

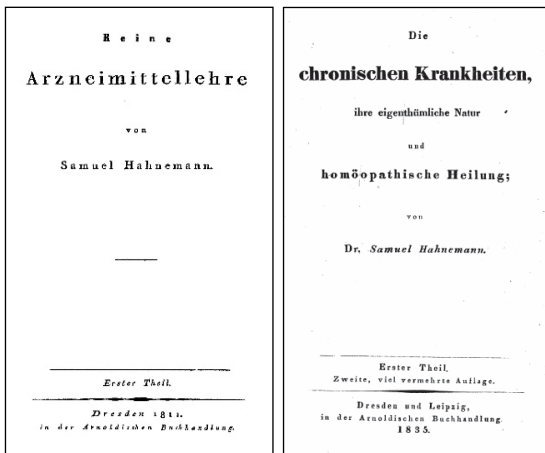
# PHARMACOGRAPHIC ANATOMY

*dissective study of our MM record*

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The record of substance effects (pharmacography), carefully collected and accurately recorded, without interpretation at the outset (i.e. *pure*) remains incontrovertible – a fact, once established, cannot be changed.<sup>1</sup>



Hahnemann's pharmacography RA & CK

Hahnemann's pharmacographies,<sup>2</sup> comprise 'pure' observed effects, *sifted* and *distilled*, devoid of speculation, conjecture, interpretation – his works remain the most reliable resource for the physician seeking to compare and contrast the effects of a substance with those of a patient.

Yet it is important to understand such record is entirely independent of the method of application. Thus the homœopathic physician will prescribe a substance determined as most similar in its known effects to those of the patient in their illness, whilst the same record may be used by the allopath to prescribe a substance known to produce opposite effects.<sup>3</sup> Thus pharmacography (provings & toxicologies) is *similia independent* – the very reason Hahnemann never refers to his MM as "homœopathic" which adjective describes only the application of effects.

The following examples taken from our ongoing *Materia Medica Hahnemannica* (MMH)<sup>4</sup> project represent our tracings of cited sources excerpted from our own careful examination of our source pharmacographies, more particularly over the past 20 years, serves to illustrate the accuracy and fidelity which Hahnemann applied in his work,<sup>5</sup> and the reason why we ourselves have come to trust this record over all others.

Belladonna

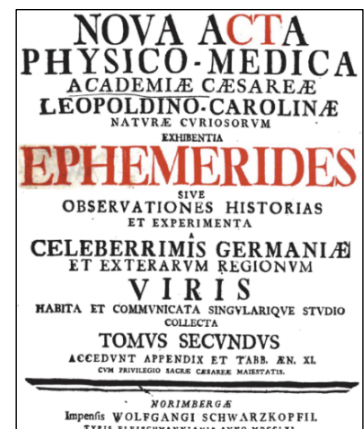
<i>Pharmacogenesis</i> <sup>6</sup>	<i>symptom count</i>			
<i>Fragmenta</i> , RA <sub>I-III</sub> (vol.1)	<i>Fragmenta</i> (1805), 406	RA <sub>I</sub> (1811), 650	RA <sub>II</sub> (1822), 1422	RA <sub>III</sub> (1830), 1440

The last (3<sup>rd</sup>) edition RA (RA<sub>III</sub> vol.1)<sup>7</sup> lists 1440 symptoms for Belladonna: 397 from Hahnemann himself, 561 from his 'fellow observers' (homœopathic school), and a further 482 symptoms recruited from 69 old school authors, amongst which we here trace the fifteen symptoms citing *Grimm*:<sup>8</sup>

G<sub>35</sub> Grimm, Johann Friederich Karl (1737-1821): Symptomata gravissima, fere lethalia, a deglutitis seminibus Belladonnæ virosæ oborta [severe almost deadly symptoms arising from swallowing the seeds of Belladonna], in *Nova Acta Physico Medica Academiæ Cæsareæ Leopoldino-Caroline Naturæ Curiosorum*, 1761, vol.2, observatio 60, p.216

*Grimm* provides the following account (translated here from the Latin) of a case of poisoning by Belladonna:

"A three year old girl in good health, on one day in the September last year, spending the afternoon at a different house, returned home in the evening, repelling all food, anxiously asking for drink, constantly trying yet unable to sleep. In the middle of the wakeful night, she vomited some of the food taken during the day. She was then attacked with great convulsions resembling true epilepsy, and showed the beginnings of insanity. I was called to this miserable child in the early morning, where I found her in the following astonishing condition. Her respiration was violent, short, frequent, and anxious. The pulse was very quick and feeble, almost trembling, scarcely to be felt, foretelling of death. A burning thirst, with great heat in all parts, tormented the patient, who now craved for drink, but repelled it when offered. At this time she neither vomited, nor was her bowel disturbed. The moist hair stood on end: the face was red and swollen, but the rest of the body was pale, the eyes sparkling, rolling about, and projecting. Her agitated little body perspired, yet not so as to be sweating much. Urination was frequent, with copious emission of thin, watery, pale urine. She was garrulous and laughed loudly: but the mind was



greatly disordered, hence the speech did not correspond to thought, nor thought to sense, nor sense to the objects present. All the while her tender little body suffered horrible spasms and repeated convulsions, the flexor muscles being chiefly involved. In the intervals between spasms her loud cries of pain could be heard everywhere.”

Hahnemann derives the following symptoms from Grimm for Belladonna:

- 48 Insanity [Sinnlosigkeit].\* [H<sub>11</sub>; G<sub>35</sub>; (aft. 2h) R<sub>4.1</sub>; G<sub>19.1</sub>; H<sub>40</sub>]  
 \* *Dudgeon* (MMP48) here gives “unconsciousness” but *Grimm* writes “insanire” [insanity], given by Hahnemann in *Fr.31:15* as “insania” thence into RA<sub>I</sub> [399], RA<sub>II</sub> (42), and RA<sub>III</sub> 48, as “Sinnlosigkeit”. Had *Dudgeon* read the context in the original account of Grimm he would have seen this term refers to a loss of reason, not of consciousness. Symptom re-worded in line with the original account.
- 202 The face was red and swollen, but the rest of the body pale. [G<sub>35</sub>]  
 298 The eyes are staring and sparkling. [G<sub>35</sub>]  
 549 Repells all food. [G<sub>35</sub>; D<sub>01</sub>] \*  
 \* Symptom re-worded to better reflect original account from *Grimm*
- 599 Vomiting of undigested food partaken of twelve hours previously. [G<sub>35</sub>]  
 751 Frequent micturition of copious, pale, thin watery urine. [G<sub>35</sub>]  
 831 Violent, small, frequent, anxious respirations (aft. 18h). [G<sub>35</sub>]  
 1075 Repeated convulsions and cruel spasms [Krämpfe], especially in the flexor muscles. [G<sub>35</sub>]  
 1078 Horrible convulsions resembling epilepsy. [G<sub>35</sub>]  
 1081 In the intervals, when free from convulsions, she utters the loudest cries, as if from great pains. [G<sub>35</sub>]\*  
 \* Symptom corrected to indicate the patient was female, as per the original account from *Grimm*
- 1158 Vain efforts to sleep. [G<sub>35</sub>]  
 1186 Thirst; anxiously asks for drink. [G<sub>35</sub>] \*  
 \* Symptom re-worded to better reflect original account from *Grimm*
- 1189 Tormented by burning thirst and heat in all parts; she longs for drink from time to time, but rejects it when offered to her. [G<sub>35</sub>]  
 1347 She talks nonsense and extreme folly. [G<sub>35</sub>]  
 1362 Loud laughter. [G<sub>35</sub>; D<sub>18</sub>; H<sub>40</sub>; X<sub>33</sub>]

## Hyoscyamus

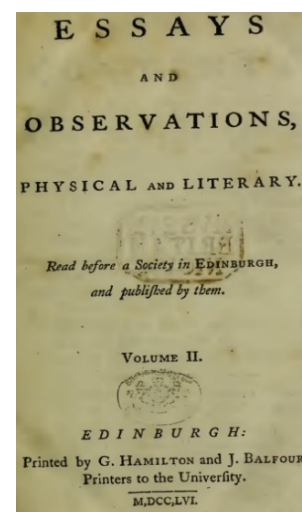
<i>Pharmacogenesis</i>	<i>symptom count</i>		
<i>Fragmenta</i> , RA <sub>I-II</sub> (vol.4)	<i>Fragmenta</i> (1805), 326	RA <sub>I</sub> (1818), 539	RA <sub>II</sub> (1825), 582

RA<sub>II</sub> (vol.4) lists 582 symptoms for Hyoscyamus: 108 from Hahnemann, 142 from the homœopathic school, and a 335 from the 43 authors of the old school. Let us retrace the symptoms recruited from *Hamilton*:

H<sub>6</sub> Hamilton, Archibald: The Effects of Semen Hyoscyami albi, in *Essays and Observations, Physical and Literary*, Edinburgh, 1756, vol.2, pp.243-246.

Hahnemann cites the German translation available to him, but we provide the source wherein the entire effects reported by Hamilton may be studied from the original English description. We read (pp.243-246):

“ — Student of physic, of a thin habit of body, about twenty years of age, had been, for two years, in the habit of taking a small quantity of white henbane-seed to make him sleep, and without any bad effect. But on *Friday March* the 8th 1754, betwixt four and five in the afternoon, he, in order to procure sleep; swallowed about twice as much of this seed as he could take up betwixt his fore-finger and thumb, *i.e.* nearly 25 grains. He felt himself half an hour after, very heavy and much inclined to sleep; his eyes were oppressed, and spirits dejected, with a general lassitude and inactivity over his whole body. These symptoms still increasing, he went abroad and drank tea about six o'clock; and with great difficulty could keep awake, having sometimes let fall the tea-spoon insensibly. He complained of a great uneasiness and dryness of his throat, and that the tea in swallowing was like to choak him. He had also some gripes in his belly. After he drank tea, he was soon seized with convulsions and so great a degree of insensibility that he did not know the people who were in company with him. He spoke many incoherent things, and at the beginning of his illness said he was afraid he had taken poison. The people who were with him being alarmed, ordered him be carried home and sent for me. I found him incapable of giving any account of his misfortune. His eyes were open and rolling, now and then he was seized with tremors, startings, and convulsions; grappling the bed-cloaths, his head, face, nose, and other parts of his body, in the manner patients frequently do in nervous fevers. His pulse excessively small and low with *subsultus tendinum*. The sense of feeling seemed also impaired; for when I pinched his skin, he made no complaint. He had no inclination; to vomit, nor had any stool from the time he took the seed. I ordered him immediately a vomit; and in the mean time Dr. *Boswell* was sent for. He spit out the vomit as soon as it was poured into his mouth; so that it appeared; he was either not deprived



of taste, or could not let the vomit over. A second vomit was immediately given, which was also spit out. ... He passed the night in the same condition without sleeping, and was alternately seized with convulsions, startings, and caught with his hands at every thing about him. In the morning, he became more sensible, and began to speak a little difficulty, altho' his head was yet very confused and muddy. He told what quantity of the seed he had taken, and for what purpose. His pulse was now somewhat stronger. He got a purgative infusion, which operated four times that day. In the evening, he was still more distinct, altho' his eyes continued heavy and his head confused. His pulse was now quick, full, and strong; and he complained of a great pain and weight in his head. He was blooded about twelve o'clock that night to the quantity of twelve ounces. He sweated plentifully, had good sleep; and was altogether sensible and distinct next morning."

From this excellent account we can follow Hahnemann's derivation into the following 26 symptoms for our *Hyoscyamus pharmacography*:

- 10 Unconsciousness: he is insensible to pinching and nipping. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 22 He complains of heaviness of the head and violent headache. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 61 When consciousness returned the eyes were dim and without lustre, and the brain dazed. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 83 Open eyes turned towards different sides. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 153 The throat is so contracted and dry, that a mouthful of tea almost chokes him. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 158 Inability to swallow, the fluids introduced into the mouth were twice spat out. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 164 After drinking tea he soon fell into convulsions, he did not know those about him. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 218 Bellyache. [S<sub>59</sub>; W<sub>22</sub>; H<sub>6</sub>; G<sub>29.1.28</sub>]
- 263 Constipation. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 386 Weariness, exhaustion of the whole body. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 400 Sleep. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 409 Irresistible inclination to sleep. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 410 Drowsy inability to open the eyelids. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 427 Nocturnal sleeplessness, mingled with convulsions and startings as from fright. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 453 Subsultus tendinum. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 462 Very small, low pulse. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 466 Stronger pulse. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 467 Quick, full, strong pulse. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 476 Profuse perspiration. [H<sub>6</sub>; S<sub>59</sub>; G<sub>29.1.4.6</sub>]
- 484 Obtuseness, insensible laziness. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 499 He spoke many incoherent things. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 536 He clutches about him, without knowing at what. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 537 He fumbles about his head, face, nose, and grapples the bed-clothes, as in floccillation. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 565 Dejection, sadness. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 572 Shocks of fright, alternating with trembling and convulsions. [H<sub>6</sub>]
- 573 He complains that he has been poisoned. [H<sub>6</sub>]

#### Nux vomica

<i>Pharmacogenesis</i>	<i>symptom count</i>			
<i>Fragmenta</i> , RA <sub>I-III</sub> (vol.1)	<i>Fragmenta</i> (1805), 298	RA <sub>I</sub> (1811), 961	RA <sub>II</sub> (1822), 1267	RA <sub>III</sub> (1830), 1301

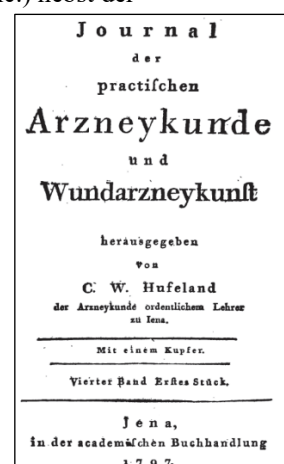
RA<sub>III</sub> (vol.1) lists 1301 symptoms for *Nux vomica*: 1211 from Hahnemann himself, 42 from his 'fellow observers' (homœopathic school), and a further 50 symptoms recruited from 13 old school authors. Let us here trace the six symptoms citing *Consbruch*:

- C<sub>29</sub> Consbruch, D.: Geschichte einer Vergiftung durch geraspelte Krähen-Augen (*Nuc. vomica*.) nebst der Leichenöffnung [History of a poisoning with grated poison nut (*Nux vomica*), together with the autopsy], in Hufeland's *Journal*, 1797, vol.4, pp.442-446.

*Consbruch*'s (German) account makes valuable reading, but we translate the following portion which pertains to the symptoms recruited by Hahnemann (with the autopsy findings):

"The public announcement of this case seems to me interesting in part due to it being rather rare, as Dr Hahnemann also claims in the 2<sup>nd</sup> volume, 4<sup>th</sup> part, page 493 of this journal; partially also because there is a general delusion, even amongst doctors and pharmacists, that poison nut is not toxic for human beings.

A quite healthy, slightly overweight maidservant had made the desperate decision to take her own life by poison because of some unpleasant incidents that had happened to her. She ordered 'rat's herb' to the value of one penny at the pharmacy – the name given to arsenic in these parts – but the pharmacist gave her 2 drachms of grated poison nut



instead. At around 10am on 10<sup>th</sup> May 1796 she ingested the entire quantity with water. After half an hour she complained of severe abdominal pains, which increased by the minute and soon reached an indescribably violent intensity. At 11 o'clock I was called and found her on a bed in the most terrible convulsions, with a perfect opisthotonos that would appear and subside several times in a minute. Her face was severely distended with blood, scarlet in colour; the eyes staring and sparkling; the hands cold; the pulse was entirely absent. With all this she was fully conscious and told me that she had taken a penny's worth of 'rat's herb' about an hour earlier whereupon she soon experienced abdominal pains and then an indescribable anxiety which was still with her. She had already drunk more than a litre of lukewarm milk without experiencing the least relief.

As I was certain in the assumption that she had taken arsenic I prescribed, aside from the usual coating remedies, a solution of *Liver of Sulfur* [Sulfurated Potash ( $K_2SO_4/(K_2S_x)_2$ )], an enema, and a bloodletting. But all was in vain. Her pains ceased, she broke into a cold sweat and died shortly after 12pm.

On the following day I conducted an autopsy in the presence of several witnesses. Externally, her entire right side was bluish red; the abdomen terribly distended; the hands clenched from the convulsions; the head pale and withered; the mouth firmly closed with blue lips and traces of exuded blood; the nails natural and firm, however, her hair could be very easily pulled out.

The liver, spleen, kidneys and uterus were completely healthy. The intestines were greatly bloated with gas. The stomach was quite inflamed and almost gangrenous in the area of the pylorus. The inflammation extended to the middle of the jejunum; the colon was quite normal.

In the stomach I found a large roundworm (ascarid), which had been eaten (corroded) into three pieces, with a yellow mush weighing almost 6 ounces, which I carefully collected into an earthenware pot for further investigation. The chest and head were not opened.

In the mush just mentioned, which was found in the stomach, we noticed numerous small, hard, horny bodies, each weighing just over a drachm. After proper cleaning and drying they could be clearly discerned as grated 'crow's eyes' (poison nut), which was confirmed by comparing them with freshly grated poison nut. In the strained liquid no trace of arsenic particles could be found, after it was tested using caustic, copper containing ammonium spirit; limewater and the 'Hahnemannian wine test'."

Hahnemann thus derives the following eight symptoms for *Nux vomica* from Consbruch:

- 110 Very red, swollen face. [C<sub>29</sub>]
- 139 Sparkling, staring eyes. [C<sub>29</sub>]
- 463 Intolerable pains in the abdomen (aft. 1h). [C<sub>29</sub>]
- 842 Cold hands. [C<sub>29</sub>]
- 992 Tetanus drawing him backwards, oft recurring for a minute at a time. [C<sub>29</sub>] \*
- 1158 Vanishing pulse, with perfect consciousness. [C<sub>29</sub>]
- 1206 On the occurrence of cold perspiration all the pains are allayed. [C<sub>29</sub>]
- 1245 Intolerable anxiety, for an hour. [C<sub>29</sub>]

\* Consbruch seems to write these tetanic convulsions appeared and subsided *multiple times within a minute*:

"Um 11 Uhr wurde ich zu ihr gerufen, und fand sie auf einem Bette in den schrecklichsten Convulsionen, vorzüglich in einem Opisthotonos, der in einer Minute mehrmals wiederkehrte und nachliess."

[At 11 o'clock I was called and found her on a bed in the most terrible convulsions, with a perfect opisthotonos that would appear and subside several times in a minute.]

But Hahnemann had understood the discrepancy in Consbruch's report which itself described "frightful convulsions in a perfect opisthotonos". This does not allow *multiple episodes within the minute* – such tetanic spasms take time to draw the spine backwards – hence Hahnemann had rightly understood these convulsions were *tonic* (not clonic as otherwise suggested from Consbruch's description), and he rendered the symptom accordingly:

*Fr.200:7* opisthotonus per minutem, pluries repetens.  
[opisthotonos for a minute, repeated several times]

RA<sub>I</sub> [36] Oft wiederkehrender, minutenlanger, rückwärts-ziehender Starkkrampf.  
(Frequently recurring, minute-long, backwards-drawing tonic spasm [rigid-spasm, tetanus])

This remained unchanged into RA<sub>II</sub> and RA<sub>III</sub>

This, and other such observations we have collected, evidences Hahnemann's pharmacographies comprised his own "value-added" work – that he would interpret each report (made more or less accurately) according to the sum of all he had (widely) read, and in line with his own methodical experiments on the effects produced by each substance (provings).

It is thus astonishing to observe the many writers who, upon the mere interpretation of the words on a page, jump to pronounce Hahnemann was wrong in his rendering because the mere words were not always agreeing with those of the original – these authors only show their readiness to criticise the work they

themselves have insufficiently studied and understood. We ourselves each time marvel at the depth and accuracy of Hahnemann's work, even after (because of) more than 20 years of close examination.

## Iodium

<i>Pharmacogenesis</i>	<i>symptom count</i>	
CK <sub>I-II</sub>	CK <sub>I</sub> (1828, vol.2), 133	CK <sub>II</sub> (1837, vol.3), 704

The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition CK (CK<sub>II</sub>) lists 704 symptoms for Iodium: 119 from Hahnemann, 209 from the homœopathic school, and 376 from 41 old school authors. Let us examine the symptoms recruited from *Perret*:<sup>9</sup>

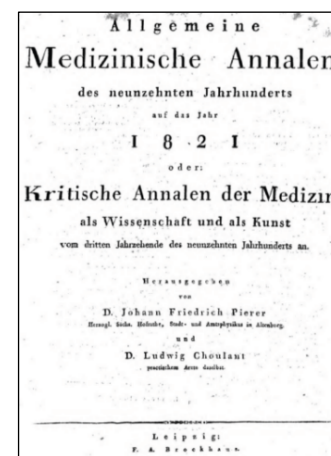
P<sub>9</sub> Perret: Beobachtungen über die giftigen Wirkungen der jode als Heilmittel, in Pierer, J.F., *Allgemeine medizinische Annalen des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts auf das Jahr 1821*, Leipzig, 1821, September, Heft 9, p.1165-1170.

*Perret* describes the real and dangerous effects following the immoderate and long-term use of Iodine – the following excerpts (translated) will suffice to trace the symptoms recruited by Hahnemann into Iodium:

“The Iodine was also soon found to be an irritant to the stomach, and to increase appetite. Soon afterwards, however, it became the cause of constant nausea, a feeling of constriction in the throat, cramps and pains in the stomach, headaches, and a more or less violent thirst. Persons who had used this remedy for some time almost always became considerably thinner; in some the nervous system was particularly affected; they became more sensitive and irritable, and constantly suffered from palpitations and trembling hands\*)

\*) This increased irritability often shows itself after the use of the Iodine, and in several cases it degenerated into a gloomy, melancholic mood, with a constant tendency to weep. Several physicians have also remarked that with the use of Iodine, along with the decrease in the goiter, the breasts of female patients also decreased significantly.

I have a woman near me who, except for a few minor hysterical complaints, was in good health. She also used the tincture of iodine for her goiter, taking 5 drops twice a day for 14 days, and then 8 drops for about 8 days. Since then her health has deteriorated; she has lost all her strength, her digestion is bad, she suffers constantly from stomach pains and pulsations in the pit of the heart. She can scarcely take a few hundred paces without resting; she has an incessant trembling in her hands and feet.



The intemperate use of this remedy by some careless persons, thinking that the dose must be in proportion to the size of the disfiguring tumour, has served to gain experience of how far the harmful effects of this dangerous remedy extend. ...I would like to mention the following case, which is as unfortunate as it is instructive, since it perfectly illustrates the destructive effects of the Iodine.

Madame Salchlé, Warden of the Canton Prison, fifty-eight years old, and apparently of a very robust constitution, sought the services of Dr. Mayer, surgeon of the hospital, for help against her very troublesome goiter. She was prescribed 3 drachms of tincture of Iodine, of which she was to take 5 drops three times a day. She did not foresee the suffering that would result from her carelessness, and consumed the whole quantity of Iodine in three days, taking 25 drops each time. Soon afterwards, however, she felt the adverse effects of it, and after she had secretly sought in vain to combat the illness for 14 days, she sought help from the hospital physician ... The patient had constant thirst, nausea throughout the course of her illness, and very violent pains in the stomach and abdomen which was congested, tense, and very sensitive to touch. She was subjected to a long and complicated treatment, until she finally died on November 23, 1820]

When the body was opened, traces of an inflammation of the stomach were found, which occupied the end of the large curve at the Pylorus. Obstructions in the mucosa appeared here, and this had a violet colour. This inflammatory condition also extended outward, spreading itself to the concave side of the liver and continuing into its parenchyma. The small intestines and their coverings were also inflamed, and more spots were noticed on them, the dark colour resembling the colour of gangrene. An examination of the intestines of the other cavities was not made as they had not suffered at all during the course of the disease.

Who does not see in the death of this woman as the consequences of the poisoning by the Iodine? The imprudent use she had made of it, the complaints that followed, and their similarity to those that took place in other, not so unfortunate cases, the traces of inflammation in the digestive organs, as they have also been observed in animals that died from the effect of this poison; all these facts together can leave no doubt about the cause of this incident ... This case informs us as to the pathological condition of the stomach in persons suffering the injurious effects of Iodine. This organ is then irritated and inflamed in various places, as is amply demonstrated by the constant nausea, stomach pains, and incessant thirst from which the patients suffer. One of my colleagues noticed inflammation and phagadenic ulcers of the pharynx in a patient he was treating, which he could only attribute to the action of the Iodine.”



Perret goes on to recommend Iodine be banned, or at the very least restricted for use only by a careful physician fully aware of its dangers. Of course, as homœopaths, we well understand that toxicity may be modified by the dose.

Hahnemann thus derives the following 15 symptoms from Perret into our Iodium pharmacography:

- 3 Sad, melancholy mood. [P<sub>9</sub>]
- 8 Constant inclination to weeping. [P<sub>9</sub>]
- 33 Unusual excitement of the nervous system. [H<sub>53</sub>]
- 47 *Headache*. [P<sub>9</sub>; x<sub>34</sub>]
- 162 Sensation of constriction in the fauces. [P<sub>9</sub>]
- 174 Inflammation of the fauces and ulcers therein. [P<sub>9</sub>]
- 189 Violent thirst. [P<sub>9</sub>]
- 215 *Nausea*. [G<sub>27</sub>; H<sub>28.2</sub>; P<sub>9</sub>]
- 236 Violent pains in the stomach and in the fauces which were tense and obstructed and did not bear touching. [P<sub>9</sub>]
- 240 Cramp-pain in the stomach. [P<sub>9</sub>]
- 246 Pulsations [Pulsiren] in the pit of the stomach. [P<sub>9</sub>]
- 250 Inflammation of the stomach, in the region of the pylorus. [P<sub>9</sub>] [post-mortem finding]
- 480 The female breasts diminish, while the goitre diminishes in several females. [P<sub>9</sub>] \*
- 530 *Trembling of the limbs*. [P<sub>9</sub>; G<sub>3</sub>]
- 642 *Emaciation* [Abmagerung]. [B<sub>13</sub>; M<sub>16</sub>; P<sub>9</sub>]

\* CK<sub>II</sub> 480 mistakenly wrote “Die weiblichen Brüste nehmen zu, während der Kropf abnimmt...” [The female breasts increase while the goitre decreases]. The original account reported the breasts and goitre both *diminish* concurrently: “Mehrere Ärzte haben noch die Bemerkung gemacht, dass bei dem Gebrauche der Jode, mit der Abnahme des Kropfes, sich bei Frauenzimmern auch die Brüste bedeutend verminderten.”

[Several physicians have remarked that with the use of Iodium, along with the decrease of the goitre, the breasts also reduced significantly in females]

Such a *fundamental* error *cannot* be attributed to Hahnemann who was himself well aware of the *overwhelming* evidence from numerous other authors (*Coindet, Hufeland, Künzli, Neumann, Vogt*, etc.), where the consistent effect of Iodium was to *wither* or *diminish* breast glandular tissue (CK ss.481-486 inclusive). This mistake could only have resulted from the hand of a *compiler* themselves uncomprehended of the *effects* of this substance.

Upon checking our pharmacogenesis, we learn Iodium first appears in Hahnemann’s pharmacography in CK<sub>I</sub> (1828, vol.2, 133ss.) with no symptoms from old school sources. It next appears in HTRA (1829, vol.2, 616ss.) and it becomes evident that Hahnemann recruits the old school symptoms listed there into CK<sub>II</sub> (vol.3, published 1837 but compiled by G.H.G.Jahr in 1834):<sup>10</sup>

376 Bei Frauenzimmern vermehrte sich bei Abnahme des Kropfes des Volumen der Brüste (*Perrot*, a.a.O.)

Both the misspelling of the author’s name (*Perrot* instead of *Perret*), as well the mistaken breast *enlargement* (in place of the opposite *dwindling*) of the breast, were copied by Jahr, either in haste, or in ignorance of the true effects.

From this it is clear the initial error rests with HTRA<sup>11</sup> – and this is not a mistake which can be easily dismissed, as it shows not only a transcription process error, but also that the editors (Hartlaub & Trinks) did not notice such an obvious contradiction to the known effects of Iodium, and illustrates, at least in this case, how they acted more as assemblers of information – Hahnemann worked distinctly as *distiller* and *purifier*, the final rendering value-adding for the homœopathic prescriber.

### *Epilogos*

The anatomic nature of our examination in which we dissect and trace each symptom to its source, so far completed for most of the medicines in Hahnemann’s pharmacography, provides the irrefragable basis for our thesis (position), that Hahnemann’s approach to the collection and record of these substance effects was methodical and accurately represents the observable phænomena (alterations of health, symptoms) needed by the prescriber in comparing and contrasting these with those of the patient.

There is simply no other pharmacographic record in our literature which compares to that of Hahnemann, and for this reason it is the very first pharmacographic work which should be closely and repeatedly studied in every homœopathic teaching institution, and by every homœopathic practitioner.

## notes

- <sup>1</sup> Only the interpretation of facts can be changed in line with subsequent findings.
- <sup>2</sup> Here I refer collectively to his *Reine Arzneimittellehre* (RA) and *Die Chronischen Krankheiten* (CK), Englished as *Materia Medica Pura* (MMP) and *The Chronic Diseases* (CD) respectively. Taken together, RA/CK comprise the effects record of 95 medicines, around 65,000 symptoms, over 1 million words, and 34 years of continued observation.
- <sup>3</sup> Thus the Berlin obstetrician J.C.G. Jörg, admittedly after the model of Hahnemann, published a collection of his own drug trials (provings),<sup>1</sup> but maintained that the best way to use such data was according to the generally accepted principle of opposites (*contraria contrariis*). For this reason, and despite the inferiority of this work, Jörg received wide praise over that of Hahnemann.<sup>2</sup> Nevertheless, Jörg's provings were in places well conducted, and a number were incorporated by Hahnemann into his own pharmacographies (*Ign.*, *Dig. Iod.*, *Kali-n.*).
- <sup>1</sup> *Materialien zu einer künftigen Heilmittellehre durch Versuche der Arzneien an gesunden Menschen* [Materials for a future materia medica through experiments with medicines on healthy people], Leipzig, 1825.
- <sup>2</sup> Despite Jörg's intention to observe the effects of drugs "nach Hahnemann" (i.e., through *methodical experiment on the healthy*), his work is generally made inadequate especially by his confounding dosage regimes (timing & repetition), and by his use of mixtures (e.g., *Moschus-Magnesia*, *Digitalis-Magnesia*).
- <sup>4</sup> MMH (as yet unpublished) adjoins RA/CK together into a single volume, tracing the near 6,000 symptoms from around 650 old-school authors cited by Hahnemann to their original sources – we have been able to track down and verify over 90% of the original accounts cited by Hahnemann. In doing this work, we saw an advantage to codify each author and reference to remove unnecessary visual clutter at the symptom site, and this allowed us to expand fully the citation, as well to add further clarifying endnotes – around 600,000 words (so far).
- <sup>5</sup> We must keep in mind the times – no computers to help proofing or editing work – so we can forgive minor errors (most of which stem from the type-setters (printers)) which are impossible to entirely eliminate, even today.
- <sup>6</sup> I use this term to refer to the 'birth' of symptoms taken into our MM.
- <sup>7</sup> Whilst all 6 volumes of RA [RA<sub>I</sub> (1<sup>st</sup> edition), RA<sub>II</sub> (2<sup>nd</sup> edition), RA<sub>III</sub> (3<sup>rd</sup> edition)] went into a second edition, only the first two volumes went to a 3<sup>rd</sup> edition (vol.1, 1830; vol.2, 1833).
- <sup>8</sup> *Fragmenta*, RA<sub>I</sub>, RA<sub>II</sub>, RA<sub>III</sub> mistakenly gave *Act. Nat. Cur.* instead of the *Nova Acta Nat. Cur. ... Fragmenta* had also copied the original misspelling in *Nova Acta Nat. Cur.* Wherein the author was given as *Glimm* instead of *Grimm*, but Hahnemann corrects this mistake for RA<sub>I</sub>.
- Richard Hughes continues this error in his lengthy but ill-considered and wrongly concluded article *An Examination of Hahnemann's Pathogenesis of Belladonna*, B.J.Hom. 1873, vol.31 (see p.484 etc.), wherein he writes (pp.208-209):
- "We come now to four sets of observations taken from the "Acta Nat. Cut.," i.e. from the Nova acta Physico-Medica" of the same Society. The first in vol. ii, from the pen of a Dr. Glimm (not Grimm, as Hahnemann has given it)."
- But the clear evidence for the author being *Grimm* (not Glimm) is found in many places, not only in the fact that this (mis-spelt) author does not again appear elsewhere in that journal, but we find multiple other articles in the *Nova Acta* (e.g. 1767 vol.3) from the same author identified as "Ioann. Frider. Caroli Grimm", and in the *Catalogus* of authors (vol.3) we find listed *only* "*Joannes Fridericus Carolus GRIMM, Medicinae Doctorae & Practicus Isenacensis...*".
- But our own conclusion in favour of Hahnemann's correction for RA<sub>I</sub> was confirmed elsewhere, as we see from the following account given by Mücke, M., & Schnalke T., *Briefnetz Leopoldina: Die Korrespondenz der Deutschen Akademie der Naturforscher um 1750* [Leopoldine letter network: The correspondence of the German Academy of Sciences in 1750], Berlin, 2009, wherein we read (p.539):
- "Nota Bene pagina 216 ist ein Druckfehler eingeschlichen, und Muss der Nahme, linea 2 nicht Glimm, sondern Grimm<sup>1</sup> heissen. [Note page 216 contains a misprint, and we must change the name Glimm to Grimm]
- <sup>1</sup> Johann Friedrich Carl Grimm (1737-1821). – Im zweiten Band der "Nova Acta" erschien ein Beitrag von Johann Friedrich Carl Grimm (Grimm 1761), der auf der Seite 216 beginnt. Der Druckfehler "Glimm" würde nicht getilgt."
- [...In the second volume of "Nova Acta" there appeared an article by Johann Friedrich Carl Grimm (Grimm 1761), which begins on page 216. The printing error "Glimm" was not corrected.]
- Hughes' mistake can be seen as his too readily *trusting* that the author was "Glimm" on the basis of what he saw printed in a single place; a readiness to conclude fault with Hahnemann which can only stem from a lack of sufficient examination of his works,<sup>1</sup> moreover to criticise or rebuke Hahnemann's acceptance of some symptoms into his pharmacographic record, supported in this self-bloated opinion by the equally mistaken conclusions of his colleagues.<sup>2</sup>
- <sup>1</sup> Instead, as should be the case in any objective examination, we ourselves investigated widely the existing literature (on the expectation derived from our own investigations over many years, that this was likely not a mistake with Hahnemann), and discovered for ourselves the facts before forever committing our findings to a written account.
- <sup>2</sup> I mention here the absurdity of *Roth*, named as rejecting all, and *Dudgeon* most of the symptoms collected upon patients. Had these authors stopped to examine the facts, they would have discovered that much of our important and reliable information derives from toxicology (accidental and intentional), and largely from (too) large doses on patients (e.g. *Orfila* with Colocynth; *Nicolson* with Conium; *Maclean* or *Monro* or *Penkivil* with Digitalis; *Coindet* or *Gairdner* or *Gölis* with Iodium; *Chalmers* with Spigelia; *Zadig* with Rhus-t., etc. etc.).
- <sup>9</sup> CK<sub>II</sub> 3 mistakenly cites "*Perrot*, in med. Annal. v. *Pierer*, 1821. Hft. IX." – the author name is *Perret*.
- <sup>10</sup> Jahr stayed with Hahnemann for 8 months (early February – early October 1834) where he was employed to compile the second edition of Hahnemann's CK. Unfortunately, Jahr introduced numerous mistakes into CK<sub>II</sub> (missing author names, transposition of sides, mistaking anatomical position, missing times, re-wordings which confuse or spoil meaning, etc.).
- <sup>11</sup> C.G.C.Hartlaub & C.F.Trinks: *Reine Arzneimittellehre* [HTRA], published in 3 volumes, Brockhaus, Leipzig, 1828-1831.