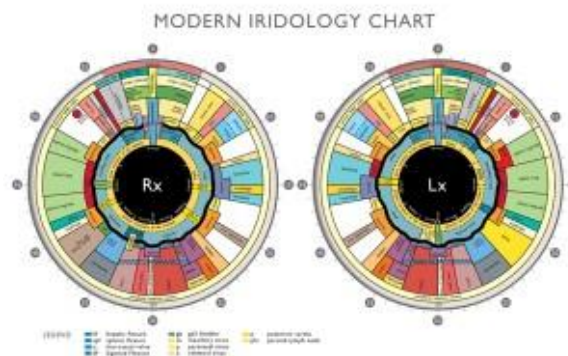
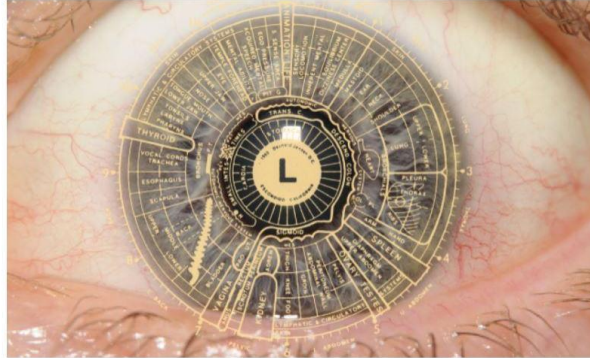


1. WHAT IS IRIDOLOGY



Iridology is the study of the Iris, or the colour of the eye. The eye is divided in segments like a watch as shown in an Iridology Chart; each segment represents an organ, limb or part of the physical body.

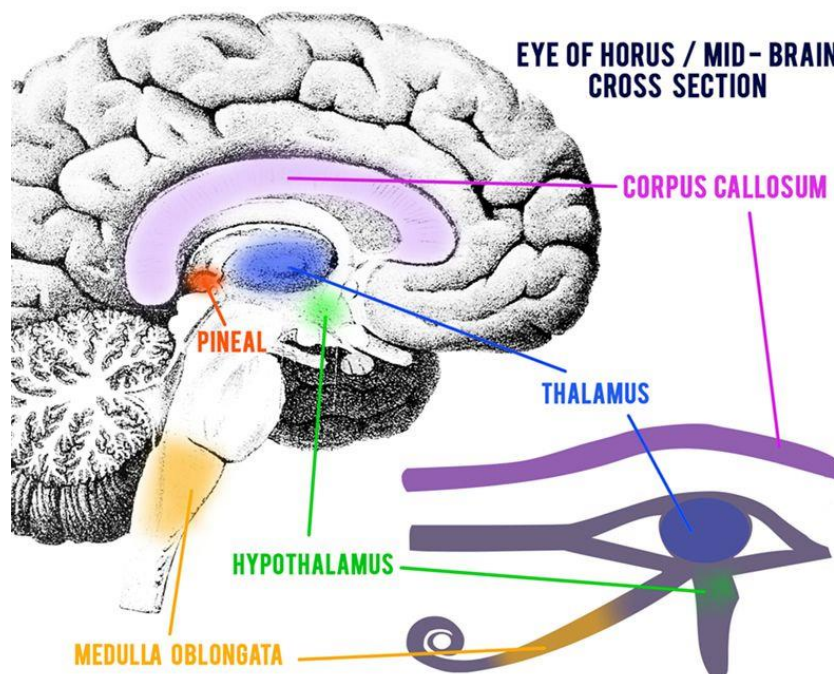
We look at various colours, shades, holes, lines and marks in the Iris. Each of these holes, lines, marks, colours and textures tell the Iridologist a story about what is happening in the body.

This system can be compared to a computer, where the body is like a keyboard, the brain is the hard drive and the eyes are the screen. Thus, anything happening in the body, goes through the nervous system (the computer wiring) to the nerve bundles (hard drive), and then to the computer screen (the iris), where we can see what is going on inside the body.

ALL-SEEING EYE



The *All-Seeing eye* was adopted into Freemasonry in 1797 in Thomas Webb's Official Freemason's Monitor. The Masons during the enlightenment era referred to this as the Eye of Providence, which represents God's gaze over humanity. They saw it as a symbol to represent unity of religious denominations in this new era of enlightenment which ended the dark ages and gave birth to modern democracy.



But the All Seeing Eye is found throughout. The third eye is also associated with the forehead chakra in eastern meditation teachings. In Medieval and Renaissance European iconography, the Eye often with the addition of an enclosing triangle was an explicit image of the Christian Trinity.

ILLUMINATI



These symbols are based on what the eye reveals of the soul and the body.
All the secrets of the body show in the eyes, and can be seen and interpreted in the iris by the iridologist.
The Bible talks about Iridology 'the eyes are the window to the soul body'.

2. THE HISTORY OF IRIDOLOGY

Iridology: Unveiling the Eyes' Secrets Through Time

The study of Iridology, often called "iris diagnosis," is a unique and alternative health practice that seeks to gain insights into an individual's health by examining the colours, patterns, and textures of the iris, the coloured part of the eye. This field's history is a fascinating journey spanning millennia and encompassing the contributions of various pioneering figures. In this overview, we will delve into the development of Iridology, from its ancient origins to its modern practice.

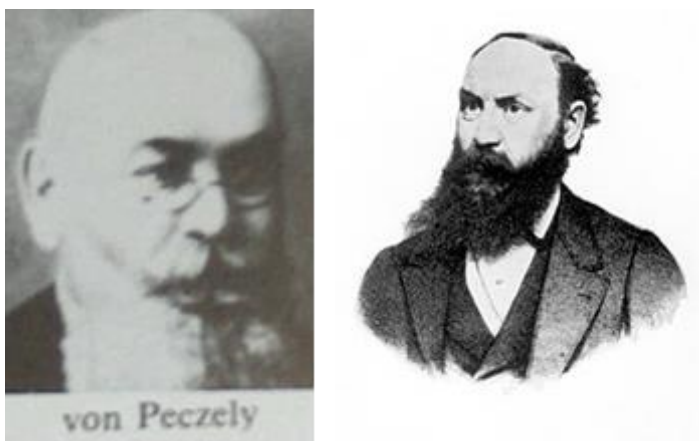
Ancient Roots and Beginnings:

The roots of Iridology stretch far back in time, with early practitioners seeking to understand the signs and changes in the eyes and their connection to the human body's health. One of the earliest known references dates back to the early Chaldeans in ancient Babylonia, approximately 800 years BC. These ancient healers gathered information from the iris and the sclera (the white part of the eye) to ascertain relevant treatments for their patients. This early knowledge laid the foundation for the development of Iridology in later centuries.

Philippus Meyens and the First Documentation:

The first documented reference to iris analysis came about in 1670, thanks to the work of Philippus Meyens. His contribution marks a significant milestone in the development of Iridology. Meyens' work served as a catalyst for further exploration into this unique practice, which had remained relatively obscure until that point.

Dr. Ignatz von Peczely: The True Pioneer:



One of the most influential figures in the history of Iridology is Dr. Ignatz von Peczely, often regarded as the true originator of modern Iridology. Born in Budapest, Hungary, on January 26, 1826, von Peczely's journey into the field began in an unexpected manner.

At the tender age of eleven, von Peczely found himself trying to free an owl that was trapped in his garden. In the process, he accidentally broke one of its legs. What followed was a series of observations that would lead to his groundbreaking work in Iridology.

Notably, von Peczely observed the appearance of a dark stripe in the lower part of the owl's eye after the incident. As he nursed the owl's leg back to health and eventually released it, he noticed the disappearance of the dark stripe and the appearance of white and crooked lines in the same area of the eye.

This intriguing experience left a lasting impression on the young von Peczely, becoming the catalyst for his exploration of Iridology.

Von Peczely's life took unexpected turns, including his involvement in the Hungarian Revolt in 1846, during which he was wounded and subsequently imprisoned until 1853. These experiences contributed to shaping his perspective on health and healing.

In later years, he saved the life of his critically ill mother using homeopathic remedies, which led to people seeking his medical advice. During this period, he remembered the owl's eye and embarked on a journey to study the eyes of his patients.

Remarkably, he noticed correlations between markings on the iris and the diseases afflicting the individuals who consulted him for help. Von Peczely began to "diagnose from the eye," and his success in this practice attracted numerous patients, ultimately earning him fame in his country.

The "birth" of modern Iridology can be traced back to around 1861, marking a turning point in the development of this field. An incident further underscored the credibility of his work when a medical doctor accused von Peczely of being a "quack."

In response, von Peczely examined the doctor's eyes and accurately diagnosed his physical condition, even identifying errors in the prior treatment. The physician, astonished by the accuracy of the diagnosis, no longer accused von Peczely of fraud. Motivated by this success and determined to refine his practice, von Peczely decided to pursue further education in medicine. At the age of 36, he enrolled in Budapest and later attended the medical college in Vienna, where he earned a Doctor of Medicine degree in 1867 at the age of 41.

During his internship, von Peczely had ample time and opportunities to continue his research in Iridology by meticulously studying the eyes of patients before and after surgical operations. He also conducted numerous autopsies, which confirmed the existence of the ailments he had previously diagnosed in the irides of his patients. Upon his return to Budapest in 1869, von Peczely opened a homeopathic practice and authored the book "Discoveries in the Realms of Nature and Art of Healing,"

published in 1880. This influential work presented his findings and observations, firmly establishing the scientific basis of Iridology.

Von Peczely's work was pivotal in defining the fundamental principles of Iridology. He observed that specific marks and configurations in the iris indicated the presence of organic diseases in the body. All surgical operations manifested in the iris as black spots surrounded by white crooked lines, and he noted that drug usage produced changes in the iris.

Additionally, he developed an iris topography, providing a specific location for every organ and body part within the iris. Remarkably, this arrangement was consistent among the individuals he treated.

Contributions of Other Key Figures:

Alongside Dr. Ignatz von Peczely, several other notable figures made significant contributions to the development and popularization of Iridology.

- **Philippus Meyens (1670):** As the first to document iris analysis, Meyens laid the foundation for further exploration of Iridology.
- **Nils Liljequist (1851-1936):** A prominent figure in the field, Liljequist's work further expanded the understanding of Iridology.
- **Pastor Leopold Erdmann Emanuel Felke (1856-1926):** Known for his contributions to natural healing, Felke's work complemented the principles of Iridology.



- **Henry Lindlahr (1862-1924):** An influential naturopath, Lindlahr's approach to health aligns with Iridology's holistic perspective.



- **Bernard Jensen (1908-2001):** A highly regarded Iridologist and nutritionist, Jensen's teachings and publications popularized the practice in the United States.



Iridology in Egypt:

The practice of Iridology also has roots in ancient Egypt. While it may not have been fully developed as a distinct field, there are records of the ancient Egyptians examining the eyes to gain insights into a person's health. Hieroglyphs and ancient papyrus writings allude to the belief that the eyes held the secrets of an individual's well-being.

Intriguingly, the famous Ebers Papyrus, an ancient Egyptian medical document dating back to 1550 BC, contains references to eye diagnosis and the belief that certain eye conditions could indicate specific ailments. This early acknowledgment of the connection between the eyes and health aligns with the principles of Iridology.

The history of Iridology is a testament to human curiosity and our relentless pursuit of understanding the intricate connections between the body's health and the external signs it presents. It has evolved from ancient practices to a refined modern field, offering a holistic perspective on well-being through the eyes' colorful landscapes. The contributions of Dr. Ignatz von Peczely and other pioneering figures continue to influence the practice of Iridology today.

There is some evidence that Iridology may have been in use over a thousand years ago. Ancient physicians gathered information from the iris and the sclera to ascertain relevant treatments for their patients.

Iridology, a fascinating alternative health practice, is the study of the iris's colour and patterns to gain insights into an individual's health. This unique field has a rich history that dates back to ancient civilizations and has been developed and refined over time by various pioneering figures. In this overview, we will explore the history of Iridology and delve into the contributions of some of the key figures who have shaped this field.

Modern-Day Iridology:

Today, Iridology is recognized as a valuable complementary practice in the field of alternative medicine. It offers unique insights into an individual's health and well-being by examining the intricate patterns of the iris. The pioneering work of figures like Dr. Ignatz von Peczely, along with the contributions of others, has established Iridology as a respected and intriguing approach to understanding the body's condition through the windows of the eyes.