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Is There Really Something Which Might Be Called a 'Self-Demonstrating Picture' : Even Within Scientific Imagery? Some Observations on a Double Illusion of Communication

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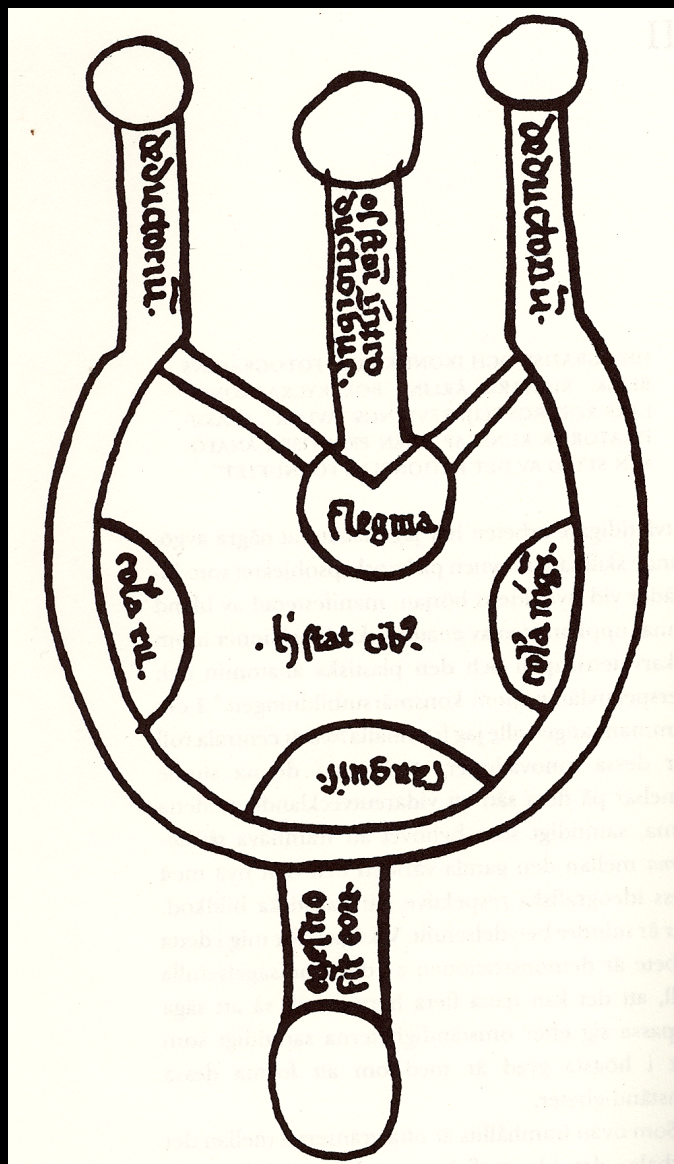


Fig. 2. *The stomach*, drawing in *Codex Roncioni 99*, ca. 1225, University Library of Pisa.



Fig. 3. Babylonian clay model of a sheep's liver, ca. 1900-1600 B.C.
British Museum, London

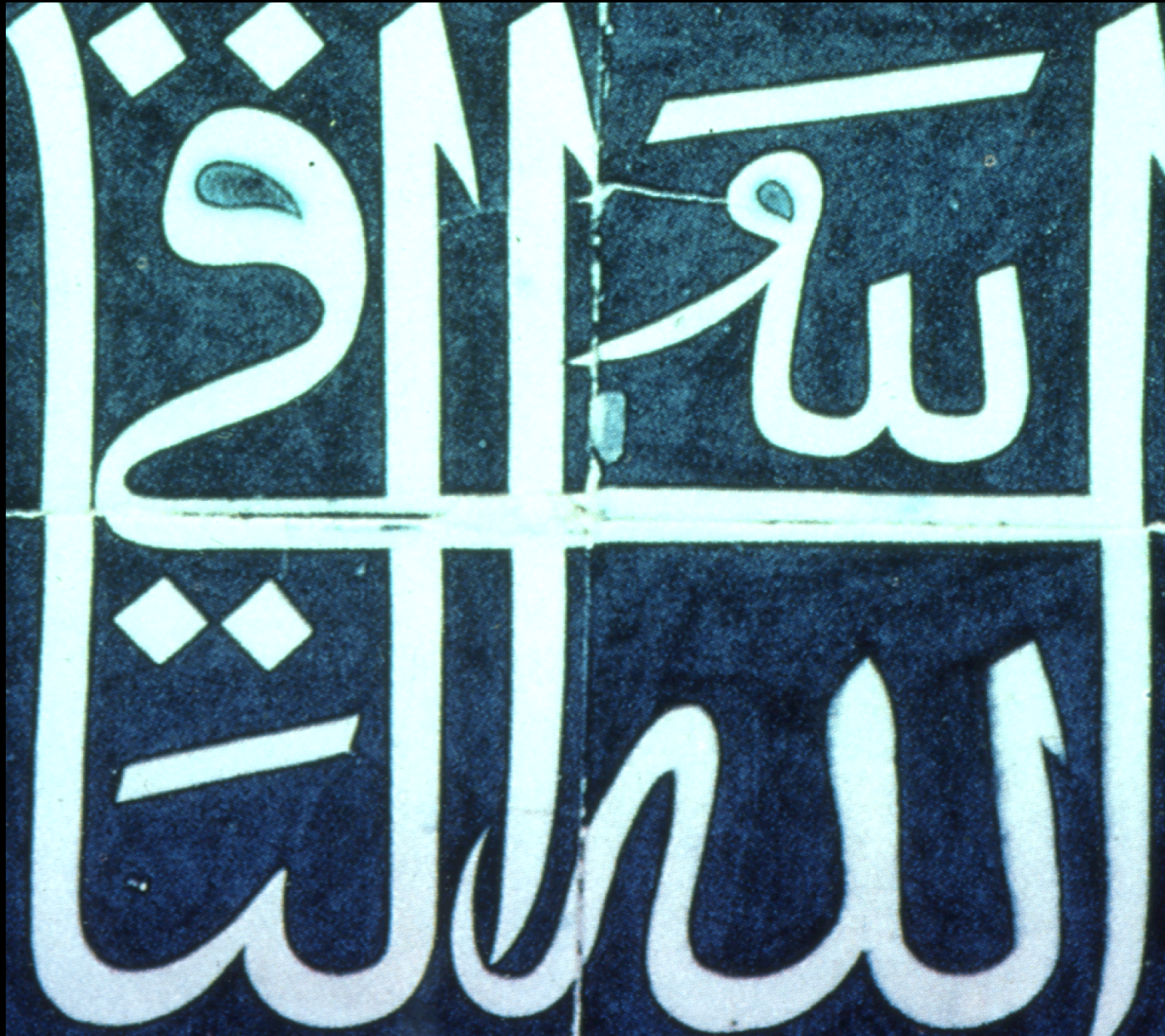


Fig. 4. *The 99 names of Allah*. Glazed tiles from a mosque in Jerusalem.

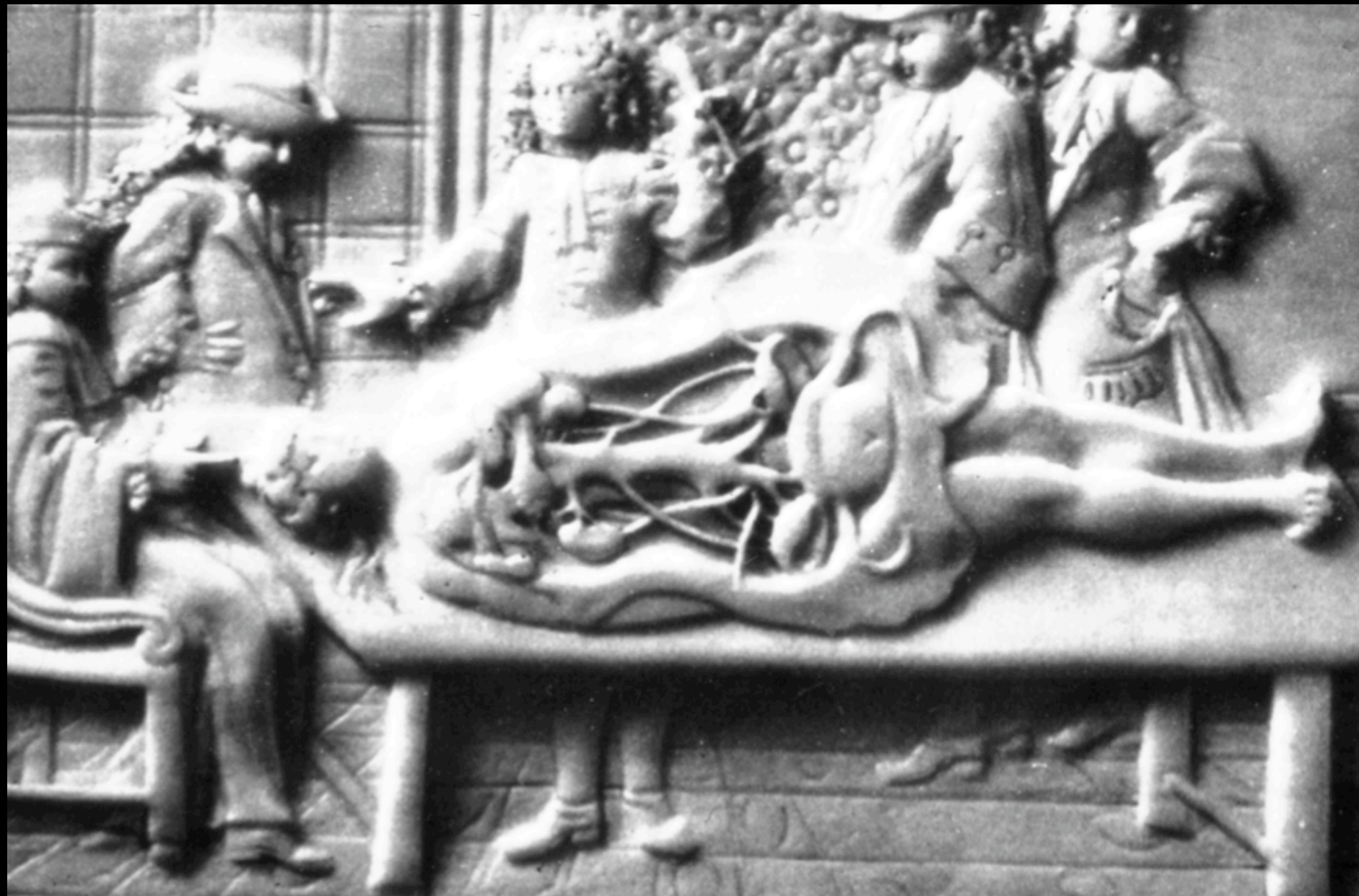


Fig 5. Anatomical demonstration, miniature relief, ivory, ca. 1700.



Fig. 6 A. Engraving by Gérard de Lairese in Govert Bidloo, *Anatomia Humani Corporis*. Amsterdam 1685.

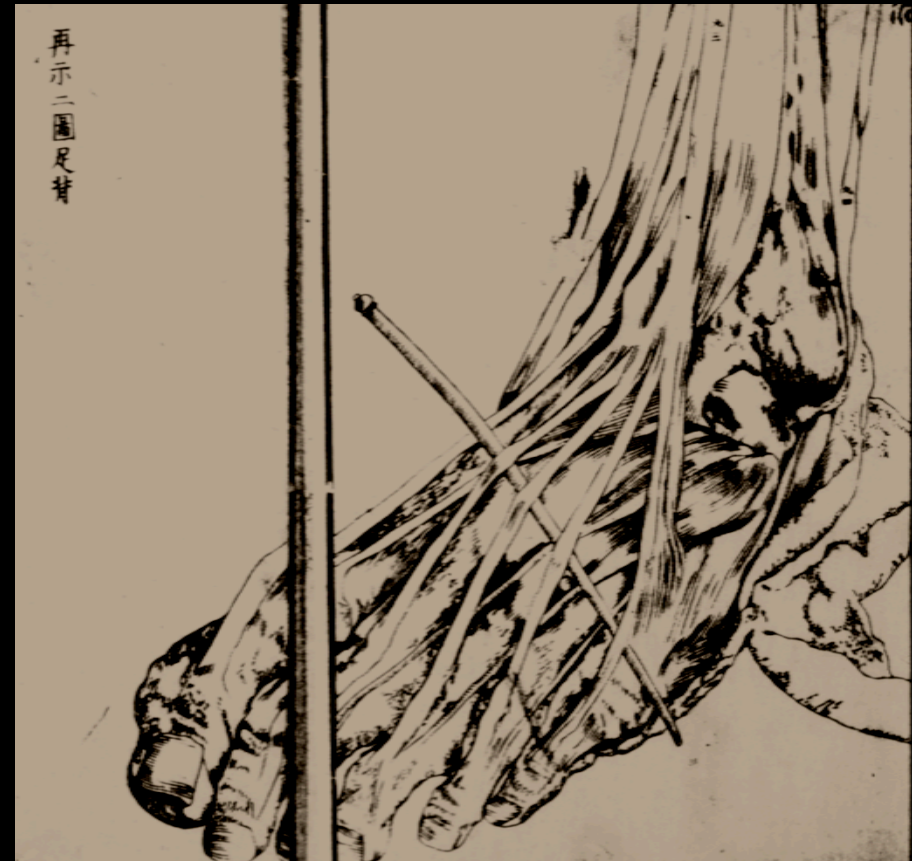


Fig. 6 B. Japanese woodcut after de Lairese in *Kaitai Shinso* ("The New Anatomy"). Yedo 1774.

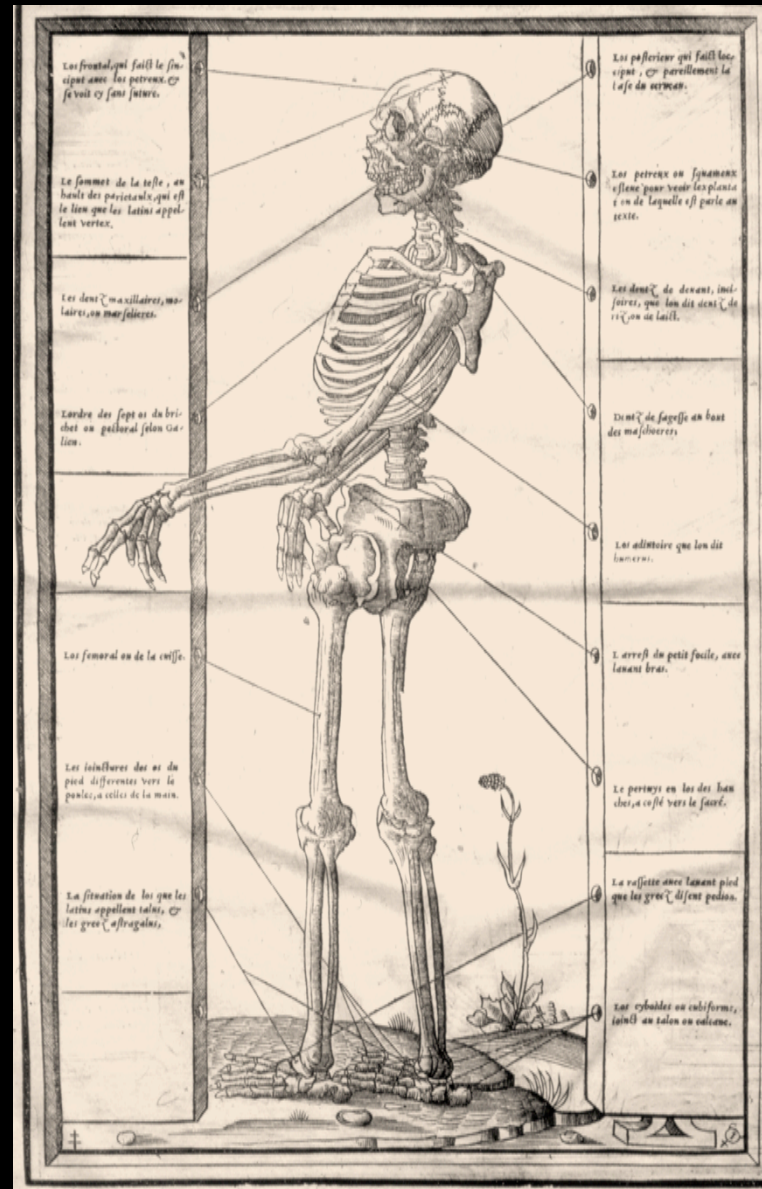


Fig. 7. Skeleton, woodcut by François Jollat after an original drawing by Etienne de la Rivière, in Charles Estienne's *La dissection des parties du corps humain*. Paris 1546.



Fig. 8. "Wound-man", woodcut in Hans von Gersdorff's *Feldbuch der Wundartznei*.
Mainz 1517.

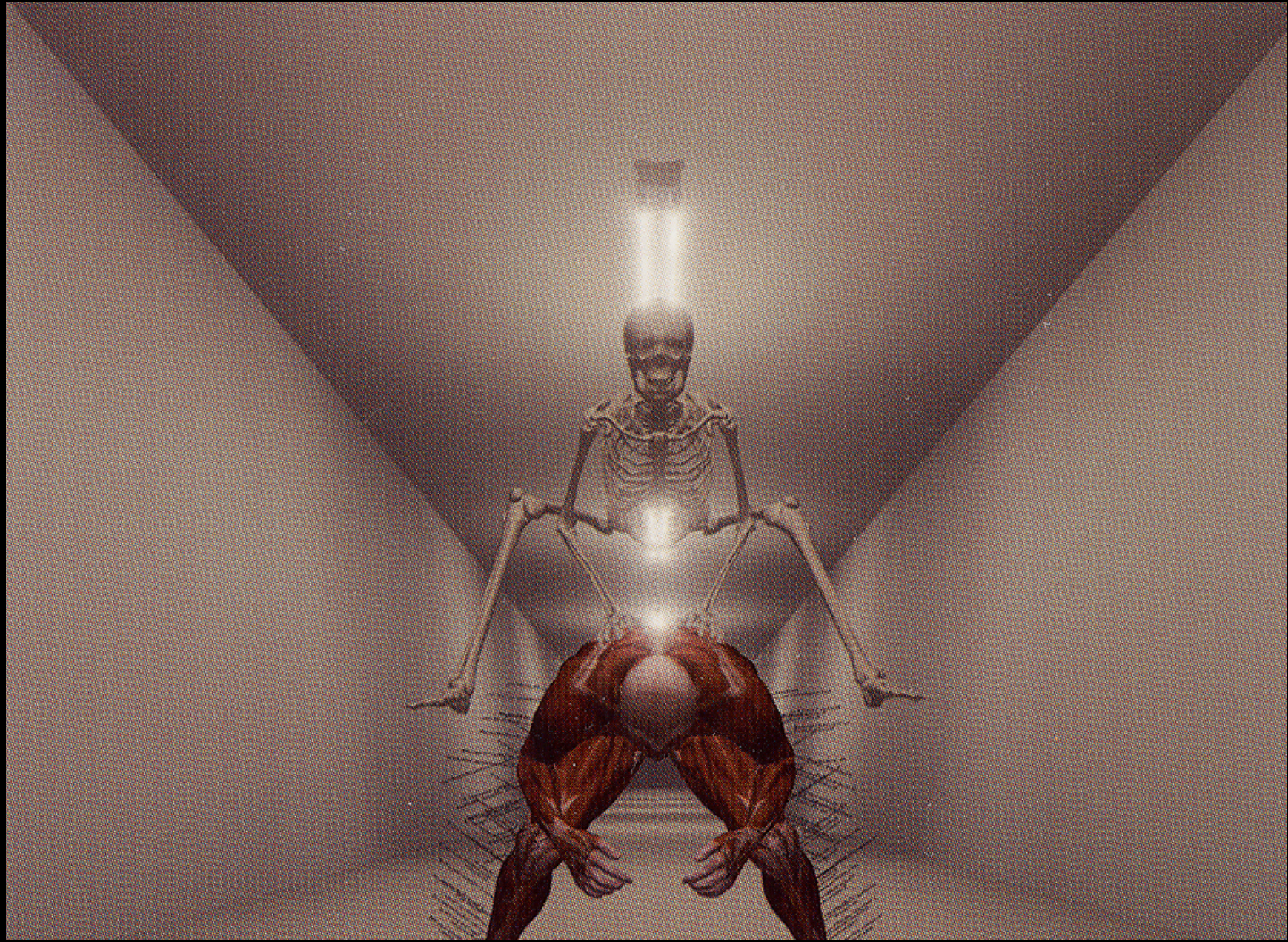


Fig. 9. Magnus Wallin, *Exercise Parade*, 2001. Still from video.



Fig 10.

Left: Engraving after drawing by Pietro da Cortona , ca. 1610. (From: *Tabulae anatomicae...* Rome 1741) – Right: Original anatomical drawing by da Cortona.



Fig. 11. Self-dissecting. Engraving by Gasparo Beccera in Juan de Valverde's *Historia de la composicion del cuerpo humano*. Rome 1550.