Early Chinese Medical Literature before the Huangdi 黃帝 Classic: New Manuscripts from Laoguanshan 老官山 Tomb 3, Sichuan

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With the discovery of medical manuscripts in Laoguanshan tomb 3, Sichuan, we now have three groups of second century BCE archaeologically excavated medical manuscripts (the Laoguanshan find is preceded by Mawangdui tomb 3 manuscripts and Zhangjiashan tomb 247 manuscripts), to which can be added the roughly contemporaneous medical manuscripts among the looted Han manuscripts acquired by Peking University. The amount of manuscript material is sufficient to document the history of Chinese medicine before the Huangdi Classic. In this endeavor, manuscript culture studies as practiced mainly by European and North American scholars of medieval Europe – including codicology, material philology (the so-called new philology), and the study of technical literature – provide useful theoretical and methodological tools. Having completed my dissertation on the Mawangdui medical manuscripts in 1983, this presentation is an overview of the issues and concerns that I bring to the study of the expanded corpus of early Chinese medical manuscripts as I begin research on the Laoguanshan manuscripts (influenced, as well, by my recent involvement in a research project on ancient rishu “daybook” manuscripts and the completion of a volume of daybook studies co-edited with Marc Kalinowski).

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