

Anagallis Arvensis – Scarlet Pimpernel



By the furrowed fields I lie,
Calling to the passers-by.
“If the weather you would tell,
Look at Scarlet Pimpernel”

When the day is warm and fine,
I unfold these flowers of mine:
Ah, but you must look for rain.
When I shut them up again!

Weatherglasses on the walls
Hang in wealthy people’s halls:
Though I like where cart-wheels pass
I’m the Poor Man’s Weatherglass!

ABSTRACT

Anagallis Arvensis, also known as scarlet pimpernel, is known historically for its medicinal properties in treating liver disease, skin rashes, wounds and kidney problems.

This project aims to identify the main themes of the homeopathic remedy and its place in the Materia Medica. It also aims to discover whether we are utilising it in therapeutic practice. As a flower essence it incorporates bold, exciting ideas and healing properties. It is my belief that there is much more to this little remedy than initially meets the eye!

By fully investigating Anagallis Arvensis, from its historic use to its curative results in more recent case studies, I hope to produce a thorough workup relevant in clinical practice today. By experimenting with this remedy and expanding on the available resources, I also hope to discover new and interesting information which will be useful to homeopaths and their patients.

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SIGNS

The name, *Anagallis Arvensis*, is derived from the Greek words 'anagelao' meaning to laugh aloud, and 'arveniso', meaning of the fields. This is thought to be a reference to the plant's bright, cheerful flowers that can be found growing in open fields and along roadsides. The plant's most common name 'pimpernel' comes from the French word 'pimprenelle', which means burnet saxifrage. The 'scarlet' in its name refers to the bright red flowers that bloom from late spring to early fall. Other names include Adder's Eyes, Bird's Tongue, Bird's-eye, Blue Pimpernel, Burnet Rose, Clockflower, Common Pimpernel, Cure-all, Eyebright, John-go-to-bed-at-noon, Laughter Bringer, Little Joan, Male Pimpernel, Merecrop, Orange Lily Pernel, Poor Man's Barometer, Poor Man's Weather Glass, Red Chickweed, Red Pimpernel, Shepherd's Calendar, Shepherd's Clock, Shepherd's Delight, Shepherd's Glass, Shepherd's Sundial, Shepherd's Warning, Shepherd's Watch, Shepherd's Weather Glass, Sunflower, Tom Pimpernel, Waywort, Weather-glass, Winco-pipe, Wink-a-peep.



CLASSIFICATION

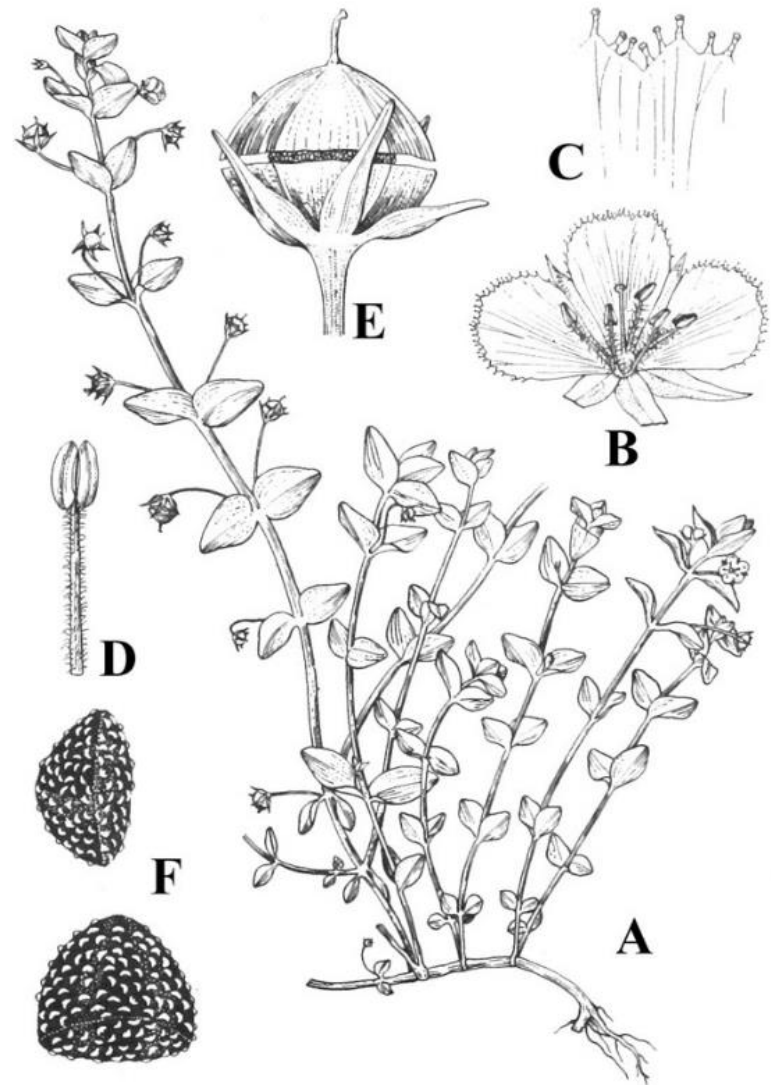
Anagallis is a member of the Primulaceae family. Originally the genus was part of the Myrsinaceae family but has been reclassified in recent years.

It typically grows to be about 5-40 cm tall. Its small, bright red or orange flowers (sometimes blue) with a dark centre, bloom in the summer months and have five petals that are deeply cleft. The plant also produces small, round fruits that contain tiny black seeds, ripening from August to October, up to 6mm across. Its leaves are ovate and arranged in stalkless opposing pairs along the stems. They are oval-elliptical with pointed tips. The leaf margins are not toothed. The undersides of the leaves are black-dotted and have many dense white hairs.

When found as a summer annual, the scarlet pimpernel has a low-growing creeping habit, but as a winter annual, it forms a half rosette with an upright stem. It has weak sprawling stems with square cross-sections.

FAMILY

Bird's-eye Primrose. Also in the same family: Bog Pimpernel, Brookweed, Chaffweed, Chickweed, Wintergreen, Common Primrose, Cowslip, Creeping Jenny, Dotted Loosestrife, Eastern Sowbread, False Oxlip, Fringed Loosestrife, Japanese Cowslip, Oxlip, Scots Primrose, Sea Milkwort, Sowbread, Spring Sowbread, Tibetan Cowslip, Water Violet, Yellow Loosestrife, Yellow pimpernel.



Anagallis arvensis var. *arvensis*: A, habit x ½ (Jan Mohd. 142, RAW); var. *coerulea*: A, flower x 3 (no. 8679, RAW); B, detail of glandular hairs on corolla lobe margin x 20; C, stamen x 15; D, pyxidium x 4; E, seeds x 15.

POLLINATION

Anagallis is an annual plant, meaning it completes its entire life cycle from seed to flower to seed, within a single growing season. The plant can be pollinated by insects such as bees and butterflies.

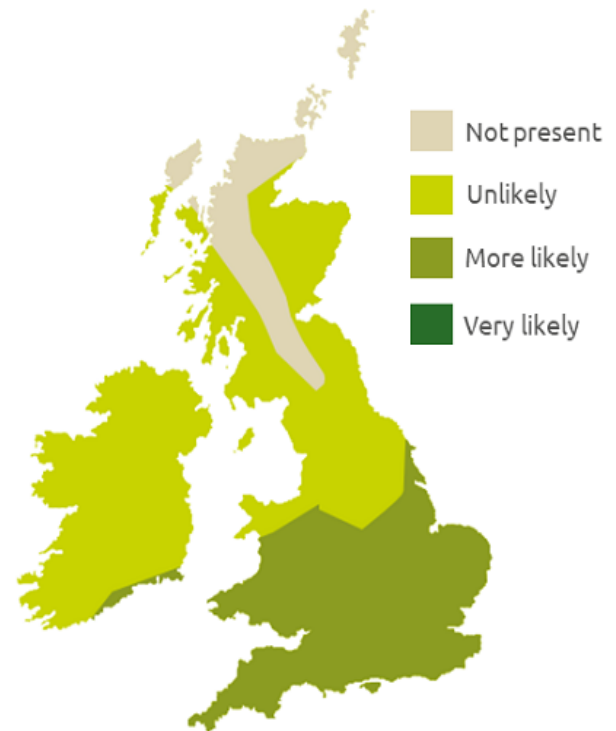
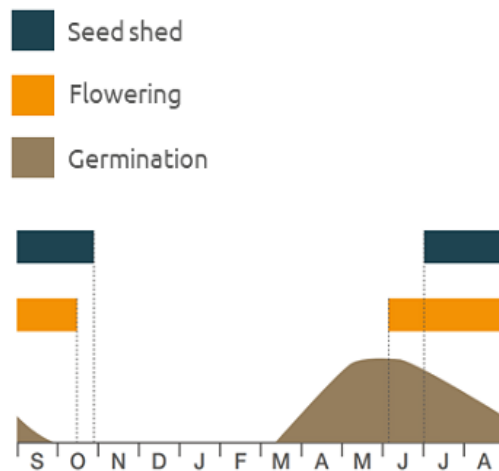
Despite its many uses and cultural significance, *Anagallis* is considered a weed in some parts of the world, particularly in agricultural fields. The plant is known to compete with crops for nutrients and can reduce crop yields. Interestingly *Anagallis* is also capable of auto-pollination, meaning it can fertilise itself without external pollinators. The petals close at the end of the first day, suggesting that self-pollination occurs automatically as they shut.

HABITAT

Anagallis Arvensis is native to Europe and this map shows its distribution and life cycle in the United Kingdom.

It can also be found in North America, Asia, and Africa. It is a common weed in many areas and can grow in a variety of habitats, including beaches, cliffs, fields, gardens, grassland, lawns, meadows, parks, roadsides, sand dunes, scrub, sea cliffs, towns, wasteland, mainly at the side of the road. *Anagallis* occurs throughout Britain, even some World War II bomb sites became colonised by this plant.

Scarlet pimpernel



USES

Anagallis is an important plant for wildlife. The flowers provide a valuable source of nectar for a variety of insects, including bees, butterflies, and hoverflies. The plant is also a host for the caterpillars of the scarce copper and small copper butterflies.

It has also been used in various culinary applications. The plant's leaves and flowers are edible and have a slightly bitter, peppery flavour. They can be used fresh in salads or cooked as a spinach substitute. In some parts of Europe, the plant is used to make a traditional dish called Pimpernel soup, which is made with the plant's leaves and other ingredients such as onions and potatoes.

In addition to its traditional uses, *Anagallis* has also been used in modern times as a natural dye. The plant's bright red or orange flowers can be used to produce a yellow-orange or reddish-orange dye that is suitable for colouring fabrics such as wool and silk.

DOCTRINE OF SIGNATURES

Anagallis is known for its ability to change colour in response to environmental conditions. In dry or hot weather, the plant's flowers may appear orange or even pinkish, while in cooler or wetter weather, they may appear more red. This colour change is thought to be a response to changes in the plant's pigments caused by changes in temperature and moisture. It also has an affinity with the sun and the weather. The flowers open mid-morning as soon as the sun shines directly on to them, but they close again as soon as the sun begins to set or as soon as it starts to rain, hence so many of the common names revolve around a weather barometer. The 'aversion/reaction' to water is an interesting plant behaviour considering that one of the conditions *Anagallis* treats is hydrophobia.

It presents in two different versions; the summer annual which is low creeping with spindly sprawly stems that look weak and fragile, and the winter annual which is upright and strong with a thick stem supporting bright colourful flowers. As a homeopathic remedy we see the extreme opposing states of physical and mental weakness/ prostration, contrasted with activity, strength and vitality.



These are photos taken of *Anagallis Arvensis* summer annual seedlings, growing on my kitchen windowsill. They required minimal watering and the seeds in particularly moist soil didn't germinate. They naturally grew horizontally and towards the sunlight. Figure 2 shows how weak and fragile the sprawling stems are and they have to be supported to remain upright. Contact caused a slight itching on my fingers and a faint red rash which lasted a couple of hours.



Figure 1



Figure 2

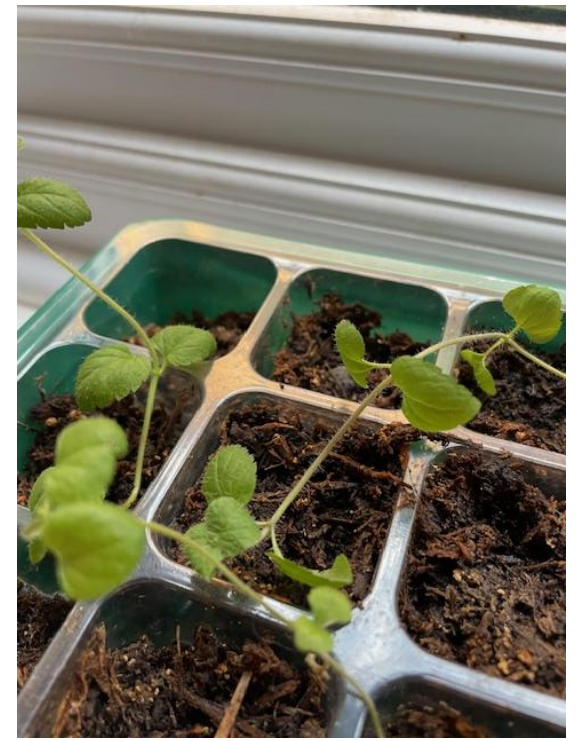


Figure 3

TOXICOCOLGY

It is harmfully toxic in several respects and accordingly undesirable in pastures. The plant is acrid and bitter and grazing livestock generally avoid eating it, except in conditions of overgrazing or grazing of unsatisfying stubble. Experimental feeding of the plant material to various animals, such as horses and dogs, caused gastroenteritis. Sufficiently high doses proved fatal. The herb has been reported as being toxic to poultry and rabbits, and the seeds are slightly poisonous to some mammals, but no cases involving people are known.

Skin contact with the plant can cause dermatitis in some people.

Anagallis Arvensis is insecticidal, or at least is repellent to some insects, possibly by virtue of its pungent essential oil which has a characteristic smell. Taken by mouth, experimental doses of the liquid in humans caused twenty-four hours of intense nausea, headache and bodily pain.



Reports from Australia state that when grain crops have been infested by the weed, chaff that contains much of the material becomes unpalatable to stock as fodder. When grazing in pasture, livestock usually leave the plant alone, but when they do nonetheless eat significant quantities, they suffer diuretic and narcotic effects sufficiently intense to justify regarding the plant as poisonous.

Reportedly an Indian practice of expelling leeches from dog nostrils can lead to fatal results if the animal swallows the fluid.

PHYTOCHEMICAL COMPOSTION

The seeds of *Anagallis arvensis* contained flavonoids, saponins, tannins, steroids, glycosides, alkaloids and anthraquinones. The aerial parts of the plant contained alkaloids, bitter cucurbitacin glycosides, arvenin, I and II and cucurnitacin, B, D, E, I and L, sterols, β -amyrin, rutin, n-hexacosane, lacceric acid, triterpene sanagalligenone, anagalligenin, carbohydrates and enzymes. *Anagallis* exhibits many pharmacological effects including antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, behavioural, antioxidant, cytotoxic, molluscicidal, taenicidal, expectorant, oestrogenic and other pharmacological effects. The anti-viral properties are the most interesting in terms of what we can treat homoeopathically, and along with the mental picture indicate potential uses which require deeper investigation.

MEDICINAL HISTORY

Anagallis Arvensis has been used in folk medicine worldwide where the plant material has been applied externally to slow-healing ulcers and wounds. It also has been applied as an expectorant and as a remedy for, rheumatism, haemorrhoids, rabies, leprosy, gout and dropsical affections. It has also been used for epileptic attacks, cerebral affections, leprosy, hydrophobia, mania and other complaints of the nervous system. In Europe, the plant was also used as diuretic, diaphoretic, expectorant, for the treatment of dropsy, rheumatism and hepatic and renal complaints.

Anagallis has been used in treatment of non-specified types of phthisis and of kidney-related conditions such as dropsy and chronic nephritis. It was used as an antidepressant in ancient Greece, and to treat various mental disorders in European folk medicine, leading to the German name *Gauchheil* (*Gauch* meaning 'fool, cuckoo' and *heil* meaning 'heal').

In the Middle Ages, the plant was used to treat skin conditions such as eczema and psoriasis. It was also used to treat respiratory ailments such as coughs and asthma. In more recent times, the plant has been studied for its potential anti-inflammatory and anti-tumour properties. It was used by ancient Greeks and Romans to treat a variety of ailments, including eye infections and snake bites. In Chinese medicine, the herb was used for dog bites, joint ailments and oedema.

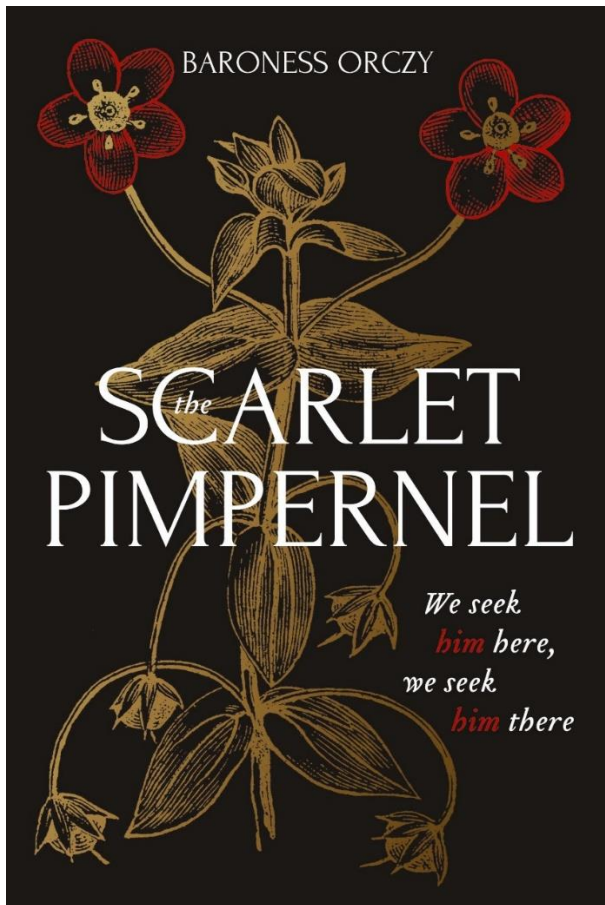
FLOWER ESSENCE USE

Used as a flower essence for those who are emotionally entrapped by others, with psychic dependence. A useful essence for someone emotionally entangled with another.

There are two states the flower essence deals with; either being 'obsessed' or being 'possessed' by someone else. In either case they are unable to break free from the relationship, even though they may realise it is unsatisfactory for them or harmful.

*There may well be strong psychic bonds originating from the dominant person. These can be difficult to break as this person usually has a lot to gain from the relationship. These toxic relationships can play out in the workplace (employer/employee) in personal relationships (families/romantic partners/extra-marital affairs/friendships) and more dangerously in abuse cycles and grooming (predator/victim) *Scarlet Pimpernel* works on a hidden level, giving power to the victim to break free.*

FOLKLORE & LITERATURE



Despite its unassuming size, *Anagallis Arvensis* (The Scarlet Pimpernel) has a rich history and cultural significance, particularly in literature and folklore. The Scarlet Pimpernel is the first novel in a series of historical fiction by Baroness Orczy and was published in 1905. It was written after the stage play of the same title, co-authored with her husband Montague Barstow, which opened in Nottingham in 1903 and ran for several months in London.

The novel is set during the 'Reign of Terror' at the start of the French Revolution and follows the life of Sir Percy Blakeney, a hero and protagonist who rescues aristocrats before they are sent to the guillotine. Sir Percy leads a double life giving the appearance of nothing more than a wealthy mild-mannered gent. In reality he is a formidable swordsman, a quick-thinking master of disguise and escape artist. The band of gentlemen who assist him are the only ones who know of his secret identity. He is known by his symbol, a simple flower, the Scarlet Pimpernel (*Anagallis Arvensis*).

Orczy's premise of a daring hero who cultivates a secret identity disguised by a meek or ineffectual manner proved enduring. Zorro, Doctor Syn, the Shadow, the Spider, the Phantom, Superman and Batman followed within a few decades, and the image remains a popular one in serial fiction today. The Marvel co-creator described The Scarlet Pimpernel as the first character who could be called a 'superhero'.

While the little red flower is symbolic of Sir Percy's identity as the Scarlet Pimpernel, it is also symbolic of his identity as an Englishman. The Scarlet Pimpernel is an iconic flower of England which Orczy describes as 'humble' and 'modest' and it serves as a metaphor for English restraint and humility. Being British incorporates themes of self-control. Sir Percy saves condemned aristocrats with selfless disregard for his own life, he does so without recognition or violence, showing pure English modesty.

In addition to its literary significance, the Scarlet Pimpernel has also played a role in folklore and superstition. In some cultures, it is believed that the plant can be used to ward off evil spirits, and in others, it is said to bring good luck.

PLACE AS A HOMEOPATHIC REMEDY

Characteristic overview

The common red chickweed growing by the wayside, in fields and gardens, known since Dioscorides, and a famous polychrest through all ages. Dr. Günther' made a valuable proving in 1854. He collected the whole fresh plants in Rhode Island and Günther and his son took 10 drops of the tincture in water, finally the tincture itself from 10 to 15 drops every day from January 27th to February 14th. Like *Primula Obconica*, *Anagallis* has a marked action on the skin. Skin itches all over, becomes dry and rough, has bran-like tetter in rings, ulcers and swellings on joints. Ill-conditioned ulcers. It produces great exhilaration and activity of mind: thinks of everything. Great hilarity (The Greek name of the plant means to laugh out loud.) Tickling and itching in left ear. Bran-like, ring-shaped tetter on face. Dull pains in gums accompanied by very hard stools. Sensation on tongue as if something cold were placed on it. Dryness and scraping in throat. Scraping, scratching of larynx and trachea with hoarseness, worse after eating. Tickling prickling along urethra, orifice agglutinated. Tearing in spermatic cord. Syphilis with nosebleed, deranged mind, pain in small of back, and itching skin. Soreness on chest with pain. Eruption on chest. Tensive drawing ascending from left shoulder to nape of neck. Skin of hands dry, sticky, and dirty looking.

REMEDY COMPARISONS/DIFFERENTIATION

Relations

Cyclamen - Both share the theme of 'activity alternating with dullness' and visual disturbances.

Coffea - A similar overstimulated state with joyous excitement. *Coffea* tends to be worse for further stimulation whereas *Anagallis* is better for it.

Lithium carb - Pain in small spots, rough skin, ringworm, heart and joint issues are symptoms *Lithium carb* shares with *Anagallis*, however the mental pictures are quite different with *Lithium's* 'slowness of thinking', compared to *Anagallis* 'thinks of everything'.

Tellurium – Skin, in particular ringworm shares a similar physical picture with *Anagallis*. *Tellurium* is neglectful and wishes to forget memories, whereas *Anagallis* is in the rubric 'cultivates memories'.

Rhus-tox – There are several shared rubrics particularly relating to itching skin and eruptions, as well as inflammation and joint stiffness. Both have a sensitivity to the weather.

AFFINITY

MIND * NERVOUS SYSTEM * SKIN * URINARY ORGANS * JOINTS * TEETH & HEART

REMEDY THEMES

Over-activity

Angallis has an over-active mind which ‘thinks of everything’ and a great affinity with the nervous system and nerve-centres in the cerebrum. It has a heightened, overstimulated state and is generally better for further simulation. This theme carries through the mental and physical symptoms as follows:

M Activity thinks of everything

P Itching all over better for rubbing

P Headache relieved by coffee

It has the ability to increase/decrease activity, speeding up the healing of ulcers and wounds, stimulating the body to eject foreign matters (expulsion of splinters) and increase expectoration. The theme of over-activity is particularly well illustrated in the physical rubrics relating to eyes and ears (see page 16 of the symptom table) There is a cycle of activity/recovery which is marked in the skin conditions as one area heals over and another erupts.

Euphoria & Hilarity

The activity of the mind centres around feelings of excitability and euphoria. This is an exhilarated picture where everything brings about feelings of pleasure and joy, not just for moments, but for days at a time. Anagallis literally translates as ‘laugh out loud’:

M Cannot collect his thoughts while listening to sermon on account of jovial feelings

M Great hilarity for several days, everything gives him pleasure

M Hypochondriasis

M Mania

M Emotions, feelings, attitude, disposition; ecstatic, exhilaration

Despondency & Paralysis

With the euphoria, the polar opposite picture of despondency co-exists, and we see episodes of complete exhilaration and exaggerated feelings contrasted with great weakness and dullness:

- M despondency
- M After mental exertion great prostration
- M Melancholy

Paralysis and a 'stuck' sensation is evident in both the mental and physical symptoms. Angallis struggles to move forwards, develop and adapt, preferring to remain stagnant looking only backwards affectionately at what they know, rather than forwards to new pastures. Just as they can be over-stimulated and over-attached, they can be underwhelmed and emotionally detached.

- M Detached from morals and people
- M Sentimental looking backwards
- M Inability to adapt to new developments
- M Despair and destruction from immobility
- P Paralysed lame weak
- P Unable to move sluggish dull pains

Varied Sensations

Angallis has a huge spectrum of varied, exaggerated sensations from dullness to sharpness and everything in between. It's all about feelings and senses. In the Doctrine of Signatures, we see how sensitive the flower is to its environment, changing colours according to temperature and moisture, opening and closing in response to sun or rain. It's not surprising that Anagallis is indicated for gout, rheumatic pains and arthritis < for wet damp weather. Sensations such as tickling, tingling, prickling, burning, wandering, tensive, drawing, knocking. Violent trembling accompanying heart palpitations. Notable sensations relating to **pins** and **coldness**:

- P Lungs as if struck by a cushion full of pins
- P Sensation as if a pin was thrust into palm of right hand
- P Teeth pain as from cold
- P Sensation on tongue as if something cold was placed upon it
- P Tickling at soft palate as from touch of something cold

Extremes

Angallis has extreme emotional states of euphoria and exaggerated physical sensations, contrasted with complete despondency. In the plant behaviour we see two different versions; the winter annual which is upright and strong with a thick stem supporting bright colourful flowers, and the summer annual which is low creeping with spindly sprawly stems that look weak and fragile. The flowers are

either open and bright seeking out the sun or closed, hiding from the rain. Both have strong pictures, much like the two states of the flower essence, obsessed or possessed. These two extreme states indicate its potential usefulness in mental health conditions such as bipolar, where patients have episodes of mania alternating with depression. Extremes are present even in the physical picture:

P Stools soft and pappy, stools hard like stone knotty

| SYMPTOMS | |
|-------------------|--|
| Mind | <p>Exhilarated, mind active, thinks of everything. Cannot collect his thoughts while listening to sermon on account of jovial feelings. Lively; more gay than usual, with great joy; He attends to his business and is contented with himself. Great flow of spirits for several days; he takes pleasure in everything; on account of very joyful feelings, Exhilaration, hilarity, over activity: emotions, feelings, attitude, disposition; ecstatic; exhilaration. emotions, feelings, attitude, disposition; mirth, hilarity, liveliness, etc. Despondency. After mental exertion great prostration. Frenzy in continued fever; febrile delirium. Anxiety in chest. Despondency. Estranged from morals and people. Desire old times, cultivates memories. Not adapted to new developments. Melancholy. Despair and destruction from immobility. Hydrophobia. Deranged mind. Hypochondriasis, (hence its Greek name, signifying "to laugh"). Mania.</p> |
| Sensorium | <p>Epilepsy. paralysed, lame, weak, unable to move; sluggish; pins.</p> |
| Inner head | <p>Heat rising to head, slight sweat on forehead, followed by pressing stitching in eyeballs and a tickling pricking in urethra, inclining him to coition. Headache just over supraorbital ridges, with eructation and rumbling in bowels. Spasmodic lancinations in both temples, extending to eyes. Headache with fever (cerulea). Pressive aching in forehead and occiput from a current of air blowing on him. Intense headache and nausea, with pains throughout body. Occiput : dull or tearing pains and inclination to vomit ; violent headache, with hard, knotty stools ; knocking pain in left side ; dull pain all night. Great hilarity; headache over supraorbital ridges, with rumbling in bowels and eructation; headache, relieved by coffee.</p> |

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| <p>Outer head</p> | <p>Skin of forehead feels too tight, when closing eyes or wrinkling brows < on left side. Vehement itching on vertex and occiput. Stitches on several places on scalp, chiefly over left ear and on occiput. Chilly sensation on right frontal protuberance. Violent pain as if occasioned by external pressure on occiput behind left ear. skin and scalp; itching; scalp; perspiration; forehead;</p> |
| <p>Sight & eyes</p> | <p>Things seem to float to and fro, he cannot write. Amblyopia. Cataract. Glittering before left eye; evening by candlelight. vision; moving; objects seem to be moving; to and fro, towards noon; to float; Pressing in eyes after headache. Stitching in temples extending into eyes. Pain in right eyeball, < from touching lids. Itching of eyelids. Spots on cornea.</p> |
| <p>Hearing & ears</p> | <p>Obstruction and pain in right ear following pressure in eyes. Violent stitches in right ear. Pain in right ear as if ear canal was obstructed. Tickling and itching in left ear. ear; itching; in ear; ear; itching; in ear; left; ear; noises; in ear; ear; noises; in ear; humming ear; pain; pressing; behind ear; left ear; pain; twinging; ear; pain; twinging; right; ear; stopped sensation</p> |
| <p>Smell & nose</p> | <p>Nosebleed. Syphilis. Violent sneezing, expelling a lump of viscid yellow phlegm. Unpleasant tickling on tip of nose, with violent sneezing. Violent sneezing following pain in right side of back. Frequent running of water from nose. nose bleed; discharge from watery; discharge from yellow; Discharge Unpleasant tickling on top of nose, with violent sneezing. sneezing; violent; Copious secretion of yellow phlegm.</p> |

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| <i>Upper face</i> | Neuralgic pains in right cheek bone, extending to supraorbital region; during night. Pains in facial muscles. Bran-like, ring-shaped tetter on face. Itching on cheek bones. |
| <i>Lower face</i> | Itching and tickling stitches on left corner of mouth and lower lip, just under border pain; tearing; right; skin; out-breaks on skin; cold sores, herpes; dermatitis. |
| <i>Teeth & gums</i> | Dull pain in a hollow tooth, with trembling of heart. Dull pain in upper molars and tearing pain in right cheek bone. Teeth pain as from cold ; < from touch ; chilly sensation in teeth. Gums swollen around a hollow tooth. Dull pain in gums, accompanied by very hard stools. swelling; gums; around decayed tooth; teeth; coldness; teeth; pain; teeth; pain; from touch; teeth; pain; dull; upper molars with tearing pain in cheek bone; teeth; pain; dull; with trembling of heart; teeth; pain; tearing; teeth; pain; tearing; molars; |
| <i>Mouth</i> | Viscid saliva in mouth, raised by coughing. Collection of water in mouth, with slight tearing pains in molars. Saliva in mouth, raised by coughing. saliva; thick and sticky; salivation; Tongue Sensation on tongue as if something cold were placed upon it. sensation of coldness; tongue; sensation of coldness; tongue; near flap of skin between tongue and floor of mouth; |
| <i>Palate & throat</i> | Sensation of dryness in throat, with scraping. Tickling at soft palate at night, as from touch of something cold. |
| <i>Eating & drinking</i> | After eating : scratching in throat ; pressure on lungs. Coffee : relieves headache. |
| <i>Hiccough/belching/nausea</i> | Eructations, nausea, inclination to vomit and rumbling in bowels, with headache. |
| <i>Scrobiculum and stomach</i> | Inflammation of stomach |
| <i>Hypochondria.</i> | Hepatitis and indurated liver. |
| <i>Abdomen and loins.</i> | Abdomen distended with wind. Weak feeling in abdomen. Rumbling in bowels, with headache. Visceral obstructions. |

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| <p><i>Stools and rectum.</i></p> | <p>Inflammation of rectum Itching in rectum ; pressure in sacrum ; piles. Passes offensive flatus. Stools soft and pappy. Diarrhoea watery. Stool hard like stone, knotty. Itching at anus after evacuation of bowels. Haemorrhoids. Desire for stool (a quarter of an hour). Stool well digested. Itching in the rectum, and some pressure in the loins, as with haemorrhoidal troubles (first day). Inflammation of rectum in horses. Itching in rectum; pressure; piles. Passes offensive flatus. Stools watery; soft and pappy; hard like stones; knotty. Itching at anus after stool. stool; knotty, nodular, lumpy;</p> |
| <p><i>Urinary organs.</i></p> | <p>Inflammation of kidneys. Burning in urethra when urinating, mostly in morning. Orifice seems agglutinated; presses to urinate; urine escapes in a divided stream. Tickling, prickling along urethra, inclining to coitus. Urine dark, sometimes straw-coloured. Copious urination On urinating, especially in the morning, a burning pain in the urethra; the orifice seems agglutinated, and a violent pressure is required before the urine passes, which it does in two, three, or several streams (first day). A tickling prickling along the urethra, especially at the orifice, neither pleasant (since it is half painful) nor unpleasant, since it inclines to coition (a quarter of an hour). Desire for coition (first and second days). With the erection before coition, a burning tensive pain in the urethra; disappears on coition (third day). More or less irritation in urethra, inclining to coition. Burning pain on urinating, with agglutination of orifice Urine passes in several streams; must press before it passes. Burning in urethra when urinating, mostly in the morning. Orifice agglutinated; presses to urinate; stream divided. Tickling prickling along urethra inclining to coitus. urine; colour; dark; Urethra The burning in urethra before and during erection ceases during coitus. genitals; urethra passage stuck together; uneasiness; genitals; urethra discharge; gonorrhoea; genitals; urethra pain; burning; while urinating; genitals; urethra pain; burning; during erections;</p> |

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| | <p>genitals; urethra pain; burning; during erections; ceases during intercourse;</p> <p>genitals; urethra pain; burning; during urination;</p> <p>genitals; urethra tingling; passage;</p> <p>genitals; urethra erotic feeling;</p> |
| <i>Male sexual organs.</i> | <p>Desire for coition.</p> <p>Is said to be useful in syphilis with deranged mind, nosebleed, pain in small of back ; skin itches.</p> <p>The burning in urethra before and during erection ceases during coition.</p> <p>Drawing pains in right testicle and cord.</p> <p>Tearing pains in spermatic cords.</p> <p>Tickling on symphysis pubis.</p> <p>Gonorrhœa.</p> <p>Drawing pains in r. testicle and cord.</p> <p>genitals; male; pain; pulling; testes; right;</p> <p>Genitals</p> <p>Tearing pains in spermatic cords.</p> <p>Tickling in symphysis pubis.</p> <p>genitals; male; pain; pulling; spermatic cords;</p> <p>genitals; male; pain; tearing; spermatic cords;</p> <p>genitals; female; sterility;</p> |
| <i>Female sexual organs.</i> | <p>Amenorrhœa.</p> <p>Cancer of mamma.</p> |
| <i>Voice and larynx. Trachea</i> | <p>Sensation as if a brush was brought in contact with epiglottis, with hoarseness.</p> <p>Scratching and scraping in throat, especially after meals.</p> <p>Hoarseness proceeding from trachea.</p> |
| <i>Cough</i> | <p>Cough dry : with a scratching sensation when reading aloud ; with yellow phlegm from nose ; with spitting of saliva.</p> |
| <i>Inner chest and lungs</i> | <p>A kind of restlessness in chest.</p> <p>Soreness on chest with fever.</p> <p>Pressure on right lung after a meal or when walking fast.</p> <p>Stitches in left side in region of fourth and fifth ribs.</p> <p>Pulsations in right side of chest.</p> <p>Pains in lungs felt in front and in back up to scapulæ.</p> <p>Suddenly a feeling internally in chest, as if struck with a cushion full of pins.</p> <p>Consumption.</p> <p>Bluish red spot on condensed lungs</p> <p>anxiety; evening;</p> <p>anxiety; evening; in bed;</p> <p>movements in and of trembling; heart (see fluttering); evening in bed;</p> <p>pain; after eating;</p> <p>pain; pressing;</p> |

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| <i>Heart, pulse, circulation.</i> | Violent trembling of heart, with general trembling and weakness, preceded by aching in a carious tooth and anxiety in chest in evening in bed. Palpitation. |
| <i>Neck and back.</i> | Tensive drawing from left shoulder up to neck ; returns when lifting or stretching arm. Itching on neck and scapula ; on right scapula. Pains in right side of back, followed by violent sneezing. Violent pains in sacrum when lifting a slight load, they take her breath. Coldness Pain from lifting before sneezing lumbar (lower half of back) Sacrum (base of spine); from lifting; while lifting pressing; lumbar (lower half of back) |
| <i>Upper limbs.</i> | Tensive drawing ascending from left shoulder to nape of neck, < raising and extending arm. Pain in shoulder (cerulea). Pain in lungs and back into shoulder blade. Pains in muscles of upper arm, outside, near shoulder. Drawing pains in muscles of upper arm, lasting for some time, especially felt when moving hand or arm, e. g., in writing. Vehement pains in muscles of forearm, inside, near elbow joint. Violent pains in carpal and metacarpal bones of right hand, extending up arm to shoulder. Drawing pains in carpal and metacarpal bones of right hand. Pains in left thumb, violent twitching in it. Drawing tearing in right metacarpus, sometimes left, returning at regular intervals. In metacarpus of thumb a dull drawing, or tearing mostly r. side, sometimes also in left. When cutting with shears cramp in ball of thumb, when it ceased it appeared on left, in evening. Intense pains in palm of right hand, in fork of thumb and forefinger, with a sensation as if a pin was thrust through it. Gouty swellings on joints of fingers. Itching on upper arm, inside, immediately above joint of elbow. Itching on back of right hand. Skin of hands and fingers very dry, sticky and dirty looking. Tetter on hands dry, bran-like, squamous ; or groups of small vesicles, smarting and itching, oozing a yellow brown lymph when scratched, which soon turns into a scurf ; new vesicles appear beneath. Dry, bran-like, squamous tetter on hands and fingers on fore and middle fingers of right hand. |
| <i>Lower limbs.</i> | Pain in hip (cerulea). Lumbago and itching. Tickling pains in right leg and at osileum. Drawing pains in muscles of left leg ; tearing during night. Weakness like lameness in right leg, as if it was too short. Pains in bend of left knee. Slight pain near left knee and in posterior muscles of left leg. Sensation of tightness in bend of left knee, as if there was something swollen or sore. |

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| | <p>Pains in right leg, above knee, in knee and shin bone, when in a sitting posture and having legs lightly crossed.</p> <p>Stitches in left shin bone, when in a sitting posture, but only in moving leg or foot.</p> <p>Pain in right shin bone when extending leg.</p> <p>Cramps in right calf, slight in left.</p> <p>Pain in upper part of metatarsus of right foot.</p> <p>Pains in great toe and little toe of left foot, in morning.</p> <p>Pain in curved or concave part of left sole.</p> <p>Pain in sole of left foot near toes.</p> |
| <p><i>Limbs in general</i></p> | <p>Gout. Rheumatic and gouty pains as if a pin were thrust through palm of right hand between thumb and forefinger.</p> <p>Pain in shoulder and arm</p> <p>Cramp in ball of thumbs and fingers.</p> <p>constriction; hip;</p> <p>cramps; leg;</p> <p>cramps; calf;</p> <p>dryness; hands;</p> <p>dryness; fingers;</p> <p>movements and positions; twitching; thumb;</p> <p>pain; joints; gouty;</p> <p>pain; joints; wandering;</p> <p>pain; shoulder;</p> <p>pain; shoulder; extending to other parts; neck;</p> <p>pain; upper arm;</p> <p>pain; upper arm; on movement;</p> <p>pain; forearm;</p> <p>pain; wrist;</p> <p>pain; hand;</p> <p>pain; fingers; pulsating;</p> <p>pain; thumb;</p> <p>pain; thumb; left;</p> <p>pain; hip;</p> <p>pain; thigh; outer side;</p> <p>pain; knee;</p> <p>pain; knee; when crossing limbs;</p> <p>pain; knee; hollow of;</p> <p>pain; lower leg; crossing limbs;</p> <p>pain; lower leg; shin bone;</p> <p>pain; foot;</p> |

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| | <p>pain; foot; sole; pain; foot; sole; arch; pain; foot; heel; pain; toes; first toe (large toe); pain; toes; first toe (large toe); morning; pain; toes; fifth toe; pain; toes; fifth toe; morning; pain; pulling; shoulder; pain; pulling; shoulder; extending the arm; pain; pulling; shoulder; on raising arms; pain; pulling; shoulder; extending to other parts; neck; pain; pulling; shoulder; extending to other parts; nape of neck; pain; pulling; upper arm; while writing; pain; pulling; wrist; pain; pulling; knee; when crossing limbs; pain; tearing; leg; pain; tearing; leg; night;</p> |
| <i>Upper extremities</i> | <p>A drawing from the left shoulder to the neck, which, after it had entirely disappeared, returned if he completely raised the left arm and forcibly extended it downward (first day). On cutting with the shears, a feeling of a cramp in the ball of the thumb, which becomes a dull drawing; when it leaves this place, it appears in the left thumb (first evening). In the metacarpal bone of the thumb, a dull drawing pain, sometimes like a tearing, mostly in the right hand, at times also in the left hand, returning at uncertain times (first day). Pains in muscles of upper arm, outside, near shoulder. Pains in forearm; in carpal and metacarpal bones. Gouty swellings on joints of fingers. Skin of hands and fingers very dry, sticky and dirty-looking. Tetter on hands; moist or dry and hairlike</p> |
| <i>Lower extremities</i> | <p>Pain in hip. Tickling pains in r. leg and at the osilium. Drawing pains in muscles of l. leg; tearing during night. Weakness and lameness in r. leg, as if it was too short. Pains in bend of l. knee; sensation of tightness as if something swollen or sore. Pains in shin bones; agg. when extending the leg. Cramps. Pains in metatarsus and sole.</p> |
| <i>Rest. Position. Motion.</i> | <p>In bed : trembling of heart with toothache ; chilliness. Sitting with legs crossed : pains in and about right knee. Stretching arm : tensive drawing from left shoulder to neck.</p> |

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| | <p>Lifting : tensive drawing in left shoulder ; pain in sacrum. Walking : pressure on right lung. Motion of leg or foot : stitches in right and left tibia</p> |
| Nerves. | <p>A sort of chilly trembling ; trembling all over. Great prostration, especially after mental work. Exhausted and drowsy. Epilepsy.</p> |
| Sleep. | <p>Falls asleep late ; sleep restless ; awakens early, feeling unrefreshed. Agitation disturbs rest at night. Sleep troubled by tearing or stitching pains. Lascivious dreams. Sleep Sleep bad, restless; falls asleep late, wakes early, and has not slept enough in the morning (first night). Falls asleep late; sleep restless; awakens early; feeling unrefreshed. Sleep and dreams sleep; dreams; anxious; sleep; dreams; confused; sleep; restless; sleep; short; sleep; waking; early; Generalities Trembling, like shivering (first evening). Violent trembling of the heart, with trembling and shivering of the whole body, both before and with a dull pain in a hollow tooth, with anxiety in the chest (first evening, in bed). A chilly trembling. Exhausted and drowsy.</p> |
| Time. | <p>Night : dull pain in occiput ; neuralgia in cheek ; tickling at palate ; erections. Morning : burning in urethra when urinating ; pain in feet. Towards evening : spells of chilliness. Evening : glittering before left eye ; trembling, anxious feeling in chest ; toothache.</p> |
| Fever. | <p>Trembling with chills. Crawling and trembling. Chilliness followed by heat (cerulea). Spells of chilliness towards evening and in bed. Chilliness penetrating teeth. Fever with headache and sore chest. Heat rises into head, with sweat on forehead, followed by sensation in eyeballs and tickling in urethra.</p> |
| Locality and direction. | <p>Below upward : pains in upper limbs. Right : chilly sensation on frontal protuberance ; pain in eyeball ; pain and stitches in ear ; drawing in testis and cord ; pressure on lungs ; itching on scapula ; pains in palm of hand ; tickling pains in leg and os ilium ; weak, lame feeling in leg ; pains in and about knee and tibia ; pain in foot. Left : knocking in side of occiput ; stitches over ear ; glittering before eye ; itching in ear ; itching and stitches in corner of mouth ; itching on side of chest ; tensive drawing from shoulder ; drawing in</p> |

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| | <p>muscles of leg ; pain in knee and posterior muscles of leg ; tight feeling in bend of knee ; pain in tibia ; pain in feet, in sole of foot.</p> |
| Sensations. | <p>As if skin of forehead was too tight ; feeling of obstruction in right ear ; itching and tickling stitches in left corner of mouth and lower lip : as if something cold was placed upon tongue ; a kind of restlessness in chest ; as if a brush was brought in contact with epiglottis ; as if struck with a cushion full of pins in chest ; as if a pin was thrust into palm of right hand ; lameness in right leg as if too short ; as if swollen or sore in bend of left knee.</p> <p>Pain : in right eyeball ; in right ear ; in right side of back ; in facial muscles ; in lungs ; in shoulder ; in shoulder blade ; in upper arm ; in left thumb ; in hip ; in bend of left knee ; in right leg above knee ; in right knee and shin bone ; in right metatarsus ; in great toe and little toe of left foot ; in left sole.</p> <p>Teeth pain as from cold.</p> <p>Violent pain : on occiput behind left ear ; in sacrum ; in muscles of forearm ; in carpal and metacarpal bones ; in palm of right hand, in fork of thumb.</p> <p>Lancinations : in temples.</p> <p>Stitches : in eyeballs ; in temples ; in scalp ; in eyes, from temples ; in right ear ; in left corner of mouth ; in left side, region of fourth and fifth ribs ; in left tibia ; disturb sleep.</p> <p>Pricking : in urethra.</p> <p>Neuralgic pains : in right cheek bone.</p> <p>Tearing pain : in occiput ; in right cheek bone ; in molars ; in spermatic cords ; in muscles of left leg ; disturbs sleep.</p> <p>Drawing pain : in right testicle and cord ; tensive drawing from left shoulder to neck ; in right carpus and metacarpus, also tearing ; in muscles of upper arm ; in muscles of l. leg.</p> <p>Pressing : in eyeballs ; in forehead and occiput ; in eyes ; on lungs ; in sacrum.</p> <p>Scratching : in throat, after eating ; when reading aloud.</p> <p>Scraping : in throat.</p> <p>Soreness : on chest.</p> <p>Aching : in forehead ; in occiput.</p> <p>Dull pain : in occiput ; in hollow tooth ; in upper molars ; in gums.</p> <p>Tension : in skin of forehead ; tensive drawing from left shoulder to neck ; in bend of left knee.</p> <p>Weakness : in abdomen ; in right leg.</p> <p>Pulsations : in right side of chest.</p> <p>Cramp : in balls of thumbs ; in right calf, slightly in left.</p> <p>Burning : in urethra.</p> <p>Heat : rising to head.</p> <p>Dryness : in throat with scraping ; of hands.</p> <p>Cold or chilly sensation : on right frontal protuberance ; in teeth ; as if something cold were placed on tongue ; at soft palate, as from touch of something cold ; a sort of chilly trembling.</p> <p>Tickling : in urethra ; in left ear ; on tip of nose ; at soft palate as from something cold ; in urethra, and prickling ; on symphysis pubis ; as from a brush against epiglottis ; pains in right leg and at os ilium.</p> <p>Itching : on vertex and occiput ; of eyelids ; in left ear ; in face ; on cheek bones ; in rectum ; at anus ; on left side of chest ; on left nipple ; on neck and scapula ; on upper arm, inside, above elbow joint ; on back of right hand ; tetter ; all over skin.</p> |

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| <i>Touch. Injuries...</i> | Touch : aggravates pain in right eyeball ; teeth painful. (OBS :) Used in snake-bites and hydrophobia. |
| <i>Skin.</i> | <p>Skin itches all over. Skin rough, dry. Dry, bran like tetter in rings. Ulcers and swelling on joints. Ill-conditioned ulcers. Promotes expulsion of splinters Itching; dry, bran-like eruption, especially On hands and fingers Palms especially affected vesicles in groups Ulcers and swellings on joints. Itches all over; rough, dry. Dry bran-like tetter in rings. Ill-conditioned ulcers. Promotes expulsion of splinters. blisters; brown; blisters; burning; blisters; forming on bare surface; blisters; yellow; itching; itching; scratching; out-breaks on brownish; out-breaks on crusty; out-breaks on discharging, moist; out-breaks on dry; out-breaks on herpetic; rings; out-breaks on itching; out-breaks on rash (see granular); scaly; hereditary. skin; itching; upper arm; skin; itching; hand; back of hand; skin; itching; hand; palm; rubbing; skin; out-break on skin; upper limbs; itching; skin; out-break on skin; upper limbs; smarting; skin; out-break on skin; upper limbs; blisters; skin; out-break on skin; hand; dry; skin; out-break on skin; hand; blisters; skin; out-break on skin; hand; blisters; in groups, appearing at same time; skin; out-break on skin; hand; blisters; new cysts appear after healing; skin; out-break on skin; hand; blisters; watery; skin; out-break on skin; hand; palm; skin; out-break on skin; hand; between the fingers; blisters; skin; out-break on skin; fingers; dry; skin; out-break on skin; fingers; scabs;</p> |

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| | skin; out-break on skin; fingers; first finger; psoriasis (red patches with silvery scales); skin; out-break on skin; fingers; second finger, psoriasis (red patches with silvery scales) |
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ANAGALLIS IN PRACTICE

Angallis has a picture of activity and recovery which can be present at the same time. Evident in skin conditions where, as one area is crusting over and healing, another outbreak appears. Seen most commonly on the hands in the form of psoriasis, eczema, ringworm and dermatitis but anywhere on the body, vesicles and **bran-like tetter**s point towards Angallis, particularly when accompanied with the excitable mental picture.

It has a marked action on cold sores. Rhus Tox and Natrum Mur seem to be the most commonly prescribed remedies in Practice, although there are many others in the repertory. The Natrum Mur cold sore picture is about suppressed grief and emotion. The Angallis cold sore picture is about euphoria and excitable stress, ie patients with a history of eruptions prior to a joyful event. As someone who for over thirty years has woken up with a cold sore each Christmas day, birthdays etc (nervous excitement preceding) this discovery has been a big breakthrough. Two daily doses of Angallis Arvensis 30c as soon as the first tingle appears, has been enough to prevent a cold sore outbreak.

A remedy that can produce such feelings of joy, hilarity, sensation, indicates its ability to treat depression. According to the World Health Organisation, about 280 million people worldwide suffer from depression and it is frequently seen in clinical practice. Patients with a mental state of prolonged dullness, despondency, lack of sensation, cropped emotions could respond really well to this remedy, especially when accompanied by some of the physical symptoms listed. Angallis Arvensis could also be considered for conditions such as bi-polar and personality disorders where two extreme pictures are present. Consistent with excitability is a very high sexual desire which drives a patient to pursue frequent sexual encounters. At times there is an iritism of the urethra, a tickling or burning that stimulates compulsive copulation.

The Angallis state is one which could be seen in those taking drugs such as amphetamines or cocaine which produce a similar feeling of euphoria, exaggerating the mental process in a similar way to remedies like Agaricus or Coffea. After these periods of intense activity the mind becomes exhausted leaving despondency or anxiety felt in the chest. There is a strong physiological link between the heart and the mouth and accordingly Angallis produces some very interesting rubrics; **Violent trembling of heart, with general trembling and weakness, preceded by aching in a carious tooth and anxiety in chest in evening in bed.**

MODALITIES

Angallis is a chilly remedy > dry sunny weather, gentle rubbing, coffee, stimulants.

< cold open air, after meals, scratching affected part.

SEVAR'S CASE

25 April 1995 - Louise is a 24-year-old woman. She has an open manner and gives her story in a simple and straightforward way.

I have had this terrible rash on my hands for 6 months and it is just getting worse all the time. None of the creams do any good, well I am using Dermovate 4 times a day and it only helps the itch and soreness for a while and then it all comes back. I've had 3 courses of prednisolone, and it gets better while I am taking it, but it all comes back again even worse afterwards.

It started as a collection of little water blisters on both hands (show right palm) here on both sides. The blisters soon burst and were red underneath, then they cracked and oozed and went all yellow and sore that lasts for a few days then they heal and then it all starts again in the same place and at the same time I get another group of them close to the first. They go through the same thing, they burst and the skin cracks and oozes and then they heal up yes and then they all start again in the same places.

It has happened like this since it all started, but more and more of my hands are getting it. It is a bit on the bottom of my feet, but not as bad as my hands, nowhere else. It just started.

I had some eczema from when I was little, but it wasn't bad, just a few itchy patches like normal eczema. I put some cream on sometimes, but it wasn't a problem.

I got a lot of sore throats and tonsillitis in my teens, and I had a bit of acne, but it wasn't much my periods are OK, just a bit sore the first day.

Extremities; ERUPTIONS; vesicles; upper limbs; hands; healing, new vesicles appear after (1)

Extremities; ERUPTIONS; vesicles; upper limbs; hands; crops, in (1)

Extremities; ERUPTIONS; vesicles; upper limbs; hands; palms (21)

Extremities; ERUPTIONS; vesicles; lower limbs; feet (40)

Remedy 30c one dose dry and drops to hold if required.

21 June 1995

It's all gone away, it's amazing. Well, you know you said it might get worse for a while before it started to get better well, it got really terrible. I took the remedy once and the next day it started to get really bad in my hands.

It was terrible for 2 weeks the skin was all oozing and cracked and sore and the itch was nasty. The whole skin then peeled off my palms and left a clean pink skin underneath and no blisters since.

It was bad for 2 weeks then it started to heal, and it has been fine for 3 or 4 weeks. During all this I got a red patch on my face, it just suddenly appeared and was hot and bright red and spread fast from here (right temple) to across my cheek. I was a bit hot and groggy with it, so I went to my GP and got penicillin for it and it just went away in a few days (erysipelas?)

When my hands were starting to settle my feet got terrible. It started about 2 weeks after my hands, and it was the same only worse. I couldn't walk for the pain in my feet, I had to crawl to the toilet for a few days and I was off work for a month. Then they went the same as my hands, the skin all peeled off to leave pink skin underneath, and then the skin just became normal.

When my feet were starting to get better, I came out in my old eczema it was worse than before. There were little patches of eczema all over, but it only lasted for about 10 days then it just went away.

Then, as it was fading, I came out in acne it was on my face and back like when I had it as a teenager, but it all cleared up at the same time and it hasn't come back. My skin is completely fine, and I didn't have any period pains. I was advised to not take any further doses for skin unless vesicles recur and to take the drops when gets a fever illness in the future and seen if it works and phone me.

1 February 1996 telephone

I got a real dose of flu last month, so I started taking the remedy drops like you said while I was ill. It was fine, it seemed to help quicker and better than the usual aspirin or whatever. I was still ill, but it was all over quickly in 3 days then I was back at work and OK.

FINAL WORDS

At first glance Angallis Arvensis looked like a modest little remedy with a small selection of therapeutic uses.

I hope this study conveys its very descriptive mental picture and interesting, varied physical symptoms.

In conclusion I believe it to be an underused, essential remedy with a very specific place in the Materia Medica... Scarlet Pimpernel really is a bit of a superhero!

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Sevar's cases – works/synergy materia medica program.