天干地支纪历与预测

翁文波 张 清 编著

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内 容 提 要

本书较详细地叙述了天干地支纪历的起源、方法、强调了它无限延伸、不断不乱的独特历法优点、探索、揭示了其科学依据、并记述了干支纪历与其它历法的换算关系。作者建议改革园际通用历法时,将干支纪历作为副历、以弥补通用历法不可避免的记时错断、重叠,使其成为一个统一的参考系。本书还揭示了干支纪历周期的预测功能,作者根据 60 周期性推导出日干支周期和年干支周期部分天灾预测的经验公式,并通过对天灾预报与实际发生的对比研究,说明干支周期预测可以作为天灾预测的重要手段之一。

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"天干地支纪历"是我们祖先对人类文化宝库的重大 贡献之一。这种纪年以天体周而复始变化为序,反映出 人类社会客观环境的变化和规律,其中不乏有科学价值 的重要内容。但我们对天干地支纪历的研究似乎太少, 尤其是从现代科学的高度来深入研究是不够的。

看起来,天干地支纪历的问题,可能有着基本性的意义。现在这个问题并不为大多数人所知,更难以广泛 地科学地利用。现在出这样一本书,引起大家注意,使 更多人从更多方面对干天地支纪历加以科学研究,是一 件好事。

7 5 3, 5, 14

作者自序

由于地球公转和自转周期不能整除,过若干年,历法就要修订一次,通用公历的前身,在过去已修改过几次,如公元前 46 年罗马启用儒略历或旧历,每 128 年差 1 日。到了 1582 年 10 月 4 日,已差了 10 日。当时启用格里历或新历,以公元年数不能被 400 整除的世纪年,不服从四年一闰的"儒略历法则",硬性规定为平年,也就是每 400 年少置 3 个闰年,即 97 个闰年。虽比儒略历前进了一步,但这样每 3300 年还要差约 1日,公元 2000 年又逢格里历闰年,通用公历又面临修订的机会,无论如何修订,通用公历是不连续的,将来通用公历还要修订无数次。

干支纪历虽无通用历法功能,但却有连续不断的独特优点,它尚未规定时间源点,所以不存在"公元零年"这样的不连续问题,并且上记东方几千年的历史,下望人类绵延的未来,是纪时永不间断的参考系,作为一种通用副历,是适宜的。

干支纪历还略有常态预测的功能,事物(或体系)的常态是它的常规、常情、常见、常识、常数、常理、一般、习惯、典型等等;反之,事物的异态是异常、异体、异议、特殊、例外等等。一般说来,异态(信息)预测较为重要,但常态(统计)预测也是有意义的。特

别是干支常态预测,联系了天、地、人的关系是可贵的。

最后,需要说明的是,张江一先生也参加了本书的 编写工作。

> 翁文波 1993年3月15日

FOREWORD

"The Gan-zhi calendar system" is one of cultural treasures of our traditions. This calendar system is ordered according to the periodicity of some celestial bodies, reflecting the environments of the objective human society. It seems that our study of the system is too limited, particularly at the level of modern sciences.

Apparently, there is possibly some fundamental meaning in the system. At present, it is nor recognized by many people and still less utilized scientifically. Now this booklet is published to arose general. interests and inducing more people to study in a scientific way. This seems appropriate.

> Wang Gan-Chang May 14, 1993

AUTHOR'S FOREWORD

As the periods of evolution and spin of the earth are not divisible, the current calendars, with integral year, month and day, has to be modified through a number of year. The forerunners of the current calendar, such as the Egyptian or Babylonian calendars hasevolved through a number of modificationg. In 46 B.C. the Roman Julian calendar, was adopted. The Julian calendar accumulated an error of one day in 128 years. On 1582. 10.14, the error has reached a sum of 10 days. After 10 days, the Gregorian calendar was adopted. The Gregorian calendar ruled that in the number of the year which is divisible by 400 should be a reap year regardless of the rule of a reap year in every 4 years. In the year of 2000 A.D. is again a Gregorian reap year. It offers a chance to modify the current calendar. Whatever modifications may be made, the current integral calendar is discontinuous. Numberless modifications would be made in the future.

Although The Gan-Zhi calendar system does not possess all the functions of the current calendar, yet has the characteristic property of continuity. As the origin of time in the Gan-Zhi calendar from which the time is started to count was not defined, it is not complicated by the bewildering discontinuity as the "0 year B.C. or A.D.". Therefore it serves as a continues reference system from thousands of years back with extremely rich records of oriental history and to continue to the long future of human society to come. At present, it is very

suitable to serve as a supplementary calendar.

The Gan-Zhi calendar has also somewhat additional function for the forecast in the normal state. The normal state of a system is it's normal rules, usual matter, common sense, constants, general affairs, habitual ways, typical cases etc. On the contrary, the abnormal state of a system is it's abnormal rules, foreign matters, objections, special affairs, exceptions etc. In general, the (informative)forecast in the abnormal state is more powerful in revealing the implicit property of a system than the (statistical)forecast in the normal state. However, the forecast in normal state still has it's own importance.

One thing needs to be stated here is that Mr. Zhang Jiang-Yi is also one of the authors.

Weng Wen-Bo Mar.17, 1993

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引 言

中华民族是世界最古老的民族之一,有悠久的历史 和灿烂的文化。中国在科学技术上的发明,对人类有伟 大的贡献。当代著名的科学技术史权威——《中国科学 技术史》的作者 —— (英) 李约瑟 (Joseph Needham) 对此作过非常公正而科学的评价(李约 瑟, 1975)。他说:"中国的这些发明和发现●往往远远 超过同时代的欧洲,特别是在十五世纪之前更加如此。" "在人类了解自然和控制自然方面,中国是有过贡献 的,而且贡献是伟大的。"李约瑟还引用了弗朗西斯·培 根 (Francis Bacon) 不得不承认而又碍于直言的一段 话:"我们应该观察各种发明的威力、效能和后果, 最显 著的例子便是印刷术、火药和指南针……。这三种东西 曾改变了整个世界的面貌和状态,第一种在文学上,第 二种在战争上,第三种在航海上,由此产生了无数的变 化。这种变化是伟大的,以致没有一个帝国,一个教 派,没有一个赫赫有名的人物,能比这三种发明在人类 的事业中产生更大的力量和影响。"然而,我国古代的成 就远不仅是这些,在天文历数方面也同样有辉煌的成 就。以甲、乙、丙、丁、戊、己、庚、辛、壬、癸十个

[●]指火药、造纸、印刷术、指南针等。——著者:

天干和子、丑、寅、卯、辰、巳、午、未、申、酉、戌、亥十二地支组合构成六十甲子周期的"干支纪历",就是其中具有重要价值的一部分。"干支纪历"为历代各种不同历法的发展、变革提供了一个连续不断、无限延伸的参考系。名目众多的历法不论怎样改朝换代,怎样调整更新,由此造成的断叠,都可以用"干支纪历"的顺序加以囊括统一。另外,根据我们的研究,干支纪历不仅具有这种特殊的历法功能,而且还有预测预报功能,可以作为包括天灾在内的预测预报的重要手段之一。

"天干地支"曾被蒙上一层神秘的面纱,尤其是从占卜领域衍生出来的一些迷信活动,形成了鱼龙混杂、真伪难辨的局面。本书旨在通过研究,去其糟粕,取其精华,发掘其科学的部分加以运用、弘扬。为历法改革和天灾预测服务,为国家建设服务,为人类祥和造福。