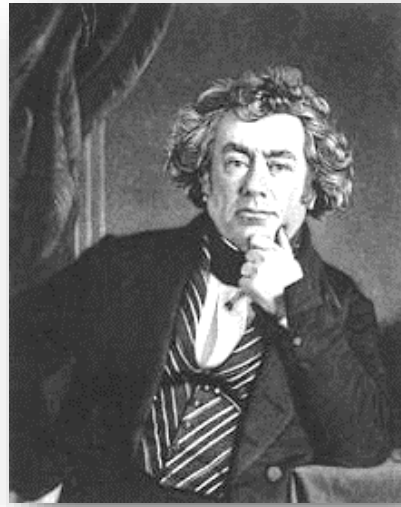
Notes: Translation of Recueil de mémoires de chirurgie.
Also available online.
Microfilm. 1 microfilm reel : negative ; 35 mm.

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

Surgical Essays **335 Pages**

The word Moxa or Moxibustion appeared **333 Times**
Times the word appeared per page **% 0.9940**

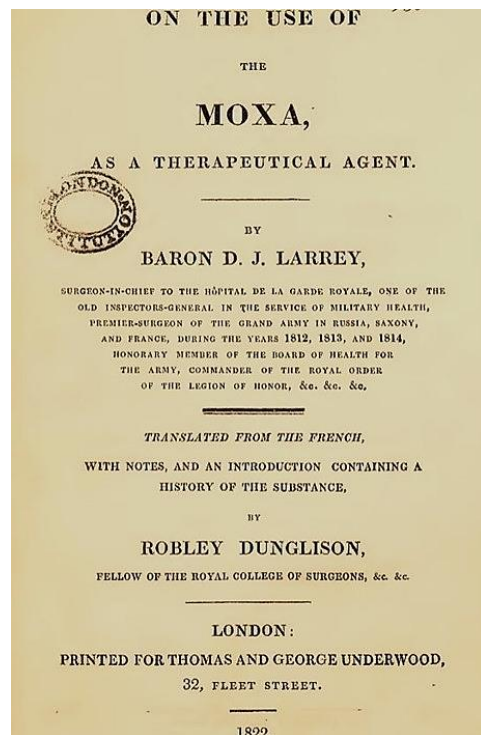
Other Dominique J. Larrey Translations



Dr. Robley Dunglison

Dr. Robley Dunglison was an English-born physician who studied medicine in Europe and received his medical degree in 1823 from the University of Erlangen in Germany. In 1824 Thomas Jefferson asked Dr. Dunglison to join his faculty at the University of Virginia. Before he left England Dunglison wrote *Commentaries on the Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels of Children* (1824). In 1822 he translated Baron B. J. Larrey's book *On the Use of the Moxa as a Therapeutic Agent*.

On The Use of Moxa as a Therapeutic Agent



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

Author: Dominique Jean baron Larrey

Translated by: Robley Dunglison

Publisher: Thomas and George Underwood, 1822

Length: 148 pages

The Use of Moxa as a Therapeutic Agent **148 Pages**

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

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

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