Correlative Cosmology in Chinese Medicine: The 12 Organ Systems and their Relationship to the 12 Months of the Year, the 24 Seasonal Nodes (*jieqi*), and the 72 Material Manifestations (wuhou)

Collated and translated from the Yizhou shu (Document of Zhou, fl. 3rd century) and a variety of Han and pre-Han dynasty texts

by Heiner Fruehauf

1 st Month 正月 (February 4/5) LUNG	Lichun 立春 (Beginning of Spring) (315°) Yushui 雨水 (Rain Water)	 Dongfeng jiedong 東風解凍 (The East Wind Liberates From Icy Shackles) Zhechong shi zhen 蟄蟲始振 (Hibernating Insects Begin to Stir) Yu shang bing 魚上冰 (Fish Rise Up to the Ice) Ta ji yu 獺祭魚 (Otters Sacrifice Fish)
	(330°)	 Hongyan lai 鴻雁來 (Swan Geese Appear) Caomu mengdong 草木萌動 (Vegetation Sprouts)
2 nd Month 二月 (March 5/6)	Jingzhe 驚蟄 (Awakening of Insects) (345°)	 Tao shi hua 桃始華 (Peach Trees Begin to Blossom) Canggeng ming 倉庚鳴 (Orioles Sing) Ying hua wei jiu 鷹化爲鳩 (Hawks Transform Into Cuckoos) Xuanniao zhi 玄鳥至
LARGE INTESTINE	Chunfen 春分 (Spring Equinox) (0°)	(Swallows Arrive) • Lei nai fasheng 雷乃發聲 (Thunder Starts Resounding) • Shi dian 始電 (Beginning of Lightning)

3 rd Month 三月 (April 4/5) STOMACH	Qingming 清明 (Clear and Bright) (15°) Guyu 穀雨 (Grain Rain) (30°)	 Tong shi hua 桐始華 (Tung Trees Begin to Blossom) Tianshu hua wei ru 田鼠化為駕 (Field Voles Transform Into Quails) Hong shi jian 虹始見 (Rainbows Begin to Appear) Ping shi sheng 萍始生 (Duckweed Begins to Grow) Mingjiu fu qi yu 鳴鳩拂其羽 (Cockoos Flutter Their Wings) Daisheng jiang yu sang 戴勝降于桑 (Hoopoes Land on Mulberry Trees)
4 th	Lixia 立夏	• Louguo ming 螻蟈鳴
Month	(Beginning of Summer)	(Mole Crickets Croon)
四月	(45°)	• Qiuyin chu 蚯蚓出 (Earthworms Emerge)
(May 5/5)		 Wanggua sheng 王瓜生 (Snake Gourds Grow) Kucai xiu 苦菜秀
SPLEEN	Xiaoman 小滿 (Minor Fullness) (60°)	(Sow Thistles Are in Seed) • Micao si 靡草死 (Shepherd's Purses Expire) • Xiaoshu zhi 小暑至 (麥秋至) (Minor Summer Heat Arrives)
$5^{ m th}$	Mangzhong 芒種	• Tanglang sheng 螳螂生
Month	(Bearded Grain)	(Praying Mantises Are Born)
五月	(75°)	• Ju shi ming 鵙始鳴 (Shrikes Begin to Sing)
(June 5/6)		 Fanshe wusheng 反舌無聲 (Mocking Birds Cease to Vocalize) Lujiao jie 鹿角解
HEART	Xiazhi 夏至 (Summer Solstice) (90°)	(Deer Shed Their Horns) • Tiao shi ming 蜩 (蟬) 始鳴 (Cicadas Begin to Sing) • Banxia sheng 半夏生 (Pinellia Grows)

6 th Month 六月 (July 7/8) SMALL	Xiaoshu 小暑 (Minor Heat) (105°) Dashu 大暑	 Wenfeng zhi 溫風(始)至 (Sultry Winds Arrive) Xishuai ju bi 蟋蟀居壁 (Crickets Take Up Residence in Walls) Ying nai xuexi 鷹乃學習 (Young Hawks Learn How to Fly) Fucao hua wei ying 腐草化為螢 (Decaying Grass Transforms Into Fire
INTESTINE	(Major Heat) (120°)	Flies) • Tu run ru shu 土潤溽暑 (The Earth Lies Wet Beneath Sweltering Heat) • Dayu shixing 大雨時行 (Heavy Rain Falls Intermittently)
7 th Month 七月 (August 7/8)	Liqiu 立秋 (Beginning of Autumn) (135)	 Liangfeng zhi 涼風至 (Cool Winds Arrive) Bailu jiang 白露降 (White Dew Descends) Hanchan ming 寒蟬鳴
BLADDER	Chushu 處暑 (End of Heat) (150°)	(Autumn Crickets Sing) • Ying nai ji niao 鷹乃祭鳥 (Hawks Start to Sacrifice Birds) • Tiandi shi su 天地始肅 (Heaven and Earth Become Austere) • He nai deng 禾乃登
		(Rice Plants Are Harvested and Presented as Offering)

8 th Month 八月 (September 7/8)	Bailu 白露 (White Dew) (165°)	 Hongyan lai 鴻雁來 (Swan Geese Pass Through) Xuanniao gui 玄鳥歸 (Swallows Go Back) Qunniao yangxiu 群鳥養羞 (Flocks of Birds Stockpile Morsels) Lei shi shousheng 雷始收聲
KIDNEY	Qiufen 秋分 (Autumn Equinox) (180°)	(Thunder Begins to Retract Its Sound) • Zhechong pei hu 蟄蟲培戶 (Hibernating Insects Reinforce Their Shelters) • Shui shi he 水始涸 (Water Begins to Dry Up)
9 th Month	Hanlu 寒露	• Hongyan lai bin 鴻雁來賓
九月 (October 8/9)	(Cold Dew) (195°)	(Swan Geese Come and Stay) • Jue ru dashui wei ge 爵入大水爲蛤 (Siskins Dive Into the Watery Abyss to Become Clams)
(October 6/7)		• Ju you huanghua 菊有黄華
PERICARDIUM	Shuangjiang 霜降 (Hoarfrost Descends) (210°)	(Chrysanthemums Display Yellow Flowers) • Chai nai ji shou 犲乃祭獸 (Dholes Start to Sacrifice Beasts) • Caomu huangluo 草木黃落 (Vegetation Withers and Defoliates) • Zhechong xianfu 蟄蟲咸附 (Hibernating Insects Stop Up Their Burrows)

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10 th Month 十月 (November 7/8)	Lidong 立冬 (Beginning of Winter) (225°)	 Shui shi bing 水始冰 (Water Begins to Freeze) Di shi dong 地始凍 (Earth Begins to Harden) Zhi ru dashui wei shen 雉入大水為蜃 (Pheasants Dive Into the Watery Abyss to Become Giant Clams)
TRIPLE WARMER	Xiaoxue 小雪 (Minor Snow) (240°)	 Hong cang bujian 虹藏不見 (Rainbows Stay Hidden and Out of Sight) Tianqi shangteng, diqi xiajiang 天氣上騰, 地氣下降 (Heavenly Qi Ascends, Earthly Qi Descends) Bisai er cheng dong 閉塞而成冬 (All is Shut Up and Has Reached Its Wintry End)
11 th Month 十一月 (December 7/8)	Daxue 大雪 (Major Snow) (255°)	 Hedan bu ming 鶡旦不鳴 (Spangled Drongos Cease to Sing) Hu shi jiao 虎始交 (Tigers Begin to Couple) Li tingsheng 荔挺生
GALL- BLADDER	Dongzhi 冬至 (Winter Solstice) (270°)	(Water Irises Grow) • Qiuyin jie 蚯蚓結 (Earthworms Congeal) • Mijiao jie 麋角解 (Moose Deer Shed Their Horns) • Shuiquan dong 水泉動 (Aquifers Churn)

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12 th Month	Xiaohan 小寒	• Yan bei xiang 雁北向
	(Minor Cold)	(Geese Head North)
十二月		• Que shi chao 鵲始巢
	(285°)	(Magpies Begin Nest-Building)
(January 5/6)		• Zhi shi gou 雉始雊
		(Ring-necked Pheasants Begin to Crow)
		• Ji shi ru 雞始乳
LIVER	Dahan 大寒	(Hens Begin to Breed)
	(Major Cold)	• Zhiniao liji 鷙鳥厲疾
		(Birds of Prey Act Fierce and Swift)
	(300°)	• Shuize fujian 水澤腹堅
		(Rivers and Lakes Are Frozen Within)

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