

TITLE: *Kanbing yaojue* 看病要訣, “Essential instructions on the examination of illness”.

ID: 8001

TYPE: General medicine.

APPEARANCE: Ancient manuscript. Careful handwriting. No damage. Contents complete.

MEASURE: 22 × 15

BINDING: Thread.

COVER: Lower right, inscription: 青雲堂記錄. Major part filled with table of contents. Oil stains.

TITLE PAGE: Inscription: 看病要訣.

PAPER: Writing paper made from young bamboo.

NO. OF VOLUMES: 1 volume; no division into *juan*.

NO. OF PAGES: 38

LAYOUT: No lines; no frames.

L./P., CH./L.: 8 × 16

DIAGRAMS: No.

AMULETS: No.

FIRST L. MAIN TEXT: 天

FINAL L. MAIN TEXT: 助陰清熱則升潤下, 外寒自伏

TABOOED CH.: No.

ADDITIONS: No.

AUTHOR OF TEXT: Unknown.

YEAR OF TEXT: Unknown.

NAME OF COPYIST: Unknown.

YEAR OF COPY: 1821–1850 or later.

FORMER OWNER: Qingyuntang 青雲堂.

PRESENT OWNER: Staatsbibliothek Preußischer Kulturbesitz Berlin.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: 五行生克變化擇論¹ / 醫家規矩 / 看病要訣 / 死症形候 / 醫家避忌 / 眼目辨解² / 牙痛³ 辨解 / 誤中砒毒⁴ / 橫生倒養 / 難產⁵ / 小產 / 胎動

¹ The main text has the heading 天 / 地 / 人. In the table of contents the copyist changed this to 五行生克变化择论 because this paragraph treats the relationships of mutual generation and overcoming among the five agents and the associations of the five periods and six qi with diseases.

² 辨解: Not in the table of contents of the manuscript; added here following the heading provided in the main text.

³ 痛: Not in the table of contents of the manuscript; added here following the heading provided in the main text.

⁴ 誤中砒毒: Not in the table of contents of the manuscript; added here following the heading provided in the main text.

⁵ 難產: The main text has 產難.

不安 / 經血不調 / 崩中帶下 / 嗜酒被傷 / 虛實痲冷 / 斑疹辨解⁶ / 血分⁷ 虛實 / 寒熱辨解⁸ / 出汗辨解⁹ / 嗽症辨解¹⁰ / 喘症辨解¹¹ / 瘧疾辨解¹² / 痢疾辨解¹³ / 泄瀉辨解¹⁴ / 乾濕霍亂辨解¹⁵ / 嘔吐辨解¹⁶ / 噎膈反胃¹⁷ / 噎氣呃逆咯啼¹⁸ / 嘈雜吞酸¹⁹ / 黃疸 / 瘟疫傷寒辨解 / 痧瘴辨解 / 頭痛辨解 / 鬚髮辨解 / 頭部辨解 / 耳症辨解 / 舌症辨解 / 眩暈辨解 / 麻木辨解 / 癲癇狂妄 / 寒熱辨解 / 心痛辨解 / 腹痛辨解 / 腰痛辨解 / 脅痛辨解 / 痛風辨解 / 壅疾辨解 / 疝氣辨解 / 痿症辨解 / 消渴辨解 / 剛柔二瘕 / 淋症辨解 / 關格辨解 / 便閉辨解 / 脫肛辨解 / 虛實真假辨 / 寒熱真假辨 / 熱有真假辨

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS: The first treatise of the text addresses theoretical issues, such as the major characteristics of heaven, earth, and man; the associations with heavenly stems and earth branches, the relationships of mutual generation and dominance among the five agents, and how they pertain to the human body; the relationships between the five periods and six qi and the diseases; the categorization of human diseases as yin or yang. The language is clear and easily understandable. There are also data not commonly found in texts on the five periods and six qi doctrine, for example:

There are also those caused by the command of drought. In cases of drought, commands of severity apply widely. People are affected by the visitor evil of the command of severity with the result that pathoconditions of withering and

⁶ 辨解: Not in the table of contents of the manuscript; added here following the heading provided in the main text.

⁷ 血分: Not in the table of contents of the manuscript; added here following the heading provided in the main text.

⁸ 辨解: Not in the table of contents of the manuscript; added here following the heading provided in the main text.

⁹ 辨解: Not in the table of contents of the manuscript; added here following the heading provided in the main text.

¹⁰ 症辨解: Not in the table of contents of the manuscript; added here following the heading provided in the main text.

¹¹ 症辨解: Not in the table of contents of the manuscript; added here following the heading provided in the main text.

¹² 疾辨解: Not in the table of contents of the manuscript; added here following the heading provided in the main text.

¹³ 疾辨解: Not in the table of contents of the manuscript; added here following the heading provided in the main text.

¹⁴ 瀉辨解: Not in the table of contents of the manuscript; added here following the heading provided in the main text.

¹⁵ 辨解: Not in the main text.

¹⁶ 辨解: Not in the table of contents of the manuscript; added here following the heading provided in the main text.

¹⁷ 反胃: Not in the table of contents of the manuscript; added here following the heading provided in the main text.

¹⁸ 呃逆咯啼: Not in the table of contents of the manuscript; added here following the heading provided in the main text.

¹⁹ 嘈雜吞酸: This and the following headings are not given on the title page; they are added here following the headings provided in the main text.

heat emerge, not only after the drought has reached its apex. There will also be early signs of withering and heat already at the time the drought is just beginning. There are also those caused by the command of flooding. In cases of flooding, commands of dampness apply widely. People are affected by the visitor evil of the command of dampness and this will result in the emergence of pathoconditions of swelling and fullness, not only after the flooding has reached its apex. Early signs of swelling and fullness will already appear as the flooding is just beginning.

The effects of “the command of drought”, *hanling* 旱令, and of “the command of flooding”, *laoling* 涝令, on diseases are rarely seen in discussions of the five periods and six qi. In addition, the author noted other information recorded nowhere else, such as the following peculiar passage found in this manuscript:

In terms of the [cyclical] sequence of years, now the [qi] controlling heaven rules the first half of a year, the [qi] at the fountain rules the second half of a year. The lateral [qi] on the left and on the right do not need to be taken into account in any detail. If one knows of the doctrines of [qi] controlling heaven and at the fountain, then [one also knows that] no one can escape the changes and transformations occurring in the sequence of years.

Subsequently, under a heading “Rules observed by physicians”, the text is rhymed with verses mostly consisting of seven characters. This section addresses issues such as medical ethics, key points of diagnosis (visual examination, signs of impending death, examination of the eyes, tooth ache), advice for treatments of emergency cases (e.g., poisoning by arsenic, difficulties during delivery), and expounds more than 40 rules on which to base treatment on pathoconditions in gynecology and internal medicine. The therapeutic principles outlined in this text indicate that the author was a physician well versed in prescribing pharmaceutical substances on the basis of differentiation of pathoconditions. Examples of this are statements such as:

If a [patient suffers from] cold, resolve [his/her] exterior but avoid excessive sweating. If a [patient suffers from] fire, regulate [his/her] center but do not let [him/her] suffer from cold.

In cases of blocked period it is appropriate to regulate rather than break through [the blockage]. Once the qi is regulated and the heart is nourished, the blood will be set in motion.

If someone suddenly loses his sensitivity, the first appropriate measure to be taken is to make him sweat. If someone’s fists are cramped over an extended period, this is a depletion of qi.

CONCLUDING REMARKS:

1. The avoidance of tabooed characters suggests that this copy was written in the *daoguang* 道光 reign period (1821–1850) or later.

2. Apparently, this is not a manuscript written for submission to a publisher. There are obvious writing errors. For example, in the statement 緩治謹防變別症 伯治不宜傷本原, the character 伯 should be 急.
3. The rhymed sections include some rather crude statements. For example, in the context of arguments to persuade women to use an abortion-inducing prescription, one finds the expression 不信試看閨合寡, 誰家偷養請生婆? (“If you are not convinced, just look at unmarried girls and widows. What family would [even] secretly pay for a midwife?”) This suggests that the author was a folk healer, not a formally trained physician.

* * *

TITLE: *Wan san gao dan* 丸散膏丹, “Pills, powders, ointments/plaster, elixirs”.

ID: 8002

TYPE: Medical prescriptions.

APPEARANCE: Ancient manuscript. Written in running-hand style. Some damage at beginning and end of manuscript.

MEASURE: 26.5 × 15

BINDING: Thread.

COVER: Upper left corner, inscription: 丸散膏丹. On the right, inscriptions: 丁巳年製 and 王秀清記. Paper below the character 記 is damaged.

TITLE PAGE: Blank.

PAPER: Paper made from young bamboo.

NO. OF VOLUMES: 1 volume; no division into *juan*. Contents complete.

NO. OF PAGES: 87

LAYOUT: No lines; no frames.

L./P., CH./L.: 8 × 20–26

DIAGRAMS: No.

AMULETS: No.

FIRST L. MAIN TEXT: 回天再造丸

FINAL L. MAIN TEXT: 共爲細末蜜爲丸, 重錢五分開水送下

TABOOED CH.: No.

ADDITIONS: No.

AUTHOR OF TEXT: Unknown.

YEAR OF TEXT: Unknown.

NAME OF COPYIST: Wang Xiuqing 王秀清.

YEAR OF COPY: 1917
 FORMER OWNER: Wang Xiuqing 王秀清.
 PRESENT OWNER: Staatsbibliothek Preußischer Kulturbesitz Berlin.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: Not provided in the manuscript; compiled here following the actual contents.

回天再造丸 / 蘇合丸 / 三黃寶燭丸 / 廣寧寶燭丸 / 瓊峒丸 / 牛黃清心丸 / 人復益母丸 / 黑神丸 / 抱龍丸 / 兔腦丸 / 烏金丸 / 琥珀燭礬丸 / 拾全大補丸 / 資生健脾丸 / 補中益氣丸 / 歸脾丸 / 丁香破氣丸 / 寬胸利膈丸 / 附子理中丸 / 益母丸 / 安胎益母丸 / 寧嗽太平丸 / 二母寧嗽丸 / 鷄鳴丸 / 溫經丸 / 四紅丸 / 半補半狀²⁰丸 / 英雄大力丸 / 拾三太保丸 / 寸金三消丸 / 調中建脾丸 / 胃苓丸 / 七治香附丸 / 六味地黃丸 / 八味丸 / 麥味丸 / 柴芍丸 / 明目地黃丸 / 搜風順氣丸 / 香附丸 / 打老兒丸 / 無比山藥丸 / 河車大造丸 / 尊古打老兒丸 / 青蛾丸 / 右歸丸 / 左歸丸 / 健步虎潛丸 / 羊肝丸 / 太平丸 / 寧嗽百花丸 / 黃連槐角丸 / 鳳凰丸 / 四神丸 / 金鎖固精丸 / 艾附暖宮丸 / 琥珀利氣丸 / 九氣拈痛丸 / 神效拈痛丸 / 香砂養胃丸 / 越菊²¹保和丸 / 槐角地榆丸 / 竹瀝化痰丸 / 牛黃鎮驚丸 / 太極丸 / 肥兒丸²² / 小兒羌活丸 / 五海丸 / 鐵布衫丸 / 朱砂保神丸 / 燒針丸 / 二薑丸 / 雄黃解毒丸 / 朱砂萬億丸 / 蟾酥丸 / 通經丸 / 拾仙奪命丸 / 木香檳榔丸 / 四消丸 / 木香順氣丸 / 神效爛積丸 / 山查肉消丸 / 參蘇理肺丸 / 藿香正氣丸 / 黃連上清丸 / 軍氣丸 / 防風通聖丸 / 沉香化滯丸 / 明目吉利丸 / 千金化鐵丸 / 消癥破積丸 / 并補兩天丸 / 清肺抑火丸 / 木香分氣丸 / 尊古老奴丸 / 壯土固金丸 / 三腎丸 / 鹿胎丸 / 魚鱉丸 / 古墨丸 / 胃苓丸

透骨鎮風丹 / 二薑丸 / 活絡丹 / 衛生寶丹 / 琥珀勝金丹 / 坤順丹 / 八寶瑞生丹 / 女金丹 / 回生丹 / 天王補心丹 / 保安萬靈丹 / 寸金丹 / 辟邪丹 / 透骨鎮風丹 / 八味瑞生丹 / 彭祖還少丹 / 七寶美髯丹 / 種子丹 / 至聖保元丹 / 長春不老丹 / 犀角化毒丹 / 千里自行丹 / 一粒金丹 / 透骨小靈丹 / 涼水金丹 / 梅花點舌丹 / 飛龍奪命丹 / 靈寶如意丹 / 七珍丹 / 痧氣靈丹 / 控涎丹 / 遇仙丹 / 九龍丹 / 神仙既濟丹 / 慈航丹 / 全金丹 / 急救至寶丹 / 男勝金丹 / 女勝金丹 / 臥龍丹 / 回春丹 / 接骨丹 / 還少丹

御前平安散 / 珍珠散 / 神授散 / 紅棉散 / 禿瘡散 / 生肌散 / 鐵扇散 / 銀粉散 / 蛤粉散 / 平安散 / 青蛤散 / 陀僧散 / 綠袍散 / 冰硼散 / 人中白散 / 金傷散 / 犬傷散 / 拔毒散 / 益元散 / 參苓白朮散 / 如意金黃散 / 茶調散 / 諸葛行軍散 / 涌泉散 / 牛黃千金散 / 追蟲散 / 桃花散 / 藜蘆散 / 顛倒散 / 通關散 / 金沙散 / 四聖散 / 七釐散 / 七聖散

升陽散湯 / 真君妙貼散方 / 清胃散方

²⁰ 狀: The prescription states: 兩補兩天, 牡 (壯) 力補虛. That is, it is recommended for supplementing a person's inherited constitution (先天) and for nourishing his body (後天). Hence 狀 is a writing error for 壯.

²¹ 菊 should be 鞠.

²² 肥兒丸: This heading was erroneously preceded by a heading 犀角化毒丹 which appears later again. Hence it was omitted here.

萬應膏 / 太乙羔 / 綠雲羔 / 甲魚羔 / 玉紅羔 / 八仙羔 / 乾坤一氣羔 / 金不換羔 / 沖和羔 / 猪毛羔 / 萬安羔 / 萬病無憂羔 / 獾油羔 / 暖臍羔 / 阿位²³化積羔 / 琥珀羔 / 白魚羔 / 貓頭羔 / 陽和解凝羔 / 破皮羔 / 療癰羔 / 接骨羔 / 角魚羔 / 猪毛羔 / 貓眼羔 / 大椒羔 / 乾坤一氣羔 / 鳳雛羔 / 蜈蚣羔 / 膝下羔 / 綠雲羔 / 玉紅羔 / 八珍益母羔 / 銅綠羔 / 夾紙羔 / 神效千錘羔 / 百花羔 / 沖和羔 / 回陽玉容羔 / 八仙羔 / 玉紅羔 / 解毒羔 / 千錘羔 / 生肌銅綠羔 / 水羔藥

鹽水錠 / 蟾酥錠 / 三品錠 / 太乙紫金錠 / 白玉錠 / 拾二精藥 / 七種香 / 六精藥 / 佛五臟 / 湯火藥 / 合手香 / 一掃光 / 一拈金 / 神仙一塊氣 / 萬應錠 / 菸料 / 白玉露 / 萬病無憂酒 / 二十四氣酒 / 種子雙美酒 / 史國公酒 / 甘露飲 / 狀元紅 / 花漢沖 / 北京花漢沖 / 邊臣十八味 / 治寒濕腿疼 / 治水傷肺肝生水 / 伯王泥 / 坐藥方 / 老酒藥 / 五香料 / 延齡長春酒 / 治牙痛方 / 治火亂²⁴症 / 專忌大煙 / 專治酒寒其效如神 / 治小兒不能出花方 / 專治老鼠瘡方 / 專治咳嗽方 / 專治婦人翻症 / 又方 / 專治瘟疫等症 / 專忌大煙良方 / 林公補正丸 / 同興號丸藥方 / 春雨堂香面方 / 紅毛酒方 / 忌大煙仙方 / 忌大煙良方 / 治癩瘡神效方 / 專治禿瘡方 / 又方 / 又方 / 治羊羔風方 / 專治白口瘡神效方 / 專治咽喉急症 / 治婦人陰戶有蟲 / 疥藥方 / 治大瘡方 / 又方 / 搽牙藥 / 治禿瘡神效方 / 變蛋方 / 治火亂嘔吐神效方 / 治調斜風經驗方 / 下乳天醬散 / 回乳天醬散 / 香面方 / 豆付乳方 / 治療癩鼠瘡方 / 勞病方

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS: This is a collection of 298 frequently-used prescriptions in Chinese traditional medicine at the end of the Qing era; many of them are well known. Most of the prescriptions are set formulas (*chengyao* 成藥). In general, the prescriptions are not arranged according to their indications; rather, the listing follows the dosage forms pills (103 prescriptions), elixirs (42), powders (37), and medicinal plasters (46). The remaining dosage forms include ingots, wines, and distillations (“dews”). Each prescription includes data on the ingredients, their amounts, the dosage form, the manner of application, and the main indications.

The majority of the prescriptions is meant to supplement and to strengthen the body, to support the spleen and nourish the stomach, as well as to treat frequently encountered diseases in internal medicine, gynecology, and pediatrics, as for example: cough, pain, hemorrhoids, ulcers, and emergencies. Many of the prescriptions listed are quite meaningful. For example, to treat the iodine-deficiency disease goiter the “pills with the five [ingredients from the] sea”, *wuhaiwan* 五海丸, are recommended. Their ingredients include *haizao* 海藻 (sargassum), *haidai* 海帶 (eelgrass), *haifen* 海粉 (notar-chus filament), *haishen* 海參 (sea cucumber), and *kunbu* 昆布 (algae).

²³ 阿位 should be 阿魏.

²⁴ 火亂 should be 霍亂.

At the end, the text departs from its otherwise highly systematic structure. Here, the data on the prescriptions are not as complete as in the main part. The text offers advice on how to give up opium smoking, how to prepare fragrant powders to rub one's face for cosmetic purposes or to protect the skin, how to prepare preserved duck eggs, and on the pharmaceutical substances required to make fermented bean curd.

The majority of prescriptions is known from earlier medical literature. A few of the others are formulas of specific apothecary's, as for example the "Tongxinghao apothecary's prescription for a pill medication", *tongxinghaowan yaofang* 同興號丸藥方, and the "Chunyu apothecary's prescription for a fragrant facial [powder]", *chunyutang xiangmianfang* 春雨堂香面方. Some are Western medications, such as the "red haired [people's] prescription for a [medicinal] wine", *hongmao jiufang* 紅毛酒方. The text lists ready made medications including opium as an ingredient, such as the "one grain of gold elixir", *yili jindan* 一粒金丹, with *furong* 芙蓉, which is an abbreviation of *afurong* 阿芙蓉, i.e., opium.

A note on the drug names in this text:

In general, printed texts and manuscripts copied from printed texts use the proper names of pharmaceutical drugs. This manuscript is an exception. Most of the drug names used in the prescriptions reflect the usage and writing style of folk physicians and pharmaceutical businesses of the time. This includes the popular writing of drug names, as well as the names of drugs coined to distinguish the places of production, quality, and special characteristics of drug material, as well as alternative names of drugs frequently used in the pharmaceutical business. The following is a glossary of drugs names found in this manuscript and of their standard equivalents. It may be used to correct the terms used in other texts.

1. Abbreviated characters. Because some characters used in Chinese drug names have many strokes, pharmacists and physicians preferred abbreviated forms, or they replaced multi-stroke characters by homophones or by characters of a similar but easier form. Sometimes difficult characters were simply omitted. Some characters in Chinese drug names were rarely used and, hence, widely unknown. They, too, were replaced by other, more familiar characters. Examples are the following, with the correct term added in brackets: 水艮 (銀), 宏黃 (雄黃), 明宏 (明雄黃), 黑卜 (蒲) 黃, 昌卜 (蒲), 火 (藿) 香, 只 (枳) 殼, 枳十 (實), 元 (桂圓) 肉, 毛吉 (橘) 紅, 白吉利 (蒺藜), 無名一 (異), 牛夕 (膝), 川夕 (川牛膝), 澤夕 (瀉), 絲并絲餅, 牡力 (蠟), 母力 (牡蠣), 川畢²⁵ (萆) 薢, 畢下 (萆薢), 鬼舊 (白),

²⁵ 畢 should be 萆 but is rarely written in the correct version.

大活 (獨活), 陰陽活 (淫羊藿), 洋火 (淫羊藿), 令角 (羚羊角), 黑枝 (樞), 兵朗 (檳榔), 故子 (i.e., 補骨脂, also named 故紙, 破故紙, and 故之脂), 肉叩 (豆蔻), 草叩 (豆蔻), 玉金 (鬱金), 靈之 (五靈脂), 百藥尖 (百藥煎), 萊葡子 (萊菔子), 薑蟲 (僵蠶), 海早 (藻), 葶蘆 (葶力), 木則 (賊), 雙 (桑) 皮, 雙蛸 (桑螵蛸), 呈茄 (畢澄茄), 伏 (覆) 盆, 乾七 (漆), 巴豆雙 (霜), 百草雙 (霜), 撓 (礪) 砂, 阿交 (膠), 勾 (鈎) 藤, 白石之 (脂), 管 (槁) 本, 告 (槁) 本, 地于 (榆), 卜 (薄) 荷, 仙毛 (茅), 牛子 (牛蒡子), 蟬 (蟾) 酥, 吳公 (蜈蚣), 半下 (夏), 然同 (自然銅), 同 (銅) 綠, 木別 (鰲) 子, 于肉 (山茱萸肉), 巴吉 (戟), 枚片 (梅花冰片), 石羔 (膏), 化 (滑) 石, 一 (薏苡) 米, 吉更 (桔梗), 具 (瞿) 麥, 者石 (赭石), 阿位 (阿魏), 金令 (鈴) 子, 班毛 (斑蝥)

2. Drug names required for distinguishing the places of production, the quality of drug material, and the special characteristics of certain drugs: *kuichen* 盞沉 (*chenxiang* 沉香²⁶), *wenzhu* 文術, *maozhu* 毛術, *maocangzhu* 毛蒼朮, *gongzhu* 貢術, *yuzhu* 于術 (This is followed by the names of the different places of production of *baizhu* 白朮 and *cangzhu* 蒼朮), *jingsha* 鏡砂 (*jingmian zhusha* 鏡面朱砂), *xianluojiao* 暹羅角 (*xianluo xijiao* 暹羅犀角), *genpo* 根朴²⁷ (厚朴), *taishen* 台參 (*wutaishen* 五台參, i.e., *dangshen* 黨參), *jianrou* 建肉 (*jianlianzirou* 建蓮子肉), *yougui* 油桂 (*ziyougui* 紫油桂, i.e., *rougui* 肉桂. Those with a thick skin and much oil, which appears upon scratching the skin with one's fingernails, are best), *jianqi* 尖芪 (*jianqi* 箭芪 refers to an upper quality ware of *huangqi* 黃芪. The term *jian* 箭 refers to the place name Dajianlu 打箭爐), *biangui* 邊桂 (*qibiangui* 企邊桂, i.e., *rougui* 肉桂 from Qibian 企邊 in Yunnan).
3. Alternative names of drugs commonly used in the pharmaceutical business: *kuncao* 坤草 (commonly known as: *yimucao* 益母草), *cunyun* 寸云²⁸ (*congrong* 菴蓉), *yueshi* 月石 (*pengsha* 礪砂), *renyan* 人言 (*xinshi* 信石, i.e., *pishuang* 砒霜), *xuelihua* 血力花 (also named: *zhujiehua* 朱竭花, i.e., *xuejie* 血竭), *mike* 米殼 (*yingsuke* 罌粟殼).
4. Terms of unclear meaning: *wutaicun* 五台寸 (perhaps *shexiang* 麝香), *hansanqi* 汗三七, *diao zhua* 刁爪, *junjiang* 均姜, *tanghuo* 湯活, *nanda* 南

²⁶ 盞沉: When pharmacists removed those parts from aquilaria wood not containing oil, the remaining oily parts took the shape of a helmet. Hence the designation 盞沉. The meaning here is that only processed aquilaria wood should be used.

²⁷ 根朴: Magnolia bark is best when the bark is thick, and the thickest bark is found near the roots. Hence physicians may specify that they wish to prescribe the best quality of magnolia bark by naming it 根朴.

²⁸ 寸云: This is a homophone for 菴蓉 as it is pronounced in the region where it is produced, i.e. Inner Mongolia and Shanxi province. Also, 寸云 is easier to write than 菴蓉. Hence 寸云 has become an alternative name for 菴蓉.

大, *chimu* 赤木, *cunxiang* 寸香, *xingxingzuan* 星星鑽, *jiangzi* 江子, *baizhan* 白占.

CONCLUDING REMARKS: The cover has the characters 丁巳年製. The avoidance of tabooed characters suggests that the manuscript was written in the Qing era or thereafter. For example, *xuanshen* 玄參 is written *yuanshen* 元參. *Yangshen* 洋參 refers to Ginseng imported from Western countries. *Shan-yangxue* 山羊血, “blood of mountain goats”, is a drug not introduced into traditional Chinese materia medica until the Qing era; it is listed in the *Bencao gang mu shiyi* 本草綱目拾遺 (compiled in 1800; first published in 1871). The taboo on 玄 is not always observed. Also, the text quotes Lin Zexu’s 林則徐 famous prescription for giving up opium smoking from 1877. Seen together, all this suggests that the term 丁巳 written on the cover refers to 1917.

* * *

TITLE: *Jingyan liangfang* 經驗良方, “Good recipes [legitimated by] experience”.

ID: 8003

TYPE: Medical prescriptions.

APPEARANCE: Ancient manuscript. Written in running-hand style. No damage.

MEASURE: 17.8 × 15.2

BINDING: Thread. Irregular.

COVER: Prepared from waste paper. A paper slip is pasted on the cover bearing the characters 經驗良方. Bottom left, seal (red, square): 黎明藥社.

TITLE PAGE: No.

PAPER: Crude writing paper made from young bamboo.

NO. OF VOLUMES: 1 volume; no division into *juan*. Contents complete.

NO. OF PAGES: 52

LAYOUT: No frames. Red separating lines and punctuation marks.

L./P., CH./L.: 12 × 20–22

DIAGRAMS: No.

AMULETS: 1

FIRST L. MAIN TEXT: 牙疼

FINAL L. MAIN TEXT: 再用布包, 三四日即能愈. (後有浮箋“白降丹”等)

TABOOED CH.: No.

ADDITIONS:	No.
AUTHOR OF TEXT:	Unknown.
YEAR OF TEXT:	Unknown.
NAME OF COPYIST:	Unknown.
YEAR OF COPY:	End of Qing era.
FORMER OWNER:	“Sunrise Pharmaceutical Co.” 黎明藥社.
PRESENT OWNER:	Staatsbibliothek Preußischer Kulturbesitz Berlin.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: Not provided in the manuscript; compiled here following the actual contents.

牙疼 / 又一方 / 又一方 / 七釐散 / 治黃病方 / 風火眼 / 治隔食病 / 紅白痢疾 / 魚眼疔 / 無名腫毒托藥方 / 又一方 / 治寒濕腿方 / 小兒食病 / 痔瘡 / 鐵扇散 / 無名腫毒托藥方 / 專治發背對口疔瘡及無名腫毒奇方 / 心疼方 / 治滑胎方 / 專治酒丹 / 又一方 / 又一方 / 又一方 / 又一方 / 發藥 (瘡) 子方 / 赤白痢疾 / 陰戶癢方 / 紅白痢疾 / 小便砂石困 / 痢疾 / 猪毛膏 / 治咳嗽 / 治心痛方 / 治風火眼 / 治燒燙凍瘡 / 治篆 (轉) 胎方 / 專治羊羔風 / 接骨丹 / 專治風火爛眼 / 發藥 (瘡) 子方 / 瘋狗咬傷 / 羊魚打傷 / 火燒水燙方 / 火藥燒破皮肉 / 痔瘡方 / 丁毒散 / 湯火燒燙 / 鷄猪骨塞在咽喉 / 兒童頭上生魯固 / 觀音普濟丹 / 生耳濃 / 腳氣散 / 腳指甲破出水名爲濕氣 / 下淋虛弱卵子方 / 耳中生癰托藥方 / 治心口痛方 / 伏兔丸 / 化格打方 / 烏金丸方 / 黑神丸方 / 古墨丸方 / 四物湯方 / 專治疔毒方 / 小便不通 / 老鼠瘡 / 接骨丹 / 治跌打損傷腰疼立時吐血不止 / 刀瘡方 / 挑疔法 / 坐乳方 / 治穎藥方 / 圓光方 / 專治上吐下瀉 / 專治無名腫毒 / 產後全生丹 / 逍遙散 / 一粒金丹 / 腹內蟲方 / 催生方 / 歷驗急救難產神方 / 胎衣不下方 / 又方 / 產後血結成疾 / 治吹乳方 / 安胎方 / 又方 / 六味地黃丸 / 八味地黃丸 / 黃連上清丸 / 六合定中丸 / 治下淋方 / 治大瘡 / 七釐散 / 靈膏方 / 陰戶癢癢 / 蚰蜒入耳方 / 真人還少丹 / 陰戶癢方 / 血崩方 / 白帶方 / 治瘋狗咬方 / 小兒被滾水湯 / 治諸骨塞住咽喉方 / 靈膏方治鼠瘡 / 產後風 / 臙瘡方 / 穎鵝方 / 擦疥方 / 氣毆水毆方 / 隔食方 / 崩漏方 / 又方 / 惡露不行方 / 惡露不下方 / 血崩不止 / 黃水瘡 / 小兒吐瀉不中吃藥 / 噎食病 / 痔瘡神效方 / 針刺肉方 / 禿瘡方 / 諸瘡一掃光 / 濃耳方 / 痢疾方 / 又方 / 禿瘡方 / 順氣丸 / 鹿角散 / 追疾丸 / 洗面方 / 禿瘡方 / 新陳寒氣 / 催生方 / 小兒痢疾 / 小兒夜啼 / 紅白痢疾 / 包小金蓮方 / 女面雀斑 / 兔腦丸 / 安胎順生 / 藿香正氣丸 / 擦癬方 / 治心痛方 / 祛寒丸 / 搽癬方 / 疔瘡方 / 丁梅丸 / 治瘡方 / 藥酒方 / 治行房得大寒方 / 治臙瘡膝下膏 (以上正文, 此下爲另一抄) / 白降丹 / 種子

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS: A listing of 152 mostly unorthodox prescriptions (some of them repeated). The indications are mostly gynecological and obstetrical. A smaller number is recommended for problems related to external medicine, such as skin ailments, swelling, open legs, and external injuries (such as burns and knife wounds). Some of the diseases are related to sexuality, such as “vaginal itch” and “excessive cold received during intercourse”.