

An Overview of the Japanese Translations (Japanese Reprints) of *Huang Di Nei Jing* in the Edo Period

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Abstract: Current research on the translation of *Huang Di Nei Jing* primarily revolves around European and American countries, with limited studies on Japanese translations. There is a lack of research specifically addressing the Edo Period translations of the *Huang Di Nei Jing*. Given the ancient origin and numerous versions of *Huang Di Nei Jing*, coupled with the development of the publishing industry in Japan during the Edo Period, Japanese reprints became the main form of translation and dissemination of the *Huang Di Nei Jing* in Japan. This paper focuses on the Japanese translations (Japanese reprints) of the *Huang Di Nei Jing* in the Edo Period, categorizing, selecting, and introducing them, thus providing documentary support for research on the Edo period translation of the *Huang Di Nei Jing*.

Keywords: *Huang Di Nei Jing*; the Edo Period; Japanese Translations; Japanese Reprints

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1. Introduction

Huang Di Nei Jing is a classic work and theoretical foundation of traditional Chinese medicine. The theories

such as “Unity between Nature and Man” and “Yin-Yang and the Five Elements” mentioned in the book are also important components of traditional Chinese philosophical thoughts. During the Edo Period, with the development of Sino-Japanese trade, a large number of Chinese medical texts were introduced into Japan, and the spread of movable type printing facilitated the widespread dissemination of Chinese medical texts. In the middle and late Edo Period, as Chinese medicine became localized in Japan, Japanese Kampo medicine gradually gained popularity. During the Meiji period, the Japanese government abolished Chinese medicine in favor of Western medicine, leading to a gradual decrease in the influence of Chinese medical texts. *Huang Di Nei Jing* has experienced a dynamic historical process from being widely praised by Japanese medical scientists in the early Edo Period to being rejected in the middle period and re-examined in the later period. The dynamic changes in influence foreshadow the significant importance of research on the Japanese translations of the *Huang Di Nei Jing* in the Edo Period.

During the Edo Period, many Japanese medical scholars were proficient in classical Chinese texts. Upon the introduction of Chinese medical books to Japan, full translations into Japanese were not immediately undertaken. Instead, the texts were “rewritten” through practices such as annotations, phonetic notations, deletions, and recompilation, before being reprinted. Therefore, Japanese translations of *Huang Di Nei Jing* in the Edo Period were essentially Japanese reprints. Given the multitude of versions, providing an overview of translations of *Huang Di Nei Jing* during the Edo Period holds significant value in ensuring reliable sources for Japanese translation studies.

2. A Review of Japanese Translations (Japanese Reprints) of *Huang Di Nei Jing*

Huang Di Nei Jing is divided into *Ling Shu* (also known as *Jiu Juan* or *Zhen Jing*) and *Su Wen*. The original texts were compiled during the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period, and since the Qin and Han dynasties, *Su Wen* and *Ling Shu* have often been transmitted separately. Due to varying interpretations by Chinese medical scholars, there were numerous versions of *Huang Di Nei Jing* with recompilations and annotations. *Huang Di Nei Jing* discussed in this paper encompasses the separate and combined volumes of *Ling Shu* and *Su Wen*, along with related recompilations, annotations, and Chinese medical texts. With advancements in printing technology and the growth of the publishing industry during the Edo Period, Japan, in response to the needs of its medical community, selectively edited and “rewrote” the content upon incorporating the *Huang Di Nei Jing*. Subsequently, these edited versions were reproduced as Japanese translations of *Huang Di Nei Jing*, known as Japanese reprints. The extensive publication of these Japanese translations (Japanese reprints) facilitated the dissemination of Chinese medical books in Japan, thereby enhancing the influence of traditional Chinese medicine in the country.

In the academic community, there is a consensus that the Edo Period commenced in 1603 with the establishment of the Edo shogunate and concluded in 1868 with the establishment of the Meiji government. This

study, concentrating on the impact of Chinese medical texts on Japan, employs Mayanagi Makoto's (2002) chronological division method. The period from 1601 to 1870 is segmented into three equal parts: the early period from 1601 to 1690, the middle period from 1691 to 1780, and the later period from 1781 to 1870.

Mayanagi Makoto's (2002) research reveals that *Huang Di Nei Jing* was introduced to Japan 82 times during the Edo Period, 18 times in the early period, 48 times in the middle period, and 19 times in the late period. There were 14 types of Japanese reprints of *Huang Di Nei Jing* during the Edo Period, distributed 47 in the early period, 8 in the middle period, and 5 in the late period. Throughout this era, these 14 types of Japanese reprints were published 60 times, with 47 occurrences in the early period. Notably, four books were printed more than five times: *Su Wen Ru Shi Yun Qi Lun Ao* (13 times), *Nan Jing Ben Yi* (12 times), *Su Wen Xuan Ji Yuan Bing Shi* (10 times), and *Wu Ting Zi Su Jie Ba Shi Yi Nan Jing* (5 times). These four books collectively accounted for about 67% of the total number of Japanese reprints.

3. The Details of Japanese Translations (Japanese Reprints) of *Huang Di Nei Jing* during the Edo Period

Based on the "Comprehensive Chronology of Japanese Reprints of Chinese Medical Books during the Edo Period" by Hiroshi Kosoto (1990), this paper compiles information on Japanese reprints of *Huang Di Nei Jing* published during the Edo Period (including book titles, original book creating data and authors, volumes of Japanese translations (Japanese reprints), publication years of Japanese translations (Japanese reprints)) as follows:

Huang Di Su Wen Xuan Ming Lun Fang, Jin Dynasty, Liu Wansu, fifteen volumes in five books in 1740

Huang Di Nei Jing Su Wen, thirteen volumes in 1660

Chong Guang Bu Zhu Huang Di Nei Jing Su Wen, twenty-four volumes in twelve books in 1663, twenty-four volumes in twelve books in 1667, twenty-five volumes in nine books in 1857

Huang Di Nei Jing Su Wen (Wu's Annotations), Ming Dynasty, annotated by Wu Kun twenty-four volumes in fourteen books in 1693, twenty-four volumes in fourteen books in 1706

Huang Di Nei Jing Su Wen Zhu Zheng Fa Wei, Ming Dynasty, Ma Shi, nine volumes in nine books in 1608, nine volumes in twelve books in 1628

Xin Kan Huang Di Nei Jing Ling Shu, twenty-four volumes in 1663

Huang Di Nei Jing Ling Shu, twenty-four volumes in 1667

Huang Di Nei Jing Ling Shu Zhu Zheng Fa Wei, Ming Dynasty, Ma Shi, nine volumes in six books in 1609, nine volumes in six books in 1625, nine volumes in six books in 1628

Huang Di Ba Shi Yi Nan Jing, (Wang Hanlin's collected annotations) five volumes in 1652, five volumes in five books in 1803, five volumes in five books in 1804

Huang Di Ming Tang Jiu Jing, three volumes in one book in 1608, three volumes in one book in 1609, three volumes in one book in 1613, (new edition) three volumes in one book in 1649, (new edition) three volumes in one book in 1659, (new edition) three volumes in one book in 1675

Su Wen Xuan Ji Yuan Bing Shi, Jin Dynasty, Liu Wansu, one volume in one book in 1616, one volume in one book in 1626, one volume in one book in 1630, (revised and annotated by Murakami Heiraku and Kyotei Toan) five books in 1650, (revised and annotated by Murakami Heiraku and Kyotei Toan) five books in 1651, (reprinted by Huitongguan) one volume in one book in 1659, one volume in one book in 1677, two volumes in two books in 1690, (new annotated edition) two volumes in one book in 1695, (reprinted by Huitongguan) one volume in one book in 1711

Su Wen Ru Shi Yun Qi Lun Ao, Song Dynasty, Liu Wenshu, three volumes in one book in 1611, three volumes in three books in 1614, three volumes in one book in 1616, three volumes in one book in 1625, (new edition) three volumes in one book in 1625, (new edition) three volumes in four books in 1635, (new edition) three volumes in one book in 1644, (new edition) three volumes in one book in 1646, (new edition) three volumes in one book in 1649, (new edition) three volumes in one book in 1671, (new edition) three volumes in one book in 1685, three volumes in one book in 1694, (new edition) three volumes in one book in 1715

Nei Jing Zhi Yao, Ming Dynasty, Li Zhongzi, ten volumes in 1662, ten volumes in five books in 1715

Nan Jing, in 1660

Nan Jing Jing Shi, Qing Dynasty, Xu Dachun, two volumes in two books in 1800

Nan Jing Ben Yi, Yuan Dynasty, Hua Shou, two volumes in two books in 1607, two volumes in two books in 1617, two volumes in two books in 1623, two volumes in two books in 1633, six books in 1644, six books in 1648, two volumes and one volume in 1660, two volumes in two books in 1684, two volumes in two books in 1690, (revised and corrected) two volumes in two books in 1691, six volumes in two books in 1808

Book Title and Original Author	Volume	Publication Year
<i>Huang Di Su Wen Xuan Ming Lun Fang</i> , Jin Dynasty, Liu Wansu	fifteen volumes in five books	1740
<i>Huang Di Nei Jing Su Wen</i>	thirteen volumes	1660
	(revised and annotated) twenty-four volumes in twelve books	1663
	(revised and annotated) twenty-four volumes in twelve books	1667
	(revised and annotated) twenty-five volumes in nine books	1857
<i>Huang Di Nei Jing Su Wen</i> (Wu's Annotations), Ming Dynasty, annotated by Wu Kun	twenty-four volumes in fourteen books	1693
	twenty-four volumes in fourteen books	1706

Book Title and Original Author	Volume	Publication Year
<i>Huang Di Nei Jing Su Wen Zhu Zheng Fa Wei</i> , Ming Dynasty, Ma Shi	nine volumes in nine books	1608
	nine volumes in twelve books	1628
<i>Huang Di Nei Jing Ling Shu</i>	(new edition) twenty-four volumes	1663
	twenty-four volumes	1667
<i>Huang Di Nei Jing Ling Shu Zhu Zheng Fa Wei</i> , Ming Dynasty, Ma Shi,	nine volumes in six books	1609
	nine volumes in six books	1625
	nine volumes in six books	1628
<i>Huang Di Ba Shi Yi Nan Jing</i>	(Wang Hanlin's collected annotations) five volumes	1652
	five volumes in five books	1803
	five volumes in five books	1804
<i>Huang Di Ming Tang Jiu Jing</i>	three volumes in one book	1608
	three volumes in one book	1609
	three volumes in one book	1613
	(new edition) three volumes in one book	1649
	(new edition) three volumes in one book	1659
	(new edition) three volumes in one book	1675
<i>Su Wen Xuan Ji Yuan Bing Shi</i> , Jin Dynasty, Liu Wansu	one volume in one book	1616
	one volume in one book	1626
	one volume in one book	1630
	(revised and annotated by Murakami Heiraku and Kyotei Toan) five books	1650
	(revised and annotated by Murakami Heiraku and Kyotei Toan) five books	1651
	(reprinted by Huitongguan) one volume in one book	1659
	one volume in one book	1677
	two volumes in two books	1690
	(new annotated edition) two volumes in one book	1695
	(reprinted by Huitongguan) one volume in one book	1711
<i>Su Wen Ru Shi Yun Qi Lun Ao</i> , Song Dynasty, Liu Wenshu	three volumes in one book	1611
	three volumes in three books	1614
	three volumes in one book	1616
	three volumes in one book	1625

Book Title and Original Author	Volume	Publication Year
	(new edition) three volumes in one book	1625
	(new edition) three volumes in four books	1635
	(new edition) three volumes in one book	1644
	(new edition) three volumes in one book	1646
	(new edition) three volumes in one book	1649
	(new edition) three volumes in one book	1671
	(new edition) three volumes in one book	1685
	(new edition) three volumes in one book	1694
	(new edition) three volumes in one book	1715
<i>Nei Jing Zhi Yao</i> , Ming Dynasty, Li Zhongzi	ten volumes	1662
	ten volumes in five books	1715
<i>Nan Jing</i>	<i>unknown</i>	1660
<i>Nan Jing Jing Shi</i> , Qing Dynasty, Xu Dachun	two volumes in two books	1800
<i>Nan Jing Ben Yi</i> , Yuan Dynasty, Hua Shou	two volumes in two books	1607
	two volumes in two books	1617
	two volumes in two books	1623
	two volumes in two books	1633
	six books	1644
	six books	1648
	two volumes and one volume	1660
	two volumes in two books	1684
	two volumes in two books	1690
	(revised and corrected) two volumes in two books	1691
six volumes in two books	1808	

Table 1 Information on the Japanese Translations (Japanese Reprints) of *Huang Di Nei Jing* during the Edo Period

4. Classification, Selection and Introduction of Japanese Translations (Japanese Reprints) of *Huang Di Nei Jing* during the Edo Period

The Japanese medical community's thirst for Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) knowledge propelled the creation and innovation of Japanese translations (Japanese reprints) of the *Huang Di Nei Jing*. During the Edo Period, a total of 14 editions of the *Huang Di Nei Jing* were reprinted 60 times, resulting in diverse and

numerous Japanese translations (Japanese reprints). Based on the original content, these Japanese translations (reprints) can be categorized into two main types: first, single-volume editions with simple annotations by Chinese medical practitioners; second, fully annotated editions with categorizations and comprehensive explanations by Chinese medical practitioners.

Documentary material for research on the Japanese translations (reprints) reprints of the *Huang Di Nei Jing* should have a profound impact in Japan. While historical research on Japanese medical history has briefly mentioned the widespread influence of the Japanese translations (Japanese reprints) of *Huang Di Nei Jing* in the Edo Period, detailed information about the original texts and accessible sources remains lacking. This paper employs the criteria of widespread circulation and significant influence during the Edo Period to select Japanese translations (Japanese reprints) suitable for study. It categorizes and presents these editions, providing information on the creation of the original texts, volumes of the Japanese translations (Japanese reprints), publication years, and means of accessibility. This aims to offer scholarly support for research on the Japanese translations (Japanese Reprints) of *Huang Di Nei Jing* during the Edo Period.

4.1 Selection and introduction of single-volume Japanese translations (Japanese reprints)

According to KOSOTO Hiroshi (1990), two single-volume versions of *Huang Di Nei Jing* were extensively printed and widely circulated during the Edo Period. Version ^①, published in 1663, is a combined printed edition of *Chong Jiao Bu Zhu Huang Di Nei Jing Su Wen* (newly corrected notes, Xiong Zongli's version) and *Xin Kan Huang Di Nei Jing Ling Shu* (Zhou Yue's version) with a preface by Yoshihiro Yoshikatsu. Version ^②, with an unknown publication year, is a combined printed edition of *Huang Di Nei Jing Su Wen* and *Huang Di Nei Jing Ling Shu* (nine volumes each, unannotated version).

In Version ^①, *Chong Jiao Bu Zhu Huang Di Nei Jing Su Wen* is identical to *Chong Guang Bu Zhu Huang Di Nei Jing Su Wen*. It underwent correction by the government medical book correction bureau of the Northern Song Dynasty, led by Lin Yi and others. This correction was based on Wang Bing's annotations and organized into twenty-four volumes and eighty-one chapters. This version played a unifying and standardizing role, bring order to the previously chaotic original text of *Su Wen*. Subsequent editions of *Su Wen* have been based on this corrected version. *Xin Kan Huang Di Nei Jing Ling Shu* is a Ming Dynasty printed edition that mimics the Song Dynasty's edition, with twenty-four volumes unannotated. Zhou Yue (also known as "Zhou Shi Dui Feng") combined it with *Su Wen* in 1584. The Japanese edition was based on Zhou Yue's version and incorporated punctuation according to Xiong Zongli's version.

Information on version ^① Japanese translations (Japanese reprints) (book title, access channels, volumes, publication year) is compiled as follows:

Chong Guang Bu Zhu Huang Di Nei Jing Su Wen, available at "Kyoto University Rare Materials Digital Archive (京都大学貴重資料デジタルアーカイブ)", twenty-four volumes in twelve books in 1663.

Xin Kan Huang Di Nei Jing Ling Shu (Zhou Yue's version), has not been found to be available online. Supplemental physical edition access: Osaka Prefectural Library Ishizaki Collection, Takeda Science Foundation Kyo-U Library, KENIKAI Library, Kyoto University Library, Tokyo Main Library of National Diet Library.

Book Title	Volume	Publication Year	Available Channel
<i>Chong Guang Bu Zhu Huang Di Nei Jing Su Wen</i>	twenty-four volumes in twelve books	1663	Kyoto University Rare Materials Digital Archive, (京都大学貴重資料デジタルアーカイブ)
<i>Xin Kan Huang Di Nei Jing Ling Shu</i> (Zhou Yue's version)	unknown	unknown	Osaka Prefectural Library Ishizaki Collection, Takeda Science Foundation Kyo-U Library, KENIKAI Library, Kyoto University Library, Tokyo Main Library of National Diet Library. [1]

Table 2 Information sheet on the Japanese translations (Japanese reprints) of *Chong Guang Bu Zhu Huang Nei Nei Jing Su Wen* and *Xin Kan Huang Di Nei Jing Ling Shu* (Zhou Yue's version)

Version^②, commonly known as *Lei Jing Ben Su Wen Ling Shu*, has the same format as the *Lei Jing* printed edition, and its content is not derived from *Su Wen* or *Ling Shu* but from *Lei Jing*, compiled by Japanese individuals. This version has not been found to be available online or in libraries.

4.2 Selection and introduction of fully annotated Japanese translations (Japanese reprints)

In the 16th century, during the Japanese Azuchi-Momoyama Period, Ma Xuantai's annotation on *Su Wen and Ling Shu Zhu Zheng Fa Wei* were introduced to Japan and gained popularity through multiple reprints in the early Edo Period. Zhang Jiebin, in the early Edo Period, reclassified, adapted, and annotated the original texts of *Su Wen* and *Ling Shu*, creating *Lei Jing*, which began to circulate. It can be asserted that Ma Xuantai's annotations on *Su Wen and Ling Shu Zhu Zheng Fa Wei*, along with Zhang Jiebin's compilation and annotation of *Lei Jing*, played pivotal roles in disseminating *Huang Di Nei Jing* in Japan during the Edo Period.

The Ming Dynasty physician Ma Shi, styled Xuantai, was commonly called Ma Shi in Chinese academic circles and Ma Xuantai in Japanese. He authored *Su Wen Zhu Zheng Fa Wei* and *Ling Shu Zhu Zheng Fa Wei*, each consisting nine volumes. *Ling Shu Zhu Zheng Fa Wei* is the first comprehensive annotation of *Ling Shu*. Ma was an expert proficient in acupuncture, and *Ling Shu* primarily covered topics related to meridians, acupoints, and acupuncture. *Ling Shu* had not received significant attention before Ma's annotations, making *Ling Shu Zhu Zheng Fa Wei* have a more considerable impact on the Chinese academic community than *Su Wen Zhu Zheng Fa Wei*. However, both works left a profound imprint on Japan during the Edo Period.

Details regarding Ma Xuantai's annotated Japanese translations (Japanese reprints) of *Su Wen Zhu Zheng Fa Wei* and *Ling Shu Zhu Zheng Fa Wei*, including book titles, access channels, volumes, publication years, are

[1] available channels in print.

compiled as follows:

Su Wen Zhu Zheng Fa Wei, available at “Kyoto University Rare Materials Digital Archive (京都大学貴重資料デジタルアーカイブ)”, Ma Yun and others corrected a total of nine volumes (including one supplementary volume) in 1628, Ma Yun and others stored volumes 8 (lower)- 9 supplementary in 1628, Zhonghua nine volumes in twelve books in 1628, Zhonghua nine volumes in twelve books in 1628;

“Union Catalogue Database of Japanese Texts (国書データベース)”, Ma Yun and others stored volumes 8 (lower)- 9 supplementary in 1628, Ma Yun and others corrected a total of nine volumes (including one supplementary volume) in 1628, Ma Yun and others corrected nine volumes in eleven books in 1586, Ma Yun and others corrected nine volumes in twelve books in 1628;

“National Diet Library (国立国会図書館サーチ)”, volumes 1-5 7 8 (upper)- 8 (lower)- 9 in 1608, nine volumes (including one supplementary volume) in 1608.

Ling Shu Zhu Zheng Fa Wei, available at “Kyoto University Rare Materials Digital Archive”, Ma Cunshun corrected nine volumes in six books in 1628, Jin Dan and others corrected nine volumes in six books in 1628, Zhonghua nine volumes in six books in 1628, Zhonghua nine volumes in six books in 1628;

“Union Catalogue Database of Japanese Texts (国書データベース)”, Jin Dan and others corrected nine volumes in six books in 1628, Ma Cunshun corrected nine volumes in six books in 1588, Ma Cunshun corrected nine volumes in six books in 1628, Ma Yun and others corrected nine volumes in six books in 1628;

“National Diet Library (国立国会図書館サーチ)”, nine volumes in 1609.

Book Title	Volume	Publication Year	Available Channel
<i>Su Wen Zhu Zheng Fa Wei</i>	nine volumes corrected by Ma Yun and others (including one supplementary volume)	1628	Kyoto University Rare Materials Digital Archive (京都大学貴重資料デジタルアーカイブ)
	Volume II of the eighth volume and supplementary ninth Volume corrected and stored by Ma Yun and others	1628	
	Zhonghua nine volumes in twelve books	1628	
	Zhonghua nine volumes in twelve books	1628	
	Volume II of the eighth volume and supplementary ninth Volume corrected and stored by Ma Yun and others	1628	Union Catalogue Database of Japanese Texts (国書データベース)
	nine volumes corrected by Ma Yun and others (including one supplementary volume)	1628	
	nine volumes in eleven books corrected by Ma Yun and others	1628	
	nine volumes in eleven books corrected by Ma Yun and others	1586	

Book Title	Volume	Publication Year	Available Channel
	the first, fifth, seventh volume, volume I and II of the eighth volume, and the ninth volume	1608	National Diet Library (国立国会図書館サーチ)
	nine volumes (including one supplementary volume)	1608	
<i>Ling Shu Zhu Zheng Fa Wei</i>	nine volumes in six books corrected by Ma Cunshun	1628	Kyoto University Rare Materials Digital Archive (京都大学貴重資料デジタルアーカイブ)
	nine volumes in six books corrected by JinDan and others	1628	
	Zhonghua nine volumes in six books	1628	
	Zhonghua nine volumes in six books	1628	
	nine volumes in six books corrected by Jin Dan and others	1628	Union Catalogue Database of Japanese Texts (国書データベース)
	nine volumes in six books corrected by Ma Cunshun	1588	
	nine volumes in six books corrected by Ma Cunshun	1628	
	nine volumes in six books corrected by Ma Yun and others	1628	
	nine volumes	1609	

Table 3 Information sheet on the Japanese translations (Japanese Reprints) of *Su Wen Zhu Zheng Fa Wei* and *Ling Shu Zhu Zheng Fa Wei*

Zhang Jiebin, another physician from the Ming Dynasty, reorganized *Huang Di Nei Jing* into twelve categories in his book *Lei Jing*: health preservation, Yin and Yang, Visceral manifestation, pulse diagnosis, meridians, root cause and symptoms, flavor, discussion on treatment, diseases, acupuncture, energy movement, and pain syndromes. The content spans 390 topics across 32 volumes⁵. Zhang's work, characterized by his extensive clinical experience, concise and fluent writing, and annotations that integrate combine theory with practical application, had a notable impact.

Details regarding Japanese translations (Japanese reprints) of *Lei Jing* (including access channels, volumes, and publication years) are outlined as follows:

“Kyoto University Rare Materials Digital Archive (京都大学貴重資料デジタルアーカイブ)”, thirty-two volumes in twenty-four books, volume 3;

“Kotenseki Sogo Database Japanese & Chinese Classics (古典籍総合データベース)”, thirty-two books in forty volumes.

Book Title	Volume	Publication Year	Available Channel
<i>Lei Jing</i>	thirty-two volumes in twenty-four books	1663	Kyoto University Rare Materials Digital Archive(京都大学貴重資料デジタルアーカイブ)
	volume 3		
	thirty-two volumes in forty books		Kotenseki Sogo Database Japanese&Chinese Classics(古典籍総合データベース)

Table 4 Information Sheet on the Japanese Translations (Japanese Reprints) of *Lei Jing*

5. Conclusion

The research achievements in the history of Japanese medicine provide a reliable basis for the selection of the Japanese translations (Japanese reprints) of *Huang Di Nei Jing* in the Edo Period. The digitization of Japanese literature enables the possibility of accessing Japanese translations (Japanese reprints) of *Huang Di Nei Jing* through online platforms. The overview of Japanese translations (Japanese reprints) of *Huang Di Nei Jing* during the Edo Period serves as a dependable source of literature and a foundational cornerstone for the development of research in the field of Japanese translations of *Huang Di Nei Jing*^⑥.

Works such as *Chong Guang Bu Zhu Huang Nei Nei Jing Su Wen*, *Xin Kan Huang Di Nei Jing Ling Shu*, *Su Wen Ling Shu Zhu Zheng Fa Wei*, and *Lei Jing* have gained popularity and had a profound influence in Japan. On the one hand, this illustrates the significant impact of Chinese medicine on Japan; on the other hand, by comparing the original Chinese texts with the Japanese translations (Japanese reprints), a clearer understanding of Japan's social and cultural tendencies during the assimilation of the *Huang Di Nei Jing* and its ideas can be gained.

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