

瑞典斯德哥爾摩

遠東古物博物館藏甲骨文字



李學勤 齊文心「美」艾蘭



瑞典斯德哥爾摩
遠東古物博物館藏
甲 骨 文 字

李學勤 齊文心 [美]艾蘭 編著

中 華 書 局

圖書在版編目(CIP)數據

瑞典斯德哥爾摩遠東古物博物館藏甲骨文字/李學勤等編著 .
- 北京:中華書局,1999
ISBN 7-101-02256-1

I . 瑞… II . 李… III . ①甲骨文-圖集 ②甲骨文-注釋
IV . K877.1

中國版本圖書館 CIP 數據核字(1999)第 26134 號

瑞典斯德哥爾摩遠東古物博物館藏甲骨文字

李學勤 齊文心 [美]艾蘭 編著

★

中 華 書 局 出 版 發 行

(北京豐臺區太平橋西里 38 號 100073)

北京未來科學技術研究所印刷廠印刷

★

787×1092 毫米 1/16·7 3/4 印張

1999 年 6 月第 1 版 1999 年 6 月北京第 1 次印刷

印數 1-1000 冊 定價:60.00 元

ISBN 7-101-02256-1/H·154

前言

本書第一階段的工作由李學勤和艾蘭完成。1986年春天，李學勤前往倫敦，與艾蘭博士（Dr. Sarah Allan）制定了一項到西歐各國考察和研究當地收藏中國古代文物的計劃。艾蘭當時在倫敦大學亞非學院任教，經過積極籌措，爭取到了基金，使這個計劃得以進行。為此要感謝英國學術院和倫敦大學亞非學院的大力支持。

我們一起渡過英吉利海峽，一個風雪的夜晚，乘火車到達瑞典首都斯德哥爾摩。第二天早晨，踏着沒踝的積雪，訪問了著名的遠東古物博物館，受到熱情款待。儘管當時博物館的建築正在修繕，但是仍然縱覽了該館藏品，對其豐富與珍奇驚嘆不已。我們用了較長的時間，在高本漢（Bernhard Karlgren）教授原來的辦公室裡詳細檢視了館中的甲骨藏品和拓本，深感重要，於是向館方請求整理發表，幸獲威爾金（Jan Wirgin）館長允可。

隨後，遠東古物博物館應我們的要求，對所藏甲骨和拓本進行拍照。館中學者，特別是副館長史美德博士（Dr. Mette — Marie Siggstedt），鼎力相助，慷慨贈送了甲骨藏品照片，尤其值得感謝。

收到該館惠贈的甲骨照片之後，齊文心參加合作。本書《前言》由李學勤撰寫；齊文心完成了全部書稿；復校和翻譯由李學勤、艾蘭承擔。繼《英國所藏甲骨集》出版之後，我們再度合作，使這項工作終於完成。

根據1986年的觀察記錄，遠東古物博物館收藏的甲骨實物，總共有六宗，各收藏編號及藏品來源分述如下：

（一）K. 4060

二十世紀早期購自北京。計17片，貯於一盒。大多數是龜

腹甲，龜背甲和牛胛骨皆僅一片。

(二) K. 4061

1927年羅振玉氏贈。分作四小批：

K. 4061 a：計6片，單裝一小紙盒；

K. 4061 b：計4片；

K. 4061 c：計8片；

K. 4061 d：計8片。

(三) K. 4062

法克曼 (Oscar Falkman) 氏舊藏。1913年購於北京古董店，1928年入藏該館。計19片，配有囊匣。

(四) K. 11092：61—63

卡爾白克 (Orvar Karlbeck) 氏1929年前後購於安陽。

計3片，都是牛胛骨。

(五) K. 11276

得自膠東，放在一紙盒中。編號分兩小批：

K. 11276：187，計26片，均係龜腹甲；

K. 11276：188，計22片，多為龜腹甲，牛胛骨僅一片。

(六) K. 14964—14967

赫勒斯特洛姆 (A. Hellström) 氏舊藏。約得於二十年代，1946年入藏該館。計4片，配有囊匣，內附英國金璋 (Lionel Hopkins) 氏所作釋文。

博物館還藏有一項甲骨拓本，上有“Yamanaka's”字樣，應指在美國紐約的“山中商會”。甲骨計14片，其中兩片可相綴合（見本書附5）。

本書經過剔除偽刻，共著錄108片。由於拍照時，有部分甲骨正在館中展出，因此個別照片只能記出展品號，這是要請讀者鑒諒的。

這批甲骨有不少值得重視的內容。例如本書第1片，卜辭云“〔辛〕巳卜，爭，貞乎鬲醕伐于〔父〕乙”，第2片云“□酉卜，□，貞勿□帚好先共人〔于〕龐”，第4片有“〔杞〕侯焮”，第12片有命

“望乘伐〔下〕危”，第14、15片記舌方事，第28、29片卜“〔我〕玠邑”。第36片為“史”的卜旬之辭，第40片是貞人空（退）的卜夕之辭，均較少見。第56片有“庚辰〔卜〕——王室兄庚歲眾妣庚亡〔尤〕”，係祖甲時期標準片。第61片“辛〔巳〕——在〔夾〕”與《甲骨文錄》第671片同時，“夾”疑即郊鄔之郊。第91片“己”、“貞”、“王”等缺刻橫畫。第104片“癸未，子〔卜〕——”，“子”字特異。第106片“戊辰，貞王自巽畱召(?)——”，是伐召方卜辭的新例。

赫勒斯特洛姆舊藏4片，此次因缺照片未能收入本書。其中K.14964係偽刻。K.14965是一版賓組右胛骨的臼至頸部，已著錄於《甲骨文合集》第5807片，上端“癸亥卜，爭，貞旬亡囧。王占曰：‘出（有）𠂔（崇）。’旬壬申中官𠂔。四月”一辭及兆序“三”，均塗朱；右下角的另一兆序“三”，也是塗朱的。骨的反面，還有“王占曰：‘出𠂔’”字樣。此片和《鄭中片羽初集》下第29頁第3片同文。不過那一片為左胛骨，兆序為“二”。

K.14966是一版賓組腹甲的中甲部分，正面存卜辭三行，大字塗朱，依行款寫出為：

-----囧，佳（唯）-----

-----旬出（又）五-----

-----官-----

其右有一塗朱直線。反面存兩行字：

-----庚(?)辛-----

-----佳（唯）-----

K.14967 A、B係一片已折，復原後可知是賓組小型腹甲的左首甲部分，上有一條完整的卜辭：

癸未卜，爭，貞旬亡囧。六月。二。

此片已著錄於《甲骨文合集》16690。

山中商會拓本諸片，現均藏於美國哈佛大學皮巴地博物館（Peabody Museum），曾由周鴻翔編著的《美國所藏甲骨錄》著錄過，但這些拓本有一些優點，所以本書仍收為附錄。這批拓本都

是牛胛骨，屬於歷組、無名組，顯然是小屯村中、村南的出土物。卜辭內容都較重要，如附1片，貞“來歲不〔受〕禾”。附2片，卜“有來”、“及方”。附4片，卜“延方”。附5片，貞“酹以伐”。附8片，“祝父甲必”。附10、11片，都有少見地名等，俱有研索價值。

明年適值甲骨文發現一百周年，謹以此書做為我們的獻禮。

中華書局熊國禎、陳抗等各位先生，為出版本書費了許多心力；北京師範大學秦永龍先生為本書題簽，梁天俊先生繕寫，我們在這裡一併致謝。

一九九八年八月三十一日

Introduction

The first stage of this work was undertaken by Li Xueqin and Sarah Allan. It began in the spring of 1986 when Li Xueqin set out for England from Beijing. We had formulated a plan to travel to the various countries of Western Europe, examining and researching their collections of ancient Chinese artifacts, and Sarah Allan, who was then teaching at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, had managed to raise the funds so that we could realize our goal. We are very grateful to the British Academy and the School of Oriental and African Studies for their support in this endeavour.

Thus, we crossed the English Channel together to begin a research journey that was to prove very fruitful. We arrived by train in Stockholm, Sweden's capital city, on a stormy evening. The next morning, we trod through freshly fallen ankle deep snow to visit the renowned collections of Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities. There, we received a warm welcome. The building that houses the Museum was undergoing reconstruction at the time, but we were nevertheless able to look over their breathtakingly rich collection. We carefully examined the oracle bone fragments and rubbings, lingering in the office that Bernhard Karlgren had used when he was head of the Museum. We recognized that this was an important, previously unpublished collection, and so we requested permission to publish it. We were fortunate to receive the acceptance of the Director of the Museum, Jan Wirgin.

Subsequently, the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities had photographs taken of the oracle bone fragments and rubbings in their collection in response to our request. We are extremely grateful for the assistance of the museum's staff, particularly the Deputy Director (and now Director) of the Museum, Mette – Marie Siggstedt, for her invaluable assistance. We would especially like to express our thanks to the Museum for the gift of the photographs that we are publishing herein.

When we received the photographs, Qi Wenxin joined the collaboration. We have already published *Oracle Bone Collections in Great Britain* together and this work is another collaboration by the same authors. The "Introduction" of this book was written by Li Xueqin and was translated by Sarah Allan. The manuscript of the rest of the book is entirely the work of Qi Wenxin, with editorial contributions by Li Xueqin and Sarah Allan.

The oracle bone fragments in the collection of the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities can be divided into six groups, based upon our notes about their sources (from 1986 when we looked at the inscriptions) and their museum numbers:

(1) K4060

17 pieces. Bought in Beijing early in the twentieth century. Mostly plastron fragments, 1 shell fragment, and 1 scapula fragment, kept in one box.

(2) K4061

26 pieces, divided into 4 smaller groups. Presented by Luo Zhenyu in 1927.

K4061a: 6 pieces, kept by themselves in a small cardboard box.

K4061b: 4 pieces.

K4061c: 8 pieces.

K4061d: 8 pieces.

(3) K4062

19 pieces, formerly in the collection of Oscar Falkman. Bought in 1913 from an antiquities shop in Beijing; acquired by the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities in 1928, kept in a fitted box.

(4) K11092:61 – 63

3 pieces. Bought by Orvar Karlbeck in 1929 in the vicinity of Anyang. All three are scapula fragments.

(5) K11276

48 pieces. Acquired in Jiaodong. Kept in a cardboard box. They may be divided into two groups by their museum numbers.

K11276: 187, 26 pieces. All plastron fragments.

K11276: 188, 22 pieces. Mostly plastron fragments; only one scapula fragment.

(6) K14964 – 14967

4 pieces. Collected by A. Hellström in the 1920's; acquired by the Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities in 1946. The box made for these fragments included transcriptions of their inscriptions written by Lionel Hopkins.

Besides these six groups of oracle bones, the Museum had pencil rubbings of 14 pieces. The name "Yamanaka", presumably referring to the New York antiquities dealer, was written on the rubbings. Two of the fragments can be joined. See our Appendix 5.

We include altogether 108 pieces herein, having excluded fake inscriptions. Because some of the oracle bones were on exhibition when the photographs were taken,

we only have the exhibition number for some of the pieces. For this, we offer our apologies.

Many of the oracle bone inscriptions in this collection have valuable content. Some examples are: the divination on the fragment numbered 1 in this work, which reads: "Order X to give a wine – immolation and beheading – sacrifice to Father Yi." No. 2, "Do not order Fu Hao to first gather people at Pang." No. 4 refers to the Qi Lord, Sou. No. 12 is a divination about ordering Wang Cheng to attack Xiawei. Nos. 14 and 15 concern the Gong Fang. Nos. 28 and 29 are divinations that "we should build a city". Divinations by the diviners, Shi 史 (no. 36, a divination by concerning the 10 – day week), and Tui 退 (no. 40, a divination by concerning the evening), are relatively rare. No. 56, "The king, acting as host and offering an immolation to Brother Geng, shall also sacrifice to Ancestress Geng" is a typical inscription for the Zu Jia period. No. 61, "Cracking on the Xinsi day, the king, at Jia" is contemporary with *Jiagu Wenlu*, no. 671. Jia 夾 is probably the Jia 郟 of the ancient place name Jiaru (Henan Province, west of present day Luoyang City). When the characters on no. 91 were engraved, the horizontal strokes left out. On no. 104, the diviner's name Zi 子 in "Guiwei day, Zi, cracking" is written in an unusual manner. No. 106, "Wuchen day, divining, the king should attack Shao from Shun" is a further example from the campaign against the Shao Fang.

The four pieces in the Hellström collection were on exhibition and we did not receive photographs for inclusion in this book. Of these, K14964 is a fake inscription. K14965 is a Bin – diviner group inscription, on the socket and neck of a right scapula, included in *Jiaguwen Heji* (5807). The upper face reads, "Guihai, cracking, Zheng divining. The ten – day week will be without harm. The king divined and said, 'There will be calamity.' On the renshen day of that week, Zhongshi died(?) . 4th month." This divination is marked with the crack sequence "three" and all of the characters are filled with red. There is also another crack sequence "three" in the lower right corner of the bone and it is also filled with red. On the obverse of the bone, there is another inscription which reads, "The king divined and said 'there is a curse'", written in the same hand. This inscription is the same as that in *Yezhong Pianshu Chuji*, xia 29.3, but that inscription is a left scapula and the crack sequence is "2".

K14966 is a Bin – diviner group inscription, from the center part of a turtle plastron. There are three lines of divination inscriptions in large characters filled with red. The lines are incomplete, but the remaining characters read:

... misfortune, it is ...

... ten – day week and five ...

... Shi ...

There is a red line on the right. Two lines are partially preserved on the obverse :

... Geng(?) xin ...

... it is ...

K14967A, B are two parts of a single broken bone. Putting them together, we can see that they are a Bin – diviner group inscription, written on the top left top part of a small plastron. The inscription which corresponds to *Jiaguwen Heji* 16690, reads, "Cracked on the guiwei day, Zheng divining, the ten – day week will be without misfortune. 6th month. 2."

The oracle bone inscriptions in Yamanaka's rubbings are now in the Collection of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, and they are included in Chou Hung – hsiang's *Oracle Bone Collections in the United States*. Nevertheless, these early rubbings are still of some value and so we have included them in an appendix. The bones are all scapula fragments with inscriptions of the Li diviner group or the no – diviner's name group, and they were evidently unearthed in or to the south of Xiaotun Village. Their inscriptions are all relatively important. For example, appendix no. 1 is a divination about the coming harvest; appendix no. 2 concerns the Lai and Ji Fang; appendix no. 4, the Yan Fang; appendix no. 5 is a divination about a wine immolation and the presentation of beheaded victims; appendix no. 8 concerns an invocation to the spirit of Father Jia; appendix no. 9 is about drowning and burial sacrifices to Zu Ding; appendices nos. 10 and 11 both have rarely seen place names. These are all valuable for research.

We wish to present this book as our contribution to the 100th anniversary of the first discovery of oracle bone inscriptions. We would also like to thank all of the members of Zhonghua Shuju who have put effort into the publication of this work, Mr. Qin Yonglong of Beijing Normal University who wrote the title calligraphy, and Mr. Liang Tianjun who wrote the text.

August 31, 1998

編輯凡例

一、本書著錄瑞典斯德哥爾摩遠東古物博物館藏殷墟有字甲骨 108 片，採用照相及摹本方式發表，是為正編。該館還藏有甲骨拓本 13 紙（原骨不屬於該館，見《前言》及附錄），附在甲骨照片之後，作為附編。

二、編排順序採取分組的方式，次序是：賓組（1—55 號）、出組（56—73 號）、何組（74—86 號）、黃組（87—100 號）、自組（101—103 號）、子組（104—105 號）、歷組（106—107 號、附 1—7 號）、無名組（108 號、附 8—13 號）。

三、正編的甲骨照片及附編的拓本，其大小都與原骨相同。

四、有的片號附有分號，如第 65 號就分為 65 甲、65 乙。這是由於甲骨表面均有一定的曲度，因照相焦距的關係，有的用一張照片無法使甲骨上面的文字個個清晰，而需要以二、三張照片從不同的角度來表現。凡遇此情況，則在該片號之後附以分號，表示它們都屬於同一片甲骨。

五、本書所發表的各片甲骨，除照片外都有摹寫本，附編拓片

亦有摹本，以便讀者。摹本的編號次序與相應的照片或拓本相同。凡遇照片中列有分號的，如65甲、65乙，在摹本中只標正號65。

六、各片甲骨附有釋文。同版甲骨有一條以上刻辭的，標以(1)、(2)、(3)等順序號，甲骨文殘字用“〔 〕”表示，確知缺字的用“□”表示。凡甲骨照片有分號的，釋文只採用正號。

七、各片甲骨在該博物館中的藏品號及附編拓本的已著錄情況，均見本書有關附表。

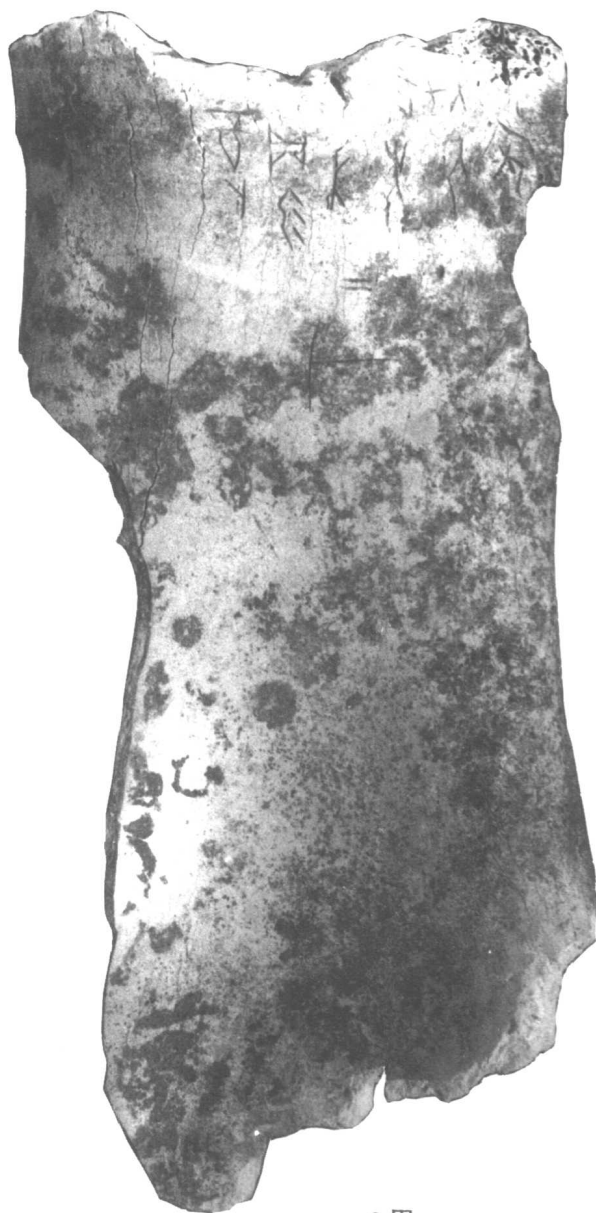
八、書末有甲骨文字詞索引，以便檢索。

目 錄

前言	1
前言英譯本	5
編輯凡例	9
圖版（原骨照片及館藏拓本）	1
摹本	36
釋文	71
附錄	
圖版號與藏品號對照表	83
館藏拓本著錄情況表	87
字詞索引凡例	88
部首	89
索引	90



1



2 甲



2乙



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10