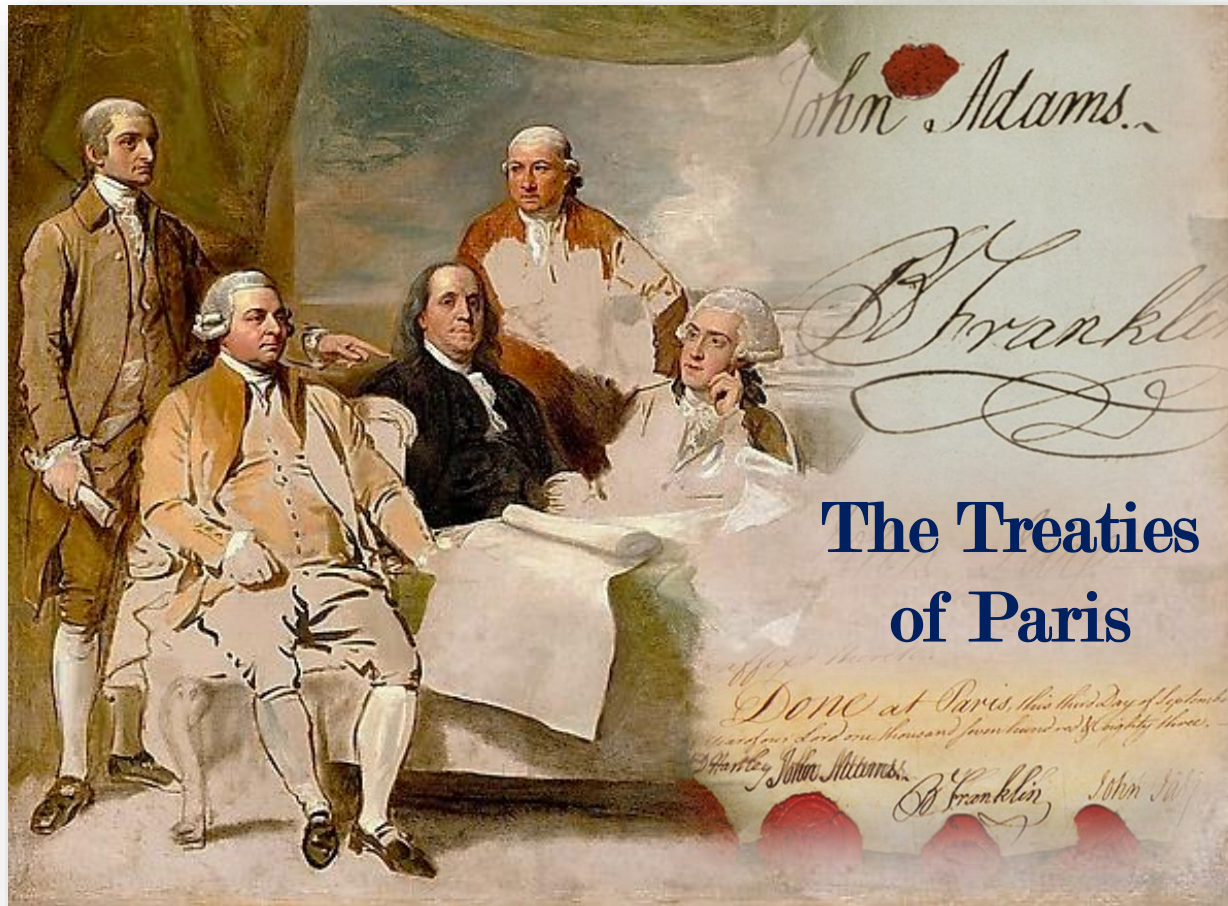


The Birth of A Country

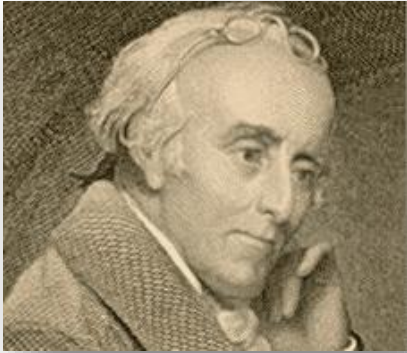


The Treaties of Paris was signed on September 3rd, 1783, in Paris, France

An the Medicine That It Practiced

You might be wondering what The Treaties of Paris has to do with acupuncture? That's a fair question, I'll elaborate on this in the upcoming pages of this presentation. First, I must give some historical facts to this back story so the whole magnetite of this story can be taken in. I will now present the date, location, the people, and the major event in American history that pertains to this story.

The date was, Friday February 4th 1774, the location, Carpenter's Hall, 320 Chestnut St Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On this day Dr. Benjamin Rush read out loud an essay we wrote and presented to The American Philosophical Society. The rest of the story will follow in the coming pages!



Benjamin Rush

The American Philosophical Society



On February 4, 1774, Dr. Benjamin Rush addressed The American Philosophical Society, held in Philadelphia. Dr. Rush derived his essay, *An enquiry 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*. Out loud together with an appendix, containing, proofs and illustrations. Dr. Rush's presentation can be viewed as an important event for those in American who practice acupuncture. Why you might ask?

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 Benjamin Franklin's Library Company, along with The American Philosophical Society, and the First and Second Banks of the United States.

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.

The essay Dr. Rush presentation can be found in this book starting on page 341.

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

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DR. Rush has collected into one volume the different essays which were scattered in various collections, some that appear to have been printed separately, and others which seem now to be published for the first time. The second edition in the title page refers, we believe, only to the reprinting in England. We shall notice, in their order, the different tracts which have not yet occurred in our former warfare. The first is an Enquiry into the Natural History of Medicine among the Indians of North America, and a comparative View of the Diseases and Remedies with those of civilized Nations. This essay was read in 1774 to the American Philosophical Society. It has no place in the first or second volume of their Transactions, and indeed it was read subsequent to the publication of the first. We do not perceive that it contains any important observation which is new.

Our author traces, from the manners and the habits of the Indians, their peculiar diseases; and he tells us he does not find that they Were ever subject to scurvy. Indolence and unalimentary food are the parents of this disease; but to neither are Indians accustomed We remember, however, in some of the American sieges of the seven years war, to have heard that this disease appeared among them. The venereal disease was, he thinks, communicated by the Europeans ; and he observes, that the leprosy, elephantiasis, and scurvy, appear to be different modifications of the same disorder. This is a vague and loose observation, which is only supported by a very distant analogy. If there was a class of diseases, styled depravationes, to it each of these might boreferred; but the elephantiasis is no more connected with siphilis than with rickets. Their appearing in the middle ages, when Europe, little cultivated, abounded with marshes, might equally prove their connection with bilious, remittent, and putrid fevers.

Madness, melancholy, fatuity and gout, except a few rare instances, where rum has been freely and habitually drank; are unknown among the Indians. Dentition occasions few complaints, and worms seem to produce none.

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

Moxa was introduced/spoke about maybe for the first time in the USA

It accrued

7 months (214 day) before the first Continental Congress

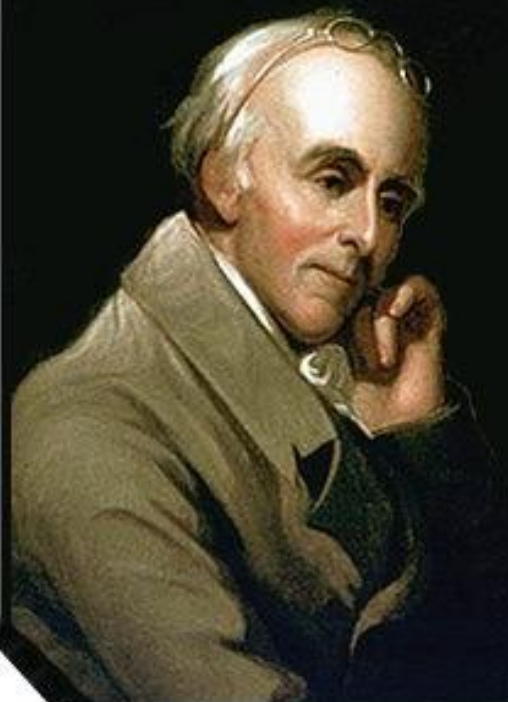
1 year 6 weeks (409 days) before the start of the revolution war.

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 a country, U.S.A)
of the revolutionary war

Understanding Obamacare

“Unless we put Medical Freedom into the Constitution, the time will come when medicine will organize into an undercover dictatorship. To restrict the art of healing to



one class of men and deny equal privileges to others will constitute the Bastille of medical science. All such laws are un-American and despotic...

The constitution of the Republic should make special provisions for Medical Freedom as well as Religious Freedom.”

~ Dr. Benjamin Rush, George Washington's personal doctor and a signer of the Declaration of Independence

KW