

公務出國報告（出國類別：研究）

**赴韓國參加「15th International  
Conference on the History of Science  
in East Asia (ICHSEA 2019):  
Harmony in Diversity」會議**

服務機關：國立故宮博物院圖書文獻處

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## 摘要

筆者參加此次會議的主要目的，在於希冀透過與世界各地學者的討論、激辯，促使自己在全球視野下，增進對東亞科學、技術與醫學的瞭解，進而反思自身正在研究的課題。透過參與各場次的討論，或可看出目前東亞科學技術史的研究無論在議題、方法論或是資料運用上皆較以往有所突破。對博物館研究人員而言，此種國際學術交流亦有其必要性，不僅可擴大研究人員的視野，亦可深化研究內涵。建議國內博物館多鼓勵館內研究人員出國參加類似會議，甚至與國際研究學會合作，爭取在臺灣主辦此種大型國際學術研討會，以增加臺灣博物館學界的研究深度。

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## 一、目的

近年來，東亞科學、技術與醫學的研究者聚焦於跨地區的全球連結，注重現代性的不同歷史軌跡，以及隨著時間推移而遍布全球之科技事業的多中心景觀。而東亞科學、技術與醫學在發展過程中所展現的動態性與多樣性，正是一種「和而不同」(Harmony in Diversity)的精神，這亦是以此為會議主題的原因。此次會議的宗旨，在於為世界各地的學者和研究者提供一個全面探討此議題的空間。筆者參加此次會議的主要目的，即在於希冀透過與世界各地學者的討論、激辯，促使自己在全球視野下，增進對東亞科學、技術與醫學的瞭解，進而反思自身正在研究的課題。

## 二、過程

8月17日下午飛往韓國首爾（Seoul），抵達後直接入住旅社。8/18日上午至首爾藥令市與韓醫藥博物館參訪，體驗藥物從進貨、包裝到批發的整體流程，並參觀韓醫藥博物館所收藏的典籍、藥物以及展場設計，下午旋即搭乘火車轉往全州（Jeonju）。



圖1 首爾藥令市場入口



圖2-1、2-2 首爾韓醫藥博物館

8月19日至23日參加在全北大學（Chonbuk National University）舉辦之「15th International Conference on the History of Science in East Asia (ICHSEA 2019): Harmony in Diversity」會議，並發表〈Dingzi Drug 錠子藥 as Gift: Its Medical Knowledge and Political Uses in the Early Qing Dynasty〉一文（論文摘要詳見附錄）。

8月24日上午參觀全州完板本文化館，體驗雕板印刷與書籍裝楨的過程。參訪完畢後，即搭乘火車返回首爾。8月25日下午返抵國門。



圖 3 全州完板本文化館



圖 4-1、4-2、4-3 體驗雕板印刷與書籍裝楨（全州完板本文化館）

### 三、心得與建議

此次會議共有「書籍、物質與醫學知識史 (Books, Materials, and The History of Medical Knowledge)」、「食物、科技與社會 (Food, Technology, and Society)」、「中國現代物理學的知識交流與實踐 (Knowledge Exchange and Practice of Chinese Modern Physics)」、「醫學物質 (Materials of Medicines)」、「東亞醫學史：文本、物質、實踐與國家 (History of East Asian Medicines: Text, Material, Practice and Nation)」、「旅行醫學知識 (Traveling Medical Knowledge)」……等 70 多個議題，內容橫跨醫學、解剖學、數學、物理學、化學、天文學、地理學以及歷史學等領域，將近 300 位學者與會，規模相當盛大。



圖 5 與會學者大合照

筆者此次被大會安排在第二天上午由郭文華教授主持的「醫學物質 (Materials of Medicines)」場次，發表〈*Dingzi Drug 錠子藥 as Gift: Its Medical Knowledge and Political Uses in the Early Qing Dynasty*〉一文。會議期間，承蒙韓嵩 (Marta Hanson)、申東源 (Dong Won Shin)、雷祥麟、郭文華、趙元林等教授給予諸多寶貴意見，建議筆者將此議題更脈絡化，將清宮錠子藥賞賜的源頭向上追溯至關外時期甚至是明代宮廷，並與同一時期朝鮮的藥物賞賜做比較；同時，進一步思考錠子藥在每一個製作與賞賜環節中各種儀式所代表的意義；並且詳細釐清此種藥物在宮廷社會網絡中所扮演的角色。



圖 6-1、6-2 筆者報告

除了自己報告的場次之外，筆者在會議期間亦參與「韓國醫學的革新 (Innovations in Korean Medicine)」、「東亞婦女與醫學，科學與工程 (East Asian Women and Medicine, Science and Engineering)」、「近代東亞醫療實踐之隱匿性與實證性的重新思考 (Rethinking the Occult and the Empirical in Early Modern East Asian Healing Practice)」、「東亞的西學：變化中的歷史學 (Western Learning in East Asia: Changing Historiographies)」、「跨文化的本草：東亞世界藥物知識和物質的糾葛 (1780s-1940s) (Transcultural *Materia Medica*: The Entanglement of Pharmaceutical Knowledge and Matters in The East Asian World, 1780s-1940s)」……等場次。

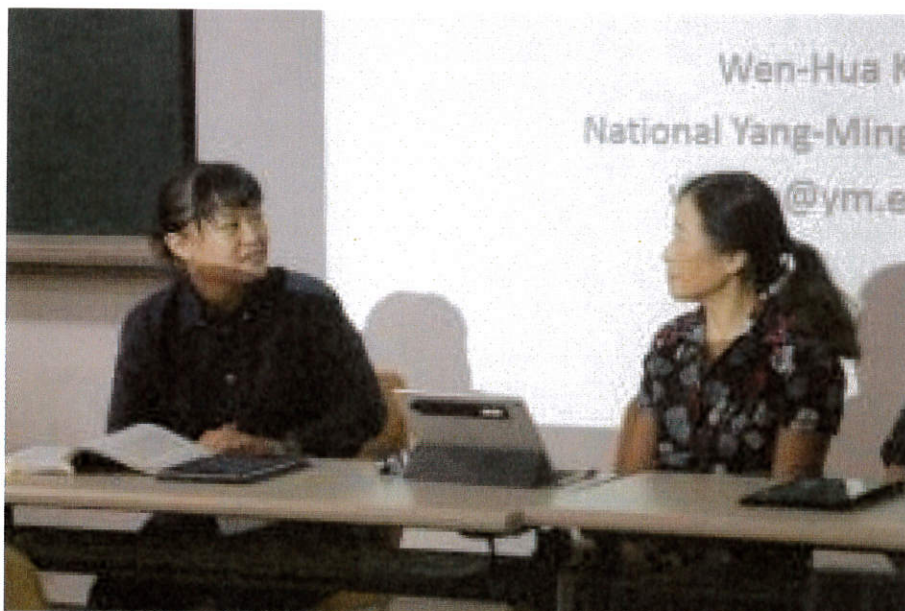


圖 7 筆者與學者討論

透過參與上述場次的討論，或可看出目前東亞科學技術史的研究無論在議題、方法論或是資料運用上皆較以往有所突破。以當中的醫療史領域來看，在研究主



題方面，近年來聚焦於醫病關係、醫學物質文化史、醫藥知識與技術、醫學理論與實踐的多樣性、醫學知識與物質的跨文化流動、自然與超自然之間的界線、近代東亞的醫學變革，以及婦女與國家權力在近代東亞醫學變革中所扮演的角色等議題的探討。就方法論而言，著重醫學文本的分析與比較、跨科際整合，以及田野調查。再就材料運用來看，種類相當多元，除了傳統典籍、手稿之外，近年來亦強調多語言資料的使用，且擴大運用書信、地圖、報刊、廣告、雜誌、圖像史料、鄉野傳聞等進行研究。



圖 8-1、8-2 筆者和其他與會學者合照

綜觀而論，參加此次國際學術研討會獲益匪淺，無論是會中的討論，或是會後的相互切磋，皆促使筆者從不同的角度來思考相關問題。對博物館研究人員而言，此種國際學術交流亦有其必要性，不僅可擴大研究人員的視野，亦可深化研究內涵。建議國內博物館多鼓勵館內研究人員出國參加類似會議，甚至與國際研究學會合作，爭取在臺灣主辦此種大型國際學術研討會，以增加臺灣博物館學界的研究深度。

#### 四、附錄

#### 論文摘要

### ***Dingzi* Drug 錠子藥 as Gift: Its Medical Knowledge and Political Uses in the Early Qing Dynasty**

Liu, Shih-hsun

#### **Abstract**

This article is about a story of "things" and "gifts". Recent researches have drawn great attention to the history of material culture. Various things that had often been ignored, such as cotton, sugar, tea, coffee, spices, and ceramics, have gradually gained importance because of historians, sociologists, and anthropologists' studies. When things are transferred from their producer to users, their social meaning and role change, too. In particular, when we consider things as gifts, the act of presenting gifts in a monarchy not only connected the emperor and his officials but also developed diplomatic relations between countries or even led to cultural exchanges. Thus, the physical meaning and symbolic indications of such gifts are worthy explored.

During the 17th and 18th centuries, China was an empire under an absolute monarchy in its golden age. Under the rules of Emperor Kangxi 康熙, Yongzheng 雍正, and Qianlong 乾隆, the so called "Great Reigns" of the Qing empire, they were known for their Machiavellian leadership styles, characterized by the simultaneous adoption of a carrot-and-stick approach, setting of clear rules for rewards and punishments, and both gentle and severe treatment of subordinates. The emperors often granted precious gifts to civilian and military officials of various ranks in and out of the capital (Beijing), including medicinal materials such as *Dingzi* drugs 錠子藥, ginseng etc. Among them, *Dingzi* drugs were the most frequently granted gifts. Therefore, this study aimed to analyze what kind of medicine *Dingzi* drugs are and the description of the drugs in various medical texts, and the features that bring about *Dingzi* drugs chosen by Manchu emperors as an ideal gift for officials.

Looking at the rewards of *Dingzi* drugs in the court, there are several issues worthy of further discussion. First of all, in the process of rewarding *Dingzi* drugs, what kind of attitude and behavior patterns of Manchu emperors are displayed? How do the officials respond to their sovereigns after receiving *Dingzi* drugs? In addition, granting *Dingzi* drugs to officials symbolized the process of gift giving, reception, and

reciprocity. How does this kind of reward connect the emperors and their officials? What kind of interpersonal relationships are established? What are the symbols of rights and obligations between the emperor and subordinates? What kind of political interests exchanges and implications are reflected? The meanings of and motivations behind rewarding *Dingzi* drugs were diverse and complex, and this is the focus of this article.

In this study, I will firstly discuss *Dingzi* drugs in the medical context by referring to historical documents, including the *Compendium of Materia Medica* (*Bencao Gangmu* 本草綱目), *Essentials of the Materia Medica* (*Bencao Beiyao* 本草備要), *Golden Mirror of the Medicine* (*Yizong Jinjian* 醫宗金鑑), *Collection of Medical Formulas in the Qing Palace* (*Qinggong Peifang Jicheng* 清宮配方集成), thereby confirming the composition of *Dingzi* drugs and the diseases they were used to treat. On the basis, this study analyzes the properties, characteristics, manufacturing and packaging processes, timing of gifting, and recipients of *Dingzi* drugs, and finally elaborated the political implications of granting *Dingzi* drugs.

In short, my study explore the ingredients, uses, manufacturing process, and carving of *Dingzi* drugs, as well as to identify who, when, and how the emperors granted them as gifts. Although these findings appear trivial, they genuinely illustrated a historical scene intertwined with the craft, imperial system of etiquette, political rituals, and emperor–official interactions in the early Qing Dynasty, which were all crucial for research on the medical history of the Qing monarchy. Through the discussion in this paper, I hope to offer better understanding of *Dingzi* drugs and their political uses, thereby contributing to the knowledge of the relationship between medicine and politics during the Qing dynasty.

*Keywords:* *Dingzi* drugs, gift exchange system, medicine and politics, emperor–official interaction