

Color Therapy with Count Cesare Mattei's Liquids

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Abstract:

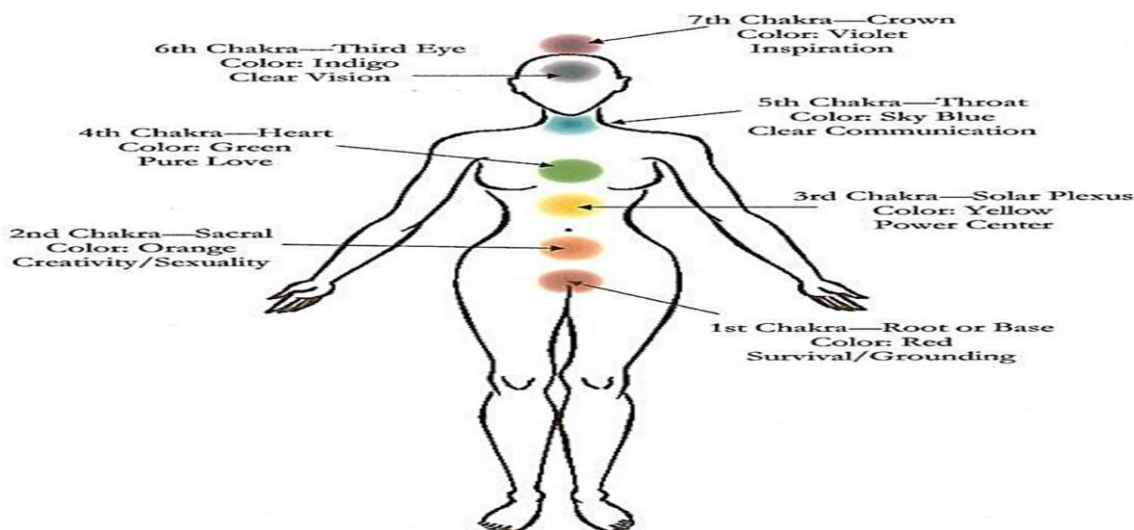
Paracelsus and other medieval thinkers supported color therapy, which had its roots in the Chakra system of inner healing in Hinduism and Buddhism. Crystal healing and gem treatment have a long history of medicinal usage. The pioneer of electrohomoeopathy, Grafen Cesare Mattei of Bologna, Italy (1809–1896), used alchemical plant extracts and colored liquid electricities for medicinal purposes. The authors determined how these two holistic medical fields are related.

Keywords: Color Therapy, Chromo Therapy, Chakra Healing, Alchemy, Spagyric Homeopathy, Electro Homeopathy, Spiritual Healing introduction

The Atharva Veda and other ancient Indian texts discuss the use of sun-derived colors for medicinal purposes. Additionally, the curative properties of color are supported by traditional Ayurveda. Chakras, or energy centers, and the colors linked with them are mentioned in the classic tantric teachings of both Buddhism and Hinduism.

Color therapy, Chromo therapy, and Chakra healing are all terms that refer to the same practice: using color to balance the body's healing energies by the application of color to certain energy centers.

1. Materials and Methods



In chakra healing, an imbalance in any one chakra can have a significant impact on our physical and mental health. By restoring harmony to each chakra center with the help of gemstones and quartz crystals, we can break the cycle of disease and achieve everlasting bliss. In Hindu and Buddhist tantra, however, different colors of chakras are awakened through a sacred process of spiritual enlightenment. A Sanskrit word meaning "wheel" is the origin of the English term chakra. Spiritual guides often picture chakras as multi-petalled flowers or wheels with a central core. Rooted in the spinal column, the Chakras extend all the way up to the crown of the skull. Despite their permanent location in the central spinal column, they extend throughout the whole body, from head to toe. referenced in [13, 14,-15]The rate of vibration or rotation varies throughout the chakras. When it comes to chakra rotation, the root (or first) is the slowest and the crown (or seventh) is the fastest. Colors have a unique and complementary effect on the chakras. Violent, indigo, green, yellow, red, and orange are the chakra colors. Development, physical condition, energy levels, illness, and stress all have a role in how big and dazzling the wheels are.

2. Results

The National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland, USA has done studies showing that our mental health, behaviour, and general efficiency in life depends to a great extent on normal colour balance. When something goes wrong, or is out of balance, we can strengthen our energy centres through the conscious use of colour.

Colour is a form of vibrational energy that has played an important role in health and healing for thousands of years. The ancient Egyptians built halls of colour in their great temples at Thebes and other places, where they researched the influences of light and colour.

Each colour of the spectrum is associated with a range of wavelengths, which means that there are hundreds of subtle nuances

of colour. Not all of these are visible to the human eye, since colours vibrating at similar rates look very much alike. Violet wavelengths are the shortest, ranging from around 380 to 450 nm. Red wavelengths are the longest, panning 630 to 760 nm.

Different colours affect the mind, body and spirit in different ways and most cultures associate colours with particular qualities, feelings, and so forth.

The Chinese also apparently practiced Colour Healing. The Nei/ching, 2000 years old, records colour diagnoses. Colour is one of the nine basic 'cures' applied in Feng Shui, the Chinese art of divination and directing energy (qi) to create conditions that are conducive to health, happiness and good fortune. The Chinese have always diagnosed illness by reading the 'color' of pulses, complexion, and the appearance of the body's tissues and organs.

Some basic concepts about different colours are as follows:

White: White itself is not a colour, as it is the result of appearance of all the colours together in equal proportions. It is associated with purity, innocence and cleanliness.

Violet and Indigo: These colours are associated with spirituality, loyalty, divine and love. Leonardo da Vinci claimed that the power of meditation could be enhanced tenfold under the influence of violet rays passing through the stained glass windows of a quiet church. In muted hues this colour can be helpful for treating headaches, neuroses, and certain forms of schizophrenia and dementia.

Blue: Blue is associated with faith, caring, peace and fidelity. Cornflower and lavender blue in particular represent spiritualism, thoughtfulness, constancy and kindness.

Green: Green is universally considered to be the colour of growth, healing, selfless love and tranquillity. The green colour of plants promotes love and harmony to ease troubled minds. Green is associated with the heart and when we think green, it attracts whatever we need to feel nurtured and calm. Too much green can create a static condition because it alleviates all stress.

Yellow: Yellow represents patience, tolerance, contentment, happiness, wisdom and mental energy. It helps to expand horizons and brings fulfilment. In China, charms against evil spirits are written on yellow paper.

Orange: Orange represents purity, togetherness and feminine sensuality.

Pink: Pink is a warming, soothing, reassuring colour that represents love and romance. When you feel angry, think pink and the anger will evaporate.

Red: Red is a passionate and stirring colour which relates to will power, life and courage. It is a highly emotional and energizing colour. If you are over emotional or hyperactive, it is best not to surround yourself with this colour. In China, red is the symbol of virtue.

3. Discussions

Studies have shown that colour can influence mood, perception of temperature and time, and even the ability to concentrate. It is being used increasingly in hospitals, offices, mental health clinics and prisons to create a positive environment.

Red light has been found to speed up the circulation and raise blood pressure, while blue has a calming effect on these processes. The effect is the same even if the patient is blindfolded, which implies that colour does not have to be seen to exert its effects. Blind people can see different colours through their third eye, so it seems highly likely that we respond to different colour vibrations via the subtle anatomy, the subtle bodies, aura and chakras.



Colors are used to treat imbalance in the Chakras. Good- health and wellbeing is achieved when the energy in these chakra centers are balanced. Any blockage or imbalance in these centers results in disease conditions. The use of color can help to restore vitality to the etheric body through the projection of specific color rays, which are then absorbed by the chakra centers. The pituitary gland transforms these colors into revitalizing energies that help rebuild the centers that lack energy.

Evidence to support the existence of chakra centers was discovered by medical researcher, Candace Pert, Ph.D found that areas in the body that are particularly rich in neuropeptides correspond to the location of the seven chakra centers. Neuropeptides are natural healing chemicals.[1]

The Red Energy governs Root Chakra.

It represents vitality, creativity, energy and power. Excess of red can make a person agitated and aggressive.

The Yellow Energy governs Spleen Chakra.

It stimulates the intellect and has a cheering effect. The Orange Energy governs the Solar Plexus Chakra.

It is an energizing color with a gentle warming effect. It helps to uplift the spirits of people who are depressed.

The Green Energy governs Heart Chakra.

It represents balance, harmony, and hope. It helps to calm nerves and create a serene atmosphere.

The Blue Energy governs Throat Chakra.

It represents truth, nobility, and serenity. Blue colored clothes may help to beat the summer heat. Too much of blue can induce sadness and depression.

The Indigo Energy governs Brow Chakra.

It stimulates the intellect, while also instilling courage, authority and calmness. The Violet Energy governs the Crown Chakra.

It represents creativity. It is useful in treating people who are emotionally agitated.

Fig. 2. Old Indian Chakra Painting (Source: alchemy.com).

Imbalance in the energy centers is thought to be the key reason behind the manifestation of disease. Imbalance, which could occur in the physical, emotional, spiritual and mental levels, is rectified with color therapy.

Colors are light energy at certain wavelengths. This energy is translated into color by the photoreceptors in the retina, called cones. Colors have a direct influence on our thoughts, moods and behaviors because when the energy & color enters our bodies, it stimulates the pituitary and pineal glands to secrete certain hormones. It is said that red color stimulates the sympathetic nervous system, while white and blue color stimulate the parasympathetic nervous system.

The entire spectrum of colors is derived from sunlight. In the light spectrum, each color vibrates at a different frequency. The vibrations of colors transmit energy, which is used to balance the body's energy centers or chakras.

Every cell in the body requires light energy. Nature itself is full of color. Therefore, it is no surprise that we are drawn to color. Color is energy. The energy vibration of color is used to enhance and balance the physical, emotional and spiritual state of a person.

Harmonious, soothing colors and color combinations are used to promote health and inner harmony, key triggers for healing. The energy of color impacts our mood, health, and thought process. When we heighten our awareness to the energy of color through spiritual or tantric processes, it helps to transform our pattern of health and well being. Importantly, the mood-enhancing properties of color help to improve overall quality of life.

In the teaching of sacred Sanskrit healers, we can find reference to an energy system known as chakras. (Chakra is a Sanskrit word meaning wheel of light.) These vital points in the energy body vibrate at specific color frequencies. Focused color healing works with these points. This is how the use of color can return the body to a vital harmonious system.[13, 14,15,16,17, 18]

The Impact of Color Vibrations:

"The first fact which it is necessary for us to realize is that everything is radiating influence on its surroundings, and these surroundings are all the while returning the compliment by pouring influence upon it in return. Literally, everything— sun, moon, stars, angels, animals, trees, rocks, —everything is pouring out a ceaseless stream of vibrations, each of its own characteristic type; not in the physical world only, but in other and subtler worlds as well." [9]

Considering that everything is radiating influences on its surrounding, one can understand how color carries a vibration that affects every living organism.

Research on Color Therapy:

"Color is what we call a narrow band of electromagnetic energy that we can detect with our eyes. Except for the frequency of vibration it is no different from heat, ultra violet, radio, or cosmic rays.

Albert Einstein received his Nobel Prize in Physics for his discovery of the relation between color and matter. He discovered the photoelectric effect upon which the field of spectroscopy is based. Elements when excited by sufficient energy or heat will emit a characteristic color.

Also, if the specific element is radiated with the frequency of light associated with that element, then an electrical current will be induced in that material. It is not too much of a stretch to understand that color can at least cause an electrical response in organisms, animals, even objects." [7]

Color is Vibrating Energy:

Albert Einstein (1879-1955) laid the foundations for the 'quantum' theory, it accepts elements of both the particle and wave theories that light energy moves in discrete 'packages'

frequency. The body recognizes these wave forms and responds to them. Healthy living originates from the perfect flow of a rainbow of vibrations.

Since ancient times, color practitioners have known that a healthy body depends on a natural flow of a rainbow of vibrations. These have been known as chakras or wheels of light. In Color Therapy we call these Energy Centers.

When any of these colors is sluggish or if part of that Energy Center is stuck, this can affect a person physically, emotionally, mentally, or spiritually. Sometimes a combination of these effects is felt. For example, depression can be experienced emotionally and also physically. This stuck energy is experienced as discomfort. If not addressed, it will eventually show up as physical pain.

Complementary Color Therapy offers a simple and effective way to restore the flow of the Rainbow of Vibrations. As the stuck places resolve into a flow of energy vibrating at exactly the right frequency in all parts of the body, natural vibrant health follows. [9]

The ancient Egyptians have been recorded to have been using colour for cures and ailments. They worshipped the sun, knowing that without light there can be no life. They looked at nature and copied it in many aspects of their lives. The floors of their temples were often green - as the grass which then grew alongside their river, the Nile. Blue was a very important colour to the Egyptians too; the colour of the sky. They built temples for healing and used gems (crystals) through which the sunlight shone. They would have different rooms for different colours. We could perhaps relate our present methods of colour/light therapy to this ancient practice. Color effectively supported healing as far back as Ancient Egypt. Egyptian Color Therapy consisted primarily of focusing sun light through colored glass so it penetrated the body in specific locations. Even then, practitioners understood that the body needed certain colors in order to stay healthy. The ancient Egyptians listed on papyrus from 1550 BC a number of colored cures. Color was also vital to the doctrine of the Four Humours. This system of medical thought may have originated in Egypt and was common throughout Europe from the days of the ancient Greeks and Romans to the Renaissance.” [8]

Their deep knowledge and understanding of the healing powers of the colour rays was so nearly lost when, later on in history, the Greeks considered colour only as a science. Hippocrates, amongst others, abandoned the metaphysical side of colour,



Fig. 3. Early Egyptian painting of color cure.

concentrating only on the scientific aspect. Fortunately, despite this, the knowledge and philosophy of colour was handed down through the ages by a few.

During the Middle Ages, Paracelsus reintroduced the knowledge and philosophy of colour using the power of the colour rays for healing along with music and herbs. Unfortunately, the poor man was hounded throughout Europe and ridiculed for his work. Most of his manuscripts were burnt, but now he is thought of, by many, to be one of the greatest scientists and healers of his time. A man, it would seem, very much ahead of his time. Not only do we now use Colour Therapy once again, but, his other ideas, using alchemical medicines, herbs and music in healing, can also be seen reflected in many of the complementary therapies now quite commonplace.

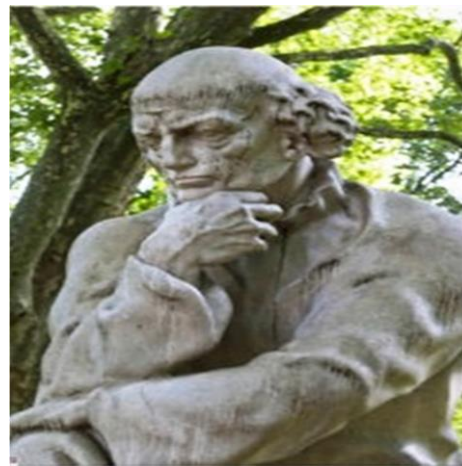


Fig. 4. Paracelsus.

Biological pigments, also known simply as pigments or biochromes[1] are substances produced by living organisms that have a color resulting from selective color absorption. Biological pigments include plant pigments and flower pigments. The primary function of pigments in plants is photosynthesis, which uses the green pigment chlorophyll along with several red and yellow pigments that help to capture as much light energy as possible.

Other functions of pigments in plants include attracting insects to flowers to encourage pollination.

Plant pigments include a variety of different kinds of molecule, including porphyrins, carotenoids, anthocyanins and betalains. All biological pigments selectively absorb

certain wavelengths of light while reflecting others.[8, 9]

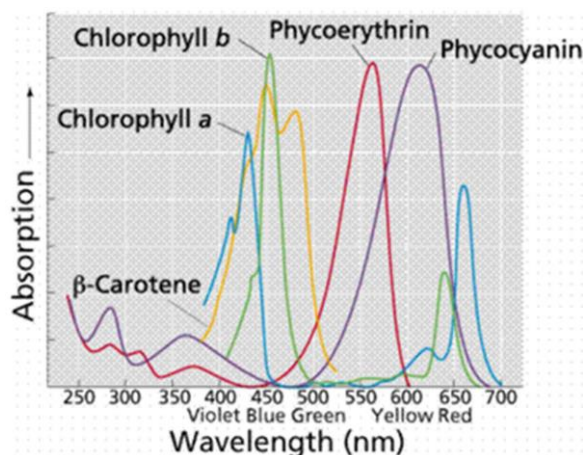


Fig. 5. The Action Spectrum for Photosynthesis.

Much research has been done on the effects of various light wavelengths on plant growth. Different photosynthetic pigments within plants utilize different wavelengths and plants use those various wavelengths to accomplish different growth and development processes.

Pigments are light absorbing molecules built into thylakoid membranes which absorb some wavelengths & reflect others, chloroplasts contain several kinds of pigments which absorb different wavelengths of light.

Pigment Color & Maximum Absorption:

Violet: 400 - 420 nm Indigo: 420 - 440 nm Blue: 440 - 490 nm
Green: 490 - 570 nm Yellow: 570 - 585 nm Orange: 585 - 620 nm
Red: 620 - 780 nm

Chlorophyll A absorbs blue, violet & red light, it reflects green. Chlorophyll B absorbs blue & orange light, reflects yellow, green.

Ultraviolet light (10nm-400nm)

Studies show that 385 nm UV light promotes the accumulation of phenolic compounds and enhances antioxidant activity of plant extracts.

Blue light (430nm-450nm)

It enables cryptochromes and phototropins to mediate plant responses such as phototropic curvature, inhibition of elongation growth, chloroplast movement, stomatal opening and seedling growth regulation. It affects chlorophyll formation, photosynthesis

processes, and through the cryptochrome and phytochrome system, raises the photomorphogenetic response. These wavelengths encourage vegetative growth through strong root growth and intense photosynthesis and are often used as supplemental light for seedlings and young plants during the vegetative stage of their growth cycle, especially when “stretching” must be reduced or eliminated.

Green light (500nm-550nm)

It is sometimes used as a tool for eliciting specific plant responses such as stomatal control, phototropism, photomorphogenic growth and environmental signaling. When combined with blue, red and far-red wavelengths, green light completes a comprehensive spectral treatment for understanding plant physiological activity.Red light (640nm-680nm)

It affects phytochrome reversibility and is the most important for photosynthesis, flowering and fruiting regulation. These wavelengths encourage stem growth, flowering and fruit production, and chlorophyll production. [biblio]

Far red (730nm)

It has the strongest action on the far-red absorbing form of phytochrome, for plants requiring relatively low values of the phytochrome photoequilibrium to flower. [2, 3, 4, 5,10]

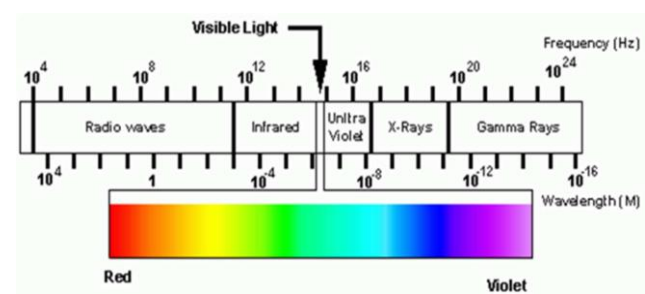


Fig. 6. Electromagnetic energy in Photosynthesis.

It seems strange that plants would harvest the lower energy red light instead of the higher energy green light, unless you consider that, like all life, plants first evolved in the ocean.

A recent research by NASA revealed that sea water quickly absorbs the red light, and it is only blue light which can penetrate to any depth. Since early plants and still most plant- life today, lived in the ocean, optimizing their pigments to absorb the reds and yellows that were present in ocean water was most effective. [11, 12]

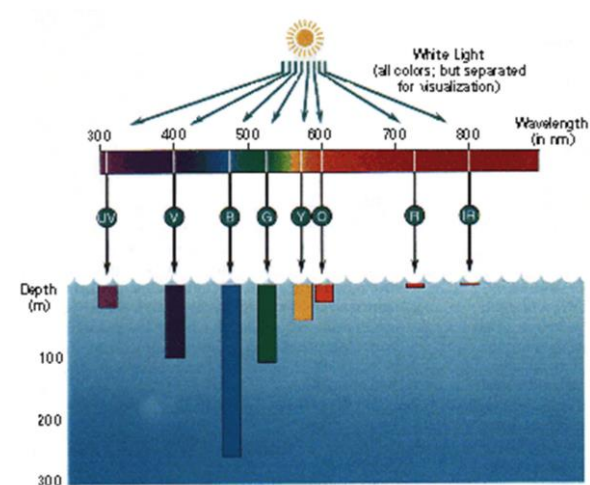


Fig. 7. Spectral light absorption in sea water (source: NASA).

Electrohomoepathy or Spagyric Homeopathy is a school of homeopathy invented in 1865, in Italy by an herbalist Count Cesare Mattei. The name is derived from a combination of electro (referring to an electric bio-energy content supposedly extracted from plants and of therapeutic value, rather than electricity in its conventional sense) and homeopathy. Electrohomeopathy seeks to heal by employing the natural energy in plants. Electro refers to the electrical impulses, nutrients, and energies inherent in all living plants and organisms. Some of the remedies are designed to act on disorders that include metabolic, blood, intestinal and respiratory disorders. Practitioners also take into account the five “Electricities” or fluids within the body.



Fig. 8. Mattei's Liquid Color Electricities (Courtesy: Gisela Bruckl).

The Red Electricity acts as a stimulant; Blue as an anti- haemorrhagic; White works as a sedative; Green is for pain relief; and Yellow is a remedy for intestinal disorders. Tinctures and lotions made of it are applied by cupping or through cotton swab on some specific nerve endings or some parts or organs of the body which are quite identical to acupuncture points to achieve desired therapeutic effect. Count Mattie mentioned 45 body points or nerve endings for application of his electric color fluids.

The chart given below shows the body points and their related organs.[19, 20, 21, 22].

Mattei's 45 body points or nerve endings, marked *are main points:

Superorbital nerves (above eyes). Suborbital nerves (below eyes). Base of Nose.

Bronchial nerves. Solar Plexus. * Pit of stomach. *

Gastric sympathetic. * Crural nerve.

Lungs.

Back of ear, angle of jaw. Lumber region.

Navel.

Great Hypoglossi. Sciatic nerve.

Arch of foot. Small Hypoglossi. Occipital nerves. *

Cervical Sympathetic. Coccyx (tail bone).

Sacral nerves.

Points above the below knees. Perineum.

Kidneys.

Hypochondria. Pubes.

Region of bladder and behind it, the womb. Heart.

Ovaries, in female. Cervical spinal nerves. Dorsal Spinal Nerves. Lumbar nerves.

Nerves of ankle Joints. Flexor muscles of foot. Extensor muscles of foot. Flexor muscles of

hand. Extensor muscles of hand. Palpebral muscles of eye. Temple.

Arch of Aorta. Forehead.

Masseter muscles of jaw. Inferior dental nerve.

head of Femur (thigh bone). Pneumogastric nerve (Vagus). Top of head.

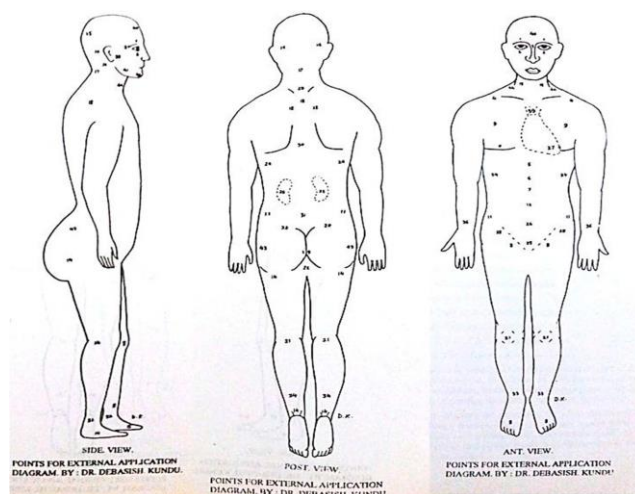


Fig. 9. Points to which Electric Color fluids should be applied (from Dr. Debasish Kundu's: Principles & Art of Cure by lectrohomeopathy).

4. Conclusion

Count Cesare Mattei gave much thought to the color affinities (i.e., which plants absorbed which colors more) of the herbs he used to make his liquid color electricities. The only place to find such a novel and out-of-the-ordinary idea was in the estoric teachings of Paracelsus. The famous alchemist Paracelsus (1493–1541) believed that color and light were vital to health and made considerable use of both in his treatments, in addition to alchemical elixirs, talismans, herbs, and minerals.

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- Photoreceptors in Plant Photomorphogenesis to Date, by Winslow R. Briggs and Margaret A. Olney [10]. The plant's phototropins, cryptochromes, phytochromes, and superchromes