



ARTICLES

Abstracts

WROUGHT METAL-WORKING PRIOR TO MIDDLE
SHANG (?)—A PROBLEM IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND
ART-HISTORICAL RESEARCH APPROACHES

NOEL BARNARD

The existence of certain types of Lung-shan pottery vessels and early Shang bronzes based upon supposed wrought metal prototypes continues to lead some scholars to the conclusion that these cultures had knowledge of sheet metal, smithy techniques. An analysis of such features as the tubular spout, projecting ledges, imitation "rivets," and imitation folded rims leads to the conclusion that their presence is accounted for either by the versatility of the Neolithic potters, by the requirements of metal casting techniques, or by decorative considerations; it need not, and frequently cannot, be explained in terms of sheet metal prototypes. The article also considers the nature and significance of various cold metal working techniques, such as annealing. In the view of the wrought-metal advocates, these techniques would have had to have been discarded and forgotten by the early Chinese metal workers in favor of direct casting in piece-mold assemblies. This is highly unlikely.

商代中期以前之精煉金屬過程——考古學及藝術史研究上的一個問題

由於某些龍山陶器和早商銅器是從以鍛煉方式製造的青銅器模型仿出的，使有些學者得出結論，認為這時期的文化已掌握了使用薄金屬的知識與鍛工的技巧。對於銅器上的管型槽 (*tubular spout*)，凸邊 (*projecting ledges*)，模仿的釘 (*imitation "rivets"*)，與模仿的折邊 (*imitation folded rims*) 等特點的分析，作者認為這些應歸因於新石器時期陶工的才能，或金屬鑄胎的技術的需要，或出自裝飾上的考慮。將其歸因於薄金屬模型則是不必要也是往往不可能的。本文也論及多種冷鑄技術，(如鞣煉) 的性質及意義。按照持精煉金屬者法的人們的意見，這些技巧已為古代中國金屬工匠丟棄並遺忘，他們採用直接用範澆鑄的方法。這是極不可能的。

SOME FURTHER POINTS ON THE SHIH
CHRISTOPHER CULLEN

The ancient Chinese diviner's instrument known as a shih was an adjustable cosmic model. A similar object, the 'lodge dial', was probably a simple analogue computer for use in calendrical astronomy. Such instruments were forerunners of the armillary sphere in China. It is possible that the phrase hsuan chi yu in the 5th/4th century B. C. Yao tien is a reference to some instrument related to the shih.

再論幾點有關《式》的問題

叫做《式》的古代占卜儀器是個可調準的宇宙模型。同式相像的二十八宿盤大概是個簡單的天文曆法模擬計算器。西漢發明的渾天儀是從這種儀器發展而成的。尚書·堯典中《璇璣玉衡》四字「能是指同式有關係的某種儀器」。

THE HAN COSMIC BOARD:
A RESPONSE TO CHRISTOPHER CULLEN
DONALD J. HARPER

This article adduces additional evidence to substantiate the author's ideas regarding the cosmic board (shih) published in Early China 4. The most essential points in the discussion concern first the relation between the appearance of the Big Dipper on the cosmic board and the role of the Big Dipper in ancient cosmological belief and calendrical theory; and second, the influence of the cosmic board on religious belief and practice beginning in the Han period. Contrary to Cullen's opinion that the expression "mainstay of heaven" which denotes the Big Dipper is merely a figure of speech, passages from a variety of pre-Han and Han texts show that this term accurately reflects the conception of the Big Dipper in ancient cosmological belief. The development of the cosmic board and the system of divination associated with it are best understood in light of this belief and of the major role played by the Big Dipper in ancient calendrical theory. The influence on Han popular belief of the celestial spirits associated with the cosmic board is attested in the Lun Heng. The presence of several cosmic board divination texts dating to the Han and Six Dynasties period in the Tao Tsang are evidence of the absorption of the cosmic board system of divination into Taoism at that time. In Taoist hagiography the traditional legend of the transmission of cosmic board divination to the Yellow God is also explicitly linked to the Taoist technique of pacing the Dipper. These facts, combined with a Buddhist description of a mandala modeled on the design of the cosmic board, amply document the role of the cosmic board in Chinese religion.

漢代天文式盤：答 Christopher Cullen 夏德安

本文引証了更多的証據以證明作者在古代中國四期上發表的關於天文式盤的論點。討論中幾點最重要的問題首先是關於大熊星座在式盤上的出現與大熊星座在古代對宇宙信仰以及曆法理論方面的作用的關係。第二點，是關於式盤對在漢代開始的宗教信仰與實踐的影響，和 Cullen 所謂“天之網”——即大熊星座僅是一種比喻提法——的概念相反，漢以前和漢朝時期的各種文獻表明了這個準確地反映了古代時人們對宇宙信仰中大熊星座的概念。天文式盤與占卜系統的發展，最有力地說明了這種信仰，以及大熊星座在

古時曆法理論中起的主要作用。漢代時人們相信和式盤緊密相關的天神，這一影響在《論衡》中得到了表現。《道藏》中漢朝和六朝的文獻中有幾段關於天文式盤的占文，証明了天文式盤的占文已為道教吸收。在道家的傳記中，有關式盤占卜轉向黃帝的傳統神話也明確地和道教的步斗聯繫在一起。這些事實加上佛教關於天文式盤的曼荼羅設計的描敘，充分証明了天文式盤對中國宗教的作用。

"NEW" EVIDENCE ON THE ZHOU CONQUEST
EDWARD L. SHAUGHNESSY

This article comprises an annotated translation of the "Shifu" chapter of the *Yizhoushu* and a discussion of the textual history, linguistic usage and calendrical records of that text. The article demonstrates that not only is the text the original version of the "Wucheng" chapter of the *Shangshu*, but that it is moreover an authentic early Western Zhou work. Finally, it describes the conquest campaign of King Wu, relying primarily on records contained in the "Shifu" chapter.

武王代商的新証據

夏含夷

本文將《逸周書》的《世俘篇》譯成英文，並討論該篇之來歷，用語及曆法等問題。筆者不僅認為《世俘篇》即《尚書》·《武成》篇之原文，更確定其為西周初期之作品。最後，根據《世俘篇》的記載，闡述了武王代商六個月內的史實。（筆者有與本文內容大略相同的中文稿，題為《淺釋武王代商師行與曆法問題》；若有興趣，請來函，當即送上不誤。）

