

AN UNFURL TO FATHER OF REPERTORY

Stars come, stars die. But there are some stars, who enlighten the firmament for ever. C.M.F. Baron Von Boenninghausen is one of such stars, who will never perish from Homoeopathic firmament. No doubt Hahnemann discovered Homoeopathy, still he could not afford time to nourish & nurture all the branches of Homoeopathy. He had to look after Materia Medica, Repertory, Organon & Pharmacy. Boenninghausen took the gauntlet of Reperory & gave a new dimension for betterment & practicability to it. Alas Boenninghausen had been here today & see how the posterity is repeatedly reaping the harvest of his wisdom & endeavour.

Dr. Clemens Maria Franz Baron von Boenninghausen was from Overysseel in Netherlands. He was born on 12th March 1785. He was a lawyer in supreme court in Verenter, Commissioner for registration of land later Director of Botanical garden of Munster.

In 1827, he was diagnosed to have pulmonary tuberculosis and declared to be incurable in 1828. But his botanical friend A Weine (M.D.), who was a Homoeopathic physician in the province of Rhineland and Westphalia prescribed him Pulsatilla which cured him of his diseases completely. He thus became a firm believer in Homoeopathy and converted to a Homoeopathic physician.

Boenninghausen thoroughly learned and practiced Homoeopathy. He dedicated his whole life for literary work of Homoeopathy. He was a regular contributor for Actives for Homoeopathische Keilkurt and Allgemeine Homoeopathische Zeitung.

He was a self made Homoeopathic physician and was a respectable correspondent with Hahnemann and other the then notable Homoeopaths who held him in high esteem

On the background of looking to his organisational contribution, he established Homoeopathic Society of Rhineand and Westphalia in 1848. He became a member of almost all existing Homoeopathic Societies. He was given honorary diploma by Western Homoeopathic Medical College Cleveland in 1854. He was appointed as a Knight of Legion of Honour by the Emperor of France in April 1861.

CONTRIBUTION OF DOCTRINES / CONCEPTS

New doctrines / new concepts propagated by Dr. Boenninghausen for construction of his Repertory and for building up of a Repertorial Totality as follows :

I. Concept of Complete Symptom

While studying the symptomatology in the Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Boenninghausen realised many difficulties as regards the symptoms. He emphasised more on completing the symptoms with all their components. A complete according to him consists of its following components :

1. Location - It includes part, organ, tissue, system, direction and extension involved in the disease process.

2. Sensation - It helps the physician to understand and differentiate the drugs. It includes the type of pain, suffering and complaint and functional or origin changes characterising the morbid process.
3. Modalities - Every symptom is qualified by the factor which modify them.
4. Concomitant - These are the expressions which are not directly related to the symptoms. But they are the expressions of the individual and they deserve prime importance in the study of the symptoms and disease.

Boenninghausen's attempt was to complete the symptom, but in practice he found it difficult to do so. Therefore he evolved the concepts that what is true to the part is true to the whole of the person. The following fundamental concepts from the bedrock of his Therapeutic Pocket Book

II. Doctrine of Analogy :

Boenninghausen's analytic mind came to the conclusion that to complete the symptom, the local modalities and sensation pertaining to one part should also be applied to other parts. Thus he raised local symptoms to a general level which could be use for the whole person. The principle is also called as "Doctrine of grand generalisation ". He considered sickness as expression of the whole m an and not of the part although the manifestaions may be limited to parts. He also further observed that manifestaions in different localities showed a ten dency to resemble each other. Thus all those modalities which are noticed in one part but miss ing in any other part should be taken as an expression of the whole person.

Boenninghausen's method of utilising an incomplete symptom from the homoeopathic Materia Medica of from the case record by incorporating it into the totality is extremely useful in practice. His approach has sloved many difficulties encountered in completing the symptoms. Even today some adopt this. However this approach may not serve those cases wherein different parts express different modalities which do not correspond with the person's characteristics.

III. Doctrine of Concomitant :

Apart from the three elements of symptom location, sensations and modalities. Boenninghausen's introduction of the fourth elements of Concomitants laid the strong foundation of his Repertorial system. Master Hanemann had also stated the impotance of the striking, singular, rare and characteristuc symptoms which Boenninghausen described as concomitant symptoms. Such symptoms. in practice were generally overlooked by the patient and unnoticed by the physician are often the most valuable because they do not have any connection with the pathology and typify the Individual's reactions. And to these symptoms Boenninghausen gave prime impotence .

Most often, concomitance of the symptoms was related to the conditions of aggravations and amelioration. He therefore intoduced under each section, the concomitant symptoms as a generic heading while indicating, at the same time, the differing values of the remedies by different types.

According to Dr. Roberts the location. Sensation and conditions are not enough, the concomitant must be added, that peculiar or accidental feature which always exists in every totality by which it is diffarentiated from every other case or remedy.

IV. Evaluation of Remedies:

Boenninghausen was the first, to grade the remedies. Many drugs produced the same type of symptom but he noticed difference in frequency and intensity in the appearance of symptoms. The innovation of grading of drugs he indicated in terms of five ranks. They are :

CAPITALS to represent 5 marks (I Grade)

BOLDS to represent marks (II Grade)

Italics to represent 3 marks (III Grade)

Romans to represent 2 marks (IV Grade)

(Roman) with parenthesis to represent 1 mark (V Grade)

This gradation is based on frequency and intensity of the appearance of symptom in provers.

Five marks suggest symptom to be frequent, confirmed and verified. And one mark suggests symptom to be not verified and not confirmed.

V. Concordance :

Boenninghausen incorporated in the main Repertory a section on the relationship of remedies also called concordances. But Allen gave it a more comprehensible title "Relationship of Remedies."

This chapter discusses relationship of medicines under the heads - mind, localities, glands, bones, skin, sleep and dream, blood circulation and fever, aggravation, other remedies, antidotes and inimicals.

This is indeed a novel and a very useful idea and gives us a better understanding of the drug and their inter-relationship with each other with regard to specific spheres, locations, modalities, tissues etc. So that these could guide to the Remedy which is likely to follow after the former has done it though partially.

Dr. Robert while emphasizing the importance of relationship of remedies, writes. "Some remedies are in harmony with others, some natural, some inimical. The most similar ones, as a rule, are complementary. Complementary relationship of the first similar ones, as a rule, are complementary. Complementary relationship of the first remedy could thus be found out by working this out with regard to the case in hand and not in any rigid preconceived notions. Majority of the physicians have regarded this sections as a sort of mystery and are quite unable to put it to good use.

VII. Concept of Disease Totality.

Boenninghausen made a through study of the entire. Homoeopathic literature available to him to arrive at a comprehensible working totality of a case . He realized the difficulty faced by the practitioner in the treatment of the chronic diseases. He accepted Hahnemann's view that in the study of any disease all the changes in the sensations and functions should be noted down as fully as possible. This kind of approach should guide any practitioners in the selection of a remedy. However, Boenninghausen has been misread by some practitioners

that a remedy can be selected on the basis of a single symptom. Boenninghausen's aim was to minimise the practical difficulty of finding out a remedy, and not to come down to the level of prescribing based on a single symptom. This he amply made clear when he wrote, one single symptom may it be ever so complete and plainly pronounced can never be the complex of all the signs of a disease, which are extremely perceptible, nor enable us to guess the rest.

He has further emphasised a need for forming a complete image which should include constitution, mode of living and occupation.

In his essay he stated that the selection of the right remedy "..... should first of all note down the whole condition of the patient, the cause, reasons which sustain this condition, his mode of life, the quality of his mind, disposition and body, together with all the symptoms.

He specifies seven points to understand the full picture of disease :

1. Quis - Personality, the individuality.
2. Quid - Disease, its nature and peculiarity
3. Ubi - Seat of the disease.
4. Quibus auxiliis - Accompanying symptoms.
6. Quomodo - Modification Agg. & Amel.
7. Quando - Time.

These points seem to contain all the essential aspects to get a complete image of disease.

The mental symptoms and the characteristic particulars are relegated to the last place on pragmatic grounds. The mind is the patient, as compared with the physical generals. Boenninghausen enjoins upon us to refer the mental state in its fineness and subtlety to the source books of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica; so also the characteristic particulars.

From the approach and view of Boenninghausen delineated above, it is clear that he gave more importance to modalities, cause, accompanying symptoms and other abnormal sensations.

Boenninghausen attempted to help physicians to obtain complete symptoms. (By using his doctrine of analogy). But a majority of the practitioners didn't comprehend his approach in all its aspects.

Boenninghausen recognised that symptoms naturally occur in groups some of which are marked and prominent and some of which are subsiding and not prominent. These appear in every chronic disease and often to a marked degree.

There are always leading symptoms for which there are clear pathological foundations.

or The symptoms those are most prominent and clearly recognisable. or The symptoms that first attracted the attention of the patient or the physician.

or The symptoms which posed problem and caused the most suffering. or The symptoms which indicated definitely the seat and nature of the morbid process.

The principles, involved in the evolution of 'Hahnemannian totality of disease' (natural and drug) as conceived by Boenninghaused has been dealt exhaustively by him in his preface in his own therapeutic pocket book. The tenants from the philosophical background of his repertory can be summed up as follows :

1. Principles of generalization on a grand scale.
2. Prime importance of modalities.
3. Doctrine of concomitance-higher evaluation of concomitants.
4. Importance of physical generals.
5. Doctrine of analogy.
6. Concept of totality as a grand symptom.

Comprising of the three elements : location, sensation and modality, to which is added the fourth dimension of time - the concomitants.

7. The mental symptoms and the characteristic particulars are relegated to the final place on pragmatic grounds. The 'Mind' is the most difficult thing to fathom and therefore, to elicit in the patient, as compared with the physical generals. Boenninghausen enjoins upon us to refer the mental state in its fineness and subtlety to the source books of the homoeopathic materia medica; so also the characteristic particulars.

The misconception that the 'mentals' are not conceptual image in Boenninghausen's view of the 'Totality' is wholly misleading and unwarranted. Besides, the 'mental state' is a derivation, an inference, a concept evolved by the physician out of the 'mental symptom'. This is a product of the 'mind' and cannot be represented in the Repertory. Hence his reference to the source bookes for the finer appreciation of the 'Mental State' and final differentiation. In Boenninghausen's view, there are no praticulars, but only generals for any man is a ' Whole ' and not in 'parts, only represent focal localisations of a generalised disturbance of the vital force in the human economy. The latter precedes the former in the linear dimension of time . The latter is tremed 'illness', the former 'disease'. This concept of generalising all particulars has brought in much in criticism in cases, where the particulars do not confirm to the generals in the Homoeopathic Materia Medica. Boenninghausen enjoins/ commands upon us to refer these specific instances of 'differential particulars' to the Homoeopathic Materia Medica itself. This is no way counteracts/contradicts the grand principle of Generalization, which along with theory of causation and the doctrine of conconutance forms the solid conceptual base and frame work for the structural plan of his Repertory. Kent,s criticism of these basic concepts and his Repertory is an aberration of the mind rather than a rational appraisal, and is wholly unwarranted and misleading. Boenninghausen made a lot of literary contribution to the Homoeopathic system of medicine. The following literatures are in the form of books.

1. The cure of cholera and its prevention (1831). Translated from a pamphlet, highly recommended for use of Camphor.
2. Repertory of Antipsoric Medicine with preface by Hahnemann (1832)
3. Summary view of the chief sphere of operation of the Antipsoric remedies and their characteristic peculiarities and an Appendix to theri Repertory (1833)
4. An attempt at a Homoeopathic therapy of Intermittent fever (1833)

5. Contribution to a knowledge of the peculiarities of Homoeopathic Remedies (1833)
6. Homoeopathic diet and complete image of a disease (for the non professional public). From vertigo to mental disposition, there are XL VIII numbers of chapters are found and details about them are described inside (1833)
7. Homoeopathic Manual for the non-medical public. (1834)
8. Repertory of mediciness which are not Antipsoric. (1835)
9. Attempt at showing relative kinship of homoeopathic medicines (1836)
10. Therapeutic Manual far Homoeopathic Physicians, for use at sick bed and in the study of the Meteria Medica Pura (1836)
11. Brief instructions for Non Physicians as to the prevention and cure of Cholera (1849) printed by Copenrath Munister.
12. The two sides of Humanbody and Relationship, Homoeopathic studies (1853)
13. The Homoeopathic treatment of whooping cough in various forms (1860)
14. The Aphorisms of Hippocrates, with notes by a Homoeopath(1865)
15. Attempt at a Homoeopathic therapy of Intermittent and other fevers, especially for would be Homoeopaths, second augmented and revised edition part I- The Pyrexy.

Apart from these he has contributed immensely to the Homeop-athic magazines of his time. The articles and its deailed publications are given below.

1. A Repoof - Semelling of Medicine (Allgemeine homoeopathische Zeitung vol XII p 359
[Potentised Mercury against abuse of Sulph] defamation (causeless)
Griesselich - Hygea (vol. III - p-256-57)
2. Concerning the Curative Effects of Thuja in Small-pox (Allg.hom Zeit - Vol XXXVII P-21) where he opined, thuja 200/- two doses every other evening Interjected with Mercurius 200 (Increased the efficacy of Thuja)
3. High Potencies (Allg. hom Zeit - Vol XXXVIII P-358) where following discussions are made
 - a. Horse suffered from cough. - Hep sulph 200 - Calc 200 cured the case.
 - b. Horse bad cold - Rhus tox 200 / curd the bad cold.
 - c. Lameness in hoof of horse Sulph 200, Caust 200, Bry alb, Rhus tox no relief but
Ars alb 200 cured followed by Sulph 200
 - d. So called dog epidemic Rhus tox 200, Kali carb 200.
 - e. Wind dropsy of cow- Colchicum 200.

- f. After birth of cow- Sec cor 30 and Sabina 30
- g. Pig had eruption 200-> Sulph (1st hour) -Sep(6 hours) -> Ars alb (12 hours)
4. Epistolary of communication (allg. hom. zeit vol. XXXIX P-98)
where he prescribed for Hyprophobia to dog Bell, Hyos, Stram 200 every 3rd day .
 5. Idea of sysetma Nosologicum (Allg Hom Zeit vol IX p 17 an article delineates vari ours with their indications in following state choleric (diarrhoea) -II cholera -III Typhus .
 6. Typhoid fever and high potency (Allg. Hom. Zeit XL VIIp57 to 65) Where he delineated Case history of 12 cases with 200 potency of various drugs have been given.
 7. Traumatic Ailments and high potencies (Allg Hom. Zeit vol XXXXVIIIp 43,52,62,) where he had described Case history of 23 patients and how 200 potecy cured the cases with indicated remedies.
 8. Concerning the duration of the action (Allg hom. Zeit vol XXXXIX P 81) mentions have been made regarding duration of action of few drugs such as Class I - briefest action ex-Acon, Cham. Class - II - brief action ex-Arn, Bry Class III - Medium duration - Ex. Bell, Dulc, Anac, Rhust tox class IV - Long duration - Ex. Alum. Carbo - Veg. Arsenic Class V - Most long continued action - Ex. Caust, Graph, Sepia.
 9. Something concerning the Genuine Ginseng Root (ALLG Horn Zeit vol XXXXX p - 53-60) (Properties of this substance has been collected and prescribed.)
 10. Concerning the relative value of symptoms and something about Borax. (Allg Hom Zeit vol XXXXXIII p - 60) Descriptions have been made regarding various characteristics of Borax Dr. C. Hering - Last symptoms which appears in proving is most important.
 11. Concerning some of the rare varieties of Expectoration (Allg Hom Zeit vol XXXXXIII p - 58) Has given a repertory on characteristic of expectoration.
 12. Something concerning whooping cough (Allg. Horn Zeit vol. XXXXXIII p -58) Has given a therapeutic on whooping cough of following drugs Carboveg, Cina, Cuprum met., Dros, Fer., Heps., Puls, Sulph., Veratrum.
 13. Aluminium metallicum (Allg. Horn. Zeit vol. vol XXXXXIV p - 89) Described how Aluminium metallicum has cured Tabes dorsalis / Eye complaints Amaurosis / Inguinal hernia / Chronic cough / skin disease / abdimincal pain with constipation / Paraplegia.
 14. Tabes dorsalis and Aluminimum metallicum (Allg. Horn. Zeit vol. vol XXXXXVII p - 3)
Descriptions are made how differen medicines act with follow up and how Alumina cures the case.
 15. The Vegetable Alkaloids (Allg. Horn. Zeit Vol. vol XXXXXVII p - 15) He is of opinion that alkaloids are not to be used for Homoeopathic drugs, because due to want of guarantee-contains unchanged all the medicinal sphere-action on health and disease state, disease state are same etc.)
 16. The advantages of the high potencies (Alleg. Zeit vol. XXXXVIII) He endeavoured to show that high potencies are

- effacious
- more penetrative
- it can be used for chronic diseases
- it is for curative purpose but not for palliation

17. A contribution to the judgement concerning the characteristic value of symptom (Allg. Horn. Zeit vol. XXXXXXp 73) In 12th century to remember the thing they were in Leonice verse as is supposed by a certain John of Milan. Dating to same period the theologic scholastics the moral discuss are to be judged of its peculiarities by following verse
 Quis ? Quid ? Ubi ? Quibus auxiliis ? Quammodo ? Quando ?
 Details about individuals are delineated there in.
18. Concerning philoposia (Allg. Hom. Zeit vol. XXXXXXp 171). Philoposia means mania for drinking-Opium/Bell/Lgnatia/has been suggested.
19. The long duration of Action (Allg. Hom. Zeit vol. XXXXXXIIIp 177,1861) Case illustrates are given how various medicines like Calc carb/ sulph/ Apis mel in 200 potency in infrequent repetition have come.
20. My treatment of Membranous Croup (Allg. Hom. Zeit vol. XXXXXXIIIp 227.1861)
 Treated with Aconite 200/2 dose followed by Hep. Sulph. and Spongia without fail
21. Jenichen ' high potencies (Allg. Horn. Zeit vol. XXXXXXIp 70) Described how Arsenic is potentised from 2500 to 8000 and Chamomila is potentised up to 4000 and cures disease
22. The value of high potencies (The American Homoeopathic Review march 1860) p 282-88, and April 327336. How various medicines have acted curative by him and by other with Dr. B- Finke and Brooklyn N.Y. have been described.
23. Anamnesis of sycosis (Allg. Horn. Zeit vol. XXXXXXVp100) Attributed disease small pox with sycosis & has described symptoms of Thuja as drug for sycosis. Related remedies list is given.
24. Concerning motion and rest (Allg. Hom. Zeit vol. vol XXXXXXV p - 141 Has described those drugs with their characteristics.
25. Clinical Observation Journal de la medicine Homoeopathiquea January 1800 Conversion with Dr. De Bonneval is given. Discussion is made regarding the specificity of various drugs like Diabetes - Colocynth, Paralysis of tongue - Mezerium etc.
26. Three precautionary rules of Hahnemann Neues Archiv of horn, Heikunst vol. 1 No. (1844) P-69 where he is in following opinion.
 - a. Antipsoric medicines to be prescribed in too small dose.
 - b. The wrong choice of medicine.
 - c. The exercise hurry does not allow medicine to finish its action.
27. Warning - The similimum of the does (Lesser Writings)

Warning : Namely the selection of right remedy. The observations of Hahnemann mentioned in Chronic diseases, Organon of Medicine & "Ibid" in large doses are re-enforced.

28. Hahnemann's doses of Medicines (Neus Achiv der hom Heilkunst vol. 1, No. 2 (1844).
 - a. In preface to 5th vol. of Chronic Diseases Hahnemann gave a hint that before 6th edition regarding the preparation of medicine, we have to content with it.
 - b. Selection of right medicine is more important that potency & dose with it.
 - c. Increase it rest & additional & increase shaking in the fail.
 - d. Hahanemann used 60th potency for.
 - e. until he felt an effect, nothing may be spoiled afterwards by giving too much or too often.
 - f. Large & small dose depends upon the susceptibility of the patient.
29. The physician Record Book Allgem hom zeit vol. XXXXXXVII p - 113-165 Discussion on various aphorisms (Aph. 83 to Aph. 104 & Aph. 153) of Organon of Medicine are made.
30. Cures of animals with high potencies (Allgem hom. Zeitung, Vol. XXXXXXVII p - 204) 37 cured cases prescribed in high dilution for various conditions of animals are projected.
31. Experience and high potencies (Neues Archive for horn heikunst vol-3 No. 3-1846 p-25) Illustration of 12 cases prescribed with high potencies like Sepia- 1500.Calc. 1500 & how they are cured are discussed.
32. On Toothache an easy read by him in 1835 before Allopathic Medical Society of Munister. Published in American Journal of Homeopathy vol-VI p 170 American Homeopathic review vol VI p 97, Homeopathic Times (London) Therapeutics of China/Cham./Puls. are delineated.
33. From a letter of councillor C.V. Boenninghausen in Muenstar to Dr. Stapf.(Neues Archiv. Fuer Homeopathische Heilkunst vol II No.1 p 89) Contains the medicine needed for cure of different type of cases.
34. Homeopathic diet and sketch of a complete image of the disease so as to make possible its cure by Homeopathy (Published for lay public) Second augmented edition Munister 1833. Food permitted list & not permitted list are supplied.
35. Boenninghausen's last work (Allgen hom zeit vol XXXXXXVIII p-57)
 - a) Few suggestions for gradation of symptoms / values have been given Ex.- Nux vom enjoyed undistrubed sleep at night in Materia Medica Pura symptom No. 204, parenthesis oughter to be omitted suggestions similarly under Atropa Belladonna have been given.
 - b) The sides of the body and drug affinities have been discussed.

Conclusion :

From above exposition, it is envisaged that Boenninghausen laid foundation and delineated new principles / new doctrines for constructing a Repertory. That means his Repertory was the first one to have a philosophical background. He loved a Repertorial Totality / Concept of Totality of disease to understand the natural drug disease, which finally facilitated to build a bridge between "Artificial & Natural Disease". Hence the justification to designate him as father of Repertory will not ever be an exaggeration. His excellency deserves it all percent.