

Source: courtesy of the author, and article on [asianmedicalzone.com](http://asianmedicalzone.com)

## Ruesi Dat Ton and the Foundations of Thai Massage

**By: David Wells**

Reusi Dat Ton is a little known aspect of traditional Thai healing and culture. It consists of breathing exercises, self-massage, acupressure, dynamic exercises, poses, mantras, visualization and meditation.

“Reusi” in Thai, from the Sanskrit *Rishi*, is an Ascetic Yogi or Hermit. “Dat” means to stretch, adjust or train. “Ton” is a classifier used for a Reusi and also means oneself. So “Reusi Dat Ton” means the Hermit’s or Yogi’s self-stretching or self-adjusting exercises. Reusis were also known as “Jatila,” Yogi,” and “Chee Prai.” The Reusis were custodians and practitioners of various ancient arts and sciences such as: tantra, yoga, natural medicine, alchemy, music, mathematics, astrology, palmistry, etc. They have counterparts in many ancient cultures, such as: the Siddhas of India, the Yogis of Nepal and Tibet, the Immortals of China, the Vjjadharas of Burma and the Cambodian Eysey (from the Pali word for Reusi, *Isii*).

There are different Reusi traditions within Thailand. There is a Southern Thai/Malay Tradition, a Northeastern Thai/Lao Tradition, a Central Thai/Khmer Tradition and a Northern Thai/Burmese/Tibetan Tradition. In Thailand, there are Reusis as far South as Kanchanaburi Province who follow the Northern Thai/Burmese/Tibetan Reusi Tradition.

A typical Reusi Dat Ton program would begin with breathing exercises and self-massage, followed by dynamic exercises and poses (some of which involve self acupressure) and finish with visualization, mantras and meditation. The exercises and poses of Reusi Dat Ton range from simple stretches which almost anyone could do, to very advanced poses which could take many years to master.

Some of the Reusi Dat Ton techniques are similar to or nearly identical to some techniques in various Tibetan Yoga Systems, particularly “Yantra Yoga,” “Kum Nye” and the Tibetan Yoga Frescoes from the Lukhang Temple behind the Potala Palace in Lhasa Tibet. (See Norbu, Tulku and Baker) For example; some of the self massage techniques, exercises, poses, neuromuscular locks (*bandhas* in Sanskrit,) breathing patterns, ratios, visualizations and the way in which male and female practitioners would practice the same technique differently are almost identical. It is possible that Reusi Dat Ton and some of the Tibetan Yoga Systems are derived from a common source, which Rishis brought with them as they moved down the Himalayan foothills into Southeast Asia.

According to the Reusi Tevijo Yogi “The foundation and key to Traditional Thai massage is Reusi Dat Ton. Ancient Reusis, through their own experimentation and experience, developed their understanding of the various bodies (physical, energetic and psychic, etc.) They discovered the postures, channels, points, the winds and wind gates within themselves. Later it was realized

that these techniques could be adapted and applied to others for their healing benefit, which is how Thai massage was developed. So, in order to really understand Thai massage, as a practitioner, one should have a foundation in Reusi Dat Ton and be able to experience it within oneself and then apply it to others. It is not only the roots of Thai massage but it also unlocks the method for treating oneself and maintaining one's own health." (Reusi Tevijo Yogi)

It is also interesting to note that there are many similarities between the Reusi Dat Ton "Joint Mobilization Exercises," many Thai massage techniques and some of the Indian Hatha Yoga therapeutic warming up exercises (the *Pawanmuktasana* or wind liberating and energy freeing techniques.) There is even an advanced Hatha Yoga pose, *Poorna Matsyendrasana*, which compresses the femoral artery and produces the same effect as "opening the wind gate" in Reusi Dat Ton Self Massage and Traditional Thai massage. (Saraswati)

## **Reusi Dat Ton in Traditional Art**

In Northeast Thailand, in Buriram province atop an extinct volcano sits the Ancient Khmer temple of Prasat Phnom Rung. Built between 900 and 1200AD, this temple is dedicated to the Hindu God Shiva. The pediment over the eastern doorway features a sculpture of an avatar of Shiva in the form of Yogadaksinamurti. According to the Department of Fine Arts "Yogadaksinamurti means Shiva in the form of the supreme ascetic, the one who gives and maintains wisdom, perception, concentration, asceticism, philosophy, music and the ability to heal disease with sacred chants." Here "Shiva is dressed as a hermit with crowned headdress holding a rosary in his right hand, seated in the lalitasana position...surrounded by followers. There are figures below him that...represent the sick and wounded." (Department of Fine Arts). All over the temple one can see additional carvings of Reusis engaged in various activities. In one carving of the "Five Yogis" (or Reusis) the central figure is the God Shiva in his incarnation as Nagulisa, the founder of the Pasupata sect of Shivaite Hinduism. The four yogis on his sides are followers of this Pasupata sect, which is still active today in Nepal.

In 1767, invading Burmese armies destroyed the old Thai capital of Ayutthaya. Soon after his coronation in 1782, the Thai King Rama I established a new capital in what is today Bangkok. He initiated a project to revive the Thai culture after the disaster of Ayutthaya. An old temple Wat Potharam, (popularly known as "Wat Po,") was chosen to become the site of a new Royal temple and formally renamed Wat Phra Chetuphon. Beginning in 1789, a renovation and expansion project was begun on the temple. King Rama I also initiated a program to restore and preserve all branches of ancient Thai arts and sciences including: medicine, astrology, religion and literature. As part of this project, medical texts from across the kingdom were collected and brought to be stored at Wat Po. The King also ordered the creation of a set of clay Reusi statues depicting various Reusi Dat Ton techniques.

This restoration project was continued by the Kings Rama II and Rama III. As part of this work, scholars compiled important texts on various ancient arts and sciences and created authoritative textbooks for each of these fields. In 1832, a project to etch the medical texts into marble tablets was begun. Medical theories regarding the origin and treatment of disease, massage charts and over 1000 herbal formulas were all recorded on the marble tablets. Gardens of medicinal herbs were also planted on the temple grounds. Thus, Wat Po was to become "a seat of learning for all

classes of people in all walks of life” which would “expound all branches of traditional knowledge both religious and secular,” and serve as “an open university” of traditional Thai culture with a “library of stone.” (Griswold, 319-321)

By 1836, the clay Reusi Dat Ton statues created by order of King Rama I had deteriorated. To replace these, King Rama III commissioned the creation of 80 new Reusi Dat Ton statues. Each statue depicted a different Reusi performing a specific Reusi Dat Ton technique. For each statue there was a corresponding marble tablet upon which was etched a poem describing the technique and its curative effect. These poems were composed by various important personalities of the day. Princes, monks, government officials, physicians, poets, and even the King himself contributed verses. The original plan was to cast the statues with an alloy of zinc and tin, but unfortunately only the more perishable material stucco was used. The statues were then painted and housed in special pavilions. Over the years most of the original statues have been lost or destroyed. Today only about 20 remain and these are displayed upon two small “Hermit’s Mountains” near the Southern entrance of Wat Po. The marble tablets have been separated from their corresponding statues and are now stored in the pavilion Sala Rai.

Beginning in 2009, the casting of metal Reusi Dat Ton statues was begun. These new statues are gradually appearing in and around the Wat Po Massage School near the Eastern entrance of Wat Po. So now after almost 200 years, Wat Po will soon finally have its complete set of 80 metal Reusi Dat Ton statues as originally envisioned by King Rama III.

## **Textual Sources of Reusi Dat Ton**

We may never know what, if any Ancient texts on Reusi Dat Ton may have existed and were lost when the invading Burmese armies destroyed the old Thai capital of Ayutthaya in 1767. Today, the closest thing to an original source text on Reusi Dat Ton is an 1838 manuscript commissioned by Rama III entitled *The Book of Eighty Rishis Performing Posture Exercises to Cure Various Ailments*. Like other manuscripts of the time, this text was printed on accordion like folded black paper, known in Thai as “Khoi.” This text, popularly known as the *Samut Thai Kao* features line drawings of the 80 Wat Po Reusi Dat Ton statues along with their accompanying poems. In the introduction, it states that Reusi Dat Ton is a “...system of posture exercises invented by experts to cure ailments and make them vanish away.” (Griswold, 321) This text is housed in the National Library in Bangkok. There are also other editions of this text housed in museums and private collections as well.

## **The Benefits of Reusi Dat Ton**

In both the *Samut Thai Kao* and *The Book of Medicine*, the texts not only describe the techniques, but also ascribe a therapeutic benefit to each pose or exercise. Some poems describe specific ailments while others use Sanskrit Ayurvedic medical terminology.

Some of the ailments mentioned include; abdominal discomfort and pain, arm discomfort, back pain, bleeding, blurred vision, chest congestion, chest discomfort and pain, chin trouble, chronic disease, chronic muscular discomfort, congestion, convulsions, dizziness and vertigo, dyspepsia, facial paralysis, fainting, foot cramps, pain and numbness, gas pain, generalized weakness,

generalized sharp pain, headache and migraine, hand discomfort, cramps and numbness, heel and ankle joint pain, hemorrhoids, hip joint problems, joint pain, knee pain and weakness, lack of alertness, leg discomfort, pain and weakness, lockjaw, low back pain, lumbar pain, muscular cramps and stiffness, nasal bleeding, nausea, neck pain, numbness, pelvic pain, penis and urethra problems, scrotal distention, secretion in throat, shoulder and scapula discomfort and pain, stiff neck, thigh discomfort, throat problems, tongue trouble, uvula spasm, vertigo, waist trouble, wrist trouble, vomiting, and waist discomfort.

Some of the Ayurvedic disorders described in the texts include; Wata (*Vata* in Sanskrit) in the head causing problems in meditation, severe Wata disease, Wata in the hands and feet, Wata in the head, nose and shoulder, Wata in the thigh, Wata in the scrotum, Wata in the urethra, Wata causing knee, leg and chest spasms, Wata causing blurred vision, Sannipat (a very serious and difficult to treat condition due to the simultaneous imbalance of Water, Fire and Wind Elements which may also involve a toxic fever) an excess of Water Dhatu (possibly plasma or lymph fluids,) and “Wind” in the stomach. Other benefits described in the old texts include; increased longevity and opening all of the “Sen” (There are various types of “Sen” or channels in Traditional Thai Medicine. There are Gross Earth Physical “Sen” such as Blood Vessels. There are also more Subtle “Sen” such as channels of Bioenergy flow within the Subtle Body, known as “Nadis” in Sanskrit. In addition, there are also “Sen” as channels of the Mind.)

In recent years, the Thai Ministry of Public Health has published several books on Reusi Dat Ton. According these modern texts, some of the benefits of Reusi Dat Ton practice include; improved agility and muscle coordination, increased joint mobility, greater range of motion, better circulation, improved respiration improved digestion, assimilation and elimination, detoxification, stronger immunity, reduced stress and anxiety, greater relaxation, improved concentration and meditation, oxygen therapy to the cells, pain relief, slowing of degenerative disease and greater longevity. (Subcharoen, 5-7)

A recent study at Naresuan University in Phitsanulok, Thailand, found that after one month of regular Reusi Dat Ton practice there was an improvement in anaerobic exercise performance in sedentary females. (Weerapong et al, 205)

## **Thai Reusi Dat Ton and Indian Hatha Yoga**

A survey of the traditional Indian Hatha Yoga text Jogapradipaka of Jayatarama from 1737AD identified the following 45 Indian asanas as having similar or identical counterparts in Thai Reusi Dat Ton; Svastikasana, Padmasana, Netiasana, Udaraasana, Purvasana, Pascimatanasana, Suryasana, Gorakhajaliasana, Anasuyasana, Machendrasana, Mahamudrasana, Jonimudrasana, Sivasana, Makadasana, Bhadrakorakhasana, Cakriasana, Atamaramasana, Gohiasana, Bhindokasana, Andhasana, Vijogasana, Jonisana, Bhagasana, Rudrasana, Machindrasana (2nd variety), Vyasaasana, Dattadigambarasana, Carapatacaukasana, Gvalipauasana, Gopicandasana, Bharathariasana, Anjanasana, Savitriasana, Garudasana, Sukadevasana, Naradasana, Narasimghasana, Kapilasana, Yantiasana, Vrhaspatiasana, Parvatiasana, Siddharataliasana, Anilasana, Parasaramasana and Siddhasana. To date over 200 different Indian Hatha Yoga techniques have been identified which have similar or identical counterparts in Thai Reusi Dat Ton.

One unique feature of Reusi Dat Ton is the absence of Viparitarani (Inversions) such as Shirshasana (Headstand), Sarvangasana (Shoulderstand.) Reusi Dat Ton also has no equivalents to Mayurasana (Peacock) or Bakasana (Crow). In Hatha Yoga both men and women use the left heel to press the perineum in Siddhasana (Adept's Pose), while in Reusi Dat Ton, men use the right heel and women use the left. Reusi Dat Ton includes a series of "Joint Mobilization" exercises, many of which are very similar or identical to the Pawanmuktasana (Joint Loosening and Energy Freeing Exercises) taught by the Bihar School of Yoga in Northeast India. (Saraswati) Reusi Dat Ton also includes a system of self-massage, which is typically done prior to the exercises.

Both Hatha Yoga and Reusi Dat Ton practice forms of Surya and Chandra Bhedana Pranayama (Solar and Lunar Breathing.) However in Hatha Yoga men and women both use the right hand when practicing Pranayama (Breathing Exercises), while in Reusi Dat Ton men use the right hand and women use the left. Both use Ashwini Mudra (Anal Lock) and Jivha Bandha (Tongue Lock.) However, Reusi Dat Ton has no counterparts to Uddiyana Bandha (Abdominal Lock) or Jalandhara Bandha (Throat Lock.)

In Traditional Indian Hatha Yoga one will generally maintain an Asana for a few minutes. In contrast, Reusi Dat Ton tends to be more dynamic. Generally, one will inhale while going into the pose, hold the pose for several breaths, and then exhale when coming out of the pose. This is done to encourage the strong, healthy flow of Prana thru the Nadis (or Loam thru the Sen in Thai)

## **Reusi Dat Ton Today**

Today in Thailand, Reusi Dat Ton is being used in various ways. Some practice Reusi Dat Ton poses and exercises as a way to improve and maintain overall health, in much the same way as Hatha Yoga and Chi Gong are used today. Others such as Ajan Pisit Benjamongkonware of Pisit's Massage School in Bangkok used Reusi Dat Ton in combination with traditional Thai Massage techniques as a system of therapy. They will use specific techniques for specific ailments, rather like an ancient system of rehabilitation similar to modern day Chiropractic and Physical Therapy. Others consider the energetic effects with the aim of facilitating the normal healthy flow of bioenergy through the "Sen" or energy channels of the subtle body. There are also a few remaining Reusis who still use Reusi Dat Ton in the traditional way as part of their personal meditation and spiritual practice.

The Institute of Thai Traditional Medicine at the Ministry of Public Health requires all their students of Thai Massage and Thai Traditional Medicine to attend Reusi Dat Ton classes as part of their curriculum. In these classes, students learn some of the self-massage techniques as well as 15 poses and exercises. While based on Reusi Dat Ton, these 15 techniques are actually newly created modifications thought to be safe and easily practiced by anyone. In Bangkok, The Wat Po School of Traditional Medicine offers a formal Reusi Dat Ton certification course in which students learn 18 of the poses and exercises. The Massage School Chiang Mai offers a formal Reusi Dat Ton certificate course, which is accredited by the Thai Ministry of Education. Their course is based on the same 15 poses and exercises as taught by the Ministry of Public Health. There are also a number of other places offering Reusi Dat Ton classes. Most of these programs

teach either one or a combination of both of the two different programs, as taught by the Ministry of Public Health and Wat Po. There are also a number of commercially available Reusi Dat Ton books and videos.

Today in Thailand, there are a dwindling number of true Reusis and few young people are interested in learning the traditional arts and sciences in their authentic forms. Much of the traditional knowledge of the Reusi traditions is in danger of being lost. Nowadays, most modern day students and teachers of Reusi Dat Ton have learned from second or third hand sources such as commercially available books, videos and classes. They have not had access to primary sources such as actual Reusis or even the *Samut Thai Kao*. If this trend continues, there is a danger of Reusi Dat Ton becoming diluted and distorted like Hatha Yoga has become in today's popular culture. Today we may well be seeing the last generation of teachers with an actual living link to the ancient traditions of the past and who are able to transmit the authentic teachings of Reusi Dat Ton. Serious students of Reusi Dat Ton would do well to seek out actual Reusis who have themselves learned from older Reusis who serve as a living link in the lineage of this ancient tradition.

### **Possible Future Research**

A possible research project would be to seek out Reusis and traditional healers across Thailand. One would then learn as much as possible about Reusi Dat Ton from them and compile it. This way the authentic teachings of this ancient tradition would not be lost in case these people die without being able to pass their knowledge on to the next generation. It could also be well worth investigating the many claims about the therapeutic effects attributed to Reusi Dat Ton practices in the old texts.

## **Bibliography of Readings about Ruesi Dat Ton**

### **English Language**

- Baker, Ian A. and Thomas Laird. (2000). "The Dali Lama's Secret Temple: Tantric Wall Paintings from Tibet." Thames & Hudson Ltd., London, UK.
- Buhnemann, Gudrun. (2007). "Eighty-Four Asanas in Yoga: A Survey of Traditions." (Contains the *Jogapradipika of Jayatarama*). D. K. Printworld, New Delhi, India.
- Chokevivat, Vichai and Chuthaputti, Anchalee. (2005). "The Role of Thai Traditional Medicine in Health Promotion." Thai Ministry of Public Health, Nonthaburi, Thailand.
- Chuthaputti, Anchalee. (2007). "National Traditional System of Medicine Recognized by the Thai Government." Thai Ministry of Public Health, Nonthaburi, Thailand.
- Covington, Laura. (2010). "Interview with a Reusi." (Interview with Reusi Tevijjo Yogi). Bodhi Tree Learning Center. Richmond, USA.
- Department of Fine Arts. "Phnom Rung Historical Park Visitors Guide." (And displays in the Phnom Rung Museum.) Department of Fine Arts, Buriram, Thailand.

- Evans-Wentz, W. Y. (2006). "Tibetan Yoga and Secret Doctrines." Pilgrims Publishing, Varanasi, India. Gharote, M. L. (Editor). (2006). "Encyclopaedia of Traditional Asanas." The Lonavala Yoga Institute. Lonavala, India.
- Ginsburg, Henry. (2000). "Thai Art and Culture: Historic Manuscripts from Western Collections." University of Hawaii, Honolulu, USA.
- Griswold, A.B. (1965). "The Rishis of Wat Po." *In Felicitation Volumes of Southeast Asian Studies Presented to His Highness Prince Dhaninivat Kromamun Bidyalabh Brindhyakorn*. The Siam Society, Bangkok, Thailand.
- H.H. Prince Dhani Nivat, "The Inscriptions of Wat Phra Jetubon," *Journal of the Siam Society*. Vol. 26, Pt. 2. The Siam Society, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Hofbauer, Rudolf. "A Medical Retrospect of Thailand." *In Journal of the Thailand Research Society*, 34: 183-200. Thailand Research Society, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Linrothe, Rob, (Editor). (2006). "Holy Madness: Portraits of Tantric Siddhas." Rubin Museum of Art and Serindia Publications. New York and Chicago, USA.
- Miao, Yuan. (2002). "Dancing on Rooftops with Dragons: The Yoga of Joy." The Philosophical Research Society, Los Angeles, USA.
- Massage School of Chiang Mai. (2006). Yogi Exercise "Lue Sri Dadton" Student Handbook. Massage School of Chiang Mai, Chiang Mai, Thailand.
- Matics, Kathleen Isabelle. (1978). *An Historical Analysis of the Fine Arts at Wat Phra Chetuphon: A Repository of Ratanakosin Artistic Heritage*, PhD Dissertation, New York University, New York, USA. Matics, K.I. (1977). "Medical Arts at Wat Pha Chetuphon: Various Rishi Statues." *In Journal of the Siam Society*, 65:2: 2: 145-152. The Siam Society, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Norbu, Chogyal Namkhai. (2008). "Yantra Yoga: The Tibetan Yoga of Movement." Snow Lion Publications, Ithaca, USA.
- Reusi Tevijo Yogi. Personal Communication. Bangkok and Chiang Mai, Thailand.
- Salguero, C. Pierce, (2007). "Traditional Thai Medicine: Buddhism, Animism and Ayurveda." Hohm Press, Prescott, USA.
- Saraswati, Swami Satyananda. (2006). "Asana, Pranayama, Mudra, Bandha." Bihar School of Yoga, Yoga Publications Trust, Munger, India.
- Schoeppl, Adolf. (1981). *Textbook of Thai Traditional Manipulative Medicine*, MPH Thesis, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Sheposh, Joel. (2006). *Reusi Dat Ton: Thai Style Exercises*, Tao Mt., Charlottesville, USA.
- Subcharoen, Pennapa and Deewised Kunchana, (Editors). (1995). "The Hermits Art of Contorting: Thai Traditional Medicine." The National Institute of Thai Traditional Medicine, Nontaburi, Thailand.
- Tulku, Tarthang. (1978). "Kum Nye Relaxation: Parts 1 and 2." Dharma Publishing, Berkeley, USA. Tulku, Tarthang. (2003). "Tibetan Relaxation: Kum Nye Massage and Movement." Duncan Baird Publications, London, UK.
- Venerable Dhammasaro Bhikkhu. "Textbook of Basic Physical Training- Hermit Style (Rishi)." Wat Po. Bangkok, Thailand.
- Wat Po Thai Traditional Medical School, Ruesi Dat Ton; Student Handbook. Wat Po. Bangkok, Thailand. White, David Gordon. (1996). "The Alchemical Body: Siddha Traditions in Medieval India." University of Chicago Press, Chicago, USA.

## Thai Language

- Ajan Pisit Benjamongkonware. (2007). "Twenty One Self Stretching Exercises (*21 Ta Dat Ton*).” Village Doctor Press, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Ajan Pisit Benjamongkonware. Personal Communication. Pisit’s Massage School, Bangkok, Thailand, Ajan Kong Kaew Veera Prajak (Professor of Ancient Languages). Personal Communication. The Ancient Manuscript and Inscription Department, National Library, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Chaya, Ooh E. (2006). "Thai Massage, Reusi Dat Ton: Therapy for Illness and Relaxation, (*Nuat Thai, Reusi Dat Ton: Bam Bat Rok Pai Klie Klieat*).” Pi Rim Press, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Karen Reusi. Personal Communication via Dr. Robert Steinmetz of Wildlife Fund Thailand. Thung Yai National Park in Kanchanaburi Province, Thailand,
- Mr. Kayat, (Editor). (1995). "Eighty Poses of Reusi Dat Ton, Wat Po (*80 Ta Bat Reusi Dat Ton, Wat Po*).” Pee Wa Tin Press, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Mulaniti Health Center. (1994). "41 Poses, The Art of Self Massage for Health, (*41 Ta, Sinlaba Gan Nuat Don Eng Pua Sukapap*).” Mulaniti Health Center, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Patanagit, Arun Rawee. (1994). "Body Exercise, Thai Style: Reusi Dat Ton, (*Gan Brehan Rang Gie Bap Thai: Chut Reusi Dat Ton*).” Petchkarat Press. Bangkok, Thailand.
- Saw Pai Noie. (2001). "Lang Neua Chop Lang Ya.” Sai Ton Press, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Sela Noie, Laeiat. (2000). "Amazing Thai Heritage: Reusi Dat Ton.” Dok Ya Press, Bangkok, Thailand. Subcharoen, Pennapa (Editor). (2004). "Handbook of Thai Style Exercise: 15 Basic Reusi Dat Ton Poses, (*Ku Mu Gie Brehan Bap Thai Reusi Dat Ton 15 Ta*).” Thai Traditional Medicine Development Foundation, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Subcharoen, Pennapa (Editor). (2006). "One Hundred Twenty Seven Thai Style Exercises, Reusi Dat Ton (*127 Ta Gie Brehan Bap Thai, Reusi Dat Ton*).” Thai Traditional Medicine Development Foundation, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Various authors commissioned by King Rama III. (1838). "The Book of Eighty Rishis Performing Posture Exercises to Cure Various Ailments (*Samut Rup Reusi Dat Ton Kae Rok Tang Tang Baet Sip Rup*).” (Also known as *Samut Thai Kao*) Housed in the National Library Bangkok, Thailand,
- Wat Po Thai Traditional Medicine School. (1990). "Reusi Dat Ton Handbook (*Dam Ra Reusi Dat Ton Wat Po*).” (Reproductions from the original *Samut Thai Kao*). Wat Po Press, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Wat Po Thai Traditional Medicine School. (1958). "The Book Of Medicine (*Dam Ra Ya*).” (Contains a Reusi Dat Ton section based on the same verses as the 1838 manuscript, *Samut Thai Kao*, but with completely different illustrations). Wat Po Press, Bangkok, Thailand.
- Weerapong Chidnok, Opor Weerapun, Chanchira Wasuntarawat, Parinya Lertsinthalai and Ekawee Sripariwuth. (2007). "Effect of Ruesi-Dudton-Stretching-Exercise Training to Anaerobic Fitness in Healthy Sedentary Females.” *Naresuan University Journal* 2007; 15 (3) 205-214. Phittsanulok, Thailand.