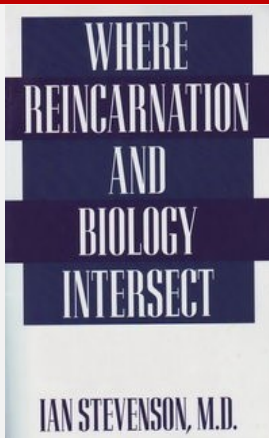




## Biology and Reincarnation Images

In our last w/shop we showed a few images from Professor Ian Stevenson's seminal book:

en.wikipedia.org



### [Where Reincarnation and Biology Intersect](#)

Where Reincarnation and Biology Intersect is a 1997 book by psychiatrist Ian Stevenson, published by Praeger. The book is about birthmarks and birth defects ostensibly associated with reincarnation. Where Reincarnation and Biology Intersect is written for the general reader and is a condensation of a two-part monograph Reincarnation and Biology: A Contribution to the Etiology of Birthmarks and Birth Defects (Praeger, 1997). Ian Stevenson examined reports of people in different parts of the

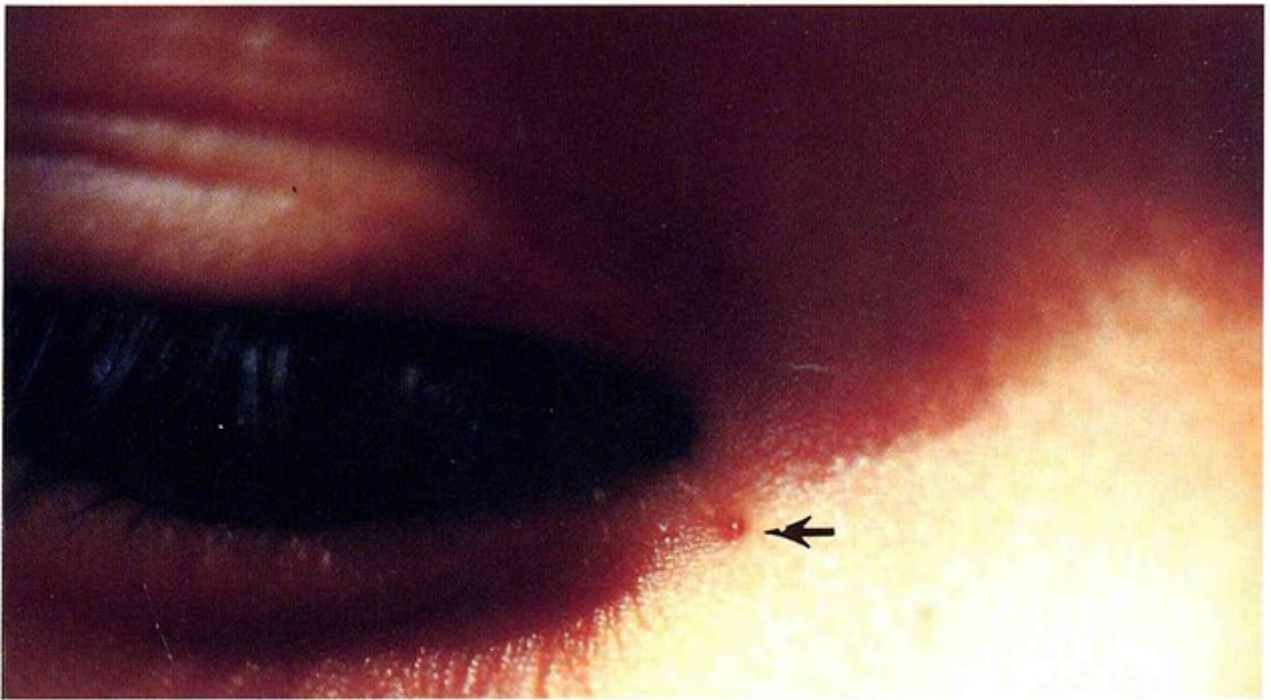
world...

I had been unable to find these extraordinary images online, so we scanned them ourselves, and I thought it would be good to put them here. Note that these images are copyright, and I am assuming they are covered under the fair use exemption, as it is a tiny fraction of the entire book, and purely for educational purposes.

The images are fairly large size, as we scanned them at 300dpi, since in many of them the details are hard to make out.



**Figure 1** Wheals in the form of rope marks that developed after a patient relived an episode when he had had his arms tied behind his back 9 years earlier. In some of the depressed areas one can notice smaller patterns corresponding to the strands of which the binding rope was made. (Patient of Dr. R. L. Moody.) (Courtesy of *The Lancet*.)



**Figure 2** Congenital sinus near the right eye of Calvin Ewing as it appeared in September 1972, when he was 3½ years old.



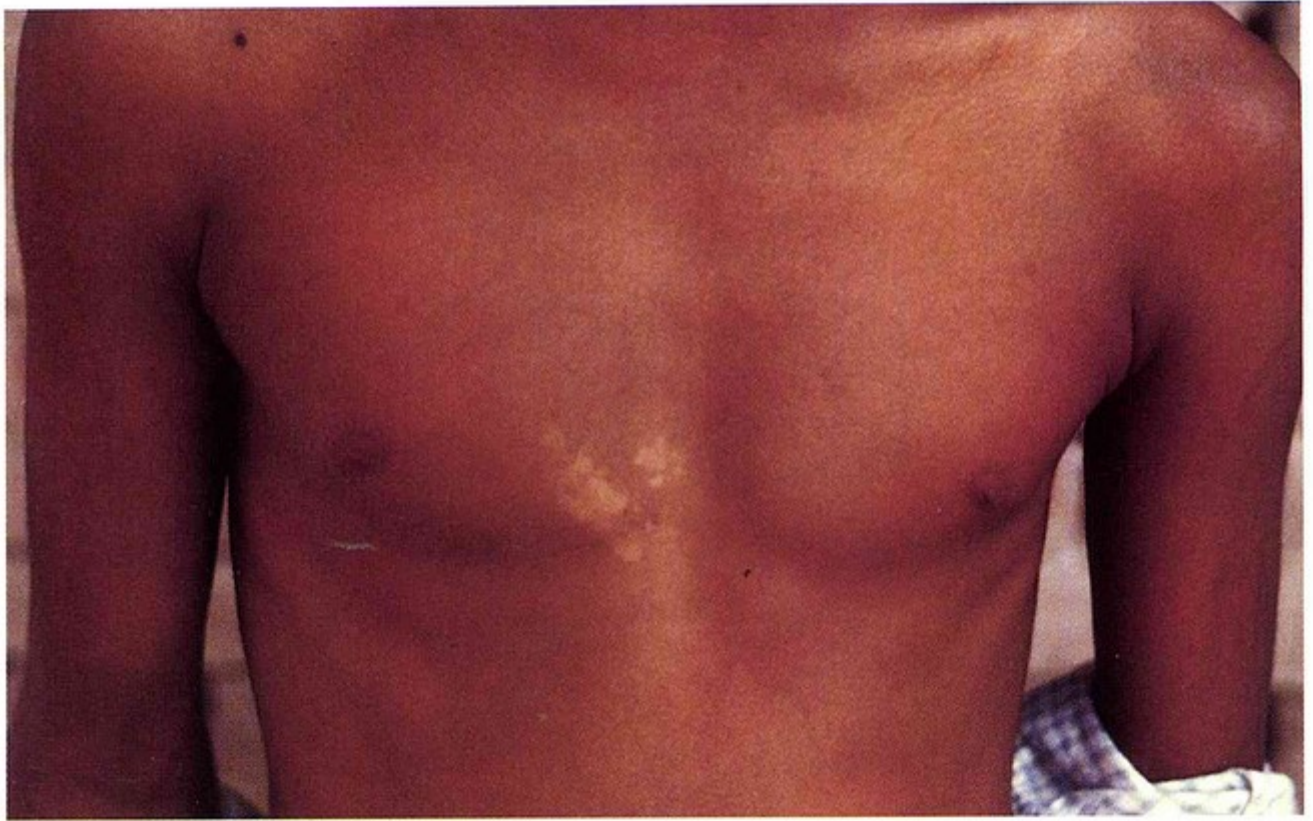
**Figure 3** Birthmark on Maung Myint Aung's neck as it appeared in 1980. When the subject's head was tilted back, the birthmark appeared as a linear area of increased pigmentation about 1 centimeter wide extending across the neck.



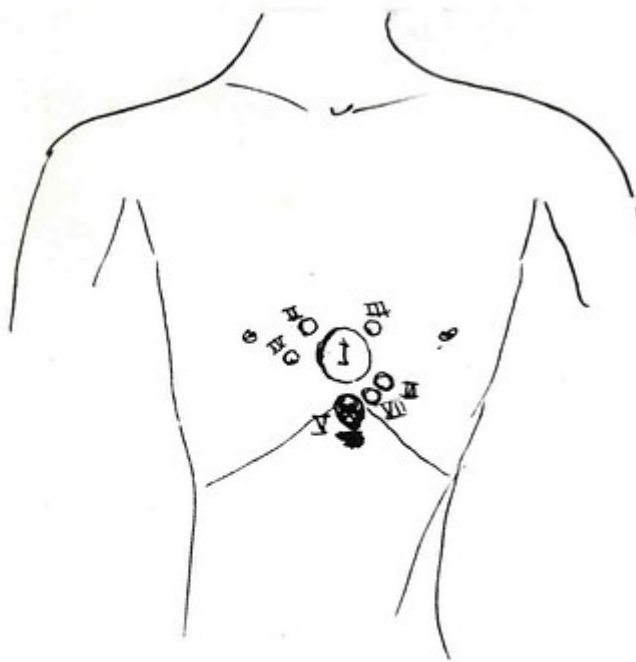
**Figure 4** Birthmark at the back of Chanai Choomalaiwong's head as it appeared in March 1979, when he was 11½ years old. It was a round, puckered, hairless area of increased pigmentation, approximately 0.5 centimeter in diameter. This birthmark corresponded to the bullet wound of entry on Bua Kai.



**Figure 5** Birthmark at the front of Chanai's head in March 1979. It was a hairless, puckered area of increased pigmentation. It was about 2 centimeters long and 0.5 centimeter wide. This birthmark approximately corresponded (with allowance for some shifting) to the bullet wound of exit on Bua Kai.



**Figure 6** Birthmark on Hanumant Saxena's chest as it appeared in 1971, when he was 16 years old. The birthmark was an area of lessened pigmentation.



**Figure 7** Sketch showing location of fatal wounds on Maha Ram Singh. Dr. S. C. Pandeya (Civil Surgeon, Fatehgarh, U.P., India) drew the circles on the lower chest and upper abdomen. The Roman numerals correspond to the different wounds described in the autopsy report. Number I was the largest wound. Note the characteristic smaller wounds on the periphery of the large, central wound. This is due to the scattering of the shot after they leave the barrel of the gun.

*S. C. Pandeya*  
22/11/71



**Figure 8** Birthmark on back of the head of Susumu Ogura as it appeared in 1980, when he was 36 years old. The birthmark was a hairless area about 3 centimeters long and 5 millimeters wide. It was shiny and slightly elevated above the surrounding skin. The photograph shows the crescentic shape of the birthmark.



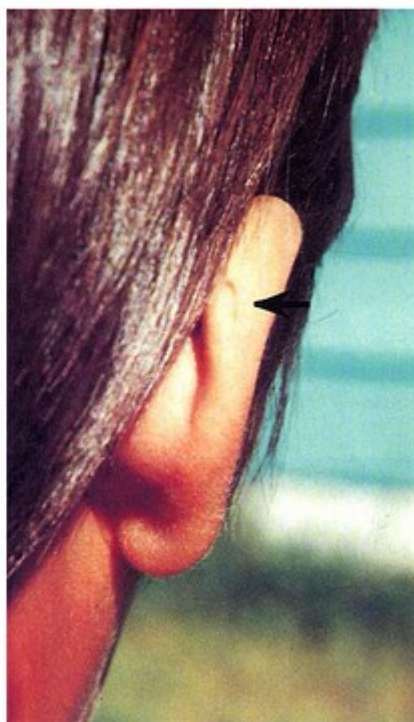
**Figure 10** Hairy nevus with increased pigmentation on the right cheek of Maung Nyunt Win when he was approximately 11 years old in 1978. The nevus was round and approximately 1.2 centimeters in diameter.



**Figure 11** This photograph was taken in March 1977, when Ma Chit Chit Than was about 5½ years old. The birthmark was an area of redness (erythema) covering the right upper eyelid and forehead above the eye.



**Figure 12** Left ear of Edward Taylor, as it appeared in August 1979, when he was nearly 6 years old. The birthmark was a small depression or pit about 4 millimeters long and 1 millimeter wide. It had increased pigmentation compared with the surrounding skin.



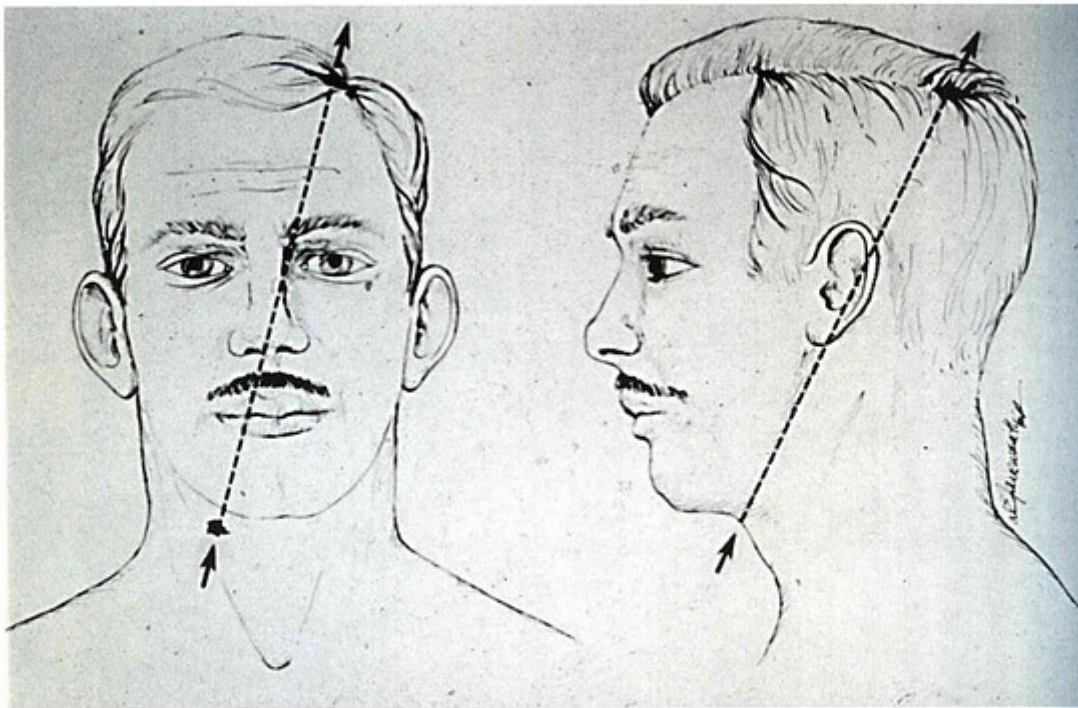
**Figure 13** Right ear of Edward Taylor, as it appeared in August 1979, when he was nearly 6 years old. The birthmark resembled that on the left ear, but was less depressed.



**Figure 14** Birthmark, a port-wine stain, on Cemal Kurt's left forearm, as it appeared in September 1975, when he was about 14 years old. The birthmark measured about 4 centimeters by 1.5 centimeters.



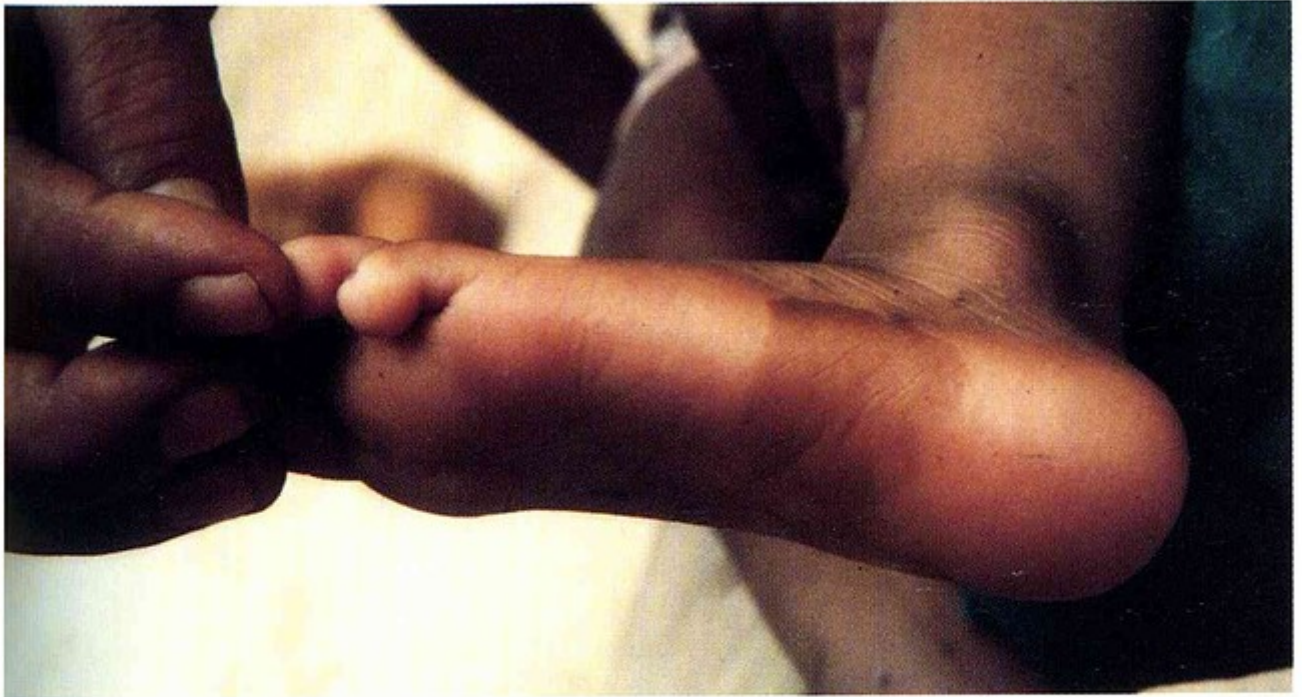
**Figure 15** Birthmark on the right upper neck of Cemil Fahrıcı in 1967, when he was 32 years old. This mark, a hairless scarlike area under the chin, corresponded to the wound of entry on Cemil Hayik. It was about 2 centimeters long and 1 centimeter wide.



**Figure 17** Artist's reconstruction of the trajectory of the bullet through the head of Cemil Hayik that would have caused wounds of entry and exit corresponding to the birthmarks on Cemil Fahrıcı.



**Figure 18** Birthmark on the back of Anurak's elbow as it appeared in March 1978, when he was 8 years old. It was an extensive area of increased pigmentation, irregularly shaped, with dimensions of approximately 5 centimeters wide and 5 centimeters long. The center was almost black.



**Figure 19** Birthmark on Maung Hla Win's left foot as it appeared when he was 3 years old. The birthmark was an approximately rectangular area of increased pigmentation with dimensions of about 6 centimeters long and 3 centimeters wide. The figure shows how the birthmark extended around the edge of the foot onto the sole.



**Figure 20** Birthmark on the left buttock of Faris Yuyucuer as it appeared in March 1971, when he was 7 months old. The birthmark was red and slightly puckered. It was generally round in shape and about 1.5 centimeters in diameter.



**Figure 21** Left buttock of Faris Yuyucuer as it appeared in March 1977, when he was 6½ years old. The birthmark had almost completely disappeared. There was a slight suggestion of increased pigmentation where it had formerly been.



**Figure 22** Photograph of the birthmarks on Ma Mu Mu's left breast taken in February 1972, when she was 22½ years old. The birthmarks were both round. The larger one was about 8 millimeters in diameter, the smaller one about 5 millimeters in diameter. Both were depressed below the surrounding skin and puckered.



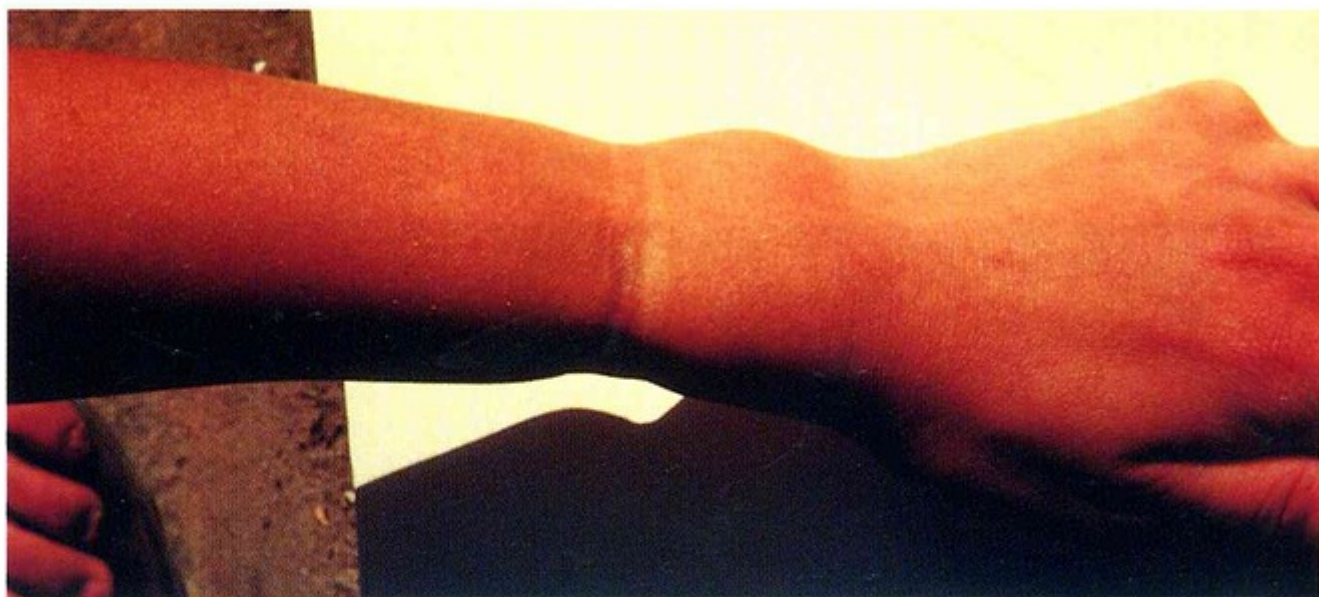
**Figure 23** Lekh Pal's hands in February 1980, when he was just over 8 years old. The fingers of the right hand, including the thumb are mere stubs, without any trace of bones. Rudimentary fingernails on three fingers of the right hand cannot be seen in this photograph.



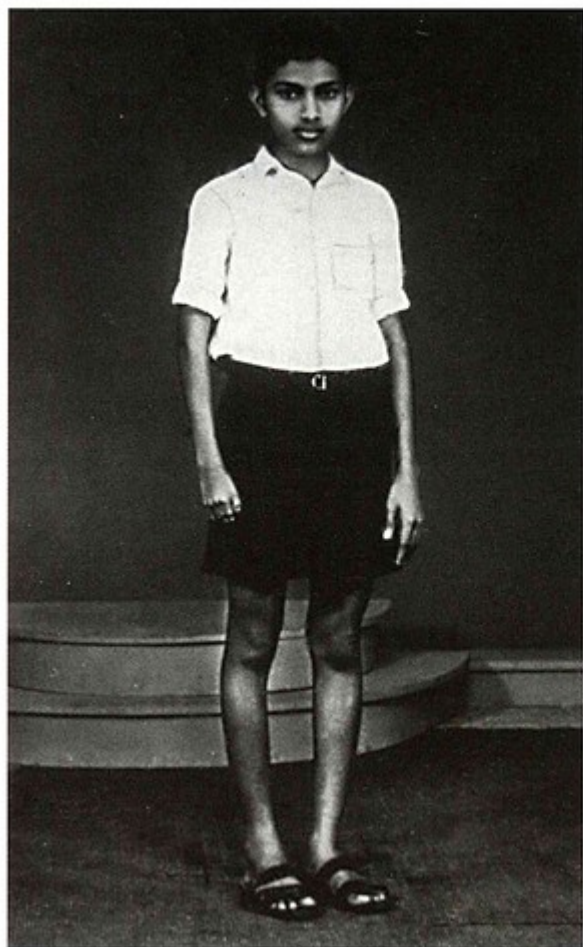
**Figure 24** Ma Myint Thein's hands as they appeared in February 1977, when she was 20 years old. All the fingers were markedly shortened and malformed. Most of the fingers and the right thumb showed constriction rings. Only the left thumb was completely normal.



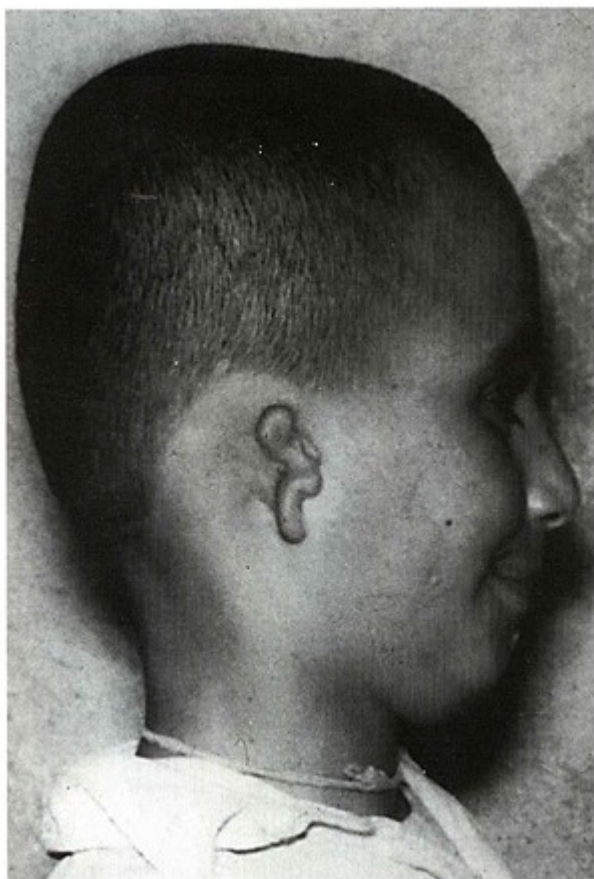
**Figure 25** Ma Khin Mar Htoo's right leg as it appeared in 1980, when she was 13 years old. The leg was missing from about 10 centimeters below the knee. Small rudiments of toes protruded from the stump.



**Figure 26** View of Ma Win Tar's left forearm as it appeared in 1978. In this photograph one can see a pattern of three separate depressions extending around the arm and corresponding to the grooves that a rope might make if wrapped tightly around the arm three times.



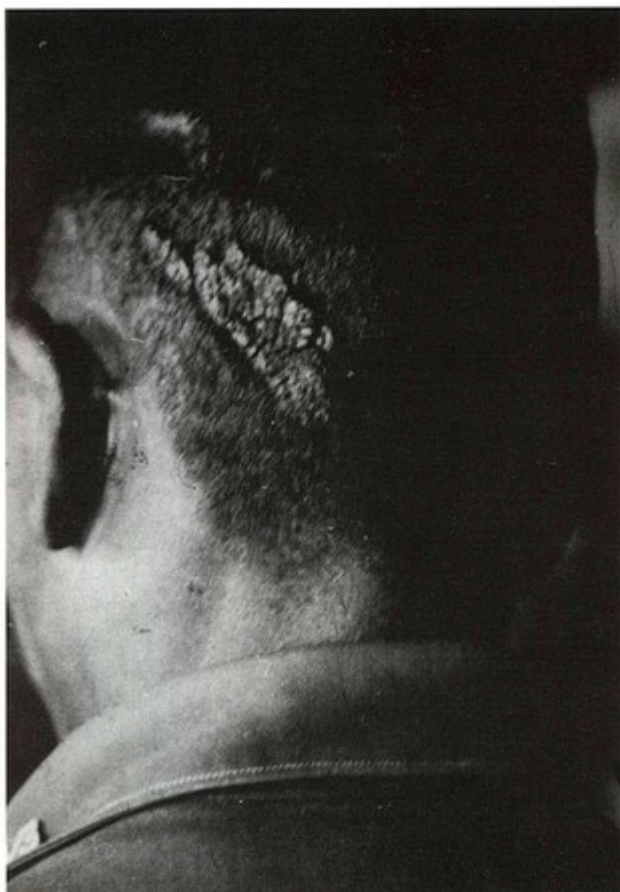
**Figure 27** Wijeratne, as he appeared in 1965, when he was 18 years old. His right arm was markedly shorter and underdeveloped compared with his left arm.



**Figure 28** Right side of Semih Tutuşmuş's head as it appeared in November 1967, when he was about 9 years old. The right ear was markedly defective.



**Figure 29** Ma Htwe Win's legs when she was 11 years old. A deep constriction ring can be seen on the left thigh and a more shallow one on the lower part of the right leg. There was a band of increased pigmentation at the same level on the left leg. (The area of this band had formerly been depressed like a constriction ring.)



**Figure 30** Large nevus, linear and irregular in shape, on the upper part of Thiang San Kla's head. The photograph was taken in January 1963, when he was 38 years old.



**Figure 31** Birth defect of the nail of Thiang San Kla's right great toe as it appeared in March 1969, when he was 44½ years old.



**Figure 32** Group of subjects in India who remembered previous lives whose cases K.K.N. Sahay investigated. The photograph was taken in about 1927. B. B. Saxena is the blond boy, wearing a dhoti, seated at the extreme right. At the extreme left is Bishen Chand Kapoor. Next to him (second from the left) is Jagdish Chandra (K.K.N. Sahay's son). The girl is Hira Koer. (Courtesy of Jagdish Chandra.)



**Figure 33** Birthmark on the neck of B. B. Saxena, as it appeared in 1969, when he was about 51 years old. It was roundish and about 2.5 centimeters in diameter. It was an area of erythema, markedly redder than the surrounding skin. The peripheral rim of decreased pigmentation suggests a correspondence of this part of the birthmark to a rim of abraded skin such as frequently occurs around gunshot wounds of entry. (B. B. Saxena's blond hair was dyed brown.)



**Figure 34** Maung Zaw Win Aung as he appeared in December 1970, when he was about 20½ years old. U Tin Tut (my interpreter) is also shown in the photograph, and readers may compare the pigmentations and forms of the eyes of the two men. Maung Zaw Win Aung's hair was fairer when he was younger.

**Figure 35** Another photograph of Maung Zaw Win Aung taken in December 1970. This photograph gives a closer view of Maung Zaw Win Aung's eyes. They were essentially of Caucasian form. U Tin Tut's eyes (Figure 34) were of Mongolian form.



Source: <https://discourse.suttacentral.net/t/biology-and-reincarnation-images/427>