

六壬學即查即用版

推盘布局

REVOLVING ASTROLABE ONE FORESEE SITUATION

爱新觉罗•固山额真 著





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推盘布局

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英语正文 化心积的 果

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

时尚生活速查手册/爱新觉罗、兆君等著一内蒙古文化出版社,

2003.1

ISBN7-80506-970-0/Z • 144

Ⅰ.时… Ⅱ.兆… Ⅲ.中国—哲学—传统文化经典

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 65431 号

书 名: 时尚生活速查手册

作 者:爱新觉罗•固山额真 著

出版发行:内蒙古文化出版社

(海拉尔市河东新春路 68 号)

印刷装订: 广东科普印刷厂

责任编辑: 乌力吉

装饰设计: 姜嘉雪

开 本: 850mm×1168mm 1/32

印 张: 88 字数: 1700 千字

版 次: 2003年1月第2版 2003年1月第2次印刷

数: 2000—5000 册

书 号: ISBN7-80506-970-0/Z・144

定 价: 120.00元(全8册)



爱新觉罗·固山额真, (Zhao Xing Yang), 满族。1953年生于武汉市, 经济学硕士。已出版易学及其它著作10部。

通讯地址: 武汉市球场路 213 号武汉市儿童医院图书馆转

邮政编码: 430016





序

中国乃五千年文明古国。中华民族积数千年智慧创造了辉煌的文化。中华文化源远流长,博大精深,丰富多彩,既有流芳万代的精英文化,亦有神秘幽深的民俗文化。术数文化是世代相传的民俗文化的特殊组成部分。早在汉代,术数文化就受到官方学者的重视。《汉书·艺文志》云: "术数者,皆明堂羲 和史卜之职也。史官之废久矣,其书既不能具,虽有其书,而无其人。《易》曰: '苟非其人,道不虚行。'《汉书·艺文志》将当时的术数文化分为天文、历谱、五行、蓍龟、杂占、形法六大类,凡一百九十种著作,所存者只《山海经》一种,另有二种是否古本亦存疑。尽管术数之书几乎全部亡佚,但仍各有通家口耳相传,代有授受,不断增益,流传民间,绵延至今。古代术数,今称神秘文化,它不同于雅文化的基本特征在于不依赖于逻辑思维方式,而专靠非理性的直觉思维,其预测功能全凭术数家的灵感或顿悟。

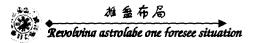
术数文化的思想体系同《周易》有密切联系。它所宣扬的天人合一、 天人感应、人命天定等思想,同《周易》一脉相承;它所常用的河图、洛 书、太极图、先天八卦图、后天八卦图、卦气说、纳甲说、世应说等图说, 均取自《周易》;它还借用了许多《周易》中的范畴概念,如天道、天命、 阴阳、五行、八卦、动静、刚柔、吉凶、生克等。术数若离开《周易》, 难以建立其约定俗成的思想体系和独特的操作规程。汉代以后,术数流布 于民间,主要由历代江湖术士所传承。由于它同《周易》的特殊关系,古 代不少易学家对术数有浓厚兴趣,加以潜心研究。京房、焦赣、严遵、魏 伯阳、管辂、郭璞,卫文嵩、李淳风、一行、麻衣道者、陈搏、邵雍、刘 基等,都是著名术数家兼《易》学名家。

满族异人爱新觉罗·固山额真先生,研究《周易》多年,对中国术数 文化亦极感兴趣,久之心领神会,精通其术,屡试屡验,颇具独到心悟。 积多年经验,撰《大智慧论·易数解码》行世,深受读者欢迎。今又撰成 《推盘布局》一书,以揭大六壬之秘,书中既阐扬古法,亦陈示新法,破 隐解秘,化繁为简,极利世人传习。盖欲使东方神秘术数,传之今世,导 人升堂入室而用之得心应手。额真先生征序于愚,乃略陈术数原委以应之, 是为序。

独的那

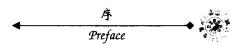
二00 二年三月十八日 于珞珈山麓云鹤书房

唐明邦 1925 年 1 月生,重庆电景人,武汉大学哲学系教授,中国哲学 史学会理事,原中国周易研究会会长,东方国际易学研究院学术委员,湖北 省道教学术研究会会长,中国周易学会顾问。1958 年于北京大学哲学系毕 业。主要研究方向:中国哲学、道教文化、周易。主讲中国哲学史、中国辩 证法史、易学源流举要、隋唐道教、中国古代哲学名着选读。主要著作:《当 代易学与时代精神》、《李时珍评传》《邵雍评传》、《本草纲目导读》、 并主编了《中国古代哲学名着选读》、《周易评注》《中国近代启蒙思潮》、 《周易纵横录》。



序 (preface)

China is a Country with an ancient civilization of 5000 years. Chinese nation has accumulated several thousand years wisdom to created splendid civilization. Chinese culture is a distant Origin and a long development, broad and profound, rich and colorful, it both has the finest culture with Leaving a good name for ten thousand generations and has mysterious folk custom culture. The culture of the theory of changes is a special component part of the folk custom culture to pass on from generation to generation. Early in Han dynasty the scholar of the government has begun to pay great attention to the culture of the theory of changes. 《Han shu or History of Han Poems and 》 says: The people who study the theory of changes are all the officers who engage in geomantic Omen and divination, but these officers have long been discarded by royal court, for they have had no books to hand down, some has book but there were no people who can use the book of changes Says: "if you are not the right man, the meaning will not manifest itself go you". At that time the culture of theory of changes has been divided as astronomy. Five elements, alpine yarrow



and tortoise、Miscellaneous divination and 形法 six grent categories in 《Histon/of Han poems and essays collected in local records》. There have been 190 kinds of works but only《Book of Mountains and seas》 remains. Another two kinds of books whether are the books of ancient printing or not leave the question open. In spite of the books of theory of changes, almost au have been lost, but there are still experts who teach orally it, there have been the people who gave and received the Culture of theory of changes in each generation, and uninterrupted in crease, it has spread to among the people, stretching to present today. The theory of changes of ancient times , Today which is called mysterious culture which is different from the basic feature of refined culture it does not depend on the way of the logic thinking, only depend on non-rational intuitive thought, its predictive function depend on completely the inspiration or insight of the Experts of the theory of changes.

The ideological system of the culture of the theory of changes hes close connections with 《the changes of chow》. What it has publicized is the theory that man is an integral part of nature. Reaction between man and universe. Human life preordained by heaven etc thought, which is in the same strain with 《the changes of Chou》;its theory of diagram in common use, such as Kiver map. Luo Writing. The Great ultimate diagram, early heaven Eight trigrams



diagrams, etc, they all derived from (the changes of Chou); it also borrowed a Lot of categories and concepts from (the changes of Chou), such as Heaven's way, Mandate of heaven. Yin-yang. Five elements, Eight trigrams, movement and rest, promotion and repellent etc. if the theory of changes deviated from «dhou I», it would be very hard to build the ideological system shaped by common practice and unique rules of operation. After Han dynasty, the theory of changes has spread to among the people, which has been passed on by all previous necromancers. Because it has special relations with «the changes of chou) ,quite a few Yl Learning experts of ancient times took a deep interest in the theory of changes, and they have devoted themselves to study the theory of changes. Jing Fan. Jiao gan. Yan Zun. Weibo yang. Guan lu. Guo pu. Wei Wen Song. Li chun feng. Yi Xing. Taoist priest wearing hemp mourning garment. Chenbo. Shao youg. And Liu Jietc, they both are famous experts of the theory of changes and Yis Learning masters.

An unusual person of mantic nationality Zhao Xiang Yang, who has studied (chou I) for many years, also takes dope interests in we culture of theory of changes of china, and has wnderstood and grasped the meaning of the theory of changes as time passes, and is proficient in this skill, it has proved effective in every test, has Considerable original Comprehension. Accumulating many years' experience, he writes (Theory of Great intelligent decoding Yi numbers)



to be published, whose book hap been popular among readers. Today he writes «Revolving astrolabe one knows the situation in advance» book, raved the Mystery of Da Liu ren, he both expounds and advocates ancient law and wxplains New laws. Simplifies by weepier out superfluities, it furthers common people to read with admiration. In order to make the Oriental Mysterious theory changes to pass on to the Contemporary age, lead people to reach a lighter nlevel in theory of changes, Mr Zhao Xiang Yang asked me to write preface for book, so I state theory of changes briefly as preface.



缘起

Genesis

六壬、奇门、太乙合称三式,为帝王之术,古人有"通三式乃为神"之说。

太乙以占测国事、灾异为主;

奇门以占测用兵制敌为主;

六壬以占测日用百事为主。

精通六壬者,可以"射覆",即"猜物能中",可当场验示,以证其术神妙!更有精湛者,用以股市获利,日进斗金。用以预测足球比赛,百不失一二。

人之初习六壬术,时有偶中,不足为信,揣摩再三,久而久之, 自然得心应手,到此方知先圣果然不曾误我!

相传三式为九天玄女创制,而九天玄女据说是补天的女娲,大约是三式起源太古老,已不可考了,所以托名天神,以神乎其术!

据古书记载,九天玄女曾秘密传授三式给我们的祖先黄帝,当时蚩 尤作乱,黄帝退居博望之山,谈卧三年,得此秘术,又制指南车,一了三大部落,开创了华夏文明时代。

历史上能辅佐君王,为王者之师的人物,莫不精通六壬,奇门,太乙三式。周朝有姜子牙,春秋有伍子胥,范蠡;汉有张良;三国有诸葛亮;唐有李靖;元有耶律楚材、明有刘伯温等等,莫不辅助

君王开基立业, 名垂千古!

清代《四库全书》说:"六壬与遁甲、太乙、世谓三式,而六壬 其传尤古,或谓出于黄帝、玄女,固无稽。要其为术,固非后世方 技家所能造。大抵数根于五行,而五行始于水,举阴以起阳,故称 壬焉:举成以亥生,故用六焉。"

古人认为, 土为万物之母, 水为万化之源, 古代洛书中, 水为一, 土为五, 易经中又有天一生水, 地六成之的说法, 这便是六壬名称来源的一般说法。

许慎《说文》记:"言水者,准也。生数一,成数五,以水数及 之成六千也。"

《周礼·春官·大史》记:"大师,抱天时,与大师同车。"郑玄注:引郑农云'家·大出师,则大史主抱式,以知天时,处吉凶。'抱天时,是"抱式以知天时"。这个式就是六壬式盘,至少在春秋、战国时期,被普遍采用。

《史记·日者列传》记:"今夫卜者,必法天地,象四时,顺于仁义,分策定卦,旋式正基,然后言天地之利害,事之成败."

其所说"分策定卦,旋式正基",正是指六壬式,后来司马贞在 其《索隐》中注:"式即栻也,式之形,上圆象天,下方法地,用之 则转天纲加地之辰。"可见六壬式已为民间术士所用,而且有专门的 式盘。

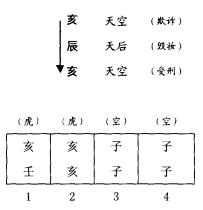
《史记•龟策列传》讲了一个故事:公元前661年(宋元王二



年),江河水神派神龟出使,半路被渔夫豫且网住,于是神龟托梦给宋元王,请求放了他。宋元王一下就醒了,召来大臣卫平问其吉凶。"卫平援式而起,仰天而视月之光,观斗所指,定日处乡。规矩为辅,付以权衡。四维已定,八卦相望。视其吉凶,介虫先见。"卫平根据招摇星指向,定出太阳所在星宿分度和八卦方位,最后以壬子之夜,"宿在牵牛"星象,得出江使(龟)为囚结论。卫平用的式盘有北斗"招摇",有干支星宿,有八卦,是配有八卦、北斗七星的六壬式盘,其课式如下:

壬子日 酉将酉时 伏吟课

	ı——				
山	午		未		申
辰	巳	午	未	申	酉
	辰			酉	123
卯	91			戌	戌
	寅	丑	子	亥	12
寅	丑		子		亥



课断: 日干之上为亥水,亥为水族介虫之象,遇白虎,主血光 刀刑。中传辰临天后为毁妆,神龟被毁,仅剩枯骨空壳。末传亥, 为受刑,课体伏吟,今神龟必然被杀。

《淮南子·天文训》记:"堪與行雄以知雌。"堪是天道,即六 壬式盘的天盘,與是地道,即六壬式盘中的地盘。我们现在能看到





Genesis

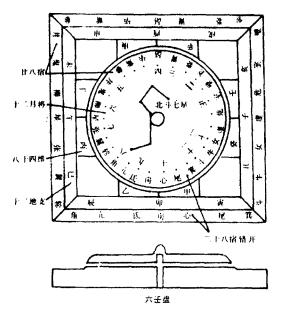
的古人的六壬式盘,一共只有7个,其中3个保存较为完好:

- 1、西汉髹漆木胎六壬式盘,西汉汝阴侯(前173年)墓出土,安徽省博物馆收藏。式盘中间天盘为圆形隆起,盘底径9.3厘米,外面地盘为方形,边长14.5厘米.
- 2、东汉髹漆木胎六壬式盘,东汉乐浪王墓出土,甘肃省博物馆 收藏。式盘中间天盘为圆形隆起,盘底径6厘米,外面地盘为方形, 边长9厘米。
- 3、六朝铜制六壬式盘,上海市博物馆收藏。式盘中间天盘为圆形隆起,约高1.5厘米,盘底径6厘米,外面地盘为方形,边长11厘米。



六朝铜制六壬式盘





后汉赵晔《吴越春秋》记伍子胥谏吴王:"大吉为白虎而临辛, 功曹为太常而临亥。"大吉与临辛,即是丑将辛时占,功曹与临亥, 即是寅将亥时占,都是六壬术语,可见君臣之间对六壬术颇为熟悉。

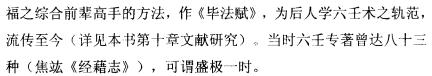
北齐著名学者颜之推在《颜氏家训·杂艺篇》中说:"吾尝学六 壬式,亦值世间好匠,聚得《龙首》、《金匮玉轮》、《玉变》、 《玉历》十余种书。"可见坊间已有各种刻本,流行于市。

唐诗中有王建《贫居》诗:"近来身不建,时就六壬占。"说明 六壬在土大夫中十分普及,而且可以测疾病。

宋朝仁宗最嗜六壬术,以至朝中高手辈出,如苗公达、元轸等。 近代流传的《苗公鬼撮脚》便是托其名传。到了宋理宗时,大臣凌







明代末年,怀庆府推官郭载\\\\\\\,,花二十年心血,收集前人遗文、 诸论、典藉、精校后编成《六壬大全》十二卷,至今仍为范本。

清代李汝珍作小说《镜花缘》,特别将起课方法写在书里,见 第七十六回"讲六壬花前阐妙旨,观四课牖下窃真传。"可见六壬术 巳大众化了。

清朝《四库全书》总篡官纪昀,在《阅微草堂笔记》中记有一则故事:当年吴三桂叛乱时,重金招揽天下才士为已所用。有一个精通六壬的术士,打算投奔吴三桂,半路遇见一个人也是投奔吴三桂的,于是俩人同行。晚上,俩人都在一座破庙休息,术士见那个人睡在西墙下,便说:"你不要睡在这里,到了亥时这墙会倒塌。"那个人却一笑,说:"你的六壬术还没有真正精通,这墙是往外倒,不是往里倒。"到了亥时(21 时-23 时),果然如此。纪昀议论说,这个人能知道墙是往里倒还是往外倒,难道不知道吴三桂必然失败吗?这一问似乎有力,但是又怎知此人不是康熙所派的高手呢?

精通三式之人历来不多,清朝就有人说过:"岂寻常章句之士,随处不立人哉?"三式颇有难度,如今太乙巳被束之高阁,乏人问津,真懂者,大陆不出10人之数。奇门由于河北张志春的《神奇之门》问世,这两年热了起来,但真懂者,恐怕盈千不足万。相比之下,懂六壬之人,仅在百千之间。原武汉陈维辉先生,有数术泰斗之称,

