



## Evolution of Repertories

*"Necessity is the Mother of Invention" goes the famous saying. Similarly Repertory came into existence as the list of drugs in Homoeopathic Materia Medica increased day by day. Hahnemann and his pupils realized that human mind cannot memorize or recollect all recorded facts in our Materia Medica. Thus Repertory was born to make our task simpler and methodical.*

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Dr P Schmidt said, "No one can know everything and this is why, in all honesty, one must admit that no conscientious homoeopathic doctor can practice homoeopathy in a serious and really scientific way without a repertory."

The word "Repertory" originated from the Latin word '*Repertorium*' (or *repertoire*) which means a store house, an inventory, store or collection of facts or information, where the contents are so arranged that they are easy to find. '*Repertoire*' in French means performers or company storehouse.

Repertory is an index to symptoms of Homoeopathic Materia Medica with their corresponding Homoeopathic medicines with gradations, arranged systematically.

### EVOLUTION

1790-96: Dr Samuel Hahnemann discovered Homoeopathy and collected effects of injurious medicines and poisons from all old and recent literature (pharmaceutical and toxicological) which were at his disposal.

1805: Hahnemann's first book "*Fragmenta de viribus medicamentorum positivis sive in sano corpore humano observatis*" was published in Latin which was translated into English by Dr Dudgeon. The first and small part of the book contains the symptoms of all remedies which Hahnemann proved on himself and others. They have not taken Toxicological observations, while the second part

consist of 27 drugs according to Haehl and 26 drugs according to Cook Trevor and Bradford (*Cantharis* is missing).

The second edition was prepared by adding huge drug information, of which the original is in the possession of Dr Richard Haehl, Stuttgart, and which was incorporated in the *Materia Medica Pura*.

Even with this 27 drugs Hahnemann felt the need of indexing. *Only a dictionary would give the seeker more information* (Hahnemann).

Following these, 6 volumes of *Materia Medica Pura* and 4 volumes of *Chronic diseases* came with the union of provers. 10 members were present along with Hahnemann out of which 2 withdrew. The other 8 members were- Franz, Gross, Hartmann, Hornburg, Langhammer, Ruckert, Staff and Wislicenus.

1817: **Hahnemann's Dictionary of Symptoms of medicines:** for his daily practice, which he wrote in a large folio volume consisting of remedies from Vol I, II and III of *Materia Medica Pura* published in the year 1811, 1816 and 1817 respectively.

Hahnemann requested Gustar Wilhelm Gross to compile a repertory and finally he brought in 2 volumes of approximately 1500 pages each with additions by Hahnemann. Still Hahnemann was not satisfied with this work which never appeared in print.



1825-28: **Carl Georg Christian Hartlaub** (elder brother) wrote "**Systematic Representation of the pure effects of medicines for the practical use of Homoeopathic physicians**" in Leipsic (6parts). Hahnemann was not satisfied with this work and this work was also never known to the profession.

1830: **HAHNEMANN** compiled a repertory (consisting of drugs from 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of *Materia Medica Pura* and *Chronic disease* 1<sup>st</sup> Edition) but Arnold was not in a position to publish this work.

**Ernst Ferdinand Ruckert**: He went to study Theology but later transferred to medicine. During his study in Leipsic, he was with Hahnemann and proved drugs like-*Dulcamara, Aconite, Rheum, Rhus-tox, Bryonia, Helleborus* and *Digitalis*. He is regarded as the founder of Homoeopathic Veterinary Therapy. His practice was bad and so he came back to Kothen, where Hahnemann kept him upto Easter 1830. He wrote a Repertory "**Systematic Representation of all the Homoeopathic Medicines**" containing all the remedies mentioned in chronic diseases first edition under Hahnemann's guidance, which is present in manuscript form in German at Dr Haehl's Museum. The Second Edition came in 1835.

**GEORGE HEINRICH GOTTLIEB JAHR**: Dr Aegidi introduced him to Hahnemann and during that time Hahnemann was busy with the second edition of *Chronic diseases*. So he employed Jahr to complete the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition of *Chronic diseases* and also to lay the foundation of a repertory and an encyclopedia of symptoms. "Hahnemann says, if God permits, Jahr will work out the Symptom Dictionary and I shall contribute what I can. He is gifted for it and has unswerving diligence. I think that it will have to be printed as one large octave dictionary, with non-pareil or pearl type like Cramer's dictionary printed by Vieway. It will be an immense but valuable work." Within eight months, Jahr completed his work "Handbook of the chief data for choosing correctly Homoeopathic remedies or all the better known Homoeopathic medicines of today in their primary and secondary effects, compiled from previous experience at the sick bed

and provided with "**A Systematic Alphabetical Repertory**" consisting of 476 pages with 143 drugs (Richard Haehle) which Hahnemann was not satisfied due to various mistakes and improper construction.

1830: **WEBER** compiled in German, a Repertory consisting of 536 pages. '**SYSTEMATISCHE DARSTELLUNG der ANTIPSORISCHE ARZNEIMITTAL**' with a Repertory of deteriorations and ameliorations in health, ranging from top to toe of the subject and ending with sleep and mental symptoms.

1832: **BOENNINGHAUSEN'S Repertory of the Antipsorics** with a preface by Hahnemann, which was the progenitor of the later Repertories. In the introduction to the book, he said that his object was 'completeness, brevity and ease in consultation'. There was alphabetical order and systematical arrangement. Besides the extremely logical arrangement, the most useful innovation, was the gradation or valuation of drugs for a particular symptom. Till date we follow more or less Boenninghausen's standard of evaluation of drugs.

1833: **GLAZOR**: First Alphabetical Pocket Repertory Leipzig-with 165 pages.

1833: **Weber-Peschier: Repertory of Purely Pathogenetic effects**-prefaced by Hahnemann-376 pages.

1835: After its initial dismissal by Hahnemann, **George Jahr's Repertory** was finally published in German Language. It contained three volumes which were 1052, 1254, and 200 pages respectively. The third volume of Jahr's work formed the repertory, whereas the other two volumes were *materia medica*. The Second edition was enriched by P F Curie and was published in 1847.

At present we have the English translation edited by Dr Charles J Hempel called Jahr's New Manual or Symptom Encordex and the third volume was the Repertory. It was published in USA in 1853 and was prefaced by Constantine Hering.

The 1959 edition included additions from Possart's work and was even further revised by Hempel. This



revised volume was known as the fifth edition. The repertory was improved with each successive edition, which led some doctors to feel that it was precursor to **Kent's Repertory**.

**1835: Boenninghausen: Repertory of medicines which are not anti-psoric**

**1836: Boenninghausen: An attempt at showing the relative kinship of Homoeopathic medicines (VERWANDSCHAFTEN REPERTORIUM)**

**1837: RUOFF:** 236 pages. Published at Stuttgart.

**1838:** A Repertory published in English language in Allentown Academy by C Hering.

**1840: Ruoff:** 254 pages. **A Repertory of Nosology** translated to German by Okie Humphry and published in English in America.

**1843: LAFFITTE:** One of the first Parisian Homoeopaths, who compiled- A Homoeopathic Repertory of Symptomatology (first original repertory in French) pages 975.

**1846:** Boenninghausen's famous **Therapeutic Pocket-Book**. It was translated in English by Dr Hempel and also by Dr Okie. Later Dr Allen published another edition with modification. The last and current edition was published by Dr H A Roberts of Connecticut USA in 1935. He edited it and made some modifications.

**1847: Hempel's Boenninghausen-**500 pages.

**1847: Boenninghausen's Therapeutic Pocket Book** edited by Okie.

**1847: Jahr's Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Repertory** edited by P F Curie.

**1848: CLOFAR MULLER:** 940 pages. **Systematic Alphabetical Repertory**

**1849: MURE:** 367 pages from Rio de Janeiro

**1851: BRYANT:** 352 pages from New York, an alphabetical Repertory : **A Pocket Manual of Repertory of Homoeopathic Medicine**

**1853: POSSART:** 700 pages. **A Repertory of Characteristic Homoeopathic Remedies** published at Kothen.

**1853: Jahr's New Manual or Symptomen-Codex-** Vol III (Repertory) translated and edited by Hempel

and Quin.

**1854: A LIPPE-**144 pages. USA: **A Repertory of Comparative Materia Medica**.

**1859: Cipher Repertory:** 600 pages-by English Homoeopaths. Enlarged edition in 1878 containing 1030 pages by Drysdale, Atkins Dudgeon and Stokes

**1859: Jahr's New Manual of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica with Possart's additions-** fifth edition revised and enlarged by the author and translated and edited by Hempel.

### **19<sup>th</sup> Century-The Era of Regional Repertories**

For about 50 years, Boenninghausen's Repertory had dominated in the field of Repertory. From 1880-1905 many small Repertories, regional and Clinical Repertories were born.

**1869: Bell's Diarrhoea**

**1873: Berridge: Repertory of the Eyes** published in England.

**Desires and Aversions-**by Guernsey

**1874: Granier of Nimes: Homoeolexicon** in two volumes.

**1876: Repertory of the New Remedies** by C P Hart published by Boericke and Tafel. based on Hale's special symptomatology and therapeutics.

**1879: C Lippe** published his famous **Repertory of the More Characteristic symptoms of the Materia Medica**-pages 322 (Indian Edition has 438 pages)

**Illustrated Repertory of Pain in chest, sides and back** by Rolin R Gregg.

**1880: T F Allen's Symptom Register**

**1880: Repertory to the Modalities** by Samuel Worcester MD.

**Repertory of Haemorrhoids** by Guernsey

**Repertory of Respiratory Organs** by Lutze

**Repertory of Fevers-**by H C Allen

**Repertory of Foot Sweat-**by O M Drake

**1881: Hering's Analytical Repertory** (Symptoms of Mind)

**1883: Repertory of Intermittent fever** by William A Allen



- 1884: 1<sup>st</sup> Edition- **Cough and Expectoration** by Lee and Clark
- 1894: 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition- **Cough and Expectoration** by Lee and Clark
- 1885: **Alphabetical Repertory** by Father Muller (First repertory published in India)
- 1888: **Pathogenetic and Clinical Repertory of the Symptoms of Head** by Neidhard.
- 1890: **Gentry: The Repertory of Concordances** in six volumes-5500 pages.
- 1890: **Classified Index of the Materia Medica for Urogenital and Venereal Diseases** by Carleton MD and Coles MD.
- 1891: **Headache-Concise Repertory**-by King
- 1894: **Repertory of Sensation as if**-by Holcomb  
**Repertory of Rheumatism**-by Perkins  
**Repertory of Therapeutics of Respiratory System**-by Van Denburg  
**Repertory of Rheumatism** by Pulford  
**Repertory of Eczema** by C F Millis Paugh  
**Repertory of Headaches** by Knerr  
**Repertory of the Appendicitis** by Yingling  
**Repertory of Headaches** by Neatby Stonham  
**Repertory of the Labour** by Yingling
- 1895: **Repertory of Spasms and Convulsions** by Holcomb
- 1896: **Knerr's Repertory to the Hering's Guiding Symptoms.**  
**Repertory of Tongue** by Douglass  
**Repertory of Neuralgias** by Lutze  
**Therapeutics of the Eye** by Charles C.Boyle
- 1897: **Kent: Repertory of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica**- First Edition-1349 pgs
- 1899: **Repertory of Urinary Organs and Prostate Gland** by A R Morgan
- 1900: **Repertory of Back** by Wilsey
- 1900: Boger's English translation of **Boenninghausen's Repertory of Anti-psoric remedies.**
- 1905: **Boger Boenninghausen's Characteristics and Repertory**
- 1906: **Repertory of the Uterine Therapeutics** by Minton
- Repertory** by P F Curie  
**Repertory part of Rau's Special Pathology**  
**Repertory** by Boericke  
**Repertory** by Sarkar  
**Repertory of Respiratory Disease** by Nash  
**Repertory of Mastitis** by W J Guernsey  
**Repertory of Throat** by W J Guernsey
- 1908: **Clinical Repertory** by P W Shedd MD.
- 1920: **Repertory section of Bell's Diarrhoea**
- 1931: **Synoptic Key of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica** by C M Boger
- 1935-37: **Second and enlarged Edition of the Characteristics and Repertory** by C M Boger-published by Roy and Co.**Times of Remedies and Moon Phases**- Published by Salzer and Co, Calcutta.
- 1937: **Repertory of 'Sensation as if'** by H A Roberts
- 1945: **Repertory of Rheumatic remedies** by Dr H A Roberts  
**Ward's Dictionary of 'Sensations, as if'**  
**Repertory of the Digestive Symptoms** by Michell  
**Repertory section of Homoeopathic Therapeutics of Uterine and Vaginal Discharges** by W Eggert  
**Leucorrhoea and it concomitant symptoms** by A M Cushing  
**Repertory of Warts in Skin Diseases** by Drake  
**Homoeopathic Therapeutics in Ophthalmology** by J L Moffat  
**Repertory of Convulsions** by Sanlee.

### LATEST REPERTORIES PUBLISHED WITH KENT'S REPERTORY AS THE BASE.

The new school of thought emerged with the Kent's philosophy. Kent began where others had left. His work grew out of Lippe, and later out of Lee, and still later out of the Repertory of Manual of Allentown Academy. It is interesting to know that Manual of Allentown Academy had grown out of Boenninghausen's Repertory of Anti-psorics. Kent's work can be said to be a desirable extension of



Boenninghausen. He has absorbed almost all of Boenninghausen's except generalizations on locations, generalizations on concomitants and modalities of particulars. Kent made fullest use of Boenninghausen's 'Sensations and General Modalities' by incorporating them totally in its 'Generalities'. So ultimately, we find the connection with Boenninghausen in some way or the other. He is rightly called the Father of Homoeopathic Repertories.

1929-N M Chaudary's **Materia Medica and Repertory**, Pierre's **Materia Medica and Repertory**

1963: **Pathak's Repertory**

1963: **Repertory of the New Remedies** by Stephens

1987: **Synthetic Repertory** edited by H Barthel in 3 volumes

1990: **Kent's General Repertory** by Kunzli

1993: **Synthesis Repertorium Homoeopathicum Syntheticum** by Dr Fredrick Schroyens based on 6<sup>th</sup> Edition of Dr Kent's Repertory. This is linked to the RADAR software programme.

**Clinical Repertories of New Homoeopathic Remedies** by O A Julian.

**Index of Aggravations and Ameliorations** by Neatby and Stonham.

1996: **Roger Van Zandvoort** prepared a repertory known as **Complete repertory**.

It consists of 2151 drugs with approx. 2800 pages weighing around 10 kgs. It is the most complete repertory ever created in the history of Homoeopathy which incorporates Kent's, Kunzli's, Boenninghausen, Boger, Boericke and useful parts of Phatak's repertory.

The above work is further extended by Dr Roger and made a repertory known as **Millineum Repertory (MR)**.

Latest available repertory by **Roger Van Zandvoort** presently is known as "**Repertorium Universale**". This work has been incorporated by major homeopathic soft wares. Nearly 1.5 million remedy additions have been made in over 180,000 rubrics with extensive cross-referencing.

## CARD REPERTORIES

Pioneers started thinking of easy methods because the time taken in noting down rubrics, remedies and their elimination was so much. Working on Boenninghausen's would require one to two hours. On Kent's Repertory also, if we work on the standard method, it would require one and a half hours to two hours. Even while working on printed Repertory sheets is time consuming and strain on eyes. It was during this time many stalwarts started to arrange most commonly used general symptoms and particular symptoms on a piece of paper so that when a particular case came with such symptoms, it would be easier to just arrange them in a systematic manner and to know the remedy running through and through them. This used to save lot of time as well as labor of doing paper work. This first work done in this direction was Dr William Jefferson Guernsey, based on Boenninghausen's Therapeutic pocket book.

## EVOLUTION OF CARD REPERTORIES

1888: W J Guernsey (Nephew of H N Guernsey) prepared "*Guernsey's Boenninghausen slips*" which was made available to profession in the year 1892, with 126 remedies, 2500 cards and the size of the card was 11/4 x 121/2 inches. Evaluation was according to BTPB-4 grades.

Later H C Allen improved Guernsey's card repertory by adding more remedies and later it was known as "*Allen's Boenninghausen's Slips*". 1910: Enrique Jaminez Nunez perforated cards. There were around 2600 cards. This work is based on Boenninghausen Therapeutic Pocket Book. Cards were superimposed and held against light (perforations).

1912: Dr Margaret Tyler made Punched card repertory which was large in size and was hand punched based on J T Kent's work with 1000 cards. However Dr Kent discouraged this venture.

1913: Welch and Houston published loosely punched cards which were based on Kent's Generals with 134 cards.

1922: Dr Field prepared a card repertory known as "*Field card repertory*" which consists of 6,800 cards,



360 remedies with a provision for 40 more remedies. He was the first person to code names of remedies into numbers. Cards were gigantic in size which included Dr Kent's work with Boger's annotations and corrections made by those of Dr Skinner.

1928: Dr C M Boger prepared a card repertory known as "*Boger's card repertory*". This work included many good points of Dr Kent and Dr Boenninghausen work. This work is forwarded by late Dr L D Dhawale who was an eminent homoeopath from Bombay during this time. Cards were related to locations, sensations, modalities and pathological rubrics.

1948: Marcoz Jemenez's (Son of Enrique Jaminez Nunez) Card Repertory. It consists of 552 cards. This work is based on Kent's philosophy which includes most of the mental symptoms and generalities. Gradation is also according to Kent's Repertory.

1948 (? 1969): George Broussalians card repertory. It consists of 1861 computer cards and includes 640 remedies. 1<sup>st</sup> computer repertory is based on this card repertory. This work is based on Kent's philosophy. Alphabetical arrangement and gradation is according to Kent's repertory.

1950: Dr R H Farley's Spindle card repertory.

Dr J G Weiss's card repertory

Dr W W Young and Pulford made an attempt to prepare card repertories but could be published.

Dr L D Dhawale prepared a card repertory which was a modified form of Boger's card repertory which was not published.

P Sankaran's Card Repertory consists of 420 cards with 292 remedies based on Boger's card repertory. Size is 7.4 x 2.2 inches.

1959: Dr Jugal Kishore's card repertory (1<sup>st</sup> edition)- 3497 cards, 579 remedies, size 18.7 \* x 8.2 cms. It is based on Kent and Boenninghausen's Repertory. It is the biggest among card repertories.

1984: Dr Shashi Mohan Sharma's Card Repertory, 3000 cards.

### COMPUTERIZED REPERTORIES

20<sup>th</sup> Century is the era of computerized repertories.

As technology advanced, computers came into existence. These time saving machines made repertorization easier and faster. With the click of a button all the required information appears on the computer screen. At present many softwares are developed which are user friendly and save lot of time.

### SOFTWARE'S AVAILABLE

LAMINA: The Lamina Homoeopathic Repertorial Analysis System (Austria) lists 14700 symptoms of Kent.

1979: Le Repertorie De Kent "Melanie"- Docteur Georges Broussalian (10000 rubrics)

HOMPATH- Dr Jawahar Shah, India

KENTIAN- Sai Homoeopathic Book Corporation of Dr Ramanlal Patel

POLYCHRESTA- Dolphin cybernetics system Ltd, Bangalore.

HRS- Homoeopathic Repertorization System.

MICROPATH- Microtherapeutics Ltd, England.

THE SAMUEL- The Co-Operative Association, Holland.

THE PROFILE- Dr J Vidlard, France.

KENTOPATH- Kentopath Software Ltd.

ORGANON 96- Dr Dilip Dixit, ICR, Mumbai.

KENBO- Dr Tarakeshwar Jain, Jaipur.

KBEX- Knowledge Based Expert System

MAC REPERTORY- David Kent Warkentin of USA. It is the 1<sup>st</sup> whole Kentian Repertory.

RADAR- Fredrick Schroyens, Archibel S A Belgium.

CARA- Developed by David Witko, Miccant Ltd, U K.

ISIS- Miccant Ltd, UK by David Witko

### REFERENCES

1. Faces of Homoeopathy by Julian Winston.
2. Lecture notes of Dr D P Rastogi
3. The Principles and Practice of Repertorization by Dr K Harinadham, Hyderabad.
4. Essentials of Repertorization, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition by Dr S K Tiwari.
5. Evolution of Homoeopathic Repertories by Dr Jugal Kishore.