

W 99
19

A PRACTICAL MANUAL OF
ANIMAL MAGNETISM;

CONTAINING AN EXPOSITION OF THE METHODS EMPLOYED IN PRODUCING THE
MAGNETIC PHENOMENA,
WITH ITS APPLICATION TO THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF DISEASES,

Translated from the second edition of "ALP. TESTE, M.D."

BY D. SPILLAN, M.D.

Dedicated, with permission, to JOHN ELLIOTSON, M.D. Cantab. F.R.S.

1 vol. post 8vo. London, 1843. Price 6s.

Commenced in April, 1843. Nos. 1 to 3 are published. Price 2s. 6d. each.

THE ZOIST;

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF CEREBRAL PHYSIOLOGY AND MESMERISM,
AND THEIR APPLICATION TO HUMAN WELFARE.

LONDON:
Printed by Schulze and Co. 13, Poland Street.

A *Constatia de Rumine*
From his friend
The Author.
FACTS
Lausanne. 4th Febr 1858 IN

MESMERISM,

WITH

REASONS

FOR

A DISPASSIONATE INQUIRY INTO IT.

BY THE

REV. CHAUNCY HARE TOWNSHEND, A.M.

LATE OF TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

"A great perturbation in nature!—to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching. In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking and other actual performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say?"—SHAKESPEARE.

"I'll charm your blood with pleasing heaviness,
Making such difference 'twixt sleep and 'wake,
As is the difference 'twixt night and day,—
The hour before the heavenly-harness'd team
Begins its golden progress in the east."
SHAKESPEARE.

SECOND EDITION.

REVISED AND ENLARGED.

LONDON:
HIPPOLYTE BAILLIERE, 219, REGENT STREET.

PARIS: J. B. BAILLIERE, RUE DE L'ECOLE DE MEDECINE

LEIPZIG: T. O. WEIGEL.

1844.

W 29
19

A PRACTICAL MANUAL OF
ANIMAL MAGNETISM;

CONTAINING AN EXPOSITION OF THE METHODS EMPLOYED IN PRODUCING THE
MAGNETIC PHENOMENA,
WITH ITS APPLICATION TO THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF DISEASES,

Translated from the second edition of "ALP. TESTE, M.D."

BY D. SPILLAN, M.D.

Dedicated, with permission, to JOHN ELLIOTSON, M.D. Cantab. F.R.S.

1 vol. post 8vo. London, 1843. Price 6s.

Commenced in April, 1843. Nos. 1 to 3 are published. Price 2s. 6d. each.

THE ZOIST;

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF CEREBRAL PHYSIOLOGY AND MESMERISM,
AND THEIR APPLICATION TO HUMAN WELFARE.

LONDON:
Printed by Schulze and Co. 13, Poland Street.

A *Constatia de Verum*
From his friend
The Author.
Lausanne. 4th Febr 1858

FACTS
MESMERISM,

WITH

REASONS

FOR

A DISPASSIONATE INQUIRY INTO IT.

BY THE

REV. CHAUNCY HARE TOWNSHEND, A.M.

LATE OF TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

"A great perturbation in nature!—to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching. In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking and other actual performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say?"—SHAKESPEARE.

"I'll charm your blood with pleasing heaviness,
Making such difference 'twixt sleep and 'wake,
As is the difference 'twixt night and day,—
The hour before the heavenly-harness'd team
Begins its golden progress in the east." SHAKESPEARE.

SECOND EDITION.

REVISED AND ENLARGED.

LONDON:
HIPPOLYTE BAILLIERE, 219, REGENT STREET.

PARIS: J. B. BAILLIERE, RUE DE L'ECOLE DE MEDECINE

LEIPZIG: T. O. WEIGEL.

1844.

A

CONTENTS.

	Page
Introductory Epistle	vi
Notice to the Second Edition	xiii

BOOK I.

Review of the Causes that have made Mesmerism unpopular, and which render it a Subject difficult to be treated	1
---	---

BOOK II.

SECT. I.

Mesmeric Somnambulism, or, more properly Sleepwaking	32
--	----

SECT. II.

Showing the Claims of Mesmeric Sleepwaking to be considered a peculiar Condition of Man	60
--	----

SECT. III.

Showing certain of the physical and metaphysical Conditions of Mesmeric Sleepwaking	92
--	----

BOOK III.

SECT. I.

Conformity of Mesmerism with our general Experience	184
---	-----

SECT. II.

On the Mesmeric Consciousness	201
---	-----

SECT. III.

On Mesmeric Sensation	Page . 221
---------------------------------	---------------

SECT. IV.

On the Medium of Mesmeric Sensation 268
---	-------

BOOK IV.

SECT. I.

The Mesmeric Medium 281
-------------------------------	-------

SUPPLEMENT.

Testimony of A. Vandevyver . . . . .	. 373
———— M. Van Owenhuysen . . . . .	. 374
———— Dr. Foissac . . . . .	. 377
———— Viscount N—— . . . . .	. 378
———— Baron de Carlowiz . . . . .	. 379
———— a Friend . . . . .	. 381
———— Dr. Wild . . . . .	. 383
———— Professor Agassis . . . . .	. 385
———— Dr. Filippi . . . . .	. 388
———— Signor Ranieri . . . . .	. 388

INTRODUCTORY EPISTLE.

TO JOHN ELLIOTSON, M.D. CANTAB. F.R.S.

MY DEAR SIR,

ON seeing that I dedicate the following pages to *you*, the world will, perhaps, be kind enough to say—"Here is a Coalition!" I not the less fearlessly place the work under your auspices; trusting that some persons at least may conceive that two may be of one mind on a subject, and yet guiltless of a conspiracy against Church or State—Truth or Science. And what if we are ranged under the same banner? Union is not Treason;—and I trust that there is no harm in our being equally impressed with a conviction of the reality of Mesmerism, and equally animated by a resolution to disclose honestly that which we know certainly. Here, then, is our coalition—if any one so chooses to term it—a coalition to defend truth—and not to spread imposture. Perhaps, however, it may be as well to state (lest we should leave too much to the sagacity of those who smell a plot in every thing), that I have pursued my mesmeric researches entirely apart from yourself; nay, on the other side of the Channel; and that, yet more, we were but recently made acquainted, by letter only—through the medium of a mutual friend, who is not a mesmeriser, but a public functionary and man of letters. Again: let it be known that I never had the pleasure of seeing you till within the last two months; though, indeed, I must add, that I think it a loss not to have made your

acquaintance earlier. It was said of some great man—Burke, I think—that you could not stand up with him under a shed during a shower of rain, without finding out that you were in company with a fine genius. The remark may be applied, with some diversity, in most cases. Our first impressions of persons are often an instinctive judgment, of which our after feelings towards them are only a development; and, with regard to yourself in particular, I am not singular in remarking, that to converse with you, but for a quarter of an hour, is to carry away a pledge of your honour as a gentleman, and of your sincerity as a man of principle; and this, independently of the knowledge that to the cause of truth you have made every sacrifice except that of integrity. I must speak my opinion—though at the risk of being suspected of flattery. *You*, at least, shall not have the credit of countenancing the panegyric, as this letter will only be read by you on the day it is given to the public.

These things ought to be known; for they are testimony to mesmerism. Here are two persons, in different countries, wholly unconnected, setting out on an inquiry by different paths, and yet meeting, at length, in one common conclusion and point of union. As regards myself, I may affirm that no one could possibly have taken up and pursued a subject more independently, or in a more unbiassed manner than I have taken up and pursued mesmerism. I have not drawn my ideas of it from books, but from experience; I have even abstained from reading articles on it, lest I should lose the originality and freshness of personal observation. But I need not insist on this.

My work itself contains internal testimony that our coincidence of opinion is honest, not concerted; for, in truth, we differ while we agree. I have not described, because I have never seen, the curious delirium, and coma, which some of your patients have displayed. Not being myself of the medical profession, I have naturally treated mesmerism as a phenomenon of our nature, rather than as a curative means; and

the maladies which you have so successfully combated by the new agency, have of course produced modifications in its action, which the healthy subjects to whom I have confined my practice could not have displayed. However various the degrees of mesmeric developments portrayed by me, the principal features of the state have been similarly characterised throughout, my object being to delineate that species of mesmeric sleepwaking, which I conceive, may be *induced*, to a certain extent, in any indifferent person. So far we are shown as drawing from separate and independent sources; and this involuntary kind of testimony is favourable to our cause: but, inseparable from this benefit, is a collateral disadvantage, on which I must briefly touch.

The greater part of the London, I may say of the English, world have derived their ideas of mesmerism from *your* experiments, which so many have personally witnessed. Hence the general reader, comparing his preconceptions on the subject with the portrait I have set before him, may surmise that the new science is not in unity with itself, confounding, by a very common mistake, diversity with discrepancy. But, in truth, while there is much that is different in our facts, there is nothing whatever that is contradictory. The subject is large, and cannot but present itself in various points of view to various observers. Even where we most appear to disagree, it must be remembered that the same phenomenon may have more than one phasis, just as the celebrated shield, that was black on one side, was not the less certainly white on the other. Thus, it is very true that a kind of delirium may be developed under mesmeric influence, while, at the same time, it is capable of eliciting the highest state of moral and intellectual advancement to which man, in this existence, can probably attain. This remark is the more necessary to be made, inasmuch as, throughout my work, I have laboured to prove the mesmeric condition a rise on our actual mode of being, and, according to the view I have taken of the subject, if it be not this, it is nothing. For what does a writer