

蒙古帝國在中國醫學史上的重要性

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北宋政府已經著手整理醫學知識，並且創造了有利醫生發展的環境。到了元代，由於有蒙古人、色目人、漢人之間複雜民族互動的關係，使得已經肇始的傾向至此益發勃興。本次發表的論點是，學者不應僅將元代視為宋代的延長，而該把它當作歷史上獨立的時段來看待。不管是與宋代或是與明代比較，元代都擁有自己的權力結構，也因此形成了獨特的醫學文化。

具體來說，本發表分成兩個部分。在第一個部分，我要介紹最近在《哈佛亞洲研究學報》所出版的拙文〈元代的醫學與三皇廟——跨文化互動的一例〉。這篇文章的焦點集中在元代所建置的政府機構三皇廟，討論其祠宇及其醫學校。此一機構鼓勵醫者投入經典的研習，並為他們開放仕途；此外，由於到了元代，道家方始尊奉上古傳說中的聖君「三皇」為中國道統的奠基者，因此賦予醫者「三皇」薪傳繼承者的榮譽，也成為他們的獎賞。至於第二部分，我則要簡單地介紹今年個人有關金元四大家（劉完素、張從正、李杲、朱震亨）的新研究。我要討論他們的生活和理論，如何受惠於蒙古帝國的歷史環境。

The Significance of the Mongol Empire in Chinese Medical History

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The Northern Song government began to take strong initiatives in the codification of medical knowledge and in the creation of a hospitable environment for physicians. This trend was dramatically intensified under the Yuan due to complex interactions among Mongols, Western and Central Asians, and Chinese. This presentation will show that historians should study the Yuan period not as a mere extension of the Song period but an independent moment in history, when a configuration of power, different from that of either the Song or the Ming period, created its own medical culture.

More specifically speaking, the presentation will be divided into two parts. In the first part, I will introduce my recently published article, “Medical Schools and the Temples of the Three Progenitors in Yuan China: A Case of Cross-Cultural Interactions” (*Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, 67.1, June 2007). This article focuses on medical schools and Temples to the Three Progenitors (*Sanhuang miao*), which the Yuan government endorsed as one institution. The institution encouraged canonical literacy among physicians, gave them more access to government positions,

and awarded them with prestige as followers of the Three Progenitors, legendary rulers whom Yuan *Daoxue* scholars exalted as the founders of the Way (*dao*). In the second part, I will briefly share my findings this year about the Four Great Masters of the Jin-Yuan Periods and discuss how their lives and theories benefited from the historical environment created by the Mongol Empire.