

# culture

Zeitschrift für Medizinethnologie • Journal of Medical Anthropology

hrsg. von/edited by: Arbeitsgemeinschaft Ethnomedizin e.V. – AGEM



The Human Body in Asian Texts and Images



## Zeitschrift für Medizinethnologie Journal of Medical Anthropology



**Herausgeber / Editor-in-Chief** im Auftrag der / on behalf of:

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Ethnomedizin e.V. – AGEM

EKKEHARD SCHRÖDER (auch V. i. S. d. P.)

e-mail: ee.schroeder@t-online.de (Korrespondenzadresse)

**Postadresse / Office:** AGEM-Curare

c/o E. Schröder, Spindelstr. 3, 14482 Potsdam, Germany

e-mail: info@agem-ethnomedizin.de

**Redaktion / Editorial Team (2016):**

Gabriele Alex (U Tübingen) • Katarina Greifeld (Frankfurt) • Peter

Kaiser (U Bremen) • Ekkehard Schröder (Potsdam) • Kristina

Tiedje (U Lyon) • Mirko Uhlig (U Mainz) • Ehler Voss (U Siegen)

**Wiss. Beirat / Editorial Advisors (2014–):**

Josep M. Comelles (URV Tarragona) • Alice Desclaux (U Dakar)

• Michael Heinrich (UC London) • Mihály Hoppál (Budapest)

• Sushrut Jadhav (UC London) • Ruth Kutalek (MU Wien) •

Danuta Penkala-Gawęcka (U Poznań) • Bernd Rieken (SFU

Wien) • William Sax (U Heidelberg) • Hannes Stubbe (U Köln)

**Begründet von / Founding Editors:**

Beatrix Pfeleiderer (†) • Gerhard Rudnitzki • Wulf Schiefenhövel •

Ekkehard Schröder

**Ehrenbeirat / Honorary Editors:**

Hans-Jochen Diesfeld (Starnberg) • Horst H. Figge (Freiburg) •

Dieter H. Frießem (Stuttgart) • Wolfgang G. Jilek (Vancouver) •

Guy Mazars (Strasbourg) • Armin Prinz (MU Wien)

**IMPRESSUM Curare 39(2016)1**

**Verlag und Vertrieb / Publishing House:**

VWB – Verlag für Wissenschaft und Bildung, Amand Aglaster

Postfach 11 03 68 • 10833 Berlin, Germany

Tel. +49-[0]30-251 04 15 • Fax: +49-[0]30-251 11 36

e-mail: info@vwb-verlag.com

http://www.vwb-verlag.com

**Bezug / Supply:**

Der Bezug der *Curare* ist im Mitgliedsbeitrag der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Ethnomedizin (AGEM) enthalten. Einzelne Hefte können beim VWB-Verlag bezogen werden • *Curare* is included in a regular membership of AGEM. Single copies can be ordered at VWB-Verlag.

**Abonnementspreis / Subscription Rate:**

Die jeweils gültigen Abonnementspreise finden Sie im Internet unter • Valid subscription rates you can find at the internet under: [www.vwb-verlag.com/reihen/Periodika/curare.html](http://www.vwb-verlag.com/reihen/Periodika/curare.html)

**Copyright:**

© VWB – Verlag für Wissenschaft und Bildung, Berlin 2016

ISSN 0344-8622

ISBN 978-3-86135-806-0

Die Artikel dieser Zeitschrift wurden einem Gutachterverfahren unterzogen • This journal is peer reviewed.

### Cover pictures (front and back) *Curare* 39(2016)1

“Tree of Anatomy.” Mural in the Medical College at Labrang Monastery symbolizing the structure of the human body, used as an emblem of the symposium in Vienna 2014, see this issue • Back picture: Anatomical painting from Atsagat Monastery in Buryatia, depicting the eight major blood vessels in Tibetan medicine and a modernized illustration of the spine and brain.

---

Herausgeber/Editor: **Arbeitsgemeinschaft Ethnomedizin – [www.agem-ethnomedizin.de](http://www.agem-ethnomedizin.de)**

*Die Arbeitsgemeinschaft Ethnomedizin (AGEM)* ist als rechtsfähiger, gemeinnütziger Verein (Sitz Hamburg, gegr. 1970) eine Vereinigung von Forschern und die Wissenschaft fördernden Personen und Einrichtungen. Sie fördert die interdisziplinäre Zusammenarbeit zwischen der Medizin, der Geschichte der Medizin, den Lebenswissenschaften und den Kultur- und Gesellschaftswissenschaften, insbesondere der Ethnologie, Psychologie und Volkskunde, mit dem Ziel, das Studium aller medikaler Kulturen, der Humanökologie und Medizin-Soziologie in globalen Kontexten zu intensivieren. Dies geschieht durch die Herausgabe einer begutachteten Zeitschrift, Fachtagungen und die Sammlung themenbezogener Schrifttums.

*AGEM, the “Working Group ‘Ethnomedizin’/Medical Anthropology,”* is a German non-profit association with legal capacity, founded 1970 and seated in Hamburg, and unites researchers as well as sponsoring persons and institutions to promote the interdisciplinary cooperation between medicine, history of medicine, life sciences and cultural and social anthropology, psychology, and (medical) folklore. The aim is to enhance the research in medical anthropology, human ecology and sociology of medicine especially in global contexts. AGEM acts in particular as publisher of a peer reviewed journal in the field of medical anthropology, organizes specialist conferences, and collects relevant literature.

*AGEM, le «Groupe de travail ‘Ethnomédecine’/anthropologie médicale»* est une association du type Loi 1901 (siège à Hambourg, sans but lucratif, fondée 1970). Cette association réunit des chercheurs et des personnes et institutions promouvant la coopération interdisciplinaire entre la médecine, l’histoire de la médecine, les sciences de la vie et l’ethnologie, la psychologie et le folklore et a pour but d’intensifier l’étude d’anthropologie médicale, mais aussi de l’écologie humaine et de la sociologie de la médecine surtout dans le cadre de la mondialisation. Elle s’efforce d’atteindre ces objectifs par la publication d’une revue d’anthropologie médicale à comité de lecture, par l’organisation régulière de réunions spécialisées et en réunissant les publications relatifs à ces thèmes.

---



**Inhalt / Contents**  
Vol. 39 (2016) 1

**The Human Body in Asian Texts and Images**

edited by / herausgegeben von

Guest Editor

KATHARINA SABERNIG

The Authors in <i>Curare</i> 39(2016)1 . . . . .	2
KLAUS-DIETER MATHES: Preface . . . . .	3
KATHARINA SABERNIG: Editorial . . . . .	4
<b>Articles</b>	
NATALIA BOLSOKHOEVA: Tibetan Medical Illustrations from Atsagat Medical College and Other Anatomical Achievements of the Buryat Lama and Physician D. Endonov . . . . .	6
KATHARINA SABERNIG: Anatomical Structures and the Structure of Anatomy in Tibetan Medicine. The Fourth Chapter of the Explanatory Tantra in its Commentaries . . . . .	22
FLORIAN PLOBERGER: Anatomical Terms of the 27 Chapters of the Subsequent Tantra ( <i>Phyi mavi rgyud</i> ) . . . . .	33
ISABELLA WÜRTHNER: A Preliminary Study on the Function, Anatomy and Origin of the Term <i>bsam-sevu</i> in Tibetan Medical Literature . . . . .	42
RUDOLF PFISTER: On the Meditative Use of the Body Maps Found in the Composite Text “Songs of the Bodily Husk” ( <i>Ti ke ge</i> ) . . . . .	56
WUNG SEOK CHA & HYUK SANG JUNG [with assistance of DONG RYUL KIM, YOU SANG BAIK & TAE WOO KIM]: Body Perceptions in East Asian Culture . . . . .	75

## Bibliographical Survey

MICHAEL BALK: A Bibliographical Survey of Medical Literature in Tibetan language Based on the Post-war Holdings of the State Library in Berlin: A Strand of Pearls to Enlighten Researchers . . .	88
---	----

## Report

STEPHAN KLOOS: Tibetan Medicine Committee Inaugural Conference. World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies, Xining, Qinghai (China), August 7–9, 2015 . . . . .	95
---	----

## Book Reviews

THERESIA HOFER (Ed) 2014. <i>Bodies in Balance. The Art of Tibetan Medicine</i> . New York [VINCANNE ADAMS] . . . . .	97
JANET GYATSO. 2015. <i>Being Human in a Buddhist World</i> . New York. [THERESIA HOFER] . . . . .	99

<b>Résumés français des articles de <i>Curare</i> 39(2016)1</b> . . . . .	102
---	-----

Titelbild/Cover pictures, front and back & Impressum/publishing information . . . . .	U2
Hinweise für Autoren/Instructions to Authors . . . . .	U3

### Cover pictures (front and back) *Curare* 39(2016)1

“Tree of Anatomy.” Mural in the Medical College at Labrang Monastery symbolizing the structure of the human body, used as an emblem of the symposium in Vienna 2014, see this issue • Back picture: Anatomical painting from Atsagat Monastery in Buryatia, depicting the eight major blood vessels in Tibetan medicine and a modernized illustration of the spine and brain.

Copy deadline: March 31, 2016

Editing: KATHARINA SABERNIG

The articles of the journal *Curare* are peer-reviewed.

### The Authors in *Curare* 39(2016)1:

- VINCANNE ADAMS, Prof, PhD, social and medical anthropologist (San Francisco) Vincanne.Adams@ucsf.edu – p. 97
- YOU SANG BAIK, PhD, philologist (Seoul) baikys@khu.ac.kr – p. 75
- MICHAEL BALK, Dr Phil, indologist, tibetologist (Berlin) Michael.Balk@sbb.spk-berlin.de – p. 88
- NATALIA BOLSOKHOEVA, PhD, philologist (Ulan-Ude) n.bolsokhoeva@gmail.com – p. 6
- WÜNG SEOK CHA, Prof. PhD, medical history (Seoul) chawung@khu.ac.kr – p. 75
- THERESIA HOFER, PhD, social and medical anthropologist (Oxford) resi.hofer@gmail.com – p. 99
- HYUK SANG JUNG, PhD, anatomical research (Seoul) jhs@khu.ac.kr – p. 75
- DONG RYUL KIM, PhD, medical history (Seoul) yule.kim31@gmail.com – p. 75
- TAE WOO KIM, PhD, medical anthropologist (Seoul) tkim77@khu.ac.kr – p. 75
- STEPHAN KLOOS, PhD, social and medical anthropologist (Vienna) Stephan.Kloos@oeaw.ac.at – p. 95
- KLAUS-DIETER MATHES, Prof Dr Phil, indologist, tibetologist (Vienna) klaus-dieter.mathes@univie.ac.at – p. 3
- RUDOLF PFISTER, PhD, sinologist, medical history (Basel) rodoX@gmx.net – p. 56
- FLORIAN PLOBERGER, Dr med, tibetologist, physician (Vienna) mail@florianploberger.com – p. 33
- KATHARINA SABERNIG\*, Dr med, ethnomedicine (MA), medical history (Vienna) katharina.sabernig@meduniwien.ac.at – p. 4, 22
- ISABELLA WÜRTHNER, PhD candidate, tibetologist (Munich) Isabella.Wuerthner@gmx.net – p. 42

\* Member of AGEM, the editor of the journal *Curare*

## Preface

Traditional forms of healing are currently enjoying a resurgence of interest. This is particularly true of Tibetan medicine known for its complex pulse and urine diagnosis, its rich variety of herbal- and mineral-based medicines and its methods of treatment, including moxibustion and acupuncture. While the latter reflect a Chinese influence, the main origins of Tibetan medicine clearly lie in Indian Ayurvedic traditions. What makes Tibetan medicine especially attractive in the West is its Buddhist-grounded identification of ignorance, hatred and attachment as the causes disturbing the balance among the three humors, phlegm, bile and wind—imbalances that fan out into complex systems of more or less irregular energy patterns responsible for all sorts of diseases. The ultimate treatment thus is the removal of ignorance and all subsequent mental defilements and becoming a Buddha.

Given the growing interest in Tibetan medicine, the academic exploration of this field of Tibetology is an important task. When I came to Vienna as the chair of Tibetan and Buddhist Studies some six years ago, I was pleasantly surprised by the great interest Tibetan medicine enjoyed among the students. In fact, two contributors to this volume, Ms. ISABELLA WÜRTHNER and Dr. FLORIAN PLOBERGER, wrote their MA theses under my supervision. The former wrote a comparative study of wind diseases as described in the Buddhist “Four Tantras [of medicine]” (*rgyud bzhi*) and in respective parts of the *Bon-po* version (*vbum bzhi*). She is currently doing her PHD at the University of Munich on the gynecological chapters of the four Tantras and the latter an annotated critical translation of the first ten chapters of the *Rgyud bzhi*. Moreover, THERESIA HOFER, curator of the exhibition on Tibetan medicine of the Rubin Museum in New York, currently at Oxford University, was educated in Vienna. A further advantage here in Vienna is that two other institutions, namely the Medical University of Vienna and the Austrian Academy of Sciences, actively support the study of historical, terminological and anthropological dimensions of Tibetan medicine. The close cooperation of these institutions has given rise to a remarkable synergy,

a fact that comes out clearly both in these proceedings and in the successful organization of the Tibetan anatomy symposium at the Institute for Social Anthropology (ISA) in June, 2014 by Dr. KATHARINA SABERNIG. At the same time Dr. STEPHAN KLOOS of ISA gained a starting grant from the European Research Council (ERC) to examine the globalization of “traditional” Tibetan pharmaceutical industries. The forward impulse provided by these positive developments continues. In December 2015 Dr. BARBARA GERKE began her FWF Lise Meitner project on “Precious Pills and Precious Lives: Biographies of Tibetan Medicines” at the Department of South Asian, Tibetan and Buddhist Studies. Further, Dr. DAGMAR WUJASTYK secured another ERC starting grant to conduct research, as of July 2015, on the histories of *yoga*, *āyurveda* and *rasaśāstra* (i. e., Indian alchemy). Given the close relationship between Indian and Tibetan medical traditions, this latter project is a most welcome addition to Tibetan medicine studies in the hub of such scholarship that Vienna has become.

The articles collected in the present proceedings reflect a variety of approaches to and aspects of Tibetan anatomical studies. They range from studies on the conflict between tantric and empirically determined descriptions of the channels in the body to papers on anatomical metaphors and paintings, exchanges of anatomical knowledge in Buryatia and East Asia, anatomical analyses of the term *bsam-sevu*, and various text-based presentations of the field of anatomy as practiced in Tibet.

In closing, I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to all contributors to the proceedings, to the editors and to the organizers of the symposium, and to express my hope that this will be but the first of many similar instances of a fruitful cooperation in the future.

KLAUS-DIETER MATHES  
Head of the Department of South Asian,  
Tibetan and Buddhist Studies  
University of Vienna

## Editorial

Medical images of the human body differ in their respective context of time, region, and the special expressiveness of genre and painting style. Premodern medical cultures regarded specific bodily structures as important and worthy of depiction, whereas other parts of the body are missing even if it would have been easy to detect them. This *Curare* edition assembles presentations given at a symposium entitled “Transforming Tibetan Anatomy” which took place in Vienna in June 2014. The meeting focused on distinctive aspects of the human body in Buryat, Tibetan, Chinese and Korean medicine. A report on the event, the respective participants and discussions was included in an earlier issue of this journal, *Curare* 38(2015)4.

Given its original meaning, the term “anatomy” is regarded critically by some scholars in the field of medical history. Derived from the ancient Greek term *anatemnō* “cut up, or cut open” (ἀνατέμνω), it could conceivably indicate a narrowed—notably western—concept of what “anatomy” implies. The contributors to this issue, however, understand the term in a broader and more general sense as the internal structure of human beings, which can be accessed empirically by dissection; contemplatively by meditation; by interpreting classical texts handed-down from authorities of old; or through a blend of such procedures. Our authors discuss the shape and components of the body from different perspectives—functionally, textually, metaphorically—within their respective regional contexts. “Traditional” anatomy is often at odds with more recent views, so our time span ranges from medieval texts to the eve of modernity.

The current issue starts with a touching portrayal on the life and work of an outstanding Buryat monk and physician by the name of D. Endonov, told by NATALIA BOLSOKHOEVA. Endonov dedicated his life to the enrichment of the traditional medical curriculum with modern knowledge and terminology. His story offers a vivid insight into the encounter of Buryat dignitaries with Russian scientists during the first decades of the twentieth century. His anatomical illustrations from Atsagat Medical College offer a vivid supplement to the history of Tibetan medical paintings in Buryatia, where traditional heritage was exposed to a demanding European influence.

Dar-mo sman-rams-pa Blo-bzang-chos-grags is another physician, surgeon and anatomist whose life and work deserves close attention. As director of

the Medical College on the “Iron Hill” in Lhasa and personal physician of the Fifth Dalai Lama, he was known not only for his sharp mind when analyzing medical theories, but was also the first to use his sharp knife in order to verify—and criticize where applicable—traditional anatomical knowledge by dissection. His achievements are discussed in a survey comparing a number of commentaries to the fourth chapter of the Explanatory Tantra, which is the second of the “Four Tantras,” the classical sutra-style manual of Tibetan medicine.

The comprehensive Tibetan word inventory on bodily structures abounds in metaphors from nomadic life, but in many cases it remains unclear which biomedical correlate is actually meant. FLORIAN PLOBERGER examines such doubtful anatomical terms occurring in the *Subsequent Tantra*, the last of the “Four Tantras,” in the specific context of the application of external therapies. This is done with a keen eye toward improving the quality of English translations of Tibetan medical texts in general.

The term *bsam-sevu* designates an anatomical structure which is part of the Tibetan conception of the reproductive system in both men and women. The complex nature of this “organ”—or rather “system of organs”—is discussed by ISABELLA WÜRTHNER in historical and philological context. The term plays a prominent role in Tibetan medicine, but it is not at all clear whether the assumed structure does physically exist or if it is rather an ideational concept based on the adoption of an alien, possibly Chinese, idea.

RUDOLF PFISTER discusses the alteration of illustrations of medieval Chinese “body maps” as found in a composite text entitled *Songs of the Bodily Husk*. His analysis delves deeply into context and content of Daoist meditation techniques. Transformation of the images are taken into account over the course of time, including a shift in the medium of representation—from wall scroll to paper manuscript and xylograph. The changing perspective of the observer is considered when the body maps are used in meditation manuals or medical treatises.

Based on a series of similar images, the team led by WUNG SEOK CHA and HYUK SANG JUNG question why medical body images in East Asia are mainly depicted in form of “cross sections” in lateral view; and why the images usually depict only the trunk whereas—with the notable exception of acupuncture charts—the extremities remain largely ignored. They



**From the picture “Tree of Anatomy” to the left and right Stephan Kloos and Calum Blaikie • second row: Ulrike Steinert, Florian Ploberger, Wangdue, Wung Seok Cha, Stacey Van Fleet, Michael Balk, Rudolf Pfister • third row: Harilal Madhavan, Karl Kratky, Katharina Sabernig, Dominik Wujastyk, Ronit Yoeli-Tlalim • fourth row: Janet Gyatso, Elisabeth Hsu, Mingji Cuomu. (Photo by Sonja Maric)**

conclude that East Asian physicians focused mainly on the functional aspects of inner organs and not on their structural shape.

A substantial amount of medical literature has been written in the Tibetan language over recent decades. MICHAEL BALK provides an overview of such publications based on the post-war holdings of the State Library in Berlin, where a large collection of Tibetan material has been assembled over time. His bibliographical survey examines Tibetan publications on medicine from both India and the People’s Republic of China since around 1950.

STEPHAN KLOOS reports on the “Tibetan Medicine Committee Inaugural Conference” held by the World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies in Xining, Qinghai (China) in August 2015. This event involved 450 participants, mostly from Tibet but also including Han-Chinese and foreigners, and highlighted the development of Tibetan Medicine with specific regard to processes of standardization and globalization.

Finally, two of the most elaborate recent publications on Tibetan medicine are reviewed by leading experts in the field. VINCANNE ADAMS presents some of the major objects shown in the Rubin Museum’s exhibition catalogue *Bodies in Balance: The Art of Tibetan Medicine*. The editor of *Bodies in Balance*, THERESIA HOFER then reviews another essential reading in the field of Tibetan studies, JANET GYATSO’S *Being Human in a Buddhist World: An Intellectual History of Medicine in Early Modern Tibet*, which represents a milestone in the history of Tibetan medical and religious research.

We hope you enjoy reading the contributions to this issue and by doing so gain fresh insights into the understanding and depiction of the human body at various stages in Asian history.

KATHARINA SABERNIG, Vienna, April 2016

**Hinweise für Curare-Autoren**

*Sprachen:* deutsch und englisch.

*Manuskripte:* Curare veröffentlicht Originalbeiträge. Bitte liefern Sie mit dem Manuskript (unformatiert im Flattersatz) eine Zusammenfassung (ca. 250 Wörter, Titel und ca. 5 Schlagwörter) in Deutsch, Englisch und Französisch; alles als Word-Dokument (doc oder docx). Fußnoten sollten vermieden werden. Fussnoten erscheinen als Anmerkungen am Ende des Textes vor den Literaturhinweisen, Dank-sagungen ebenso.

*Zitate:* Direkte und indirekte Zitate bitte direkt im Text aufführen, Quellenangabe im Text: (AUTOR Jahreszahl: Seiten). Im Manuskript können anstatt der Kapitälchen bei den Autoren diese auch normal geschrieben und dann unterstrichen werden.

*Literaturangaben* in alphabetischer Reihenfolge am Ende des Textes:

**Instruction to Curare Authors**

*Languages:* German or English.

*Manuscripts:* Original manuscripts only will be accepted. Please provide additionally to the manuscript (unformatted ragged type) an abstract (appr. 250 words, appr. 5 keywords, and the title) in English, French, and German language; all as a word document (doc or docx). Footnotes should be avoided. All footnotes become endnotes after text and before the bibliography, acknowledgements as well.

*References:* Please quote in-text citations in the following form: (AUTHOR year: pages). If small capitals are not possible to handle, normal writing and underlining of the name.

*Literature* in alphabetical order at the end of the manuscript.

The form for listing of references is as follows:

**Zitierweise für Curare Autoren / Guidelines for Curare Contributors****• Zeitschriften / Journals:**

KRÖNKE F. 2004. Zoonosen bei patoralnomadischen FulBe im Tschad. *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie* 129, 1: 71–91.

FAINZANG S. 1996. Alcoholism, a Contagious Disease. A Contribution towards an Anthropological Definition of Contagion. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry* 20, 4: 473–487.

Bei Zeitschriften mit Namensdoppelungen, z. B. *Africa*, das Herkunftsland in Klammern am Ende dazu setzen. / Journals which occur with the same name, e. g. *Africa*, put in brackets the country of origin at the end.

**• Bei speziellen Themenheften mit Herausgeber(n) oder Gastherausgeber(n) / In case of an issue on a special theme and with editor(s) or guest editor(s):**

MAIER B. 1992. Nutzerperspektiven in der Evaluierung. In BICHMANN W. (Hg). Querbezüge und Bedeutung der Ethnomedizin in einem holistischen Gesundheitsverständnis. Festschrift zum 60. Geburtstag von Hans-Jochen Diesfeld. (Themenheft/Special theme). *Curare* 15, 1+2: 59–68.

**• Rezensierter Autor, der zitiert wird (SCHÜTTLER nach FISCHER-HARRIEHAUSEN 1971: 311) / cited author of a book review:**

SCHÜTTLER G. 1971. Die letzten tibetischen Orakelpriester. Psychiatrisch-neurologische Aspekte. Wiesbaden: Steiner. Rezension von FISCHER-HARRIEHAUSEN H. 1971. *Ethnomedizin* 1, 2: 311–313.

**• Autor einer Buchbesprechung / Author of a book review:**

PFEIFFER W. 1988. Rezension von / Bookreview from PELTZER K. 1987. Some Contributions of Traditional Healing Practices towards Psychosocial Health Care in Malawi. Eschborn: Fachbuchhdl. f. Psychologie, Verlagsabt. *Curare* 11, 3: 211–212.

**• Bücher, Monographien, Sammelbände / Books, Monographs, Collection of papers (name all authors and editors):**

PELEIDERER B., GREIFELD K. & BICHMANN W. 1995. *Ritual und Heilung. Eine Einführung in die Ethnomedizin*. Zweite, vollständig überarbeitete und erweiterte Neuauflage des Werkes „Krankheit und Kultur“ (1985). Berlin: Dietrich Reimer.

JANZEN J. M. 1978. *The Quest for Therapy in Lower Zaire*. (Comparative Studies in Health Systems and Medical Care 1.) Berkeley and L.A., CA: University of California Press.

SCHIEFENHÖVEL W., SCHULER J. & PÖSCHL R. (Hg) 1986. *Traditionelle Heilkundige – Ärztliche Persönlichkeiten im Vergleich der Kulturen und medizinischen Systeme*. Beitr. u. Nachtr. zur 6. Intern. Fachkonferenz Ethnomedizin in Erlangen, 30.9.–3.10.1982. (*Curare*-Sonderband/*Curare* Special Volume 5). Braunschweig, Wiesbaden: Vieweg.

BLACKING J. (Ed) 1977. *The Anthropology of the Body*. (A. S. A. Monograph 15). London: Academic Press.

**• Artikel aus einem Sammelband / Article in a collection of papers:**

SCHULER J. 1986. *Teilannotierte Bibliographie zum Thema „Traditionelle Heilkundige – Ärztliche Persönlichkeiten im Vergleich der Kulturen und medizinischen Systeme“*. In SCHIEFENHÖVEL W. *et al.* (Hg), a. a. O.: 413–453. (wenn das Werk mehrfach zitiert wird, sonst komplett nach obiger Anweisung zitieren, Seitenzahlen am Schluss, ... Braunschweig/Wiesbaden: Vieweg: 413–453)

LOUDON J. B. 1977. *On Body Products*. In BLACKING J. (Ed), *op. cit.*: 161–178 (if the vol. is cited more than one time, otherwise citation of references as above, pages at the end, ... London: Academic Press: 161–178)

**Bitte beachten / Please, note:**

- Vornamen vollständig, wenn es einheitlich bei allen Autoren ist / Prenames can be used if all authors are cited with prenames
- Bei allen Autoren und auch Herausgebern im Zitat immer Reihenfolge Name, Vorname / The name precedes always, then follows the prename with all authors and editors also within the cited oeuvre (see above).
- Folgende Abkürzungen sind kursiv / Use Italics for e. g., .cf., op.cit., et al., ibid., and idem.
- *Curare*-Sonderbände 1/1983–16/2001 sind Bücher und werden nicht als Zeitschrift zitiert, sondern als Sammelband mit Herausgeber(n)
- *Curare* Special Volumes 1/1983–16/2001 are books and are not cited as a journal but as collection of essays with editor(s).
- All English contributions should be corrected by a native speaker before submission!



