Editor's Note

The present issue of *East Asian Science, Technology, and Medicine* marks the beginning of a new era for the journal, as from now on it will be published by Brill on behalf of the International Society for the History of East Asian Science, Technology, and Medicine. As a consequence, the numbering of journal issues is changing to follow the most frequently used system: while there will continue to be two issues per year, these two issues will form a single volume. Thus, the present issue is numbered 53.1–2.

This issue opens with Daniel Patrick Morgan's innovative social and geographical network analysis of the writings, authors and practitioners of the mathematical sciences in China from the fourth to seventh centuries, covering the time from early in the period of division to the beginning of the Tang dynasty. Drawing on a wealth of information found mainly in the official histories and annals of the various polities of those times, Morgan identifies a number of distinct regional networks of specialists. While the structure of these networks goes some way towards accounting for the differing practices revealed by the writings that have come down to us from that period, the actors concurred, according to Morgan, in regarding the plurality of practices and traditions as a regrettable consequence of political disunity.

The second article is a multi-voiced discussion by Oh Chaekun, Jeon Jongwook, Kim Sanghyun, Yi Kiebok, and Shin Dong-won of the practice and circulation of medical knowledge in late Koryŏ Korea (918–1392). Their work centres on the *Prescriptions of Local Botanicals for Emergency Use* (K. *Hyang'yak Kugŭppang* 鄉藥救急方), the only substantially surviving medical text of the Koryŏ period, which had an important posterity in the Chosŏn period (1392–1910). In contrast with earlier research, which focused on the local character of its contents, their analysis of this text sets out to reveal what it can tell us about medicine in pre-modern Korea. In particular, they show how medical knowledge imported from Song China was appropriated by giving the local pronunciation and vernacular names of substances used in Chinese recipes. They also argue that the targeted readers of the work were members of the gentry with a Confucian education rather than the wider population.

These two articles are followed by fourteen book reviews.

While the change of publisher enables *East Asian Science, Technology, and Medicine* to benefit both from Brill's distribution system and from their

experience in academic publications on East Asia, it has entailed a substantial reorganization of the workflow. I would like to express my gratitude to the editorial team, to the staff at Brill, and to the contributors to the present issue for their flexibility and patience in adapting to the new patterns of production and collaboration.

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