

## **The Golden Alexander, or Meadow Parsnip**



***Zizia aurea***

“Dr. Gray called the attention of the Academy to the *Zizia aurea*, or *Musk-squash*, which causes death by convulsions, similar to those occurring in connection with albuminuria. Recommended its trial in these cases, also in puerperal convulsions and epilepsy.”

(Dr. Gray, 1858)

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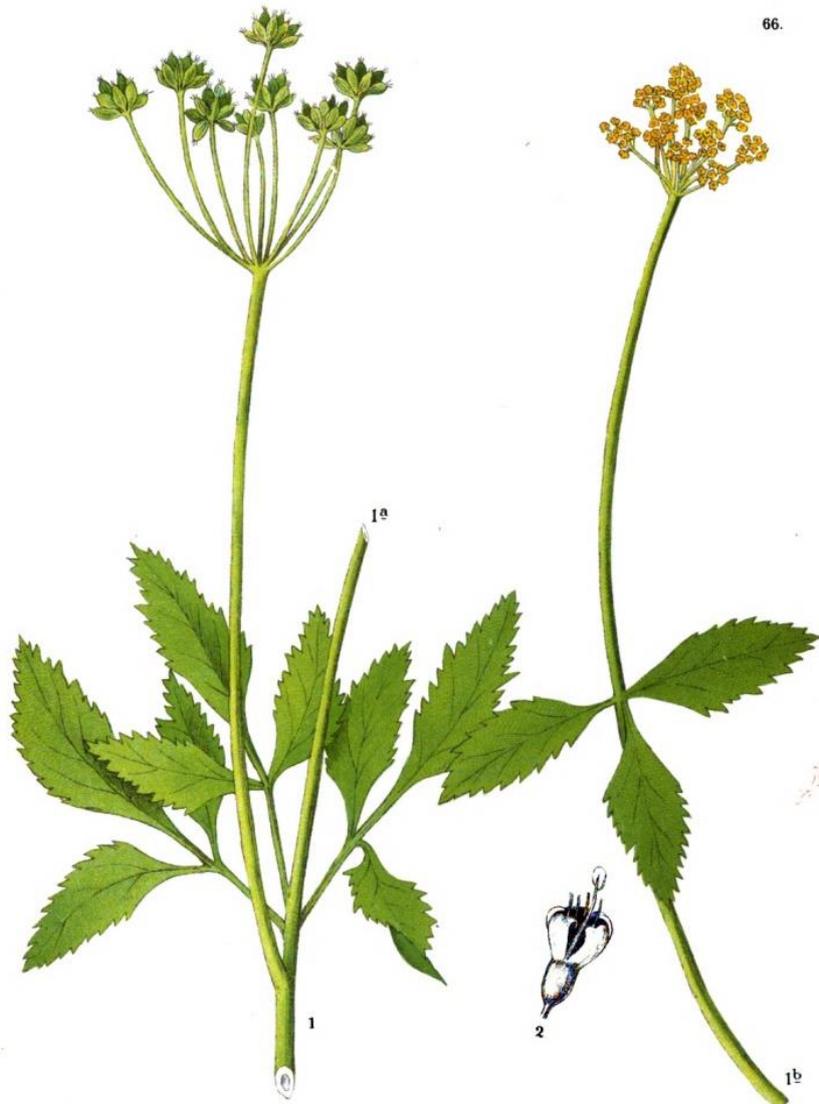
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# Die Pflanze / The Plant



Æm. ad nat. del. et pinxt. **THASPIUM AUREUM** var. **APTERUM**, Gray.

# Die Pflanze / The Plant

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*Zizia aurea* or *Thaspium aureum*?

## Namen / Names

*Zizia aurea* Koch.

*syn.*: *Zizia aptera*; *Smyrnum aureum*; *Thaspium trifoliatum* var. *apterum* Gray

Golden Alexander, Meadow Parsnips, Musk-quash root, Roundheart.

Wiesenpastinake, Goldene Pastinake.

## The Golden Alexander or Meadow Parsnips

“This is an indigenous plant, growing in rocky woods, etc., from New York and Michigan to Georgia; flowering in May and June. It is the *Zizia integerrima* of DeCandolle, Wood, etc., and the *Smyrnum aureum* of some botanists, and is also known as Musk-quash root, Water-hemlock, etc. But it must not be mistaken for the *Phellandrium oenanthe*, or the *Conium virosa*, which have also received the name of Water-hemlock. The *Zizia aurea* may readily be distinguished from all other plants to which the appellation has been applied, by its orange-yellow flowers, ternate radical leaves, the external brown, and internal yellow color of the root, and its warm aromatic taste. The fresh root has a somewhat strong, unpleasant, and nauseating odor, not unlike that of *Conium*. It has an aromatic, pungent taste, and is disagreeable and loathsome to the stomach.”

(Edwin M. Hale, *Homoeopathic Materia of the New Remedies*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 1867, *Zizia aurea*, p. 1077)

“The Meadow Parsnip is quite a common indigenous plant on the moist banks of streams, and in open, wet woods, where it flowers in June and July. I find no mention of this plant in medical literature. The genus is spoken of by Rafinesque as vulnerary, antisyphilitic, and sudorific. Description: This erect, perennial herb attains a height of from 1 to 3 feet. Root tap-shaped, 2 to 4 inches long by ½ to ¾ of an inch in diameter, yellow internally. Leaves 1- to 2-ternately parted or divided; lower leaves on long petioles, sometimes simple or more or less cordate; upper leaves sessile or nearly so; leaflets 1 to 2 inches long, oblong-lanceolate, cut serrate, the bases elongated cuneate. Inflorescence axial or terminal compound umbels, on long, naked peduncles; involucre inconspicuous or absent; pedicels 10 to 20 elongating in fruit; involucels minute, few-leaved; flowers deep, orange-yellow. Calyx teeth obscure. Petals oblong, terminated by an inflexed tip. Fruit oval-oblong, somewhat flattened or laterally contracted; ridges lo-winged; transverse section orbicular; vittae solitary in each sulcus, and 2 in the commissure.”

(Charles F. Millsbaugh, *American Medical Plants*, vol. 1 1887), p. 66)

## Die Wiesenpastinake

Die Gattung hat ihren Namen nach dem Lehrer J. B. Ziz, der sich um die Flora des mittleren Rheingebietes Verdienste erworben hat; aurea = golden.

Dieses Doldengewächs hat seine Heimat in den atlantischen Staaten Nordamerikas bis Oregon, Texas, Virginia und North Carolina. Die Grundblätter sind sehr lang gestielt und ein- bis dreifach gedreht zusammengesetzt. Der eckig gerillte und wenig verästelte Stengel wird

bis 60 cm hoch. Die Stengelblätter sind dreizählig oder doppelt-dreizählig fiederteilig. Die kleinen grünlich bis dottergelben Blüten sind zu langgestielten Dolden vereinigt. Die Kelchzähne sind deutlich, die Früchte eiförmig bis länglich-oval, seitlich abgeflacht, die beiden Fruchthälften besitzen fünf strahlenförmige Rippen und große Ölstriemen. Als Standort bevorzugt die Pflanze Flusssufer und feuchte Auenwälder, wo sie im Juni und Juli blüht. Das vielfach als Synonym für *Zizia aurea* angegebene *Thaspium aureum* ist nach Coulter und Rose (Botanical Gazette 1887, S. 134-138) eine von der ersteren ganz verschiedene Pflanze.“ (Gerhard Madaus, Lehrbuch der biologischen Heilmittel, Bd. 3 (1938), S. 2862-2864)

### ***Zizia aurea* or *Thaspium aureum*?**

“It is to be regretted that a competent knowledge of botany is not considered an indispensable accomplishment of every homoeopathic physician. The want of it is productive of many uncertainties as to what drug we are using, unless we prepare it ourselves. For example, many instances have occurred of the tagetes or French marigold being prepared and used for the *calendula officinalis*, because they are both called marigold; of the *celastrus scandens* or false bittersweet for the *solanum dulcamara* or real bittersweet; of *solanum nigrum* for *atropa belladonna*; of the *anthemis nobilis*, the cultivated exotic, for the officinal *chamomilla*, etc., etc. And who knows what he is using under the name of *zizia aurea*? This question we propose to examine in the present article. Let us take the description given of it in Hale's New Remedies. We premise that, according to Gray, the acknowledged authority of this country, there is but one species of *zizia*, viz.: *integerrima*. What was formerly called *zizia aurea* is now transferred to another genus, *thaspium*, and what was *zizia aurea* is now *thaspium aureum*. Which of these is intended under the name of *zizia aurea* in Hale's New Remedies, and what is sold by our pharmacists and used by the profession?

Hale describes his *zizia aurea* thus : "Stem smooth, erect, glaucous, one or two feet high; leaves bi or tri-ternate; leaflets entire, ovate, oblong, an inch or more in length, petiolate; rays of the umbel very slender, two or three inches long, about thirteen in number, with minute involucels or none; seeds terete or live-angled." This is a correct description of *zizia integerrima*, and can by no possibility apply to any other plant. Indeed, he says that it is the *zizia integerrima* of De Chandolle, Wood, etc. The etc. means Gray and all other modern botanists. Why he names the *zizia integerrima* of all botanists *zizia aurea*, is a mystery, and leads to great confusion.

We now come to the root. Hale says: " It may readily be distinguished by the external brown and internal yellow color of the root, and its warm aromatic taste. The fresh root has a somewhat strong, unpleasant and nauseating odor, not unlike that of conium. It has an aromatic, pungent taste, and is disagreeable and loathsome to the stomach." Now, this is not at all the description of the root of the plant above described, the *zizia integerrima*, but is an exact description of that of the *thaspium aureum*! The root of *zizia integerrima*, so well described above, is very large, sometimes the size of a small wrist, often that of a large thumb, very soft and spongy in its texture, and perfectly white internally, with a weak, not unpleasant odor, and a weak, sweetish, aromatic taste, not very unlike that of sweet-cicely, and not at all pungent or disagreeable. Swine are very fond of it, and root and devour it eagerly.

We repeat, that Hale's description of the root of *zizia integerrima*, or, as he calls it, *zizia aurea*, is the exact description of that of the *thaspium aureum*, till quite recently the *zizia aurea* of botanists. The root of this is vastly smaller than that of *zizia integerrima*, being from two to four inches long, and not larger than a little finger, and distinctly and rather deeply yellow internally, with a strong pungently aromatic taste, the pungency remaining long in the mouth after chewing a bit of it.

The large, soft, spongy, internally white root of *zizia integerrima* is often a foot or more in

length.

Hale's description, then, of his *zizia aurea*, is a description of two distinct plants, viz.: *zizia integerrima* and *thaspium aureum*; the leaves and flowers of the former and the root of the latter.

The latter is clearly distinguished from the former by its one-half ternately divided leaf, the leaflets oblong-lanceolate, sharply cut, serrate, with a wedge-shaped entire base; the pedicels of the umbel are much shorter than *zizia integerrima*, making a much more dense and compact umbel.

Now, which of these is the original *zizia aurea*, first announced to the profession, with some provings and therapeutical applications, by Dr. E. E. Marcy, in 1855? We presume it to be the *thaspium aureum*, for the following reasons:

1. *Thaspium aureum* was at that date usually called, in botanical works, *zizia aurea*, and no other plant was known by that name. It is not supposable that Dr. Marcy should have attached the name of *zizia aurea* to a plant never called by that name by any botanist. He must have meant by *zizia aurea* what was then called by that name in botanical works, and now known as *thaspium aureum*.

2. My second reason for this supposition is derived from the effects experienced from a small piece taken in the month, from the emanation from it while being filtered, and from smelling the root. I have often chewed considerable pieces of the spongy root of the *zizia integerrima*, have smelt of the fresh root very freely, and of the tincture while being filtered, but never felt any effects from, though I am extremely sensitive to, medicinal influences. I can readily believe, from its strong pungency, that *thaspium* may produce the effects attributed to it, but the taste and odor are so suggestive that I have been cautious of tasting it.

3. A third reason is, that the immense size of the root of *zizia integerrima*, compared with the small slender plant, its remarkably soft, spongy texture, and its internal whiteness, constitute such distinguishing characteristics that they would not be omitted if this plant were intended.

It is quite doubtful whether the *zizia* mentioned by Judge Gray, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., was the same as that proved by Dr. Marcy. As this was eaten for sweet-cicely, it would seem more probable that it was the *zizia integerrima*, which, as I have said, resembles that root in taste. From the pungency of *thaspium aureum*, one would be little more likely to persist in chewing it than he would the bark or berries of *zanthoxylum*, or the first root of *arum*.

As to the article eaten by the ox, it might have been one of a half-dozen plants. What complicates this matter still more is, that there is another species of *thaspium* that very closely resembles *thaspium aureum*, viz.: *thaspium trifoliatum*. The umbels of the flowers are the same, the height the same, the shape and serrature of the leaf nearly the same; but the leaf is simply ternate instead of biternate; the leaflets of *thaspium aureum* are oblong-lanceolate, while those of the *thaspium trifoliatum* are ovate-lanceolate, or roundish. The fruit of the two is almost the same in shape, and its ten-winged ridges. The plainest distinction between them is in the simple ternate leaf of one, and the biternate of the other.

There need be no confounding *zizia integerrima* with the two species of *thaspium*, if we but observe the entire leaflets of the former and the sharply serrate ones of the latter. There are some other plants which, from their general resemblance, might be confounded by a careless gatherer, as *senecio aureus* and wild parsnip.

On the whole, it must be considered a matter of uncertainty how many different articles are sold under the name of *zizia aurea*. It is quite certain that there are at least two.

Pharmacutists who prepare the indigenous tinctures, if not good botanists, will be very liable

to be sometimes deceived, even by gatherers of the profession who are not botanists.

Physicians ordering *Zizia aurea* should receive the *Thaspium aureum*, unless otherwise directed. In doing so we believe we shall furnish the article originally introduced and proved by Dr. Marcy.

To render the two plants, evidently confounded with each other, unmistakably distinguishable, these engravings are furnished. They can never be confounded by one who will look at them side by side.”

(J. S. Douglas, *Zizia aurea* and *Thaspium aureum*, Transactions of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York vol. 8 (1870), p. 249-252)

“For the past two seasons special observations have been made upon these plants. Combined with those of previous years they furnish a these plants. Combined with those of previous years they furnish a fair outline of the habits and character of the two as they are found in those parts of Illinois and Indiana contiguous to Chicago. A large number of specimens were critically examined and compared and abundance of field notes made. Although the two plants have frequently been confounded by collectors, I find few plants so nearly allied that are better distinguished specifically, and a little practice enables one to tell them from the time the radical leaves attain a fair size in the spring.

The beginning and duration of the flowering season of the two plants differ, and still more those of the fruiting season. The ordinary season of anthesis of *Z. aurea* in this region is from the middle of May to the middle of June, while that of *T. aureum* is from the first of June up to near the middle of July, usually lasting two or three weeks longer than in the case of *Z. aurea*. The remarkably early spring of 1896, due to the summer heat of April, brought both plants forward considerably earlier, and the terminal umbel of the stem of *Z. aurea* was beginning to bloom by April 30. By the 12th of May the plants were in full flower. At the latter date all examples of *T. aureum* that were found were in bud. When next examined on the 23d of May they had come into flower, but the anthesis was principally confined to the first umbel. The fruit of *Z. aurea* begins to ripen during the first half of July, and by the last of August has about all fallen from the dead stems of the plant. I have found it clinging to the carpophore as late as September 7, but the connection was so fragile that the slightest disturbance dislodged it. The mericarps of *T. aureum* are well advanced by the first of August, and in an early season like the last some will be ripe by the last of the month, but the ordinary time of ripening is September, and nearly all of the carpels are found adhering to the rays of the umbellets then. I have found the carpels still adhering to each other as late as October 19. While the two plants differ by about two weeks in beginning their anthesis, they differ from four to six weeks in the time needed to mature their fruit. The fruit of *T. aureum* not only matures more slowly, but also adheres more firmly to the carpophores, and requires a greater force to detach it.

This later ripening and firmer attachment of the fruit evidently has a bearing on the distribution of the plants. The *Zizia* is seen scattered about over wide spaces in localities where it grows, while the *Thaspium* is apt to occur in patches or colonies. The fruit of the former is readily torn off by any slight jar given by passing animals or by the wind, and is by these means often thrown quite a distance around. The fruit ripens and the stalks die before the appearance of frost. The fruit of the *Thaspium* usually falls to the ground with the ripened stalk, or this may be cut down by an early frost. Its firmer attachment tends to keep it nearer by when dislodged. The seed is from these circumstances left near the parent stock, and from its mode of distribution helps to keep the plants in patches. Owing to the longer life of the plant the fruit as well as the stem and leaves frequently become purple in late summer, and quite

generally so late in the season at the time of frost.

There is quite a difference in the general appearance of the two plants. The leaves of *T. aureum* are of a lighter shade of green; their texture, even when thin, rather firmer than in *Z. aurea*, and the network with larger and more open meshes. They are bordered by a white hyaline line, which often becomes prominent, especially in the lower leaves. In *Z. aurea* the network is very fine, the meshes small, the hyaline line very narrow, the whiteness often limited to the tops of the serratures, which are sharp in most cases and callous tipped. Familiarity with this leaf structure enables one to tell the plants in nearly all stages of growth, as they are quite constant. The flowers of *Z. aurea* are golden yellow, as its specific name indicates; those of *T. aureum* are paler, inclined to a lemon-yellow. The rays in the umbels of the latter contract much more on their inner side than those of the former, so that they bend inward and bring the carpets more into a bunch, and make the diameter of the fruiting umbel considerably less than that of the umbel when in flower.

Two forms of *Z. aurea* may be noted (a) A wood form, growing in the woods or shady places. It is commonly the taller of the two, from three to five feet high, the radical leaves on petioles twelve to twenty inches long, the leaflets large, the terminal 2-4 inches long by 1 ½ -3 inches wide. The leaflets are very sharply, often doubly serrate, or somewhat serrate-lobed. (b) A prairie or meadow form. This is usually seen in fields or in the thinly wooded sections of the sand dune region. It is a smaller plant, from eighteen inches to sand dune region. It is a smaller plant, from eighteen inches to three feet high, the radical leaves on petioles a foot or less in length. The leaves are tinged with yellow, generally simply serrate, or the lower stem and radical leaves serrate-crenate. The fruit is essentially the same in both forms, though the carpets in (b) are apt to be broader than deep, a cross section approaching a circular form less nearly than in (a). The plants resemble *Z. cordata* more than those of the woods form, but I have not found any with cordate leaves, nor detected *Z. cordata* in our local flora.

The examples of *T. aureum* which I have seen here do not conform either to the type or to the variety trifoliatum. Though inclining to the variety it would be quite futile to try to draw a line of separation. The radical leaves, whether round-cordate and entire, or divided, are crenate or crenate-serrate. The cauline leaves change gradually along the stem from the basal with crenate-serrate margins to those which are serrate, the uppermost frequently quite sharply serrate. Plants with the radical leaves simple and cordate are common, but grow promiscuously with those having the radical leaves trifoliate, or both forms of radical leaves spring from the same root. A suite of radical leaves in various stages of development from the cordate to the trifoliate, or even pinnate, can easily be collected. Some are two lobed, cleft or divided, others three lobed, cleft or divided, or variously changing into subpinnate or pinnate forms. Cordate leaves are rarely absent from a group of plants. If not attached to the stem-root, a little searching reveals them as the leaves of seedlings close at hand. These are generally entire, but some have the lobation commenced. Dividing is, however, infrequent until the root is old enough to bear a leafy stem.

Sometimes the ribs of *Z. aurea* are expanded so as to make a narrow wing, and it is hardly proper to call the fruit in all cases apterous. But other characters so plainly distinguish it from *T. aureum* that the two are readily separated specifically, even if they were to be united generically. Though the terminal fruit in the umbellets of the two plants is frequently aborted, when present I have found no exception to its sessile character in *Zizia* and stalked in *Thaspium*.

As far as I have met with the two plants in this region they differ in their habitats. *Z. aurea* is very abundant, and occurs throughout in suitable localities, and grows indifferently in clayey and in sandy soils, but more vigorously in the former. *T. aureum* is infrequent, and has always been found in clayey or loamy land, and almost always along streams. I have but one specimen away from streams or the vicinity of water, from Forest Hill, in the south part of the city.

Its principal home is along the bluff banks of streams, or beyond the bounds of the flood plain. From these banks, either contiguous to the stream or bordering the flood plain, it spreads a little into the adjacent woods. In such situations I have seen it by the Kankakee river, the Desplaines and some of its branches, the Calumet, and Thorn creek, one of its affluents, and it is likely to occur under similar conditions along other streams of the vicinity.- E. J. HILL, *Chicago*.”

(E. J. Hill, *Zizia aureum* and *Thaspium aureum*, *Botanical Gazette*, vol. 23 (1897), p. 121-124)

**Prüfungen / Provings**



# Prüfungen / Provings

## Übersicht / Overview

1856 - Provings of Erastus E. Marcy

1879 - Symptom-Register - Timothy F. Allen

## 1856 - Provings of Erastus E. Marcy

“This plant must not be mistaken for the *Phellandrium oenanthe* or the *Conium virosa*, which have also received the appellation of Water Hemlock. The *zizia aurea* may readily be distinguished from all other plants to which the appellation of hemlock has been applied, by its orange-yellow flowers, ternate radial leaves, the external brown, and internal yellow color of the root, and its warm, aromatic taste. The fresh root has a somewhat strong, unpleasant, and nauseating odor, not unlike that of conium. It has an aromatic pungent taste, and is disagreeable and loathsome to the stomach. If a small piece of the root be chewed, or a few drops of the tincture be applied to the tongue, it produces a sense of faintness and exhaustion. On one occasion, after filtrating some of the tincture, the eyelids became somewhat inflamed, accompanied by smarting, itching, and prickling pains, - the right eye being affected more than the left. On bathing the face with a lotion, made by adding a few drops of the tincture to a pint of water, a creeping, smarting and itching sensation was felt in the cheeks and lips.

The seeds of *zizia aurea* have been successfully employed in domestic practice for the cure of epilepsy.

Judge Gray, of Chatauque, N. Y. states that a gentleman of his acquaintance chewed a piece of the *zizia* root for the purpose of testing its properties, and was immediately seized with nausea, vomiting, spasms, general convulsions, and fainting fits, which terminated in death at the expiration of three hours.

The Judge relates another instance in which a young lady of his acquaintance, ate a large root of the *zizia*, supposing it to be sweet sicily root. Soon afterwards she was seized with violent vomiting, spasms, swooning, and convulsions. The speedy discharge of the poison by vomiting, enabled her to resist the toxical influence, and regain her usual health in a few days.

The odor of the root has been known to produce such an effect upon the system as to confine the subjects of its influence to bed for days. In these instances, nausea, faintness and lassitude, were the symptoms produced.

The following effects were observed in an ox, after having eaten the top of the plant, early in the spring : vomiting and staggering about, as if intoxicated. The animal continued sick, - reeling and staggering about for three days, and then recovered.

A fistulous ulcer of long-standing in a horse, was speedily cured by introducing daily into the sinus, a small piece of the root. The quality of the discharge was promptly improved, healthy granulations appeared, and an effectual cure resulted.

One case of chronic ophthalmia, with ulcerations of the cornea and granulated lids, was cured in six weeks by the use of the first dilution.

The writer has cured one case of epilepsy of more than ten years' duration, the fits occurring upon the average as often as once in eight or ten days, by the third decimal dilution of the *zizia*. Drop doses were prescribed morning and evening, every alternate week for two months, since which period, (nearly three months) all unpleasant symptoms have disappeared, and there has not been the slightest indication of a convulsion. During the treatment of this case,

the patient, on several occasions took more than the prescribed dose, and in each instance he observed the following results : unusual exhilaration of spirits; lightness and pain in the head; sensation of tightness around the forehead, and at the back of the head; increased physical strength, with inclination for muscular exertion.

It is proper to remark, that while under the influence of the drop doses, there was a marked improvement in spirits of the patient, which had been habitually depressed.

Another case of epilepsy, in a lad of seven years of age, has apparently been cured by this remedy. In this instance, the boy had been afflicted with convulsions, at intervals of from one to three weeks, for a period of five years. Six weeks have now elapsed without a recurrence of the malady - a much longer interval than has ever before occurred. Excellent cures have also been made of the following maladies, with the *zizia* : tic-douloureux; three cases of neuralgia in the head - two of them semi-lateral, and the other one affecting the forehead and vertex; one case of intermittent neuralgia of the left ovary; two cases of ordinary sick-headache with acid and bilious vomiting; one obstinate case of hypochondria[sis], accompanied with disgust of life, and almost constant inclination to commit suicide; sleeplessness; hysteria; spasmodic twitchings; tight coughs, accompanied with stitches in the chest, - worse in the evening and during the night; cold in the head, with sneezing and watery discharge; chronic catarrh, with yellow and fetid discharge; leucorrhoea, retarded and suppressed menses.

The provings which have hitherto been made with *zizia* are quite limited. The writer has made use of the 3d dilution exclusively, taking five drops at a dose, and repeating every four hours until some effects were produced. Three other gentlemen and one lady have likewise taken the drug for the purpose of ascertaining its pathogenetic effects. These provings have been made with the 3d dilution, with one exception, (Dr. O. Fullgraff) who used the 1st dilution and tincture.

We arrange the following symptoms, not as a complete proving, but to call the attention of the profession to a new remedy of great value, and to induce others to enter the field of physiological and clinical experiment. The present provers will continue their experiments as opportunities offer, so that when *zizia* is presented at its proper place in the appendix, we shall have accumulated a creditable pathogenesis, and a goodly number of clinical facts.

We will most cheerfully supply any member of the profession with the *Zizia* in tincture or dilution, provided he will endeavor to return some physiological symptoms from its use, or some interesting clinical facts.

### **Symptoms derived from the third dilution of *Zizia aurea***

**Mind and Disposition.** - Depression of spirits, with disgust of life; depression of spirits, followed by great exhilaration, and desire for conversation; dreamy, imaginative mood; exhilaration like intoxication, from the 1st dilution; irritability with lowness of spirits, and indifference to everything; laughing and weeping moods in alternation; sense of exhilaration lasting twelve hours and then succeeded by great depression, which lasted for several days.

**Head.** - Sensation of tightness around the head; giddiness; acute aching pain in the whole left side of the head, increased by light or noise; shooting pains through the orbits; rush of blood to the head and face, with feeling of fulness; pressure upon the top of the brain; dull pains in the occipital region, extending down the muscles of the neck; severe pain in the right temple, with nausea; swimming in the head; drowsiness.

**Eyes and Nose.** - Redness of both eyes; eyes sensitive to light; sharp pain in the right orbit, increased by moving the ball, by stooping or stepping; shooting pains through both orbits; eyes watery; smarting of the lids; eyelids adhere together on rising in the morning, in

consequence of a yellowish muco-purulent secretion; styte upon the right lid; irritation of the schneiderian membrane, with discharge of mucus, and sneezing; obstruction and soreness of the right nostril, which is painful to the touch; burning and smarting sensation in the nostrils and eyes.

**Face.** - Face pale and puffy; redness and heat of the cheeks, following the use of a single drop of the 3d dilution; sense of fulness and heat in both cheeks; dull pains in the jaws; boring pains in the cheek bones.

**Pharynx and Oesophagus.** - Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx; slight redness of the tonsils and palate, with soreness of the throat; increased secretion of mucus in the throat.

**Appetite and Taste.** - Loss of appetite; bitter taste; craving for acids and stimulants; thirst; tongue covered with a whitish fur; redness of the tongue, with unusual sensitiveness to cold or warm drinks.

**Gastric Symptoms.** - Nausea; acid and bilious vomiting; stomach sensitive to the touch; - pressure causing nausea and faintness.

**Male Genital Organs.** - Excitement of the male genital organs; sexual power enhanced; in one instance where great lassitude and prostration had long been habitual after connection, the drug appeared to effect an entire change for the better; involuntary emissions for two nights in succession while taking the drug.

**Female Sexual Organs.** - Acrid leucorrhoea; bland and profuse leucorrhoea; sudden suppression of the menses; profuse menstrual discharge for one day, followed by an acrid leucorrhoea.

**Larynx and Trachea.** - Roughness in the upper portion of the larynx when inspiring or coughing; sensitiveness of the trachea to the touch; tight cough, caused by taking a deep inspiration; tight cough excited by dryness of the larynx; raw and smarting sensation in the larynx from coughing.

**Chest.** - Dry cough, with shooting pains in the chest; pleuritic stitches in the right side, much increased by coughing, or taking or attempting to take a long breath; bruised feeling in the muscles of the chest; pressure excites pains in the intercostal muscles; sharp pains extending from the sides of the chest to both shoulder-blades; respirations accelerated and oppressed; asthmatic respiration, with inability to retain the recumbent position; short, dry cough, excited by tickling in the throat-pit; short, dry cough, attended with severe stitching pains in the right side, and a sense of suffocation.

**Back.** - Dull, aching pains under the right scapula; severe shooting pain extending from the front part of the thorax to the scapula; smarting, burning pain in the small of the back; dull pains in the loins, increased by movement.

**Superior Extremities.** - Lameness in the muscles of both arms, from the shoulders to the elbows; prickling sensation in the right arm, with slightly diminished sensibility of the part.

**Lower Extremities.** - Dragging sensation in both hips; unusually tired feeling of the legs after the slightest muscular exertion; great desire to move about, with apparent increase of strength,

but slight exercise causes fatigue.

**Sleep.** - Drowsiness, with a sense of lassitude and fatigue; exhilaration of all the faculties, followed by strong desire to sleep; sleep disturbed by unpleasant dreams; spasmodic twitching during sleep; talking during sleep.

**Fever.** - Feverish symptoms, accompanying severe stitching pains in the chest; fever with headache, pain in the back, thirst; dryness of the mouth, yellow fur upon the tongue, and oppressed respiration; chilliness and heat alternating, with faintness, nausea, pain in the right temple, redness of the eye-balls, dry and red tongue and thirst for cold-water; hot flushes in the face and head, followed by perspiration; chilliness, accompanied with spasmodic twitchings of the muscles of the face and upper extremities, followed by fever; flushed cheeks, hot head, visible pulsations of the carotid and temporal arteries, coldness of the hands and feet, drowsiness, and irritability.

**Skin.** - Surface of the whole body paler than natural; face and ankles oedematous; itching pimples upon the forehead, wrists and legs; sensitiveness of the entire surface of the body to the touch; redness of one cheek and paleness of the other; white and puffy appearance of the whole body.

**General Symptoms.** - Pains, increased by movement, noise, light or contact; spasmodic movements of the muscles of the face and extremities; affections of the brain and nervous system; uterine affections characterized by increased vascular and nervous excitement; catarrhal, asthmatic and pleuritic maladies; convulsions; epilepsy.

The following proving of Zizia Aurea, by inhalation, was made under the superintendence of Dr. M. E. Lazarus, to whom we tender our cordial thanks. The common employment of homoeopathic remedies by olfaction and inhalation, renders drug-provings by inhalation especially valuable. By presenting to the profession occasional provings by this method, we hope to do our cause good service. The provings of Phosphorus and Zizia, in our present issue, will, we trust, awaken the attention of physicians to this mode of testing drugs in health, and of administering them in disease.

### **ZIZIA AUREA.**

#### **Proving by Inhalation, under the inspection of M. E. Lazarus, M.D.**

At each inhalation, four drops of the 3d dilution were added to four table spoons full of water, and inhalation performed four times a day for six days, for ten minutes each time.

The prover, Miss J. L. is in her twenty-third year, of fair complexion, delicate skin, auburn hair, eyes light brown, slight frame, habit neither spare nor full, gentle and lively temper, regular though delicate in her vital functions, has suffered in years past from dyspepsia, and difficulties of the kidneys, and from asthma. During the two years past, chiefly from occasional paroxysms of nervous and sick headache, with pains between the shoulder-blades, and disorders of the uterine function, without any serious organic change or displacement, but only such as are common among unmarried females. The headache and back-ache have been commonly attributed to uterine influence.

During a first proving of four days, the symptoms of indisposition were so much like those, which she had often observed before in her constitutional difficulties, that she hesitated to register them as Zizia symptoms. - They were all however reproduced with increased severity in this second proving, and as there was no other appreciable cause or reason to expect them, we infer that, if they are not specifically Zizia symptoms, they have been due to a diminution of

the life-force by Zizia, which favored their invasion or their return. Of this character were the uterine and asthmatic symptoms as well as the cephalalgic.

The actual state of health at the time of commencing this second proving is in every respect good.

#### FIRST SERIES; *Sensorium Commune*.

a. *Aromal group*. - On the first day only of both provings, slightly manifested 1. Swimming in the head, 2. Drowsiness.

b. *Psychical group*. - 1. Indolence with contentment. After the first day these give place to 2. nervous irritability and depression of spirits, which increase throughout the proving, and on the sixth evening, culminate in a paroxysm of self-dissatisfaction, with weeping.

3. The behavior throughout is quiet, with much apparent suffering and sadness. The sleep is sound, until the sixth night, when it is prevented by pains.

#### NEURO-CEPHALIC GROUP.

This group is suspected to be sympathetic with the Uterine, yet not wholly so, as there is a hereditary predisposition to headache, from the father's side, from which only two members of a large family are exempt.

Headache sharp, over the right eye, begins slightly on the second day and increases until the eighth.

Pulsatilla 6°, which promptly relieves it on the third day, acts but feebly on the seventh.

In its full development on the seventh day, the headache is grievous, with nausea, inclination to bilious vomiting, need to lie still in a darkened and quiet room; light, noise, and jar aggravate; differs from the usual type only in the pain being permanent on the right side, instead of shifting.

It abates twenty-four hours after discontinuing the inhalations, leaving much sensitiveness, a bitter taste in the mouth and a susceptible and feeble stomach for several days longer. While inhaling, the headache was worse in the evening, after stopping the inhalations, its aggravations occurred in the morning in accordance with the constitutional predisposition.

When at its worst, the pain descends behind the right ear into the neck.

It leaves the lips parched as from fever.

It is consociated with severe back-ache, between or at the borders of the shoulder-blades.

The forehead is affected by a sharp cutting pain by the jar of coughing on the ninth day after the cough pain had ceased in the chest.

#### CATARRHAL SERIES.

1. Nasal catarrh, with sneezing and coughing, from the first inhalation.

Nasal discharge of thick mucus.

The right nostril only is affected, it becomes sore and tender to the external touch.

2. Consociated with this, was observed a diffused injection of the mucous membrane, covering the arches of the pharynx, with the ordinary sensations of catarrhal sore-throat.

3. The conjunctival membranes exhibited a similar diffused injection.

#### OPHTHALMIC SERIES.

While both eyes exhibit a diffused injection, the right eye is more particularly the seat of painful and quite unaccustomed symptoms.

A sty developed in the middle of the upper lid, and gave to much pain on the fourth day, that she sought relief from an antidote. - Carbo-animalis, four doses at hour intervals relieved promptly, and in twenty-four hours the sty had vanished.

Still the right eye continued burning, smarting and weeping, and both eyes continue on the

fifth day after stopping the inhalation, very weak, and painful, if they are used at night.

#### FACIAL SERIES.

The face exhibits throughout the proving a pale puffy state, quite morbid.

Painful tenderness over the lower jaw-bone an inch below the root of the ear, observed only on the seventh day.

#### THORACIC SERIES.

a. *Pleural group.* - The symptoms are severe, painful, regularly developed from the first inhalations, reach their acme on the seventh day, and are still very troublesome on this, the tenth.

1. The cough is hard, dry and short, with stitching pain on the right side, from the region beneath the sixth rib down as far as two inches below the ziphoid cartilage.

2. Over the ziphoid cartilage and at circumscribed spots on each side about the size of a fifty-cent piece, two inches below, there is painful tenderness to the external touch.

3. She cannot draw a full breath without severe pain, in the latter days of the proving from the fourth day, worst on the seventh, and sensible on the tenth.

It catches her about the sixth rib in front and pierces through to the back - like the other pains, confined to the right side.

b. *Asthmatic group.* - Not very severe, or remarkable by other persons, but recognized by the prover as a reproduction of symptoms, which have been latent for years.

It is now six years, since the critical acme and sudden disappearance of a chronic asthma.

Since then she remembers only one short attack about two years ago - merely a fit of half an hour.

After each inhalation, she felt almost stifled for about ten minutes, although the inhalation itself was made easily and freely. *This annoyance augments as the proving proceeds*, and becomes *more constant* though less severe *since discontinuing the inhalations*. It is still felt on the thirteenth day, although faintly.

Its seat is central, beneath the sternum on a line with the axillae.

There is no audible wheezing, yet the same sensations in the chest, as during her former fits of asthma; sometimes so serious as to keep her up for hours at night.

c. *Dorsal group.* - The symptoms are painful - perhaps sympathetic with the uterine sphere.

They begin to be felt on the second day of the proving, increase in severity until the seventh evening, and are still felt on the thirteenth day.

They are ordinary with her, at any time when her vitality is depressed, as by prolonged nervous headaches or other causes. She had no reason to expect them from any such cause before commencing the Zizia proving.

Their seat is at the posterior lateral margins of the scapulae, generally worst on the left side.

During the inhalations, it was the right side which chiefly suffered; since leaving off, it is the left.

The pains are aching, smarting and stinging - when worst, there is also aching in the small of the back.

#### UTERINE SERIES.

Leucorrhoea commences on the second day and continues slight as to quantity, and at first acrid; afterwards more bland and copious.

This is another constitutional disorder, and was observed during both provings. It ceased on the seventh day.

The catamenia appeared in due time, but ceased after only twelve hours. This is altogether unusual with the prover.

### ASSIMILATIVE SERIES.

No well marked or apparently idiopathic symptoms.

1. The appetite diminished as the drug illness became more and more serious.
2. The thirst was increased.
3. The tongue was broad, furred in the middle and reddened at the tip and sides.
4. After the sick headache, on the seventh day, there was a bitter bilious taste in the mouth.

#### *General Remarks on this Proving.*

1. The drug action has been almost exclusively upon the right side of both the head and the trunk.
2. The exacerbation assumed the evening type. - The morning is, on the contrary, the time at which the prover's constitutional disorders are generally most severe.
3. The pains of Zizia have been fixed : those, to which the prover is at other times subject, are oftener shifting.
4. The general aspect and sensations of the prover were those of a grave and chronic deterioration of health.

Most of the functional disturbances persist after ceasing the inhalations, and very gradually abate during fifteen days.

5. Clinical remark : an ordinary catarrh with sore throat, on the prover's brother, was promptly dispelled after two inhalations of Zizia third dilution, about two minutes each time.

#### *Queries on the foregoing.*

It remains for other provers to decide how far the uterine group of symptoms are characteristic of a Zizia pathogenesis, and if they are so, whether they tend, as with this prover, to consociate sympathetically with the headache and scapular or dorsal pains above mentioned.

In connection with the marked or otherwise causeless depression and nervous irritability, observed throughout the proving, after the first day, the prover remembers, that all her serious disorders of health during later years, pivoting, as she believes, in the uterine function, are attributable to a period of prolonged moral or social depression of her life-force or spontaneity, by adverse circumstances.”

(Erastus E. Marcy, M.D., New York, Proving of Zizia Aurea, The North American Journal of Homoeopathy vol. 4 (1856), p. 52-62)

## 1879 - Symptom-Register - Timothy F. Allen

*Zizia aurea.*

[The old name should be retained, especially as botanists differ in opinions whether it should now be *Thaspium* (Gray), or *Carum* (Bentham and Hooker).]

*Carum aureum*, Bentham and Hooker.

*Thaspium aureum*, Nutt. (*Smyrnum aureum*, Linn; *Zizia aurea*, Koch).

*Natural order*, Umbelliferæ.

*Common name*, Meadow parsnips.

*Preparation*, Tincture of the root.

**Authorities.** (E. E. Marcy, M.D., North Am. Journ., vol. iv, 1855, p. 52). **1**, Judge Gray says a gentleman chewed a piece of the root; **2**, same, relates the case of a young lady who ate a large root; **3**, Dr. Marcy, in a case of epilepsy the patient took more than the prescribed dose; **4**, Marcy himself took 5 drops 3d dil. every four hours, until some effects were produced, also two other gentlemen and one lady took the same dilution, and Dr. O. Fullgraff took 1st dil. and tincture; **5**, Under inspection of M. E. Lazarus, M.D., Miss J. L., in her twenty-third year,

has suffered in years past from dyspepsia, difficulties of kidneys, and from asthma, during two years past chiefly from occasional paroxysms of nervous and sick headache, with pains between shoulderblades, and disorders of uterine function, without serious organic change or displacement; at each inhalation 4 drops 3d dil. were added to 4 tablespoonfuls of water, and inhaled four times a day for six days, for ten minutes each time; during a proving of four days the symptoms were like those she had often observed, but they all appeared in increased severity in the second proving; the actual state of health at time of beginning the second proving was good.

### **MIND.**

Unusual exhilaration of spirits, [3].

Exhilaration like intoxication (from the first dilution), [4].

Exhilaration of all the faculties, followed by a strong desire to sleep, [4].

Sense of exhilaration, lasting twelve hours, and then succeeded by great depression, which lasted for several days, [4].

Laughing and weeping moods in alternation, [4].

Depression of spirits, with disgust of life, [4].

Depression of spirits, followed by great exhilaration and desire for conversation, [4].

Irritability, with lowness of spirits and indifference to everything, [4].

Nervous irritability and depression of spirits, which increase throughout the proving, and on the sixth evening culminate in a paroxysm of self-dissatisfaction, with weeping (after one day), [5].

Indolence, with contentment (first day), [5].

Dreamy, imaginative mood, [4].

The behavior throughout is quiet, with much apparent suffering and sadness, [5].

### **HEAD.**

Giddiness, [4].

Swimming in the head, [4]; (first day), [5].

Lightness and pain in the head, [3].

Rush of blood to the head and face, with feeling of fulness, [4].

Affections of the brain and nervous system, [4].

Sensation of tightness around the head, [4].

Headache sharp over the right eye, begins slightly on the second day and increases until the eighth. Pulsatilla 6, which promptly relieves it on the third day, acts but feebly on the seventh. In its full development on the seventh day the headache is grievous, with nausea, inclination to bilious vomiting, need to lie still in a darkened and quiet room; light, noise, and jar aggravate; differs from the usual type only in the pain being permanent on the right side, instead of shifting. It abates twenty-four hours after discontinuing the inhalations, leaving much sensitiveness, a bitter taste in the mouth, and a susceptible and feeble stomach for several days longer. While inhaling the headache was worse in the evening; after stopping the inhalations its aggravations occurred in the morning, in accordance with the constitutional predisposition. When at its worst the pain descends behind the right ear into the neck; it leaves the lips parched as from fever. It is consociated with severe backache, between or at the borders of the shoulderblades; the forehead is affected by a sharp cutting pain by the jar of coughing; on the ninth day after the cough pain had ceased in the chest, [5]. [This group is suspected to be sympathetic with the uterine, yet not wholly so, as there is a hereditary predisposition to headache, from the father's side, from which only two members of a large family are exempt].

Sensations of tightness around the forehead and at the back of the head, [4].

Severe pain in the right temple, with nausea, [4].

Pressure upon the top of the brain, [4].

Acute aching pain in the whole left side of the head, increased by light or noise, [4].  
Dull pains in the occipital region, extending down the muscles of the neck, [4].

### **EYE.**

Redness of both eyes, [4].

While both eyes exhibit a diffused injection, the right eye is more particularly the seat of painful and quite unaccustomed symptoms, [5].

Shooting pains through the orbits, [4].

Sharp pains in the right orbit, increased by moving the balls, by stooping or stepping, [4].

Eyelids adhere together on rising, in the morning, in consequence of a yellowish, mucopurulent secretion, [4].

Stye upon the right lid, [4].

A stye developed in the middle of the upper lid, and gave so much pain on the fourth day that she sought relief from an antidote, Carbo animalis; four doses at hour intervals relieved promptly, and in twenty-four hours the stye had vanished; still the right eye continues burning, smarting, and weeping, and both eyes continue on the fifth day after stopping the inhalation very weak and painful if they are used at night, [5].

Smarting of the lids, [4].

Eyes watery, [4].

Eyes sensitive to light, [4].

### **NOSE.**

Nasal catarrh, with sneezing and coughing, from the first inhalation, [5].

Nasal discharge of thick mucus, [5].

Catarrhal asthmatic, and pleuritic maladies, [4].

Obstruction and soreness of the right nostril, which is painful to touch, [4].

The right nostril only is affected, it becomes sore and tender to the external touch; consociated with this was observed a diffused injection of the mucous membrane covering the arches of the pharynx, with the ordinary sensations of catarrhal sore throat; the conjunctival membrane exhibited a similar diffused injection, [5].

### **FACE.**

Face pale and puffy, [4].

The face exhibits throughout the proving a pale puffy state, quite morbid, [5].

Redness of one cheek and paleness of the other, [4].

Boring pains in the cheek-bones, [4].

Dull pains in the jaws, [4].

Painful tenderness over the lower jaw-bone, an inch below the root of the ear, observed only on the seventh day, [5].

### **MOUTH.**

Redness of the tongue, with unusual sensitiveness to cold and warm drinks, [4].

Tongue covered with a whitish fur, [4].

Yellow fur upon the tongue, and oppressed respiration, [4].

The tongue was broad, furred in the middle and reddened at the tip and sides, [5].

Dryness of the mouth, [4].

Bitter taste, [4].

After the sick headache there was a bitter bilious taste in the mouth (seventh day), [5].

### **THROAT.**

Increased secretion of mucus in the throat, [4].

Slight redness of the tonsils and palate, with soreness of the throat, [4].  
Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx, [4].

## **STOMACH.**

### **Appetite and Thirst.**

Craving for acids and stimulants, [4].  
Loss of appetite, [4].  
The appetite diminished as the drug illness became more and more serious, [5].  
Thirst, [4].  
Thirst increased, [5].

### **Nausea and Vomiting.**

Nausea, [4].  
Nausea and vomiting, immediately, [1].  
Acid and bilious vomiting, [4].  
Violent vomiting, soon; the speedy discharge of the poison by vomiting enabled her to resist the toxic influence and regain her usual health in a few days, [2].

### **Stomach.**

Stomach sensitive to touch, [4].  
Pressure occasioning nausea and faintness, [4].

## **SEXUAL ORGANS.**

### **Female.**

Uterine affections characterized by increased vascular and nervous excitement, [4].  
Bland and profuse leucorrhœa, [4].  
Acrid leucorrhœa, [4].  
\*Leucorrhœa commences on the second day and continues, slight as to quantity, and at first acrid; afterwards more bland and copious; this is a constitutional disorder, and was observed during both provings; it ceased on the seventh day, [5].  
Profuse menstrual discharge for one day, followed by an acrid leucorrhœa, [4].  
The catamenia appeared in due time, but ceased after only twelve hours; this is altogether unusual with the prover, [5].  
Sudden suppression of the menses, [4].

### **Male.**

Involuntary emission for two nights in succession, while taking the drug, [4].  
Excitement of the male genital organs, [4].  
In one instance, where great lassitude and prostration had long been habitual after connection, the drug appeared to effect an entire change for the better, [4].  
Sexual power enhanced, [4].

## **RESPIRATORY ORGANS.**

### **Larynx and Trachea.**

Roughness in the upper portion of the larynx when inspiring or coughing, [4].  
Raw and smarting sensation in the larynx from coughing, [4].  
Sensitiveness of the trachea to touch, [4].

### **Respiration.**

Respiration accelerated and oppressed, [4].  
Oppressed respiration and yellow fur upon the tongue, [4].

Asthmatic respiration, with inability to retain the recumbent position, [4].

She cannot draw a full breath, without severe pain, in the latter days of the proving from the fourth day; worst on the seventh, and sensible on the tenth; it catches her about the sixth rib in front, and pierces through to the back, like the other pains, confined to the right side, [5].

Asthmatic group, not very severe or remarkable by other persons, but recognized by the prover as a reproduction of symptoms which have been latent for years. It is now six years since the critical acme and sudden disappearance of a chronic asthma. Since then she remembers only one short attack, about two years ago, merely a fit of half an hour. After each inhalation she felt almost stifled for about ten minutes, although the inhalation itself was made easily and freely. *This annoyance augments as the proving proceeds*, and becomes *more constant*, though less severe, *since discontinuing the inhalations*. It is still felt on the thirteenth day, although faintly. Its seat is central, beneath the sternum on a line with the axillæ. There is no audible wheezing, yet the same sensations in the chest as during her former fits of asthma; sometimes so serious as to keep her up for hours at night, [5].

### **Cough and Expectoration.**

Dry cough, with shooting pains in the chest, [4].

Tight cough caused by taking a deep inspiration, [4].

Tight cough, excited by dryness of the larynx, [4].

Short, dry cough, attended with severe stitching pains in the right side, and a sense of suffocation, [4].

The cough is hard, dry, and short, with stitching pain on the right side, from the region beneath the sixth rib down as far as two inches below the xiphoid cartilage, [4], [5].

### **CHEST.**

The pleural symptoms are severe, painful, regularly developed from the first inhalations, reach their acme on the seventh day, and are still very troublesome on this, the tenth, [5].

Bruised feeling in the muscles of the chest, [4].

Pressure excites pain in the intercostal muscles, [4].

Over the xiphoid cartilage and at circumscribed spots on each side about the size of a fifty-cent piece, two inches below, there is painful tenderness to the external touch, [5].

Dull, aching pains under the right scapula, [4].

Severe shooting pain, extending from the front part of the thorax to the scapula, [4].

Sharp pains, extending from the sides of the chest to both shoulder-blades, [4].

Severe stitching pains in the chest, accompanied by feverish symptoms, [4].

Pleuritic stitches in the right side, much increased by coughing, or taking or attempting to take a long breath, [4].

### **BACK.**

The dorsal symptoms are painful, perhaps sympathetic with the uterine sphere; they begin to be felt on the second day of the proving, increase in severity until the seventh evening, and are still felt on the thirteenth day. They are ordinary with her at any time when her vitality is depressed, as by prolonged nervous headaches or other causes; she has no reason to expect them from any such cause before commencing the Zizia proving. Their seat is at the posterior lateral margins of the scapula, generally worst on the left side; during the inhalations it was the right side which chiefly suffered; since leaving off it is the left. The pains are aching, smarting, and stinging, when worst there is also aching in the small of the back, [5].

Dull pains in the loins, increased by movement, [4].

Smarting-burning pain in the small of the back, [4].

### **SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES.**

Lameness in the muscles of both arms, from the shoulders to the elbows.

Pricking sensation in the right arm, with slight diminished sensibility of the part, [4].

### **INFERIOR EXTREMITIES.**

Dragging sensation in both hips, [4].

Unusually tired feeling of the legs, after the slightest muscular exertion, [4].

### **GENERALITIES.**

Increased physical strength, with inclination for muscular exertion, [3].

The general aspect and sensations of the prover were those of a grave and chronic deterioration of health, [5].

White and puffy appearance of the whole body, [4].

Surface of the whole body paler than natural, [4].

Face and ankles œdematous, [4].

Convulsions, epilepsy, [4].

Spasms, swooning, and convulsions, [2].

Spasms, general convulsions, and fainting fits, immediately, which terminated in death at the expiration of three hours, [1].

Spasmodic movements of the muscles of the face and extremities, [4].

Great desire to move about, with apparent increase of strength, but slight exercise causes fatigue, [4].

Sensitiveness of the entire surface of the body to the touch, [4].

The pains of Zizia have been fixed; those to which the prover is at other times subject are oftener shifting, [5].

Pains increased by movement, noise, light, or contact, [4].

Most of the functional disturbances persist after ceasing the inhalations, and very generally abate during fifteen days, [5].

The exacerbation assumed the evening type. The morning is, on the contrary, the time at which the prover's constitutional disorders are generally most severe, [5].

### **SKIN.**

Itching pimples upon the forehead, wrists, and legs, [4].

### **SLEEP.**

Drowsiness, [4]; (first day), [5].

Drowsiness, with a sense of lassitude and fatigue, [4].

The sleep is sound until the sixth night, when it is prevented by pains, [4], [5].

Spasmodic twitching during sleep, [4].

Talking during sleep, [4].

Sleep disturbed by unpleasant dreams, [4].

### **FEVER.**

#### **Chilliness.**

Chilliness and heat, alternating with faintness, nausea, pain in the right temple, redness of the eyeballs, dry and red tongue, and thirst for cold water, [4].

Chilliness, accompanied with spasmodic twitchings of the muscles of the face and upper extremities, followed by fever, [4].

#### **Heat.**

Fever, with headache, pain in the back, thirst, [4].

Feverish symptoms, accompanying severe stitching pains in the chest, [4].

Severe sense of heat and fulness in both cheeks, [4].

Flushed cheeks, hot head, visible pulsations of the carotid and temporal arteries, coldness of the hands and feet, drowsiness and irritability, [4].

Redness and heat of the cheeks (after 1 drop of 3d dil.), [4].

Hot flushes in the face and head, followed by perspiration, [4].

### **CONDITIONS.**

*(Evening)*, Headache; symptoms.

*(Coughing)*, Pleuritic stitches in right side.

*(Deep breath)*, Pleuritic stitches in right side.

*(Light)*, Pain in left side of head; pains.

*(Motion)*, Pain in loins; pains.

*(Moving eyes)*, Pain in right orbit.

*(Stepping)*, Pain in right orbit.

*(Stooping)*, Pain in right orbit.

(Timothy F. Allen, The Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica, Boericke & Tafel, New York and Philadelphia, vol. 10 (1879), Zizia aurea, p. 234-238)

## Klinische Erfahrungen / Clinical Experiences



# Klinische Erfahrungen / Clinical Experiences

## Übersicht / Overview

- 1856 - Clinical experiences - Erastus E. Marcy
- 1858 - Coma with convulsions during labor - Dr. Gray
- 1867 - Clinical Observations - Edwin M. Hale
- 1868 - Symptoms during parturition - Erastus E. Marcy
- 1875 - Rheumatic fever in children - J. S. Wright
- 1881 - St. Vitus' Dance - Ernest A. Farrington
- 1904 - Chorea in a girl aged 16 - U. A. Shautts
- 1938 - Anwendung in der Praxis - Gerhard Madaus

## 1856 - Clinical experiences - Erastus E. Marcy

“A fistulous ulcer of long-standing in a horse, was speedily cured by introducing daily into the sinus, a small piece of the root. The quality of the discharge was promptly improved, healthy granulations appeared, and an effectual cure resulted.

One case of chronic ophthalmia, with ulcerations of the cornea and granulated lids, was cured in six weeks by the use of the first dilution.

The writer has cured one case of epilepsy of more than ten years' duration, the fits occurring upon the average as often as once in eight or ten days, by the third decimal dilution of the *zizia*. Drop doses were prescribed morning and evening, every alternate week for two months, since which period, (nearly three months) all unpleasant symptoms have disappeared, and there has not been the slightest indication of a convulsion. During the treatment of this case, the patient, on several occasions took more than the prescribed dose, and in each instance he observed the following results : unusual exhilaration of spirits; lightness and pain in the head; sensation of tightness around the forehead, and at the back of the head; increased physical strength, with inclination for muscular exertion.

It is proper to remark, that while under the influence of the drop doses, there was a marked improvement in spirits of the patient, which had been habitually depressed.

Another case of epilepsy, in a lad of seven years of age, has apparently been cured by this remedy. In this instance, the boy had been afflicted with convulsions, at intervals of from one to three weeks, for a period of five years. Six weeks have now elapsed without a recurrence of the malady - a much longer interval than has ever before occurred. Excellent cures have also been made of the following maladies, with the *zizia* : tic-douloureux; three cases of neuralgia in the head - two of them semi-lateral, and the other one affecting the forehead and vertex; one case of intermittent neuralgia of the left ovary; two cases of ordinary sick-headache with acid and bilious vomiting; one obstinate case of hypochondria[sis], accompanied with disgust of life, and almost constant inclination to commit suicide; sleeplessness; hysteria; spasmodic twitchings; tight coughs, accompanied with stitches in the chest, - worse in the evening and during the night; cold in the head, with sneezing and watery discharge; chronic catarrh, with yellow and fetid discharge; leucorrhoea, retarded and suppressed menses.

(Erastus E. Marcy, M.D., New York, Proving of *Zizia Aurea*, The North American Journal of Homoeopathy vol. 4 (1856), p. 53-54)

## 1858 - Coma with convulsions during labor - Dr. Gray

“Dr. Gray called the attention of the Academy to the *Zizia aurea*, or *Musk-squash*, which causes death by convulsions, similar to those occurring in connection with albuminuria. Recommended its trial in these cases, also in puerperal convulsions and epilepsy.

Dr. Gray related two cases - one of which had been troubled during gestation with albuminuria. When the full time arrived, she was seized with violent pain in the head, periodic, labor-like pains, but with no bearing-down pains. Coma followed, and forcible delivery was resorted to by the long forceps with violent convulsions and the child born alive. The coma, however, continued with violent convulsions. Bell., Opium, Nux., Acon. and Cuprum were given for this state, until the second day, when Dr. Gray remembering death preceded by similar symptoms to have been caused by the *Zizia aurea*, or Musk-squash root, administered two drops of the tincture to this patient, with the happiest result. One slight convulsion only followed three hours after, and perfect recovery ensued."

(Proceedings of the Hahnemann Academy of New York, April 7<sup>th</sup>, 1858, The North American Journal of Homoeopathy vol. 7 (1859), p. 114; Proceedings of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, April 14<sup>th</sup>, 1858, *ibid.* p. 116)

### **1867 - Clinical Observations - Edwin M. Hale**

"It has cured many cases of *neuralgia* of the head, also two cases of ordinary *sick headache* with acid and bilious vomiting.

It has cured cold in the head, with sneezing and watery discharge; also *chronic catarrh*, with yellow and foetid discharge.

It has cured *leucorrhoea*, with retarded and suppressed menses.

It has cured tight coughs, accompanied with stitches in the chest; worse in the evening and during the night."

(E. M. Hale, Homoeopathic Materia of the New Remedies, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 1867, *Zizia aurea*, p. 1077-1084)

### **1868 - Symptoms during parturition - Erastus E. Marcy**

"Intermittent severe pains in the head, coming in place of uterine contraction during the progress of parturition. Sometimes the pains are extremely severe and proceed to convulsions, which are followed by stupor. This plant is a poison producing convulsions of this character, followed by stupor and profound comatose breathing. It has been used in a case like that above mentioned. The first dose seemed to palliate, the second dispelled the disease. In these cases the spasm is preceded by a peculiar feeling at the epigastrium, and this occurs at the moment when there *should* be contractile effort of the uterus. It has often been dispelled by re-exciting uterine contraction by Ergot in small doses, and also by irritation over the fundus, through the parietes of the abdomen, in the manner common for stopping haemorrhage."

(Erastus E. Marcy, The Homoeopathic Theory and Practice of Medicine, vol. 2, 1868, p. 585)

### **1875 - Rheumatic fever in children - J. S. Wright**

"For rheumatic fever in children, I give *Zizia* with good success."

(J. S. Wright, Clinical Observations, in: The United States Medical Investigator NS vol. 1 (1875), p. 209)

### **1881 - St. Vitus' Dance - Ernest A. Farrington**

"Miss - came to us from allopathy. She was suffering with St. Vitus' Dance. The leading symptoms were: Spasmodic movements of the muscles of the face and right arm and leg. Spasmodic twitchings and restlessness *during sleep*.

These two symptoms, according to the Index, are very nearly identical with symptoms 115 and 126 under *Zizia aurea* <sup>[1]</sup>. The cure with this drug was prompt and permanent.

The aggravation during sleep is an exceedingly important modality, distinguishing the *Zizia* from Mygale and the oft-used Agaricus; the latter of which has jerking, &c. on *going to sleep*."

(Ernest A. Farrington, Confirmed Symptoms, Transactions of the thirty-fourth session of the American Institute of Homoeopathy 1881, p. 188)

<sup>[1]</sup> Allen, Encyclopedia of pure Materia Medica vol. 10, p. 234-238

### **1904 - Chorea in a girl aged 16 - U. A. Shautts**

“Dr. U. A. Shautts in Progress, Feb. 1904, tells of a 16 year old girl who had been benefited by Weir Mitchell. Arsenic was continued until poisoning symptoms developed. Six weeks more of the rest cure was unavailing and Dr. Shautts was now asked to take charge of the case, and called on New Year's day. "I found her to be a tall, thin, pale, anemic, poorly nourished girl with choreic movements of the arms and at times of the legs, also drawing and twitching of the muscles of the face. The latter movements sometimes played about the eyes and forehead, at other times about the cheeks or mouth. These spasmodic movements gave the face a strained appearance bordering somewhat on the sardonic occasionally. She was quite sensitive about these symptoms, therefore rather shy and retiring in manner. Careful inquiry brought out the fact that these movements continued in some measure during sleep.

In the provings of Zizia Aurea, as recorded in Allen's Hand Book and other works on homeopathic materia medica, are to be found symptoms like the following: Chorea, especially during sleep, fidgety legs, twitching of muscles of face and upper limbs, etc. I therefore prescribed Zizia.

Within forty-eight hours the patient showed signs of improvement and went rapidly on to complete recovery, and that in a very few weeks. The following summer the young lady was sent to Germany to school and was absent two years. Some time during the second year there was a slight return of the facial symptoms. On being again appealed to I sent her a prescription for the remedy. The apothecaries whom she consulted knew nothing of such a drug so she sent to London for it, and received a dark liquid which in no way resembled that which I had given her. She took it but obtained no benefit. Upon her return home I gave her a supply of the genuine remedy and she was promptly cured. Shortly after this she married and now has two children and is perfectly well. It is perhaps needless to add that the family continued to use homeopathic medicine thereafter."

(U. A. Shautts, Zizia aurea in Chorea, The North American Journal of Homoeopathy vol. 52 (1904), p. 262-263)

### **1938 - Anwendung in der Praxis - Gerhard Madaus**

„Zizia aurea beeinflusst nach Angaben der homöopathischen Schule Neuropathien, die mit Störungen der Sexualsphäre verbunden sind. Chorea (die Bewegungen halten selbst während des Schlafes an), Epilepsie, sexuell bedingte Hysterie und Hypochondrie, Konvulsionen, Ovarialgien (auch intermittierende Neuralgie des linken Ovariums), scharfer Fluor albus, Rückenschmerzen als Uterusreflex, die den Einsatz dieses besonders für Frauen beliebten Mittels erfordern. Funke nennt Zizia noch gegen granulierende Augenliderkrankungen.“

(Gerhard Madaus, Lehrbuch der biologischen Heilmittel, Bd. 3 (1938), Zizia aurea, S. 2864)

## Hering's Guiding Symptoms



Constantin Hering (1800-1880)

# Hering's Guiding Symptoms

## ZIZIA

*Meadow Parsnips.*

*Umbelliferae.*

The tincture is prepared from the root.

Proving by Marcy, assisted by Fulgraff, in 1855, N. Am. Jour. of Hom., vol. 4, p. 52.

### **Mind**

Exhilaration : like intoxication; of all faculties, followed by a strong desire to sleep; lasting twelve hours, then great depression for several days.

Laughing and weeping moods in alternation.

Depression of spirits : with disgust of life, followed by great exhilaration and desire for conversation.

Irritability, with lowness of spirits and indifference to everything.

Nervous irritability and depression of spirits; self-dissatisfaction, with weeping.

Indolence, with contentment.

Dreamy, imaginative mood.

Behavior quiet, with much apparent suffering and sadness.

### **Sensorium**

Giddiness; swimming in head.

### **Inner Head**

Rush of blood to head and face, with feeling of fulness.

Sensation of tightness around head.

Headache sharp over right eye, begins slightly on second day and increases until eighth (Pulsatilla 6, which promptly relieved it until third day, but feebly on seventh); in its full development on seventh day, headache is grievous, with nausea, inclination to bilious vomiting, need to lie still in a darkened and quiet room; < from light, noise and jar; permanent on right side, not shifting; at its worst pain descends behind right ear into neck; lips parched as from fever; severe backache between or at borders of shoulder blades; forehead is affected by a sharp cutting pain by jar of coughing.

Severe pain in right temple, with nausea.

Pressure upon top of brain.

Acute aching pain in whole left side of head, increased by light or noise.

Dull pains in occipital region, extending down muscles of neck.

ii Affections of brain and nervous system.

### **Sight and Eyes**

Eyes sensitive to light, watery.

Redness of both eyes.

While both eyes exhibit a diffused injection, right eye is more particularly the seat of painful and quite unaccustomed symptoms.

Smarting of lids.

Shooting pains through orbits.

Sharp pains in right orbit, < by moving eyeball, by stooping or stepping.

### **Smell and Nose**

Nasal catarrh with sneezing and coughing.

Nasal discharge of thick mucus.

Obstruction and soreness of right nostril, which is painful to touch.

Right nostril only is affected, it became sore and tender to external touch; a diffused injection of mucous membrane covering arches of pharynx, with ordinary sensations of catarrhal sore throat; conjunctival membrane exhibited a similar diffused injection.

ii Catarrhal, asthmatic and pleuritic maladies.

### **Upper Face**

Face pale and puffy.

Redness of one cheek and paleness of other.

Boring pains in cheek bones.

### **Lower Face**

Dull pains in jaws.

Painful tenderness over lower jawbone, an inch below root of ear.

### **Taste and Tongue**

Taste : bitter, bitter, bilious, after sick-headache.

Redness of tongue, with unusual sensitiveness to cold and warm drinks.

Tongue covered with a whitish fur.

Yellow fur upon tongue, and oppressed respiration.

Tongue broad, furred in middle and reddened at tip and sides.

### **Inner Mouth**

Dryness of mouth.

### **Throat**

Increased secretion of mucus in throat.

Slight redness of tonsils and palate, with soreness of throat.

Inflammation of mucous membrane of pharynx.

### **Appetite, Thirst, Desires, Aversions**

Craving for acids and stimulants.

Loss of appetite.

Thirst.

### **Hiccough, Belching, Nausea and Vomiting**

Nausea.

Acid and bilious vomiting.

### **Scrobiculum and Stomach**

Stomach sensitive to touch.

Pressure occasioning nausea and faintness.

### **Male Sexual Organs**

Involuntary emissions two nights in succession.

Excitement of male genital organs.

ii Lassitude and prostration after connection.

### **Female Sexual Organs**

Profuse menstrual discharge, followed by acrid leucorrhoea.

Catamenia appeared in due time, but ceased after twelve hours.

Sudden suppression of menses.

Leucorrhoea : bland and profuse; acrid; commences on second day and continues, slight as to quantity, and at first acrid, afterward more bland and copious; with retarded or suppressed menses; chronic, attended by irritation of spine or brain.

Uterine affections, with increased vascular and nervous excitement.

### **Voice and Larynx. Trachea and Bronchia**

Roughness in upper portion of larynx when inspiring or coughing.

Raw and smarting sensation in larynx from coughing.

Sensitiveness of trachea to touch.

### **Respiration**

Respiration accelerated and oppressed.

Respiration oppressed, yellow fur upon tongue.

Asthmatic respiration, with inability to retain recumbent position.

She cannot draw a full breath, without severe pain, it catches her about sixth rib in front, and pierces through to back, right side.

### **Cough**

Dry cough, with shooting pains in chest.

Tight cough caused by taking a deep inspiration, or by dryness of larynx.

Short, dry cough, attended by severe stitching pains in right side, and a sense of suffocation.

Cough hard, dry and short, with stitching pain in right side, from region beneath sixth rib down as far as two inches below xiphoid cartilage.

### **Inner Chest and Lungs**

Dull, aching pains under right scapula.

Severe shooting pain extending from front part of thorax to scapula.

Sharp pains, extending from sides of chest to both shoulder blades.

Severe stitching pains in chest, accompanied by feverish symptoms.

Pleuritic stitches in right side, much increased by coughing, or taking or attempting to take a long breath.

Pleural symptoms severe, painful.

### **Outer Chest**

Bruised feeling in muscles of chest.

Pressure excites pain in intercostal muscles.

Over xiphoid cartilage and at circumscribed spots on each side, about size of a fifty-cent piece, two inches below, there is a painful tenderness to external touch.

### **Neck and Back**

Dorsal symptoms painful, perhaps sympathetic with uterine sphere; their seat is at posterior lateral margins of scapulae, generally < on left side; pains aching, smarting and stinging.

Dull pains in loins increased by movement.

Smarting-burning pain in small of back.

### **Upper Limbs**

Lameness in muscles of both arms, from shoulders to elbows.

Pricking sensation in right arm, with slightly diminished sensibility of part.

## **Lower Limbs**

Dragging sensation in both hips.

Unusually tired feeling of legs, after slightest muscular exertion.

## **Rest. Position. Motion**

Lying : asthmatic breathing <.

Stooping : pain in right orbit <.

Motion : of eyeball, pain in right orbit <; pains in loins <; desire for, but causes fatigue; spasmodic movements <.

Coughing : cutting pain in forehead; pleuritic stitches in r. side <.

Stepping : pain in right orbit <.

## **Nerves**

Increased physical strength, with inclination for muscular exertion.

General aspect and sensation of prover were those of grave and chronic deterioration of health.

Sensitiveness of entire surface of body to touch.

Great desire to move about, with apparent increase of strength, but slight exercise causes fatigue.

Spasmodic movements of muscles of face and extremities.

Before spasms labor pains cease, and feels pains in epigastrium.

Convulsions, epilepsy.

Chorea, with twitchings during sleep; spasmodic movements of muscles of face and extremities; < by movement, noise, light or contact.

Intermittent neuralgia of left ovary.

## **Sleep**

Drowsiness, with a sense of lassitude and fatigue.

Sleep is sound until sixth night, when it is prevented by pain.

! Spasmodic twitching during sleep. θ Chorea.

Talking during sleep.

Sleep disturbed by unpleasant dreams.

## **Time**

Morning : eyelids adhere.

## **Fever**

Chilliness and heat, alternating with faintness, nausea, pain in right temple, redness of eyeballs, dry and red tongue, and thirst for cold water.

Chilliness, accompanied with spasmodic twitching of muscles of face and lower extremities, followed by fever.

Fever, with headache, pain in back, thirst.

Feverish symptoms, accompanying severe stitching pains in chest.

Severe sense of heat and fulness in both cheeks.

Flushed cheeks, hot head, visible pulsations of carotid and temporal arteries, coldness of hands and feet, drowsiness and irritability.

Redness and heat of cheeks.

Hot flushes in face and head followed by perspiration.

## **Attacks, Periodicity**

In alternation : laughing and weeping moods.

For twelve hours : great exhilaration; duration of catamenia.  
Two nights in succession : involuntary emissions.  
For several days : great depression.

### **Locality and Direction**

Left : acute aching in head; neuralgia of ovary.  
Right : sharp pain over eye; headache; pain in temple; pain descends behind ear into neck; severe pain in temple; eye <; styne upon lid; sharp pain in orbit; obstruction and soreness of nostril; piercing pain from sixth rib in front through to back; stitches in side; dull aching under scapula; pricking in arm.

### **Sensations**

Pain : in right temple; in back.  
Severe pain : in right temple.  
Sharp pain : over right eye; in right orbit; from sides of chest to shoulder blades.  
Cutting : in forehead.  
Boring : in cheek bones.  
Piercing pain : from sixth rib in front through to back, r. side.  
Stitches : in right side; in chest; pleuritic in right side.  
Shooting : through orbits; in chest; from front part of thorax to scapula.  
Pricking : in right arm.  
Stinging : in lateral margins of scapulae.  
Severe aching : between shoulder blades; in whole left side of head.  
Aching : in back.  
Smarting : of lids; in larynx; in small of back; in lateral margins of scapulae.  
Burning : in small of back.  
Dull pain : in occipital region down muscles of neck; in jaws; in loins.  
Soreness : of right nostril; of throat.  
Rawsness : in larynx.  
Dull aching : under right scapula.  
Pressure : on top of brain.  
Dragging : in both hips.  
Bruised feeling : in muscles of chest.  
Tenderness : over lower jawbone, an inch below root of ear.  
Tightness : around head.  
Lameness : in muscles of arms.  
Tired feeling : in legs.  
Roughness : in larynx.  
Fulness : in head and face; in cheeks.  
Heat : in cheeks.  
Coldness : of hands and feet Itching : pimples on forehead, wrist and legs.  
Dryness : of mouth; of larynx; of tongue.  
Pains increased by movement, noise; light or contact.

### **Tissues**

White and puffy appearance of whole body.  
Surface of whole body paler than natural.  
Face and ankles oedematous.

### **Touch, Passive Motion, Injuries**

Touch : right nostril painful; stomach sensitive; trachea sensitive; tenderness over xiphoid

cartilage; entire surface of body sensitive.

Contact : spasmodic movements <.

Pressure : on stomach causes nausea and faintness; excites pain in intercostal muscles.

Jarring : headache <.

### **Skin**

Itching pimples upon forehead; wrists and legs.

### **Relations**

Compare : *Mygale* and *Tarent.* in chorea.

(Constantin Hering, The Guiding Symptoms of our Materia Medica, vol. 10 (1891), p. 578-583)

## Leitsymptome und Charakteristika / Keynotes and Characteristics



# Leitsymptome und Charakteristika / Keynotes and Characteristics

## Übersicht / Overview

1902 - John H. Clarke

1927 - William Boericke

### 1902 - John H. Clarke

**Clinical.** - Asthma. - Brain, affections of. - Catarrh. - Chorea, in sleep. - Convulsions. - Dropsy. - Epilepsy. - Hypochondriasis. - Hysteria. - Influenza. - Leucorrhoea. - Menses, suppression of. - Migraine. - Ovary, intermittent neuralgia of. - Pleurisy. - Stye.

**Characteristics.** - The Meadow Parsnip is a common plant indigenous to the United States on the moist banks of streams and in open wet woods, where it flowers in June and July. Rafinesque speaks of it as vulnerary, antisyphilitic, and sudorific (Millspaugh).

Marcy proved Ziz. on himself and some others, and symptoms of poisoning have been added. Exhilaration with increased physical strength was noted; but a slight amount of exercise caused fatigue. The spasms and convulsions of the Umbelliferae were elicited. The generative organs in both sexes were excited. Ziz. is indicated in uterine affections characterized by increased nervous and vascular excitement. The menses are profuse, and followed by acrid leucorrhoea. Burning, smarting backache. Spasmodic movements of face and limbs. Mind first exhilarated, then depressed, finally indifferent. The restlessness of Ziz. runs into chorea; and the chorea has this distinguishing feature, that the movements continue or are even < during sleep. Connected with the uterine congestion there is migraine, the region of the right eye being most affected. There was rush of blood to the head. Marcy considered Ziz. especially suitable in brain affections; catarrhal, asthmatic, and pleuritic diseases; in ovarian neuralgia.

Among *Peculiar Symptoms* are: Surface of body paler than natural; white, puffy appearance of whole body. Laughs and weeps alternately. One cheek red. Craves acids and stimulants.

The symptoms are: < By touch. Pressure = pain in intercostal muscles; on stomach = nausea and faintness. < Lying; stooping; motion; coughing.

**Relations.** - *Antidoted by*: Puls. (migraine), Carb-an. (stye).

*Compare*: One cheek red, Cham. - Uterine congestion, backache, indifference, Sep. Chorea in sleep, Tarent. - As if in a dream, Ambr., Anac., Calc., Cann-i., Con., Cupr., Med., Rheum., Valer., Verat. - Laughing alternately with weeping, Calc., Ign., Merc., Nux m., Puls., Stram.

(John Henry Clarke, M.D., A Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica, vol. 2 (1902), Zizia, p. 1611)

### 1927 - William Boericke

Hysteria, epilepsy, chorea, hypochondriasis, come within the sphere of this remedy.

**Mind.** - Suicidal; depressed; laughing and weeping moods alternate.

**Head.** - Pressure on top, in right temple, associated with backache.

**Male.** - Great lassitude following coitus. Sexual power increased.

**Female.** - Intermittent neuralgia of left ovary. Acrid, profuse leucorrhoea, with retarded menses

**Respiratory.** - Dry cough, with stitches in chest. Dyspnoea.

**Extremities.** - Unusual tired feeling. *Chorea, especially during sleep. Fidgety legs.* [Tarent.]

Lameness in arms and spasmodic twitching.

**Modalities.** - Worse, *during sleep*.

**Relationship.** - Compare: *Agar.*; *Stram.*; *Tarent.*; *Cicuta*; *Aethusa*.

(William Boericke, M.D., Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Ninth Edition, New York 1927, Thaspium aureum - Zizia, p. 639-640)

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[Only a small note: "Thaspium, N., Thaspium sp. L., Roundheart. Vulnerary, antisyphilitic, sudorific, antidote to rattle snakes. Th. trifoliatum chiefly used."]

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