



HISTORY OF REPERTORIES

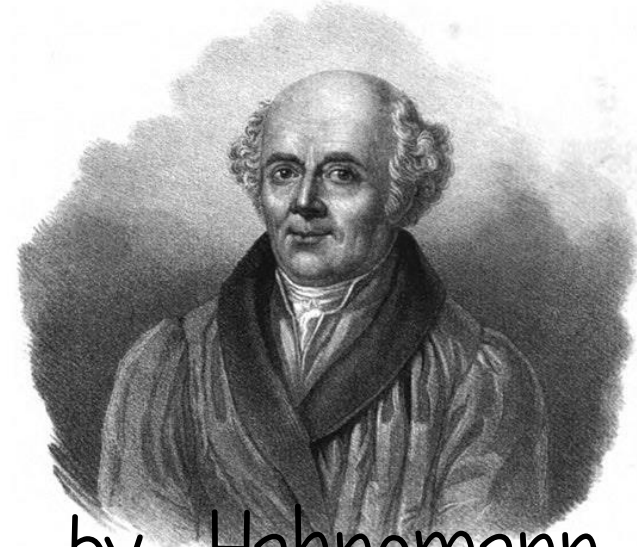
DEPT OF REPERTORY

SVRHMC

NEMON

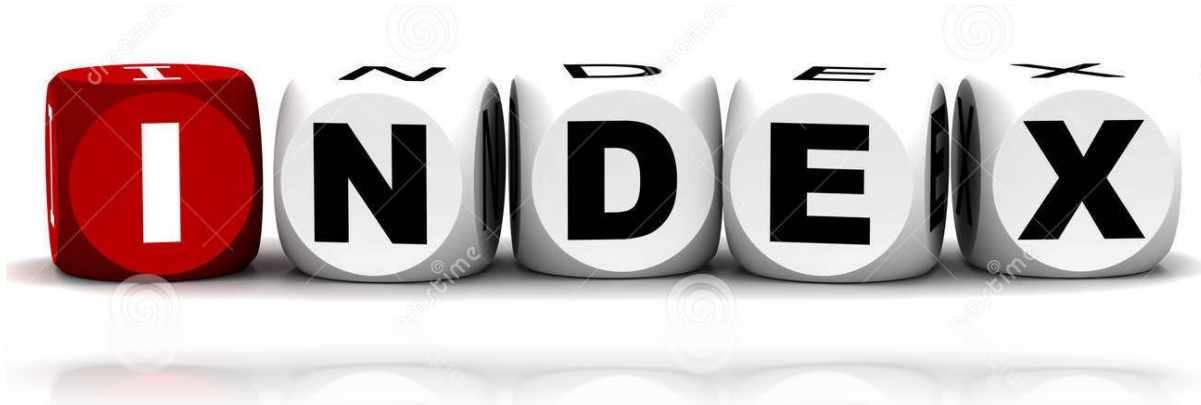


- Repertories have helped conscientious homoeopaths in their struggle for selection of the right remedy
- Study of history of repertory is essential, because it provides inspiration for the present & future. Thereby the posterity are inspired to go a long way to achieve the goal



- The result of Cinchona proving by Hahnemann brought forth a **wealth of symptoms**, each & every alteration in finer sensation & function which he noted down in materia medica. **It was not possible for a human mind to accurately remember all these symptoms in detail** with their extensions, sensations, the modalities & so on & so forth along with their comparative values

- As remedies and provings multiplied, it became a problem to keep track of all the symptoms and **Master Hahnemann** himself consciously felt the **need for an indexing** of this growing pool of information. He was also keen in finding out a way to select similimum from many similars





**MATERIA MEDICA PURA
DR. HAHNEMANN**



He demonstrated the procedure of working of two cases in **Materia Medica Pura** which gave some idea about his concept on which repertorisation stands today

PREAMBLE TO MATERIA MEDICA PURA

- “ For the convenience of treatment, we require merely to jot down after each symptom all the medicines which can produce such a symptom with tolerable accuracy, expressing them by a few letters (e. g. Ferr., Chin., Rheum, Puls.), and also to bear in mind the circumstances under which they occur, that have a determining influence on our choice; and proceed in the same way with all the other symptoms, noting by what medicine each is excited; from the list so prepared we shall be able to perceive which among the medicines homoeopathically covers the most of the symptoms present, especially the most peculiar and characteristic ones, -and this is the remedy sought for.”

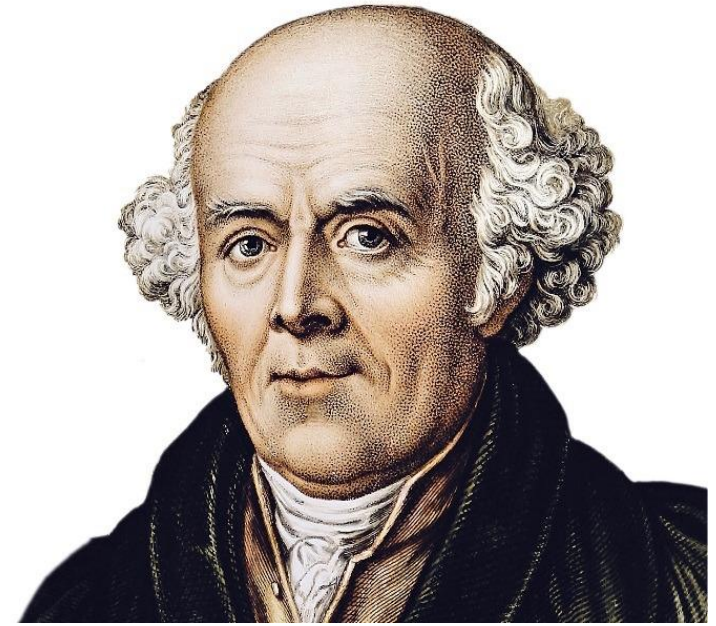
**THUS WAS BORN THE CONCEPT OF REPERTORY &
REPERTORISATION.**

Fragmenta de viribus
medicamentorum
positivis, sive in
sano corpore humano
observatis

Samuel Hahnemann

Pages: 271 (Latin)

- 1805
- in Latin
- I part - symptoms observed
- II part - an index “ a repertory”
- 27 drugs



- Another short repertory in Latin 1817.
- A repertory to use in his daily practice comprising of 4 volumes and 4239 pages with slits to hold square bits of paper to be changed at need

- 1829 – assigned RUCKERT – to arrange a repertory – later formed I part of CHRONIC DISEASE
 - In Manuscript form – at HAEL'S MUSEUM, Germany
- Assigned JAHR to complete II part of Chronic disease & a Repertory – prepared Repertory
 - 2 volumes in German
 - 3rd Repertory on Glands, Mucus membrane, Duct & Skin diseases
 - Pasted symptoms from Chronic disease alphabetically under appropriate heading
 - Hahnemann didn't approve it – manuscript form
 - Underwent many additions
 - I edn – 1835
 - IV edn – 1851 – adopted Boenninghausen's evaluation

- 1833 – GLAZOR – I ALPHABETICAL Pocket Repertory
- 1833 – WEBER PESCHNER – Repertory of Purely Pathogenic
 - Prefaced by Hahnemann
- 1837 – ROUFF
- 1838 – C HERING – I ENGLISH repertory

- Hahnemann himself compiled a repertory in 1830-32 which could not be published because he found the work imperfect and also his publisher Mr. Arnold was not in a position to publish it. It is evident from the efforts put by Hahnemann that, if he had lived further he would have compiled a proper repertory by himself for publication



1830 – 32

- By this time and within 2 years of his taking to homoeopathy, **BOENNINGHAUSEN** had compiled his first repertory “**REPERTORY OF ANTI-PSORIC**” – **1832** under active inspiration from Hahnemann himself.
 - **Preface by Hahnemann** as he was very much interested in Boenninghausen’s work
 - Used this repertory in his daily practice instead of Jahr’s
 - **\$ 153**
 - This work later on became of **progenitor** of further repertories to come



- Logical and Systematic arrangement
- Alphabetical order
- Gradation or valuation of drugs
- Doctrine of Analogy
- Concept of Concomitant
- Relationship of Remedies

- After Boenninghausen had shown the path, so much interest was created for the repertory that in coming six decades about 30 repertories came out.
- By 1880, while Boenninghausen's work still prevailed in the field of repertory, a large number of clinical & regional repertories started appearing, particularly between 1880-1900

- A kind of **confusion and unrest** also prevailed as there was great difference between the works of Purists like Hempel, Hart & others, which were **too rigid** & lacked the elasticity of Boenninghausen whereas later was found to **bring often only polychrest** and not the one which was really indicated.

- To overcome this weakness in Boenninghausen's work i.e Overgeneralisation, lack of proper placement & weightage to mental symptoms, gradually led to new efforts, evolutionary in nature and prepared a suitable ground for the emergence of a well-organised, systematically planned repertory based on a sound philosophy of "general to particular".
- This ultimately culminated in Kent's masterpiece work "Repertory Of The Homoeopathic Materia Medica" which was published in 1897. This work may be considered a desirable extension of ,as also complementing Boenninghausen's work.

- KENT MADE FULLEST USE OF BOENNINGHAUSEN'S SENSATION AND GENERAL MODALITIES BY INCORPORATING THEM IN GENERALITIES.
- IT MUST BE MENTIONED THAT KENT'S WORK GREW OUT OF "BOENNINGHAUSEN' REPERTORY OF THE ANTI-PSORIC".
- SO ULTIMATELY BOENNINGHAUSEN SHOULD RIGHTLY BE CALLED THE FATHER OF REPERTORY