



Boenninghausen

COLETÂNEA DE ARTIGOS SOBRE A VIDA DO DR. CLEMENS MARIA FRANZ VON BÖNNINGHAUSEN (EM PORTUGUÊS, ESPANHOL, ALEMÃO e INGLÊS).

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EM PORTUGUÊS

Fonte: <http://www.morphologica.com/portuguese/referencia/trabalho.htm>

Barão Clemens Franz Maria von Bönninghausen

(1785-1864)

O Barão Clemens Franz Maria von Bönninghausen nasceu nos Países Baixos em uma propriedade de seu pai. Sua linhagem familiar é traçada por ancestrais vestfalianos e austríacos, tendo um de seus ancestrais sido nomeado Marechal de Campanha por Ferdinando II da Austria em 1632. Durante séculos a família esteve devotada a carreiras militares, e a fortuna da família era razoável.

Sua infância foi vivida no campo, e em conseqüência disso, iniciou tardiamente sua educação, mas após iniciada, seu progresso foi rápido. Ele se graduou na Universidade Holandesa em Groningen com o grau de Doutor em Leis Cíveis e Criminais, e a partir daí, durante muitos anos, ele preencheu posições árduas e influentes na corte de Louis Napoleon, Rei da Holanda, permanecendo no Serviço Civil Holandês até a renúncia do rei em 1810, quando também renunciou ao Serviço Holandês. Em 1812, casou-se e foi para uma das propriedades da família que mais tarde se tornou a Prússia Ocidental. Ele se empenhou em desenvolver agricolamente a propriedade, e se tornou muito interessado em agricultura e ciências afins, particularmente a botânica. Devido ao seu interesse no desenvolvimento de fontes agrícolas, ele manteve contato com os mais proeminentes agricultores da Alemanha, e formou a primeira sociedade agrícola na região ocidental da Alemanha. Com o reconhecimento das províncias Prussianas de Rhineland e Westphalia em 1816, lhe foi oferecido o cargo de Presidente da Corte de Justiça Provinciana do distrito de Westphalia. Como parte de suas obrigações, foi convocado a atuar como único Juiz Presidente na avaliação das terras nas duas províncias, em razão de seu conhecimento técnico de agricultura e valores imobiliários. Esse trabalho requeria inúmeras viagens, e mais tarde, seus compromissos exercidos durante a função de Comissário Geral o mantiveram viajando constantemente através das províncias.

C. von Bönninghausen utilizou diligentemente essas oportunidades para estudar a flora das províncias, e publicou um livro cobrindo a abundante flora nesses distritos, o que chamou para

si a atenção de alguns dos melhores botânicos da Europa; esses botânicos se tornaram ainda mais próximos a ele devido ao seu cargo, nessa época, de Diretor do Jardim Botânico de Münster. Seus escritos sobre agricultura e botânica lhe trouxeram honrarias como diplomas de muitas sociedades conhecidas, e dois proeminentes botânicos daquela época nomearam um gênero de planta em sua homenagem.

Em 1827 ele sofreu um problema de saúde, que até então tinha sido sempre excelente. Dois dos mais famosos médicos consultados declararam ser tuberculose purulenta. Sua saúde continuou a decair até a primavera de 1828, quando toda a esperança em sua recuperação estava perdida. Nesse período, ele escreveu uma carta de despedida a um botânico amigo seu, Dr. A. Weihe, que foi o primeiro médico homeopata na província de Rhineland e Westphalia, apesar de C. von Bönninghausen ignorar o fato, pois suas correspondências só se

atínham a assuntos botânicos, nunca médicos. Weihe ficou muito comovido pelas notícias e respondeu a carta de C. von Bönninghausen imediatamente, pedindo mais detalhes sobre seus sintomas e expressando a esperança de que através do novo método curativo ele poderia salvar um amigo que lhe valia tanto. Na carta que enviou como resposta à de C. von Bönninghausen, Weihe enviou também algumas doses de Pulsatilla, que C. von Bönninghausen tomou de acordo com as instruções, acompanhada de avisos que Weihe lhe enviou sobre medidas higiênicas. A melhora de C. von Bönninghausen foi gradual mas constante, até que no final do verão ele foi considerado curado.

Esse acontecimento produziu em C. von Bönninghausen uma certeza inequívoca dos resultados do tratamento homeopático, e ele se aprofundou no assunto. Ele se tornou muito interessado nos princípios do novo método de tratamento, e deu o melhor de si para criar um interesse entre os médicos em relação a homeopatia, com os quais ele mantinha contato, já que era um dos fundadores da sociedade médica de Münster; mas eles permaneciam surdos aos seus argumentos, e então ele mesmo partiu para ensinar a matéria através dos livros que conseguiu obter. Em seu período universitário, ele obteve algum conhecimento médico, apesar de não ter se graduado como médico. Dois dos médicos mais idosos se tornaram interessados na homeopatia através da cura, por C. von Bönninghausen, de alguns de seus casos mais difíceis, e permaneceram fieis a homeopatia durante o resto de suas vidas. Durante esse período, a fama de C. von Bönninghausen se disseminou até a França, Holanda e América, e ele através de esforços literários e correspondências, ganhou novos adeptos da doutrina de curar entre os médicos dessas regiões. Durante esse período, por não ser um médico formado, ele clinicou pouco, mas promoveu a causa através de seus esforços literários, que foram estendidos no intuito de tornar a prática homeopática mais fácil. Nesse período, você deve lembrar, não existiam atalhos para facilitar o estudo da homeopatia. Nenhum repertório, com exceção de um resumido, em latim, escrito pelo próprio Samuel Hahnemann, que foi publicado como um índice para guiar a indicação do remédio homeopático, e muitas horas deveriam ser devotadas ao estudo de medicamentos antes do verdadeiro retrato aparecer. Jahr não publicou seu primeiro repertório antes 1834, e em sua quarta edição, ele escreve um prefácio no qual ele dedica a C. von Bönninghausen o crédito pelo sistema de avaliação dos medicamentos que ele (Jahr) somente então começou a utilizar; sua quarta edição foi publicada em 1851.

O Rei Friedrich Wilhelm IV, na data de 11 de julho de 1843, enviou a C. von Bönninghausen um documento permitindo que ele praticasse a medicina sem nenhuma restrição.

A partir de 1830, C. von Bönninghausen esteve em contato direto com Hahnemann, até o final da vida deste, e durante o resto de sua vida, C. von Bönninghausen esteve em contato próximo com todos os homeopatas praticantes. Entretanto, seu trabalho literário se tornou muito dificultado após sua permissão para clinicar livremente, e ele não pode publicar seus livros tão freqüentemente como antes, apesar de dedicar muito tempo a esse afazer. É interessante notar que seus trabalhos mais recentes se tornaram muito disseminados entre os interessados na nova doutrina, e praticamente todo o homeopata praticante tinha os trabalhos de C. von Bönninghausen em sua biblioteca.

A seguir são listados os trabalhos de C. von Bönninghausen em sua ordem de publicação:

A Cura do Cólera e Suas Prevenções (de acordo com a última comunicação de Hahnemann ao autor). 1831

Repertório dos Medicamentos Antipsóricos, com prefácio de Hahnemann. 1832

Resumo da Esfera de Ação Principal dos Remédios Antipsóricos e de Suas Peculiaridades Características, como um Apêndice ao Repertório deles. 1833

Uma Tentativa de Tratamento Homeopático da Febre Intermitente. 1833

Contribuições para o Conhecimento das Peculiaridades dos Medicamentos Homeopáticos. 1833.

Dieta homeopática e a Imagem Completa de uma Doença (para o público leigo) 1833

Homeopatia, um Manual para o Público Não Médico. 1834

Repertório dos Medicamentos não Antipsóricos. 1835

Tentativa de Demonstrar a Relativa Semelhança dos Remédios Homeopáticos. 1836

Manual Terapêutico para Médicos Homeopatas, para o uso à cabeceira do doente e no auxílio ao estudo da Matéria Médica Pura. 1846

Instruções Resumidas para os Leigos na Prevenção e Cura do Cólera. 1849

Os Dois Lados do Corpo Humano e Suas Relações. Estudos Homeopáticos. 1853

O Homem. A Medicina Doméstica em Breve Diagnóstico Terapêutico. Uma Tentativa. 1853

O Tratamento Homeopático da Coqueluche em suas Várias Formas. 1860

Os Aforismos de Hipócrates, com Notas de um Homeopata. 1863

Tentativa de Tratamento Homeopático das Febres Intermitentes e Outras, especialmente para futuros médicos. Segunda Edição Revista e Aumentada.

Parte I

A Pirexia. 1864

Após sua permissão para a prática da medicina, C. von Bönninghausen fundou a sociedade dos homeopatas médicos na Westphalia, que floresceu por muitos anos com o interesse crescente dos médicos que C. von Bönninghausen trouxe para junto de si.

C. von Bönninghausen era amigo íntimo de Adolph Lippe, e também de Carrol Dunham. Ambos expressaram sua apreciação pelo acompanhamento que C. von Bönninghausen fez no quarto volume da Revisão Homeopática Americana. Lippe menciona especialmente o trabalho repertorial de C. von Bönninghausen e sua precisão, e se perguntam se não foi isso que acendeu seu interesse no trabalho repertorial, que o filho de Lippe levou adiante até sua forma completa.

Dos seus sete filhos, os dois mais velhos escolheram a medicina homeopática como profissão, o que para ele foi uma satisfação. O mais velho dos dois clinicou um período na vizinhança de seu bairro natal, indo depois para Paris, onde se casou com a filha adotiva da viúva de

Hahnemann. Ele morou com Madame Hahnemann e sua filha e teve acesso aos manuscritos e à biblioteca de Hahnemann.

EM ESPANHOL

http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clemens_Maria_Franz_von_Boenninghausen

Clemens Maria Franz von Boenninghausen

De Wikipedia, la enciclopedia libre

Clemens Maria Franz Freiherr (barón) von Bönninghausen (o Bönninghäusen) * 12 de marzo 1785–26 de enero 1864) fue un abogado, médico, agrónomo y botánico nederlandsés , que practicó e investigó sobre Homeopatía.

Nace en una granja de Herinckhave, cerca de Fleringen en la provincia de Overijssel, Países Bajos, en una antigua y noble familia westfaliana, concurrendo al colegio en Münster, Alemania antes de graduarse en Leyes en la Universidad de Groningen en 1806. Trabajó en varias labores legales en el "Servicio Civil Holandés, bajo Louis Napoleón, Napoleón III rey de Holanda, hasta su forzada abdicación en 1810.

Bönninghausen dejará el "Servicio Civil", retornando a la propiedad familiar en Prusia. Y se dedica intensamente a estudiar Agricultura y Botánica, publicando mucho, y sería por oposición Director de los jardín botánico de Münster, de 1826 a 1845.

En 1827, contrae tuberculosis, y luego se agravará con otra enfermedad pulmonar intratable. Con la certeza de estar cerca de la muerte, comienza a escribir, a cuanto amigo puede, extensas cartas. Allí uno de sus temas es la Homeopatía. Además se autoanaliza con sus síntomas específicos, y halla que el remedio para su afección era Pulsatilla. Se cura, y así se convierte en un converso de la nueva terapia. Se hace un admirado asociado y confidente del Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, quien se sorprende y admira de las habilidades de Bönninghausen en sistematizar y expandir el conocimiento homeopático en materia médica.

En 1846 se publica su Therapeutische Taschenbuch [Libro de Bolsillo Terapéutico] siendo el primer repertorio homeopático para graduar individualmente los remedios (125 en número) de acuerdo a su potencia en relación con cada síntoma, y mantiene su uso hoy día. Propone que los síntomas disparados se asocian con un remedio y se agrupan en simples productos jerárquicos, marcando la importancia de las generalizaciones y

modalidades en el sistema de análisis de casos. De acuerdo a Winston (2001), el método nunca fue exhaustivamente explicado por escrito por Boenninghausen, y fue mal interpretado más tarde por homeópatas como J.T. Kent, aunque recientes traducciones y revisiones han reavivado el interés en las hipótesis de Boenninghausen. Realizó pruebas de altas potencias, conduciendo experimentos exitosos prospectivos de 200C en animales domésticos y ganado, razonando que la homeopatía veterinaria era buena en contraste con el efecto de placebos.

Haciendo prácticas homeopáticas en pequeña escala, sin titulación médica, Boenninghausen recibirá una licencia especial de médico para practicar con el rey Federico Guillermo IV de Prusia, en 1843. Y fue creciendo su clientela, viendo a algunos notables pacientes, uno de los primeros fue el poeta Annette von Droste-Hülshoff.

Honores [editar]

Un memorial se instala en el "Jardín Botánico de la Universidad de Münster" en 2005, conmemorando el cuarto centenario del natalicio de Hahnemann.

Referencias [editar]

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- Rolf Wiermann. Der Botanische Garten der Universität Münster [Münster University Botanic Garden]. Münster, 2003 ISBN: 3784332188
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EM ALEMÃO

Clemens Maria Franz von Bönninghausen

aus Wikipedia, der freien Enzyklopädie

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Clemens Maria Franz Freiherr von Bönninghausen (* März [1785](#) in [Herinckhave](#), [Niederlande](#); † [26. Januar 1864](#) in [Münster](#)) war ein Homöopath, [Botaniker](#) und höherer preußischer Verwaltungsbeamter.

Leben und Wirken [[Bearbeiten](#)]

Er besuchte das [Gymnasium Paulinum](#) in [Münster](#) und studierte dann in [Groningen](#) Rechtswissenschaften. Sein Studium schloss er mit der Promotion über das niederländische Jagdrecht ab. Es folgten verschiedene Tätigkeiten als Jurist, ehe er im Frühjahr 1814 sein väterliches Erbteil, das Landgut [Haus Darup](#) zu [Darup](#) in [Westfalen](#) übernahm, wo er seine Passion für die Fragen der Landwirtschaft, vor allem für die Flora und Fauna entdeckte. Über Jahre hinweg war er zudem Direktor des [Botanischen Gartens](#) in Münster und Dozent an der dortigen Akademischen Lehranstalt, der späteren [Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität](#).

1816 berief ihn der Preußische [König Friedrich-Wilhelm III.](#) zum ersten Landrat des [Kreises Coesfeld](#). Die Kreisverwaltung richtete er auf seinem Landsitz in Darup ein. Wenig später fand er zur Homöopathie. Er war der Schüler von [Samuel Hahnemann](#) und gehört zu den Wegbereitern dieser jungen medizinischen Richtung. In zahlreichen Veröffentlichungen legte er seine Erfahrungen und Erkenntnisse aus seiner umfangreichen Praxis, die er in Darup und Münster unterhielt, nieder. Zu seinen Patienten zählte u. a. auch die Dichterin [Annette von Droste-Hülshoff](#) sowie die französische Kaiserin Eugenie. Bönninghausen war Ritter der französischen Ehrenlegion.

Sein Grab auf dem alten Hörsterfriedhof in Münster fiel den Bombenangriffen des [Zweiten Weltkrieges](#) zum Opfer. Heute erinnert an dieser Stelle eine Sandsteinstele mit dem Bildnis des Barons an diesen Universalgelehrten. An seinem alten Wirkungsort in Darup ist nach ihm die „Von-Bönninghausen-Str.“ benannt.

EM INGLÊS

From the introduction to the pocketbook

Dr Clemens Maria Franz Von BÖNNINGHAUSEN (1785-1864, Germany)

One of the most noteworthy of the early practitioners of Homoeopathy was Clemens Maria Franz, Baron von Boenninghausen, who was born on March 12, 1785, on the ancestral estate of Heringhaven in Overyssel in the Netherland. His family was of the oldest nobility of Westphalia. At the age of twelve years he entered the high school at Munster, remaining for six years, when he entered the Dutch University of Groningen, where for three years he attended the lectures upon law, natural history and medicine. He received the degree of Doctor utriusque juris on August 30, 1806, and in October of the same year was appointed lawyer at the Supreme Court at Deventer.

In 1807 he accompanied his father who went as Electoral Representative from Overyssel to Utrecht to the Court of Louis Napoleon. He was made Auditor of the Privy Council and within a year Auditor to the King and a fortnight afterwards Secretary General. He was also appointed Royal Librarian and Chief of the Topographical Bureau. He remained in Holland until the resignation of the King on July 1, 1810. He then returned to his home and devoted himself to the study of agriculture and botany. He married in 1812 and removed to his hereditary estate of Darup. He soon entered into correspondence with the most prominent agriculturists of Germany and published several pamphlets upon agriculture. He was instrumental also in establishing the Agricultural Society for the District of Munster. In 1816 he became President of the Provincial Court of Justice for Westphalia in Coesfeld, which position he retained until 1822. About this time he became one of the Commissioners for the registration of lands and his constant travels gave him ample opportunity to study the Flora of Rhineland and Westphalia and he published a book on the subject: "Prodromus Florae Monasteriensis." He became Director of the Botanical Gardens of Munster, retaining this position for several years, and received much distinction from his botanical writings.

In 1827 a serious derangement of his health occurred and two celebrated physicians decided that he had purulent tuberculosis. In 1828, when all hopes of recovery had been abandoned, he wrote a letter of farewell to an old botanical friend, Dr. A. Weihe, of Hervorden, who was the first homoeopathic physician in the provinces of Rhineland and Westphalia, though Boenninghausen had only known him as an enthusiastic botanist. Weihe, distressed at the news, wrote asking for a detailed description of the disease and expressed a hope that he might by means of a newly discovered method in medicine be able to cure his friend, Boenninghausen. Under Dr. Weihe's treatment Boenninghausen was entirely cured and became not only a firm believer in Homoeopathy, but its active missionary. He revived his former knowledge of medicine and began to practise. But he had no license to practise as a physician and for this reason he devoted himself to literary labors upon subjects connected with Homoeopathy. Most of the systematic works written by

Boenninghausen concerning Homoeopathy were published between 1828 and 1846. He was at this time a constant contributor to the Archiv fur Homoeopathische Heilkunst and the Allgemeine Homoeopathische Zeitung. On account of his great learning King Wilhelm IV, on July 11, 1843, issued a Cabinet order bestowing upon Boenninghausen all the rights and immunities of a practising physician.

Boenninghausen was a valued correspondent with Hahnemann, Stapf, Gross, Muhlenbein, Weihe and other notables of the homoeopathic school and was held in high esteem by all of them. In 1848 he was largely instrumental in establishing the Homoeopathic Society of Rhineland and Westphalia. He also was made member of nearly all the existing homoeopathic societies; the Western Homoeopathic Medical College, in Cleveland, in 1854, gave him an honorary diploma; the Emperor of France appointed him a Knight of the Legion of Honor on April 20, 1861. He had seven sons, the elder of whom married the adopted daughter of Madame Hahnemann.

Boenninghausen for many years lived in Munster. He received patients daily from nine to two o'clock, from two to five he spent in walking about the suburbs and in the Botanical Gardens. He lived to attain the age of seventy-nine years, dying of apoplexy on January 26, 1864.

No one man, except Hahnemann, has left so deep an impress upon the literature of Homoeopathy, or has exerted so great an influence in favour of the Homoeopathy taught by Hahnemann, as Boenninghausen. His Therapeutic Pocket Book, first published in 1846, has been a guide to many, and other of the works of his scholarly pen have also been held in demand by the believers in pure Homoeopathy. He devoted himself especially to presenting the Materia Medica so that the chief characteristics of each remedy might be thoroughly understood by the practitioner and his writings are mostly devoted to that object. The great literary work of his life was probably his editorship of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates with the Glosses of a Homoeopathist, which was published in 1863.

Boenninghausen adopted and practised the three precautionary rules as laid down by Hahnemann in his practice, and his success in practice, his lucid exposition of homoeopathic Materia Medica and the integrity of his writings have endeared him to all who believe that the law of the similars is the real law by which the sick can be made well. T. L. Bradford. May 10, 1905

EM INGLÊS

<http://www.hpathy.com/biography/boenninghausen.asp>

Baron Clemens Maria Franz von Boenninghausen (1785-1864)

Baron Clemens Maria Franz von Boenninghausen was born in Netherlands on a family estate of his father. The family traced its lineage through Westphalian and Austrian ancestry, one ancestor having been appointed as Field Marshal by Ferdinand II of Austria in 1632. Since for centuries the family had devoted themselves to military careers the family fortune were but moderate.

His early life was spent in the open, and he entered rather late upon his education, but after once starting, his progress was rapid. He graduated from the Dutch university at Groningen with the degree of Doctor of Civil and Criminal law, and thereafter for several years he filled increasingly influential and arduous positions at the court of Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, remaining in the Dutch Civil Service until the resignation of the king in 1810, when Boenninghausen too retired from the Dutch service. In 1812 he married and went to one of the family estates in what later became western Prussia. He devoted much thought in developing the state agriculturally, and became greatly interested in agriculture and allied sciences, particularly Botany. Through his interest in the development of agricultural resources he came in touch with the most prominent agriculturalists of Germany, and he formed the first agricultural society in the western part of Germany. At the reorganization of the Prussian provinces of Rhineland and Westphalia in 1816 he was offered the position of President of the Provincial Court of Justice for the Westphalia district. As part of these duties he was called to act as the sole Judicial President in the evaluation of land in the two provinces, because of his technical knowledge of agriculture and land values. This work necessitated much traveling, and later his appointment as one of the General Commissioners kept him traveling throughout the provinces almost constantly.

Boenninghausen made diligent use of these opportunities to study the flora of the provinces and he published a book covering the abundant flora in these districts which called to him the attention of some of the best botanists of Europe; these botanists came into even closer touch with him upon his appointment, at about this time, as Director of the Botanical Garden at Minster. His agricultural and botanical writings brought him the honour of diplomas in many learned societies and two prominent botanists of that day each named a genus of plants after him.

In 1827 he suffered a derangement of health, which had hitherto been excellent. Two of the most celebrated physicians obtainable declared this to be purulent tuberculosis. His health continued to decline until the spring of 1828, when all hope of his recovery was given up. At this time he wrote a farewell letter to his close botanical friend, A. Weihe, M. D., who was the first homeopathic physician in the province of Rhineland and Westphalia, though Boenninghausen was

ignorant of the fact, their whole correspondence having touched on botanical, not medical, subjects. Weihe was deeply moved by the news and answered Boenninghausen's letter immediately, requesting a detailed account of his symptoms and expressing the hope that by means of the newly found curative method he might be able to save a friend whom he valued so highly. In response to the reply which Boenninghausen sent to this letter, Weihe sent some Pulsatilla which Boenninghausen took according to the directions,

following also the course of advice which Weihe gave him regarding hygiene measures. Boenninghausen's recovery was gradual but constant, so that by the end of the summer he was considered to be cured.

This event bred in Boenninghausen a firm belief in the result of homeopathic treatment, and he looked well into the matter. He became thoroughly interested in the principles of the new method of healing, and did his best to create an interest in Homeopathy among the physicians with whom he came in contact, as he himself was one of the founders of the medical society at Munster; but they were deaf to his arguments, and he himself set out to master the subject through such books as he could procure. In his university days he had some medical lore, although he was not an approved physician. Two of the most aged physicians eventually became interested in the subject of Homeopathy through Boenninghausen's cures of some of their stubborn cases, and they remained faithful to Homeopathy during the remainder of their lives. By this time Boenninghausen's fame had spread to France, Holland and America, and he had gained many converts to the new doctrine of healing among physicians in these lands, by correspondence and literary efforts. During this time, not being an approved physician, he had practiced but little but devoted himself to furthering the cause by his literary efforts, which were extended in the effort of making the work of practicing Homeopathy easier. At this time, there was no short way to approach the study of Homeopathy. No repertories, save a brief one in Latin by Samuel Hahnemann himself, had been published as an index to point the way to the indicated homeopathic remedy, and many hours must have been devoted to the study of remedy after remedy before the true picture was seen. Jahr did not publish his first repertory until 1834, and in his fourth edition he writes in the preface in which he gives Boenninghausen credit for the system of evaluating the remedies which he had only then begun to use; this fourth edition was published in 1851.

King Friedrich Wilhelm IV, under date of July 11, 1843, issued to Boenninghausen a document empowering him to practise medicine without any restraint.

From 1830 Boenninghausen was in close touch with Hahnemann, until the close of Hahnemann's life, and as long as Boenninghausen lived he kept in

close touch with all those practicing Homeopathy. However, his literary work was much hampered by the permission to practice freely, and he did not publish his books as frequently after that event, although he spent much time at that labour. It is interesting to note that his earliest works found instant circulation among those interested in the new doctrine, and almost every practicing Homeopath had Boenninghausen's work in his library. Boenninghausen's works in the order of their appearances are listed here:

The Cure of Cholera and its Preventatives - 1831

Repertory of the AntiPsoric Medicines, with a preface by hahnemann - 1832

Summary View of the Chief Sphere of Operation of the Antipsoric Remedies and of their Characteristic Peculiarities, as an appendix to their Repertory - 1833

An Attempt at a Homeopathic Therapy of Intermittent fever - 1833

Contributions to a Knowledge of the Peculiarities of the Homeopathic Remedies - 1833

Homeopathic Diet and a Complete Image of a Disease - 1833

Homeopathy, a Manual for the Non-Medical Public - 1834

Repertory of the Medicines which are not Antipsoric - 1835

Attempt at Showing the Relative Kinship of Homeopathic Medicines - 1836

Therapeutic Manual for the Homeopathic Physicians, for the use at the sickbed and in the study of Materia Medica Pura. - 1846

Brief Instructions for the Non-Physicians as to the Prevention and Cure of Cholera - 1849

The Two Sides of the Human Body and Relationships. Homeopathic Studies. - 1853

The Homeopathic Domestic Physician in Brief Therapeutic Diagnosis. An Attempt. - 1860

The Homeopathic Treatment of Whooping Cough in its Various Forms. - 1860

The Aphorisms of Hippocrates, with Notes by a Homeopath. - 1863

Attempt at a Homeopathic Therapy of Intermittents and Other Fevers, especially for would-be Homeopaths. - 1864

After the proclamation empowering him to practice medicine, Boenninghausen founded the society for homeopathic physicians in Westphalia, which flourished

for many years under the interest which was roused in the Homeopaths whom Boenninghausen drew about him.

Boenninghausen was a close friend of Adolph Lippe, and also of Caroll Dunham. Both of these men expressed their appreciation of the work Boenninghausen had accomplished, in vol 4 of the American Homeopathic Review. Lippe mentions particularly the repertorial work of Boenninghausen and its accuracy, and one wonders if it was not this which fired his interests in repertorial work, which Lippe's son brought forth in a complete form.

Of his seven sons the two eldest chose homeopathic medicine as their profession, which was a great joy to him. The elder of these sons practiced for a time in the neighborhood of his boyhood home, later going to Paris where he married the adopted daughter of Hahnemann's widow. He lived with Madame Hahnemann and her daughter, and had access to Hahnemann's library and manuscripts.
