

COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF TWO OUTSTANDING SAXON PERSONS AND CHRONOLOGY OF KEY MILESTONES OF SAMUEL HAHNEMANN'S LIFE

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Abstract: key milestones of Samuel Hahnemann's life – founder of alternate medicine, physicist, chemist and pharmacist, are analyzed in the work. "Parallels" are drawn between two outstanding persons born in 1775 in Saxony, King Anthony (Anton) the Kind and Samuel Hahnemann.

Chronological table of key milestones of Samuel Hahnemann's life is composed. Portrait characteristic of Samuel Hahnemann is given.

Samuel Hahnemann created a family in young age and he worked a lot to keep a wife and children. Despite the busy condition he didn't lose the interest towards scientific analysis and his critical approach to the facts mentioned in "Materia Medica" promoted the conduction of wide range of human studies.

Samuel Hahnemann's life and creation is the example for future generations to follow.

Keywords: Samuel Hahnemann, homeopathy, Anthony the King of Saxony, Meissen.

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ДВУХ ВЫДАЮЩИХСЯ ЛИЧНОСТЕЙ САКСОНИИ И ХРОНОЛОГИЯ ОСНОВНЫХ ЭТАПОВ ЖИЗНИ САМУЭЛЯ ГАНЕМАННА

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Аннотация: в работе проанализированы основные этапы жизни Самуэля Ганеманна – основателя альтернативной медицины, врача, химика и фармацевта. Проведены «параллели» между двумя

выдающимися людьми, родившимися в 1775 году в Саксонии, - Королем Антоном Добрым и Самуэлем Ганеманном.

Составлена хронологическая таблица основных этапов жизни Самуэля Ганеманна. Дана его портретная характеристика.

Самуэль Ганеманн в молодости создал семью и много трудился для того, чтобы содержать супругу и детей. Несмотря на занятость, он не терял интереса к научному анализу, и его критический подход к фактам из «Материя medica» способствовал проведению широкого спектра исследований на людях.

Жизнь и творчество Самуэля Ганеманна являются примером для подражания для будущих поколений.

Ключевые слова: Самуэль Ганеманн, гомеопатия, Антон Король Саксонии, Майсен.

Two outstanding persons, who became famous afterwards: Samuel Hahnemann and future King of Saxony, Anthony (Anton) were born in 1755 in Saxony.

Samuel Christian Friedrich Hahnemann (Fig. 1), a great thinker, physician, chemist and pharmacist, founder of homeopathy, was born in Germany, Meissen city (Saxony) on 10th of the April, 1755 [7, 8].

In the same year the future King of Saxony Anthony, nicknamed Anthony the Kind was born in Dresden (Saxony) (Fig. 2).

Anthony's father was Friedrich Christian (kurfürst (prince-elector) of Saxony and King of Poland) (1722-1763), while mother was Maria Antonina, a princess of Bavaria (1724-1780). Both of their sons: Friedrich August and Anthony became the Kings of Saxony. Friedrich August ruled Saxony only for two months (October 5, 1763 – December 17, 1763). He was diseased by acute virus infection featured by high contagiousness (receptiveness comes close to 100), such as Varicella.

Since Varicella became a reason of Friedrich August's death, let's consider the features of its progression.

Varicella is characterized by moderate intoxication and papulo-vesicular skin rash. Lethal outcome is frequently developed during severe generalized form, which is characterized by high fever, heavy intoxication, damages of liver, lungs and kidney.

Apparently, Friedrich August had experienced severe form of Varicella that became a reason of his death and termination of his two-month rule.

Nevertheless, in this short two-month period he managed to carry out such reforms, which were oriented to the strengthening of financial system of Saxony. After his death, his helm was inherited by his brother, Anthony.

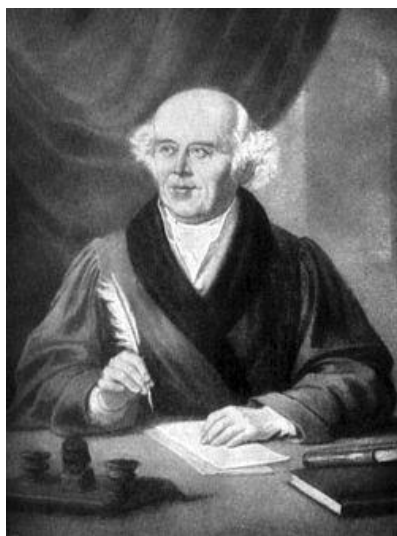


Fig. 1. Samuel Christian Friedrich Hahnemann (1755-1843)

Anthony the King was awarded by the nickname Anthony the Kind. This nickname was given to him because of significant improvement of citizens' life during his reign [4, 9].

Facial expression of Anthony the Kind confirms (Fig. 2) that he was a kind person. This was expressed in his activity and was acknowledged by inhabitants of Saxony.



Fig. 2. Anthony, the King of Saxony (1755-1836)

So, one can note that in 1755, along with other outstanding men, a fate gifted Saxony with two persons, who became famous in the future: one of them was Samuel Hahnemann (the founder of homeopathy) and the second was Anthony the Kind (the King of Saxony).

It is interesting that both of them had long life (they died in the 80 plus age). Both of them were married twice during their long life, and in both cases the death of first wife was the reason of their second marriage. Both of them were characterized by creative activity: Samuel Hahnemann in medicine, while Anthony the Kind in genealogy and music, and he proved himself in this area as a composer. Both of them were very successful: one – in medicine and the other in the ruling of Saxony.

So, after 826 years from foundation of Meissen, along with other outstanding men, the city was glorified by two persons: Anthony the Kind (this is not so frequent, when population of the country gives such nickname “the Kind” to its ruler) and Samuel Hahnemann (who created a new direction in world medicine).

Samuel Hahnemann lived very interesting life [1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8].

Analysis of Samuel Hahnemann’s private life shows that he was in continuous state of exploration and had a critical approach to the existing situation. He selected the field of medicine. Due to dissatisfaction with quality of training he moved to another university in order to gain good knowledge and medical practice (see Table).

Samuel Hahnemann created a family in young age and he worked a lot to keep a wife and children. Despite the busy condition he didn’t lose the interest towards scientific analysis and his critical approach to the facts mentioned in “Materia Medica” promoted the conduction of wide range of human studies.

Samuel Hahnemann lived for 88 years. During this long life, he managed to get married twice despite long-term fruitful scientific work.

Still in the age of 26, 2 years after defending a medical degree, Samuel Hahnemann decided to start a family and got married German woman Iohanna Henriette Kuchler. They gave birth to 11 children.

Table 1. Chronology of milestones of Samuel Hahnemann's private life

Table

Chronology of milestones of Samuel Hahnemann's private life

April 10, 1755

He was born in Germany, Meissen city, which was located in Dresden district. Meissen was distinguished by the fact that the first porcelain production was established there.

1775, at the age of 20

He enrolled at Leipzig University in the specialty of medicine. After 1 year he left the University.

1777, at the age of 22

He restarted a study in Vienna University in the specialty of medicine.

1779, at the age of 24

He defended the medical degree at Erlangen University

1781, at the age of 26

He married Iohanna Henriette Kuchler and they had 11 children.

1786, at the age of 31

He translated the work "Materia Medica" and thenceforth began his creative career related to creation of homeopathic drugs and their use in medical practice, establishment of alternate approach to the treatment that was followed by many scientific works.

1790, at the age of 35

He moved to Dresden.

1830, at the age of 75

Samuel Hahnemann's wife died.

1834, at the age of 79

He got married one more time to a French women Melony D'Erville Goya

1842, at the age of 87

He prepared a fundamental work "The Organon of the Healing Art" for 6th issuance.

July 2, 1843, at the age of 88

He died due to pulmonary inflammation and was entombed in Paris, at Pere Lachaise Cemetery.

In 1830, at the age of 75, after 27-year conjugal life with Iohanna Henriette Kuchler, Samuel Hahnemann became a widower. But after 4 years, at the age of 79, he got married again. His wife was French woman Melony D'Erville Goya. He spent the ensuing 9 years with her in the capital of France – Paris.

As is seen from S. Hahnemann's photo (Fig. 3), which was taken during the second marriage, 2 years prior to the death, despite the age, he didn't drop his "weapons" and still had abilities to be engaged in active work. Indeed, in 1842, in the age of 87 he prepared the 6th edition of his landmark book "The Organon of the Healing Art".

Such a man was the unique Samuel Hahnemann, whose life and activity is the example for future generations to follow.

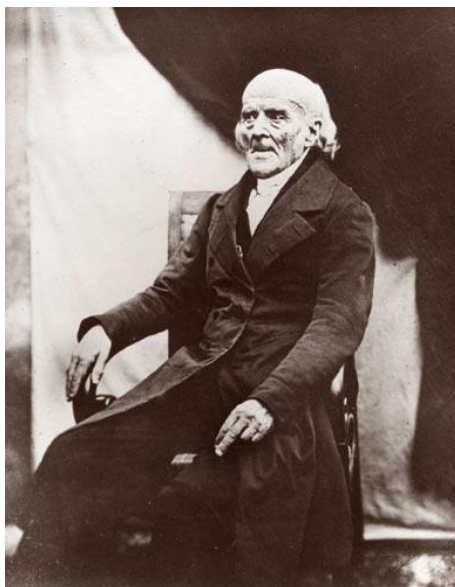


Fig. 3. Samuel Hahnemann in the age of 86, 2 years prior to death

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