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### Waterworld by Viktória Bodrogi

### **Extract**

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## 2. Fish in our Life

### 2.1. FISH IN ANCIENT MYTHOLOGY AND IN CULTURE

The fish was sacred in Greco-Roman mythology, where it held the symbolic meaning of change and transformation. We see this in the myth of Aphrodite and Eros when they turned themselves into fish in order to escape from the ferocious Typhon.

In Christianity, the fish is a symbol of abundance and faith as observed in the Biblical story of the loaves and fishes. There are also several Biblical references to Christ and his disciples being 'fishers of men'. Here, man is represented as the transformational fish and the ocean is a symbol of the abyss of sin in which man finds himself.



In Christianity the fish symbol is a pictorial representation of the Greek word *ichthys*, which itself was used as an acronym for *Iesous Christos*, *Theou Yios*, *Soter*, meaning 'Jesus Christ, God's Son, Saviour'. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ichthys]

Pagan traditions recognised the fish as a feminine symbol of fertility and an attribute of the Goddess. Water is a natural emblem of the flow of the Divine Mother principle, and as such, all creatures of the water (including fish) are aspects of the fertility and power of the female deity.

As an ancient Celtic symbol, the symbolic meaning of fish (salmon, specifically) dealt with knowledge, wisdom, inspiration and prophecy. Ancient Celts believed the salmon derived its wisdom from consuming sacred hazel nuts that dropped into the Well of Wisdom (The Well of Segais). Further, they believed that eating this salmon would mean gaining both wisdom and poetic inspiration.

In ancient Eastern Indian mythology, the fish is a symbol of transformation and creation. This is observed in the ancient flood myth in which Vishnu transformed himself into a fish (Matsya) to save the world from a great flood. In this form, he guided King Manu's boat to safety.

Ancient African creation myths tell of Mangala, the creator, planting seeds in the cosmic womb. From these seeds two fish erupted, and were set forth into the cosmos upon the waters of creation. We see from this myth the symbolic meaning of fish yet again deals with fertility and creativity by embodying a new phase of initial life.

In Norse and ancient European cultures, the fish had symbolic meanings of adaptability, determination, and the flow of life. It was observed by these cultures that fish often display enormous attributes of adaptability in the wild, and they adopted these characteristics for themselves.

Enki, in Sumerian mythology, was a mischievous god of wisdom, magic and incantations who resides in the ocean under the earth. He was half man and half fish.

In China, the fish is symbolic of unity and fidelity as it is noted that fish (particularly koi) often swim together in pairs. With this in mind, fish are often given as wedding gifts in the form of charms or figurines to present the newly wed couple with an auspicious sign of fidelity and perfect union. They also represent fertility and abundance due to their ability to reproduce in speed and volume.

Furthermore, in Buddhism, the fish symbolises happiness and freedom.

### 2.2. FISH IN ASTROLOGY

**Strengths**: Compassionate, artistic, intuitive, gentle, wise, and musical. **Weaknesses**: Fearful, overly trusting, sad, desire to escape reality; can be a victim or a martyr.

Pisces likes: Being alone, sleeping, music, romance, visual media, swimming, spiritual themes.

Pisces dislikes: Know-it-alls, being criticised, the past coming back to haunt, cruelty of any kind.

Pisces is symbolised by two fish swimming in opposite directions. Pisces often feel as if they are being pulled in different directions, making it difficult to make concrete decisions.

It's a pair of Fish, a symbol that prompts others to suggest that these people 'go with the flow' and 'don't make waves'. Pisces alternate between reality and non-reality in keeping with their introspective natures; their voyage between consciousness and an unconscious dream state says much about their intuitive, almost psychic natures. Pisces are compassionate, charitable and will quickly put the needs of others ahead of their own. Pisces is a sensitive sign—both sensitive to criticism and sensitive to others' feelings. Easily touched by human suffering. They believe in people, are deeply hurt by compassionless human behaviour, and have a hard time saying no. Rude realities are avoided either through escapist behaviour or self-delusion. Pisces retreat into their own world, self-pitying and giving pep talks to themselves.

Pisces-influenced people feel a great deal, and also feel misunderstood much of the time. They're not quite pushovers, but they're certainly sensitive. They can also be quite romantic, dreaming up delicious treats for their lover. Hopefully, any kindness will be reciprocated, because the Fish can certainly turn blue if they're not. Pisces are generally gentle, easy-going people, who are on the shy and reticent side. Some find Pisces' tendency to be late for appointments, spaced-out behaviour, and absent-mindedness amount to irresponsibility.

### 2.3. MARINE BIOLOGICAL HISTORY

Without water there is no life. Water is life. Life began in a fresh water pond nearly 2.5 billion years ago in the form of cyanobacteria. Those bacteria used light, water, and carbon dioxide to produce oxygen and biomass. These species got their start on Earth in freshwater systems on continents and gradually evolved to exist in brackish water environments, then higher salt ones, marine and hyper saline (salt crust) environments.

In the Cambrian era (543-488 million years ago) the first invertebrates developed in the oceans. The first vertebrates, fish-like creatures, appeared in the Ordovician age (488-444 million years ago). Later the fish evolved and multiplied in the Silurian era (444-416 million years ago). So we can say that vertebrate life began with the fish.

Water is the fluid of almost every living organism.

An ovum comprises 80% water and the fertilised egg comprises 96% water.

Water makes up about 71% of the Earth's surface. To break the numbers down, 96.5% of all the Earth's water is contained within the oceans as salt water, while the remaining 3.5% is freshwater lakes and frozen water locked up in glaciers and the polar ice caps.

The adult human body averages approximately 65% water. The brain and heart are composed of 73% water, and the lungs are about 83% water. The skin contains 64% water, muscles and kidneys are 79%, and even the bones are watery: 31%.

Water is essential for life to start and to be sustained. It is in the water that we find fish. As water is life itself, we can say that fish are creatures that breathe life.

In the search for extra-terrestrial life, humans search for water. Without water there can be no life. If water is found, then life is a possibility.

Underwater we can find hills and valleys, plants and animals. So almost everything is the same underwater as on land. Only one thing is different: the denizens of water get 'life' more intensively.

Which animals are at home in the sky and the earth? Yes, the birds. But can they stay in the sky for a very long time without landing? Swifts and certain sea birds apart, birds have to sleep on land. Fish can subsist in both deep and shallow water. They have the ability to swim to deeper and shallower places. They can remain in either environment for many days. They can perceive darkness and light, as do many animals. Some fish can leave the water for days and breath the air; some can even fly a little. What wonderful creatures they are. In fish there is everything: sky and earth, water and air. But they are different. Are they animals? Can we put them into the animal kingdom?

Earthly life began in water. Animals moved from water to land; but many of them returned to the water. When fish crawled on to the land again and accommodated to the land environment, snakes, possessing the rudiments of legs and feet appeared.

How can we classify or define the fish? Fish can swim in water, but so do a number of land animals. Swimming is not dependent on an organ or a skeletal formation; it is just a mode of the activity of fish. The world's waters are full

### 2. Fish In Our Life

of strange and fascinating creatures. Some fish are weird and alien-looking, seeming to come from another world. Some of these splendid creatures of the sea feature mesmerising looks and unique features that make them stand out among their peers. Fish are a perfect example of biodiversity, since they come in countless shapes, colours and sizes. In their own perfection.



### 7. Materia Medica and Provings

### ACIPENSER TRANSMONTANUS

### Classification:

Kingdom: Animalia. Phylum: Chordata. Class: Actinopterygii.

Order: Acipenseriformes. Family: Acipenseridae. Genus: Acipenser. Species:

Acipenser transmontanus.

Homeopathic name: Acipenser transmontanus

Abbreviation: Acip-t.

**Common name:** White sturgeon

**Etymology:** Acipenser: Latin, acipenser = sturgeon, transmontanus: The specific name is derived from the Latin acipenser (sturgeon), trans (beyond), and montanus (mountain)

**Proving:** By Doug Brown, May 2009, Portland, Oregon. Eight people participated in the proving, three men and five women.

### In Nature:

*Environment:* Marine; freshwater; brackish; demersal; anadromous; depth range 1-122m

Distribution: Eastern Pacific: Alaska Bay to Monterey, California, USA. Landlocked in Columbia River drainage, Montana, and perhaps Lake Shasta in California, USA. Translocated to lower Colorado River, Arizona in USA. Biology and biography: Sturgeons are classified as a bony fish, but actually are more cartilaginous than bony, their internal bone structure being more like a shark's, and the body armoured with bony plates [scutes] rather than scales. Can grow to six metres and over 800kg. Long-lived [100-150 years] and slow growing, white sturgeon appeared in the fossil record 170 million years ago and remains relatively unchanged today. Spends most of its time in the sea,

usually close to shore; on the bottom of slow-moving rivers, bays, and estuarine areas. Enters estuaries of large rivers and moves far inland to spawn in gravelly areas of fast-running water or rapids. Individuals larger than 48.3 cm feed mainly on fishes, perhaps following a sockeye salmon run. Juveniles vacuum up molluscs, larvae and small invertebrates, using their barbels to locate prey, making up for the poor eyesight, and the extendable mouth to suck them up.

### **SUMMARY**

*Main polarities*: Sturgeon people are hard workers, leaders.

Heavy armour outside with an inner fragility. Their aggression and hard-heartedness is balanced by an awareness of the feminine, the desire to achieve a balance of feminine and masculine inner forces.

**Sensation:** Constriction of the heart with downward pressure, oppression and difficulty breathing. Awareness of jaw and mouth.

Containment, enclosure, detachment, separation from the group.

Heaviness. Awareness of bones, structure and muscles.

Wall around which it is impossible to travel.

System affinities: Musculoskeletal system. Cardiovascular and respiratory symptoms. Gastrointestinal system.

Clinical affinities: Back pain. Injuries. Angina. Dyspnoea. Asthma. Nausea. Acne-like eruption.

### **GENERALITIES**

Sensation: Hypoglycaemic. Suffering.

Function: Desire for chocolate. Desire for alcohol. Heaviness.

### **MIND**

**Sensation**: Cut off. Detachment. Floating. Heaviness. Light. Melodramatic. Separation from group.

Function: Aggressive. Angry. Calm. Dreamy. Humour. Inward. Irritable. Joking. Laugh. Lack of attentiveness. Lack of respect to others. Lazy. Mindless. Negligence. Nostalgia. Observing. Peaceful. Quiet. Sadness. Thinking is too heavy. Tired. Unpleasant. Weepy. Yawning.

**Delusion**: Being in own bubble. Being on a drug. Feeling like an outsider. Outside view. Time is a transformation.

### **DREAM**

Animals. Children. Dark-haired woman. Fighting. Killing. Ocean. Predator I am. Violent.

# cipenser Transmontanus

### **EYE**

Function: Blurry vision.

### **MOUTH**

Function: Jaw pain. Metallic taste. Tingling around the mouth.

### **THROAT**

Function: Asthmatic cough.

### **RESPIRATION**

Sensation: Difficult breathing.

### **CHEST**

**Sensation**: Downward pressure.

Function: Constriction.

### **STOMACH**

Sensation: Disgust.

Function: Nausea. Stomach ache.

Drink aversion: Alcohol. Hard liquor.

Food desire: Chocolate.

### **URINARY**

Function: Frequent urination.

### **BACK**

**Sensation:** Being injured.

Function: Pain

### **SKIN**

Function: Acne-like eruption. Pimples.

### CASE from Viktoria Bodrogi, Hungary.

Male 15 years old, Attention deficit disorder

He has problems with his attention. During the class he hears what the teacher says but can't follow the idea, because he loses the thread easily. His mind slides down and he starts to think of other things.

He has got friends, but not many. He prefers to be alone. He does not search for friends,

usually the friends find him. In company he mostly holds himself back, preferring be alone. He is usually slow. He is not in a hurry. He is a kind of idle man. He knows what to do, but does not care. He just does what he is interested in.

In company he does not understand how to behave, how to speak and how to handle situations. He wants to do good and act well but somehow he always gets it wrong. The others always say: "Come on, I don't believe you did this or said that."

He also has problems with concentration.

He easily forgets things, doesn't remember where he put his coat, or what he was asked for. He does not show his emotions; he is not enthusiastic about anything. When something happens around him (birthday parties, competitions) he acts like a little child. He does not like to be touched.

He is interested in electronics and mechanical things, for example vacuum trains and GPS. He always wants to know how things work.

He does not like to move; prefers to stay at home. When he goes outside he has to have something challenging to do. For example: to find the way back by leaving the signed route, and not to follow the signs.

His birth was slow, too. His mother's labour was ten days late. The labour was very slow; she thought her son was too lazy to be born.

His mother said her son lives in his own world. When she wants to hold her son's hand it feels like a dead fish. He lives in his thoughts, and it's hard for him to change to other activities.

### Main complaints:

Difficulties in understanding

Difficulties in concentration

Difficulties in learning

Difficulties in writing

Difficulties in speaking, cannot find the right words, cannot express himself well

Difficulties in making decisions

Makes mistakes in reading; he changes the letters

Does not tolerate others
He is calm
Can't show his emotions
Sensitive to light
Not talkative
Introvert

Desire: sweet

### 7. Materia Medica And Provings

### Modalities:

- > alone
- > music, makes him dance
- > covering
- > water
- < motion
- < massage, and touch
- < evening

### RX: Acipenser transmontanus

Follow up: after eight months. He is doing well in school. He can follow the lesson; he has good grades. He is much more open and able to show his emotions and able to tell his parents what he wants.



### AMEIURUS NEBULOSUS

### Classification

Kingdom: Animalia. Phylum: Chordata. Class: Actinopterygii.

Order: Siluriformes. Family: Ictaluridae. Genus: Ameiurus. Species: Amei-

urus nebulosus.

Homeopathic name: Ameiurus nebulosus

Abbreviation: Ame-n.

Common name: Brown bullhead. Catfish. Common catfish.

*Etymology*: Ameiurus: Greek, a = without + Greek, meiouros, -os, -on = without tail; nebulosus: nebulosus meaning clouded, in relation to mottled and grey colouring

**Proving**: By Katalin Horváth MD., 2000.

Remedy Source: Trituration was made of blood, mucus, thorn, swimmer,

gill, moustache, liver, pharynx, 11 provers took place.

### In Nature

**Environment**: Freshwater; brackish; demersal; depth range to 40m. Temperate; to 37°C [tolerant of a wide range of environmental conditions.]

**Distribution**: It has been introduced outside of its native range in North America to other areas of North America, Europe, Asia and Pacific islands (i.e. New Zealand, Hawaii). It was likely spread primarily for recreational angling opportunities.

**Biology**: They are bottom-dwelling fish. They are very tolerant fish, and are able to live in muddy water, with warmer temperatures and in water with lower levels of oxygen, which reduce competition from other fish. They are omnivorous, so will eat almost anything, from grains and other plant matter to insects, dead or living fish, and crustaceans.

The eight barbels on their heads are sensitive to touch and chemical stimuli. They are without scales. Length to 50cm and weight from 0.5-3.6kg. Both parents remain to fan fertilised eggs, and to chase predators from hatched larvae for almost a month. Lifespan: about 8 years. The bullhead lives in schools, and produces sounds during aggressive encounters or disturbances called an alarm response.

### **SUMMARY**

Main polarities: Euphoria and impassivity.

Sensation: Wants to be alone with the feeling of vulnerability and ready to

act with anger

System affinities: Digestive system. Nervous system. Clinical affinities: Eating disorders. Menopause. PMS.

### **GENERALITIES**

**Sensation**: Tired. Excited. Chills. **Function**: Muscle twitching.

### **MIND**

Sensation: Huffy. Angry. Anger. Killing. Alone. Vulnerability.

Function: Calm. Cheerful. Euphoria. Nonchalance. Impassivity. Slowed down.

### **DREAM**

Swimming. Swim in the pool, which gets dry. Water battles. Big moustache is growing on face.

### **SLEEP**

Function: Sleep difficulties.

### **FACE**

Sensation: Numbness. Rush of blood.

*Function*: Twitching around the lip. Numbness in lips.

### **HEAD**

**Sensation**: Rush of blood. Dullness. Numbness. Pins and needles.

Function: Headache >eating.

### **STOMACH**

Sensation: Emptiness.

Function: Hunger. Nausea. Ache >eating. Increased hunger.

### **RECTUM**

*Function*: Diarrhoea. Constipation in morning. Soft stool. Urging for stool without success.

### **SKIN**

Function: Burning sensation without any eruption. Numbness. Shiver.