NOTES

3. The historians of medicine in modern China evidently think that it is entirely possible that Yi Yin created tang ye, or else that tang ye had already appeared by that era. For example, Chen Bang-xian (1), Zhong Guo Yi Xue Shi (History of Chinese Medicine), Shangwu Yinshuguan, 1957, 3rd printing, p. 13; and Jia De-dao (1), Zhong Guo Yi Xue Shi Lüe (Abridged History of Chinese Medicine), Shanxi Renmin Chubanshe, 1979, pp. 8–10.
4. Jia (1) (p. 10, notes 8) quotes the relevant passage from Huang Di Nei Jing, and this appears to be the beginning of decoction.

8. All quotations are from Wuwei Han Dai Yi Jian, ed. by Gonsu Province Museum and Wuwei Prefectural Culture Museum, Wenwu Chubanshe, 1975. For detailed explanations of the quoted text, refer to Yamada (1). Also, refer to Akahori Akira (1), 'Bui Kandai Ikan ni tsuite' (On Medical Tablets from Wuwei in the Han Dynasty), Toho Gakubo, vol. 50, Kyoto, 1978, and Morimura (1).

9. "If a patient sweats and his body is hot, the condition is called feng (wind). If one sweats, and is feeling a tightness in the chest constantly, the condition is called jue (deficiency). So this illness is called feng jue." (The Grand Basic, vol. 25 'Re Bing Re', or The Basic Question, chap. 33 'Ping Re Bing Lun')


11. According to instructions by Professor Hayashi Minao.


15. Refer to Akahori Akira (2), 'Shin Shutsudo Shiryo to Suikan Rin' (Newly Unearthed Data and Shang Han Lun), Chu I Rinsho, extra number, May 1982. According to Akahori, there are 99 tang prescriptions, 8 powders, 5 pills, 14 acupuncture and moxibustion, and 2 other prescriptions in Shang Han Lun, and it is worth paying attention to the fact that besides the pharmaceutical methods of treatment, this number of acupuncture and moxibustion prescriptions should have been included. This clearly proves the extremely close relation between the tangye school, and the acupuncture and moxibustion school.