

Zeitschrift: Gesnerus : Swiss Journal of the history of medicine and sciences
Herausgeber: Swiss Society of the History of Medicine and Sciences
Band: 42 (1985)
Heft: 3-4: Festschrift für Jean Starobinski

Werbung

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften auf E-Periodica. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen sowie auf Social Media-Kanälen oder Webseiten ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. [Mehr erfahren](#)

Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. La reproduction d'images dans des publications imprimées ou en ligne ainsi que sur des canaux de médias sociaux ou des sites web n'est autorisée qu'avec l'accord préalable des détenteurs des droits. [En savoir plus](#)

Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. Publishing images in print and online publications, as well as on social media channels or websites, is only permitted with the prior consent of the rights holders. [Find out more](#)

Download PDF: 17.07.2025

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>

Zur Geschichte der Medizin:

Ronald E. Emmerick: The Siddhasāra of Ravigupta

Vol 2: The Tibetan version with facing English translation. 1982. VIII, 482 S. (Verzeichnis der orientalischen Handschriften in Deutschland, Supplementband 23,2). Ln. DM 180,—

The Sanskrit medical work known as the Siddhasāra was translated into Tibetan in the first quarter of the ninth century AD and was incorporated into the Tibetan Tanjur. In the present volume the Tibetan text has for the first time been critically edited. The sections of the text have been numbered in relation to the Sanskrit original so that the corresponding Sanskrit text as edited in vol. 1 can be readily located. The facing English translation has been kept as literal and non-technical as possible. For the convenience of readers with a knowledge of Sanskrit or of Indian medicine the corresponding Sanskrit words have been incorporated into the English translation within brackets. Since the Tibetan version is on the whole an accurate interpretation of the original Sanskrit, the present volume may serve as an introduction to both Indian and Tibetan medicine. This is the first time a critical text and translation of a major Tibetan medical compendium have been published.

Vom selben Autor ebenfalls lieferbar:

Vol. 1: The Sanskrit text. 1980. IX, 199 S., Ln. DM 76,—

Hermann Grensemann: Hippokratische Gynäkologie

Die gynäkologischen Texte des Autors C. nach den pseudohippokratischen Schriften *De muliebribus* I, II und *De sterilibus*. 1982. XIV, 191 S., kt. DM 130,—

"This work is characterized by its subtitle 'The Gynecological Texts of Author C, according to the pseudo-Hippocratic treatises *De Muliebribus* and *De Sterilibus*', since it is an extensive discussion, followed by critical edition, translation, and philological commentary of those chapters from the Hippocratic gynecology. The Greek is a considerable improvement over the text in Littré; the German translation is clear and accessible." (Classical World)

"G.'s text is very sound. He has made good use of the material in the Hippokrates-Archiv at Hamburg, and his commentary elucidates many aspects of Hippocratic style and usage."

(Medical History)

N.H. van Straten: Concepts of Health, Disease and Sexuality in Traditional Chinese Society

A Psychological Interpretation, based on the research materials of Georg v. Koeppen. 1983. VIII, 193 S., kt. DM 46,—

It might be said, that the core of the Chinese notions about health and disease constituted the belief in the supernatural world, the world of demons and ghosts. On the one hand, although civilization provided the average person with the means to successfully ward off noxious influences as long as he kept within the boundaries of the correct behaviour and thus made him bear responsibility for his own diseases, this was nevertheless only relative, since in many instances the demons and ghosts were believed to play a decisive and inevitable role as causative factors of disease. On the other hand, the same belief in the supernatural world entailed that mortal man also had at his disposal the capability to rise above disease by fortifying himself, either by accumulating vital energy or by supplementing his material possessions, the 'vital energy' of social life, as a protection against the hazards of daily existence.

FRANZ STEINER VERLAG WIESBADEN GMBH · STUTTGART