

Chapter 1 : Collected Writings of Edward Bach: The Man Who Discovered the Bach Flower Remedies by E

*Collected Writings of Edward Bach: The Man Who Discovered the Bach Flower Remedies [Edward Bach, Julian Barnard] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Including early papers on bacteriology and homeopathy and all of Bach's book's thoughts on the flower remedies for which he is now famous.*

Alexandre Bandeira de Mello MD www. Its sole purpose is to inform health professionals and people interested in the use of flower essences. In this book, you will find a collection of texts written by Dr. Edward Bach about its therapeutic method with flower essences. We bring together in this edition his three published books, two conferences, articles, philosophical writings, letters and some of their clinical notes. We have not included in this book his research in bacteriology or homeopathy, or articles published in medical and homeopathic journals not related to flower essences. Our intention was to bring together in a single volume all the texts that help to kick-start the development of this new science that at this moment has many names like Floral Therapy, Flower Therapy or, the best one from our point of view, Flower Essence Therapy. The reader will first find the philosophical basis with an overview of some flower essences, then information on the practical use and in-depth information about the use of 38 flower essences. Next we present a collection of texts that allows the reader a better understanding of the philosophical vision of Dr. Bach; how the therapeutic method have evolved from his studies and experiences; how he applied the method in everyday practice; how some of the essences were developed; how he understood the essences and what was the reaction to Flower Essence Therapy in the England of his time. To know the temporal sequence read the info before each chapter with the date of publication, the type of text and, where necessary, a note about the context in which the publication appeared. We remind the reader that all the texts in this book were written over a decade while Dr. Bach was developing and broadening his new method and for this reason, many ideas are repeated along the book. We believe that, far from being a tiresome repetition, this allows a better understanding and memorizing of the principles that guide his therapeutic system. In addition, the formulation of the same ideas with different arguments will take readers on a clear vision of the therapy with flower essences. Although there are nowadays over flower essences in use in the world is important to note that Bach had a great concern in maintaining his therapeutic system as simple as possible so that it could be use by as many people as possible. Moreover, Bach believed that the 12 curators, the so-called twelve most important flower remedies, were the core of his therapeutic system and he belied that these twelve remedies should have this status preserved. Bach believed that these twelve psychological profiles, with its positive and negative aspects were related to the twelve zodiac signs, an idea that projects its medical system far away from a mere set of remedies made from flowers. This idea were not develpped by Bach as the reader will find in the book. Fortunately, since Bach finished his work, other authors are publishing books studying the Bach remedies according to the astrological science, a topic that will surely be developed in this 21th century. Note that in old English a colon: Some of these punctuation marks were modified to make his texts more suitable to current readers. At the end of the book there is a dictionary of the plants with their scientific and traditional names in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The Editor Edward Bach He was from welsh origin and since a young age showed an intense love of nature and a great intuition. He joined the medical school of the University College Hospital in London in graduating in , getting also on this occasion the title of Bachelor in Sciences and a few years later, in , the Diploma of Public Health at the University of Cambridge. Early in his career, in , he was forced to retire from his post as Casualty House Surgeon due to health problems. In the First World War Bach was rejected by the War Service because of his poor health, but worked hard as a surgeon attending to the wounded combatants. In , it accounted for hospital beds for soldiers coming from the front. In this period Bach had the opportunity to observe the effect of stress and war trauma on the health of his patients. During this time Bach was also a professor and clinical assistant at the Medical School Hospital. In he became ill due to overwork suffering a severe intestinal bleeding due to a cancer which led him to an emergency surgical intervention. His condition was so severe that the surgery had to be authorized by their parents because Bach could not answer for himself. The physicians said to his parents that he have only a few months to live, but

Bach survived this crisis, was completely cured of his disease and continued his medical career. Many of his colleagues were amazed at his recovery, which Bach assigned to his passion for the medical profession. After recovering, Bach continued his work and became a pioneer of medical science. Interested in a new science still in its infancy – immunology - he developed vaccines that were very successful in their time to treat cases of chronic arthritis and began his long work in bacteriology. Bach gradually became disappointed with the traditional treatment methods that focused on the characteristics of the disease and that were intended only to eliminate the symptoms. He turned, instead, to dedicate long periods studying the psychological profile of his patients, a practice that would become one of his passions: In this time he made a significant research in bacteriology and some of his articles about the gastrointestinal flora became classics in the history of medical science. His pioneering studies about the toxemia caused by the intestinal flora were published in the prestigious journal Proceedings of the Royal Academy of Medicine. During his bacteriological research on the gastrointestinal microorganisms, Bach found that they could be split in seven groups according to their metabolism. Some of these intestinal bacilli families are called today by names chosen by Bach such as Proteus, Bacillus Dysenteric, Morgan, Faecalis and Gaertner. His research in bacteriology was done when he was the head of the bacteriology laboratory of the London Homeopathic Hospital. In he presented a paper at the London Homeopathic Congress on the effects of diet in the origin of cancer. His work established that a natural diet with plenty of raw foods and fruits would be an important factor in the prevention of cancer. He was also a pioneer in homeopathy creating new homeopathic nosodes homeopathic remedies obtained from biological sources. Bach developed nosodes from the seven groups of intestinal flora microorganisms that became known as the Seven Nosodes of Bach, widely used by English homeopaths of his time. The use of the seven nosodes is based on the discovery made by Bach that some homeopathic constitutional types were associated with the seven families of intestinal flora microorganisms. Bach was already looking for a more efficient therapeutic method, one that would be based on the mental aspects of people and not on their physical symptoms. Shortly thereafter, in , observing a large group of people at a dinner he realized that humanity could be divided into groups with similar physical and mental reaction patterns. This idea, that he would later call the theory of groups, was confirmed by him in his medical practice. He noted that patients with a common personality or a similar mental attitude responds identically to the same drugs. The Seven Nosodes of Bach, which are still part of the homeopathic remedies used today, were prescribed in accordance with the psychological profile of patients. The nosode called Morgan was used in people who have depression, anxiety and nervousness as dominant characteristics. The Alcaligenes, Proteus and Faecalis nosodes were used for people with irritability, anger, impatience and nervous overload. The Coli group included features like mental oscillation and a vacillating personality. In the spring of , at age 43, Bach resigned from his post as head of the bacteriology laboratory of the London Homeopathic Hospital and closed his lucrative clinic in the famous Harley Street in London. He moved to the England countryside, convinced that he could find in nature remedies more efficient and gentle. And Bach was determined to devote the rest of his life to this purpose. He then proceeded to search the countryside looking for medicinal herbs, always talking to farmers about treatments used in popular culture. In this epoch of intense research, he deeply studied modern and ancient books on herbal medicine, making inroads in the works of Paracelsus and the astrological science. At this point in his life, Bach was already a firm adherent of the theory of vitalism, whose philosophy was the belief that living beings depend on a vital principle and not only on chemical reactions. The years from to were of intense research and care work. In the summer and spring, he ran through the fields researching new remedies. In winter and in the cooler months of the year he worked taking care of patients. In he moved to Mount Vernon where even today the Bach Centre works in Oxfordshire where he discovered the last 19 remedies and lived the last years of his life. In the short period of six years Bach found, tested and systematized the use of 38 remedies. These studies were published in a simplified format, because he believed that the flower essence therapy should be simple enough to be used by physicians, health professionals and even by ordinary people. The Bach flower remedies thrived and today more than flower essences are known and used throughout the world. Bach died in his sleep in at 50 years of age due to a sarcoma, a rare kind of cancer. Many of the flower remedies discovered by Bach in these years of research were found by unscientific methods. Like many

geniuses Bach was guided by his intuition, but he did not set aside his knowledge and scientific experience. He studied the works of Paracelsus [], Jacob Lorber [] and a medical system called Arborivital Medicine created by Robert T. While much has been discussed whether the flower essence therapy was discovered by inspiration or by some kind of revelation when we take a panoramic view on the life of Bach we see clearly that since his graduation in he was looking for better treatment methods than methods that were taught in the medical school of his time. During his research with the gastrointestinal bacterial families, he perceived that humanity could be split in human groups and tried with their vaccines, biotherapeutic preparations and then with the homeopathic nosodes to find simpler and softer therapeutic methods that were based on the physical and mental reaction patterns of patients and not on the specific characteristics of the diseases. Looking from above we see that the work at the London Homeopathic Hospital allowed him to get in touch with the homeopathic therapeutic approach that took into account not organs or physical cells, or medical tests, but emotions and the mental state of patients. Bach has moved from the traditional medicine of his time to homeopathy and from homeopathy to flower essence therapy bringing together in this journey the studies of a lifetime: This last topic can be confirmed by the fact that many of the plants he chose to work were medicinal and sacred plants in Celtic Culture and that the names of these plants were the names of some of the letters of the celtic language. The influence of the Celtic Culture on Bach with its vision of a Sacred Nature, where medicine and spiritual practices were intertwined, is a point that deserves more study in the future. Admittedly, the inspiration helped Bach, as always humanity is helped "by our elder brothers", but his insights did not come out of the blue. The flower essence therapy was the product of a lifetime of work, study, meditation, and most importantly, a lifetime dedicated to find therapeutic methods that took into account the true nature of the human being. His greatest achievement was not to create a new therapeutic system, but redirect the focus of disease treatment to their deep roots on the human emotions, adding to therapeutic thinking the idea that human beings have inside a divine spark. Info about this chapter: September 24, two months before his death. Public Lecture held at the masonic lodge of Wallingford on 50th anniversary of Bach. Bach was a Freemasonry member from until his death. From the earliest times in history, we find that herbs have been used as healing remedies, and as far back as records go man has had the faith that in the herbs of the meadow and valley and hillside lay the power to cure his illnesses. Now it is not likely that for thousands of years, great nations of different creeds and colours should have continuously believed in, and persistently studied and used the herbs of Nature as cures, unless behind it all was a great truth. In olden days, not only the physicians of the countries used and taught the use of herbs, but the people themselves had great knowledge of their virtue, and were able to care for themselves in many cases of disorders. This country England is no exception, although at the present time the use of natural means is not so general, yet until but a generation or two ago, and even today in the more remote parts of the land, households possessed their own herb chest and cures for their household illnesses. This book you can still find, studied and used and highly prized in the more country homes of the British Isles and though it contains the account of over herbs, which must mean much study, yet such is the faith still living that people take the trouble to master it and treat most of their complaints. During history, there have been times when disease was success fully dealt with by practically herbs alone, at other times the great and natural art of healing has largely been forgotten. This is one of those times. In olden times when a great nation disappeared, much of its learning was lost with it, but now, since discoveries are made at once more universal, there is hope that the blessings bestowed upon us as they are re-discovered will be spread world-wide, and so always safely preserved in some country. The herbs spoken of in this lecture, although but recently discovered are already being used widely in very many parts of the world. It is certain that at those times when the right herbs were known and used, wonderful healing results must have been general, and the people of those ages must have had very great faith in them; unless this were so, the fame, the faith, the belief of cure placed in herbs would not have survived the rise and fall of empires and been continuously in the minds of people for hundreds and thousands of years. To Nature we look confidently for all the needs to keep us alive; air, light, food, drink and so on; it is not likely that in this great scheme which provides all, the healing of our illnesses and distress should be forgotten. So we see that herbal treatment goes back to the very earliest times known to man, that it has continued all these centuries both in use and in fame, and at many

times in history has been the chief and almost the only method of healing.

Chapter 2 : Bach flower remedies, Edward Bach, Collected Writings

Collected writings of Edward Bach. December 24, Format: Paperback. With dr Edward Bach, it is difficult to separate myth from fact, being a controversial and.

Chapter 3 : Collected Writings of Edward Bach | NZ Homoeopathic Society | Supporting Homeopathy in Ne

Bach's great ideal was to find simple herbal healing remedies that were available freely for all people to help themselves. His life was dedicated to the healing and alleviation of suffering, and this collection of his writings offers a sourcebook for users of the Bach Flower Remedies.

Chapter 4 : Books by Edward Bach (Author of The Bach Flower Remedies)

Collected in a single volume for the first time, here are the writings of Dr. Edward Bach, including early papers on bacteriology and homeopathy and all his thoughts on the flower remedies for which he is now famous.

Chapter 5 : The Philosophy of Dr. Bach - the Vision & Message Behind the Remedies

Auto Suggestions are available once you type at least 3 letters. Use up arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+up arrow) and down arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+down arrow) to review and enter to select.

Chapter 6 : The Collected Writings of Edward Bach | Flower Essence Shop | Crystal Herbs

The Collected Writings of Edward Bach This lovely collection brings together all of Dr. Bachs books and other writings and charts his inspiring journey from co.

Chapter 7 : Healing Herbs - Bach Flower Learning

In this book, you will find a collection of texts written by Dr. Edward Bach about its therapeutic method with flower essences. We bring together in this edition his three published books, two conferences, articles, philosophical writings, letters and some of their clinical notes.

Chapter 8 : Collected Writings Â» Healing Herbs Direct

COLLECTED WRITINGS OF EDWARD BACH. Edited by Julian Barnard. FLOWER REMEDIES PROGRAMME. NEW AND REVISED EDITION His inspiring journey from conventional medicine to the discovery of THE BACH FLOWER REMEDIES.

Chapter 9 : collected writings of edward bach | Download eBook pdf, epub, tuebl, mobi

Collected Writings of Edward Bach: The Man Who Discovered the Bach Flower Remedies. Edward Bach. from: N/A.