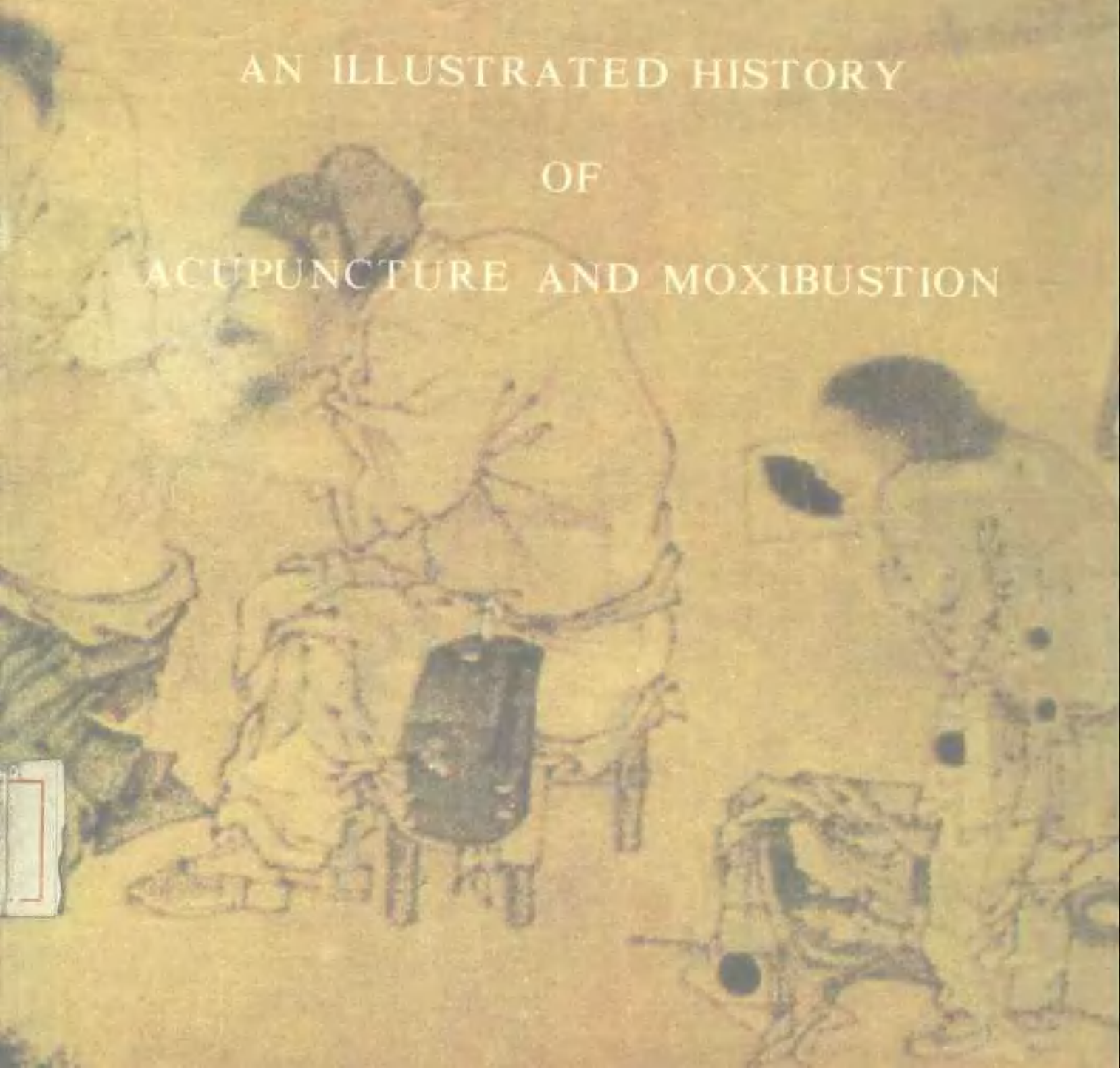


針灸史圖錄

AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY

OF

ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION



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中國醫藥科技出版社

针灸史图录

王雪苔 主编

李俊龙 协编

徐益之 翻译

梁竞平 王良培 摄影

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主 编

王 雪 苔

协 编

李 俊 龙

翻 译

梁 益 之

摄 影

梁 竟 平

王 良 培

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序

针灸是中华民族的一项重大发明。最初,只是古代医学的一个重要医疗手段,后来逐渐发展成为一个专门学科。包含以经络学说为主要内容的基础理论,丰富多采的刺灸方法,治疗各科病的临床经验。这是中国医药学这座伟大宝库的重要组成部分,今天已成为世界各国人民共同的医学财富。

我几十年来,留意于针灸史的研究,深知掌握针灸发展史对于学习与研究针灸学术的重要性。因此,我和我的同志们几年前就酝酿着编写《针灸史图录》一书。采取图文相映,中、英文对照的形式,将针灸发展史从源到流尽可能地介绍给读者。

全书由56个标题、100多幅照片连缀而成。它不同于一般参考书,没有章节的划分,因而层次不够明显。鉴于这种情况,为了使本书不致支离破碎,尽力使56个标题的解说词前后呼应,连成一气。这样,读者将解说词从前到后读过一遍,就可以了解到针灸史的主要脉络。其实,56个标题不外乎三大段落:一是刺灸的起源,二是历代针灸学术的发展,三是现代针灸事业。我很清楚,用100多幅照片反映这样一部上下几千年的针灸史,不可避免地会挂一漏万,但考虑到这是一本普及针灸历史知识的著作,也就没必要求全了。这些,深望读者谅解。

本书是在我主持下,由中国中医研究院李俊龙同志协助编辑而成的;本书的英文稿,是由重庆市中医研究所徐益之同志翻译的;照片是由针灸研究所梁竞平同志拍摄,王良培同志冲洗放大的;我的老友古文字学家、金石家、书法家廉殷同志也给与很大帮助。在此一并说明,并对各位为了针灸事业的通力合作,表示感谢。

王雪苔

1987年5月25日于北京

Preface

Acupuncture and moxibustion is indeed an important discovery of the Chinese people. In the beginning it was obviously only one of the healing modalities of ancient medicine; however, gradually it developed into an academic speciality that embodies, as its theoretical basis, the channel theory, a good variety of needling and moxibustion methods and numerous profitable experiences in the treatment of diseases of all categories. It has been an important component of Chinese medicine, and is now a medical treasure to be shared by people all over the world.

for scores of years, I have been interested in the study of the history of acupuncture and moxibustion, realizing that a grasp of its developmental history is of paramount importance to the study and research of the expertise. And so for years my colleagues and I have had the aspiration to compile "An Illustrated History of Acupuncture and Moxibustion" of bilingual format, profusely illustrated to mirror the text so that the developmental history may be introduced to our readers from its rudimentary stage to the present status. And now the manuscript is finally completed.

This "Illustrated History" is a conjuncture of 56 topics accompanied by 100 odd photographs.

Unlike ordinary reference books, it is not presented in chapters and therefore not distinctly stratified. Under such circumstances, to avoid this "Illustrated History" to be piece-meal information, I spared no effort in maintaining coherence in the texts of the 56 topics, thus, he who reads but once the texts from end to end would have the main stream of the developmental history at his command. As a matter of fact, the 56 topics can be subdivided into three parts: the first dealing with the origin of acupuncture and moxibustion; the second dealing with the development of the expertise throughout the dynasties; the third with contemporary status of acupuncture and moxibustion. I was aware that a collection of 100 odd photographs could hardly present a comprehensive picture to cover the history that spanned several thousand years; however, as a work for popularization of the history of acupuncture and moxibustion, perfection in comprehensiveness is perhaps not absolutely necessary. In this regard, understanding of our readers are solicited.

This so-called "Illustrated History" is edited, under my supervision, with the assistance of Comrade Li Ju Long, of China Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine. The English translation was rendered by Comrade Xu Yi zhi, of Chongqing Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine. The photographs were shot by Comrade Liang Jing Ping, and developed and enlarged by Comrade Wang Liang Pei, both of the Institute of Acupuncture, China Academy of traditional Chinese Medicine. My old friend Comrade Kang Yin, a calligraphist and expert on ancient hieroglyphics, has also been most helpful. To all of them, I hereby offer my sincere thanks for their cooperation in the cause of acupuncture and moxibustion.

Wang Xue Tai

Beijing

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内容提要

本书是介绍针灸学术史的专著。全书用 56 个标题、103 帧照片，对我国数千年的针灸史，从起源到历代针灸学术的进展，以及现代针灸事业的成就，用针灸文献和文物照片的形式，做了较详细的介绍和评析。其中不乏在国内早已散佚或失传，而流传到国外的文物的照片。书中资料丰富，文图交辉，首尾相应，浑然一体，又设以中、英文对照，亟方便读者。

此书是了解和掌握针灸学术发展史、学习和研究针灸学术的不可多得的重要参考文献。供中、外从事针灸教学、临床、科研工作者阅读和参考。

INTRODUCTION

This book which contains 56 captions and 103 photos, is a treatise to introduce the academical history of acupuncture and moxibustion that possesses a history of thousands of years. In the form of literatures of acupuncture-moxibustion and photos of historical relics, it gives a detailed commentary and annotation to the progress of acupuncture-moxibustion from its origin to the later dynasties, and the modern achievements of acupuncture-moxibustion. Some of the photos of relics in this book were scattered and disappeared, but they have been found in the foreign countries where they were spread there long time ago.

In the book there are rich materials, the picture and its accompanying essay are both excellent forming a unified entity. It is also a Chinese-English bilingual book and extremely convenient for the readers.

It is a rare specimen of good reference writing for the understanding and study of the developing history of acupuncture and moxibustion.

It is a readable and refecence book for the medical workers who are doing traching, clinical practice and scientific research of acupuncture and moxibustion.

推策相剛建甲子以命歲時配天為幹配地為枝枝幹配類以綱
 維乎四象故情偽相感而星辰以順則大運已可伏甲子而
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 維乎四象故情偽相感而星辰以順則大運已可伏甲子而

圖 1

黃帝三部鍼灸甲乙經序
 晉玄晏先生皇甫謐
 夫醫道所興其來久矣上古神農始嘗草木而知百
 藥黃帝咨訪岐伯伯高少俞之徒兩考五藏六腑外
 綜經絡血氣色候參之天地驗之人物本性命窮神
 極變而鍼道生焉其論至妙雷公受業傳之於後伊
 尹以亞聖之才撰用神農本神以為湯液中古名醫
 有俞跗醫緩扁鵲秦有醫和漢有倉公其論皆經理
 識本非徒診病而已漢有華佗張仲景其他奇方異
 治施世者多亦不能盡記其本末若知直祭酒劉季
 琰病發於畏惡治之而瘥云後九年季琰病應發發
 當有感仍本於畏惡病動必死終如其言仲景見侍

圖 2

一、关于针砭起源的古代传说

针灸是中华民族的一项重大发明。据考证，它大约起源于我国原始社会的氏族公社制度时期，可能是在 8000 年前至 4000 年前的新石器时代。12 世纪罗泌编的《路史》，以大量保存古代传说著称，《路史·后纪》第一卷中提到：太昊伏羲氏“尝草治砭，以制民疾”。这是关于针砭起源的一个重要传说。太昊即太皞。伏羲和太皞并非一个人的称号，伏羲只是代表驯化动物时期，而太皞则是原始社会氏族公社时期居住在我国山东一带夷族当中一个著名酋长。图 1 为《路史·后纪一》关于太昊伏羲氏发明砭石的记载。

在有些古书上，说是黄帝发展了针灸之道。如 3 世纪皇甫谧的《针灸甲乙经·序》说：“黄帝咨访岐伯、伯高、少俞之徒……，而针道生焉”。7 世纪孙思邈的《备急千金要方·序》也说：“黄帝受命，创制九针”。黄帝即轩辕氏，是中原各族的共同首领，约当距今 4000 多年以前父系氏族公社制度晚期。图 2 为《针灸甲乙经·序》关于黄帝发扬针道的记载。

1. Legends about the origin of acupuncture

Acupuncture is indeed an important discovery of the Chinese people. According to collation, it probably originated in the period of clan commune system of Chinese primitive society; that is, the Neolithic Age of 8000 to 4000 years ago. Back in the 12th century, Luo Mi published his "History of the Path" (Lu Shi), which abounds with legends of ancient times. In the first roll of Book II of his work, it was mentioned: Taihao Fuxi "tasted herbs and made Bian-stone to cure people's disease by puncture". This is an important piece of legend about the origin of acupuncture with the Bian. Fuxi and Taihao are not titles of individuals. Fuxi designated the period of animal-taming, while Taihao was a noted tribal chieftain of the Yi tribe living around Shandong during the clan commune period of primitive society. Fig. 1 is a page in the first roll of "Lu Shi" Book II, recording the invention of Bian-stone by Taihao Fuxi.

In many ancient writings, the development of acupuncture was ascribed to Hungdi. Thus we find in the preface of Huang-fu Mi's "Systematic Classic of Acupuncture and Moxibustion" (Zhenjiu Jiayi Jing), published in the 3rd century: "Huangdi interviewed his ministers such as Qibai, Bogao, Shaoshu... and acupuncture was created". In the preface of Sun Simiao's "Important Emergency Prescriptions of Thousand Ducats" (Beiji Qianjin Yao Fang) published in the 7th century, we have: "Huangdi ordered and created nine needles". Huangdi, also known as Xuanyuan Shi, was the leader of various tribes of the Central Plain in the later part of paternal clan commune period, of more than 4000 years ago. Fig. 2 is a picture of the preface of "Systematic Classic of Acupuncture and Moxibustion" depicting Huangdi's contribution to acupuncture.



图 3



图 4

二、黄帝遗迹

古代传说，黄帝向岐伯求教医道，从而发展了中医。公元前 5~前 1 世纪成书的中医经典《黄帝内经》，就是依据这个传说，托名为黄帝与岐伯互相问答。所以至今人们称中医医术为“岐黄之术”。

图 3 为山东省济宁市武氏祠保存的公元 2 世纪汉画像石黄帝像的摹本。

图 4 为陕西省黄陵县的黄帝陵。

2. Relics of Huangdi

According to ancient legend, Huangdi sought medical information from his minister Qibai and thereby developed Chinese medicine. And, based on this legend, the Chinese medical classic "The Yellow Emperor's Canon of Internal Medicine" was compiled in between one to five centuries B. C. in the form of dialogue between Huangdi and Qibai. And so, to this day people often designate orthodox Chinese medicine as the "Art of Qi-Huang".

Fig. 3 is a copy of a picture of Huangdi from portrait—stone—slabs of the Han dynasty (2nd century A. D.) kept by Wu's Ancestral Hall of Jining County, Shandong.

Fig. 4 shows the Huangdi Tombs of Huangling County, Shanxi Province.