

中國丰塵摠譜

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董作賓編著

上編



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# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES OF CHINESE HISTORY

TUNG TSO-PIN  
VOLUME I



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# 中國年曆總譜

董作賓編著

中国年曆总谱

于右任



## 中國年曆總譜自序

本年四月十九日，編者適因公返臺，乃於臺北縣郊區板橋鎮之藝文印刷廠門首，得觀日環食，時手錶上之夏令時爲12點15分，（東經120度平時，即我國中原標準時，11時1刻也。）余手執塗黑之玻璃片，仰視天空，見於頭頂之日光，中心作黑暗之圓球，乃月體也。月行值日之正中，其周圍均露出白邊，金光閃灼，酷似一白玉之環，可稱奇景。目觀此一日環食，使我對於現代天文學數字之推算，增強其信念，更竊自喜余之中國年曆總譜推算之準確，與此次日環食之預測，實有同樣足資信任之情形也。

此民國四十七年，四月十九日之日環食，見於現代天文學家高平子氏於去年11月5日出版之天文日曆，在日曆中，曾預推此次日環食。注云：“環食始終或食甚”之時刻，爲“始11時14分54秒，終11時21分42秒”，食分“0.94”。又四月十九日，日中平時則爲11時59分17秒，余仰觀之頃，已爲日中平時之11時15分，乃食甚之始，不能不驚佩預推之準確，至於如是精密之程度也。返廬，檢視中國年曆總譜下編是日在245葉3排右欄，天文月丙辰，太陰月夏正三月，朔日丙寅，即格曆4月19日，儒略周日爲243 6313也。此日有日食，當然確係定朔，中國年曆總譜是否爲精密之科學工具，此亦其考驗之一端矣。

自漢以來，徵驗曆法，多以交食爲標準，時無古今，其用一也。今本譜之特點，即爲參用此中西對照之紀日法，以證天象，皆爲超然於曆法以外者。所謂中法，即我國自古相沿之干支紀日，此紀日法之短尺度也。所謂西法，即儒略周紀日法之長尺度也。兩相對證，則干支紀日雖爲短尺，亦可一變而成爲無窮遠之長尺。因儒略周日，始於西元前4713年儒略曆之1月1日，是日爲0日，相當於干支紀日之癸丑，次日爲1日，相當甲寅，故周日之單位數字，1等於甲，而0等於癸。借用周日以對照干支，不啻爲干支紀日，每日編排一不同之號數。此次日環食，干支爲丙寅，故周日243 6313之單位爲3，足以互證兩皆不誤也。由周日證干支，可以知自商代太甲元年12月乙丑朔，見於真古文伊訓篇之紀錄，據推算，是年爲民元前3649，西元前1738，儒略年2976，此乙丑朔，爲周日108 6972，（見於本譜凡例13、14葉）自此次日環食向上計之，是我國之干支紀日，至少已用過三千六百九十六年，一百三十四萬九千三百四十二日，經此漫長之歲月，而干支紀日，不斷絕，不重疊，連續應用，可以下推至於無窮。若非借儒略周日以對證之，又焉能知干支紀日之價值，爲我國歷史文化之菁華，而世界上其他文明古國，罕有能與比倫者乎？干支紀日與儒略周日之功用，不僅如此，別詳本譜凡例中之各項說明，不再備述。



本譜之作，僅擬貢獻天文曆法之科學工具，以爲治中國歷史者之助。其所以分爲上下二編者，亦尙有說：

第一，爲下編之編纂：

編者既重視干支紀日與儒畧周日之互證作用，爲研考天文年曆之科學工具，因而即擬合編陳高二氏之書，以爲研究中國歷史之參攷。陳援庵氏於民國十四年出版二十史朔閏表，於十五年又出版中西回史日曆，前者起自漢高祖元年，後者起自漢平帝元始元年，即耶穌紀元。高平子氏於民國二十一年，編刊史日長編，採陳氏朔閏表起訖，分別注出其儒畧周日。本譜以耶紀爲斷，下編即始於漢平帝元始元年，每年分爲三欄，一年世，二中曆，三西曆。年世列四種紀年尺度，由上而下者，干支紀年，儒畧周年，西元後，由下而上者，民元前。中曆左行天文月，中行太陰月，右行朔日干支。西曆左行太陽月序，中行相當於中曆朔日之日序，右行爲相當之儒畧周日。均有詳細說明，見凡例。如此編排，合陳高二氏之長，冶於一爐，更以天文月，顯示吾國曆法中之三正問題，以見我國曆法實奠基於太陽年也。至於歷代年號，本譜每年僅舉其一，同年而有改元及其他情形，均另見於附錄各表中。凡陳高二書所列，一一收入，以便檢閱。下編原稿，三年前在臺灣時，已由金祥恒君夫婦，協助鈔竣。來港後，既承港大允爲出版，乃更鈔之，隨時加以史實之考證，而大部分，則皆因仍於陳高二書之舊也。

第二，爲上編之整理：

下編既付排印，乃復整理上編。此稿推步漢元以前之古曆，以“四分術”爲基礎，借用漢傳之殷曆，減去其大於今測之數，證以交食，使之成爲合天之曆，其法已詳見凡例中曆類說明 50 至 52 葉。民國二十九年，客居昆明北郊之龍頭村，特煩高去尋君，助余推步，起自漢元，上推至於盤庚遷殷之歲，即殷般庚十五年，丁巳，民元前 3295 年，西元前 1384 年，儒畧周年 3330。故原表分爲殷二冊，周六冊，秦一冊，共爲九冊。並於可能對證奧泊爾子氏日月食典之年，以日食證其定朔，一一換算爲中國地方時，注入曆譜。原稿珍存行篋，有年矣。其中已發表者爲殷曆譜，西周年曆譜之部分，餘均未經發表。客歲，携全稿來港，加以整理，使之下接漢元，前後一貫，年曆排法均依下編體例，使相聯貫。盤庚十五年以上，則有年無曆，推至黃帝元年丁亥，民元前 4585 年，西元前 2674 年，儒畧周年 2040 而止。其間年曆之考定，均經詳細說明其方法，於各時期之凡例中。

陳氏中西回史日曆例言中曾云“其耶紀前至共和元年，另撰前世紀中西日曆九卷，別行。”迄於今，三十餘年矣，卒未刊布。又陳氏預計，亦僅擬上至共和元年而止，則所編者中西曆或不過如黃伯祿牧師之中西曆對照表而已。與本譜上編，必大有不同，可參看凡例 48 至 50 葉。

陳書自序云：“茲事甚細，智者不爲。然不爲終不能得其用。余之不憚煩，亦期爲考史之助云爾”。編者實有同感。下編爲然，上編尤甚。非親歷其境，不解此中甘苦。

本譜之特點，在上編之全部整理。下編則不過取陳高二書之長，加以編纂而已。而凡例說明，亦以上編爲特詳。惟本譜上下古今，貫通全史，問題繁多，在所預料，決非一人之力所能勝任，倘蒙並世史家，匡謬正誤，使能日臻完善，成爲治史學者重要之科學工具，尤所馨香禱祝者矣。

世變方殷，殘生有幾，以旅港三年之力，完成二十餘年來，滌洄於心中之我國上古史建設問題，作一總結集。又承香港大學予以出版，使得面世。在付排，校勘，印刷，設計，編譯，題簽各方面，亦經許多友人之愛護、與協助，於此僅致其最誠懇感謝之意！

中華民國四十七年，六月四日；古曆戊戌歲夏正四月丙申朔，既望壬子；回曆 1377 年，11 月 16 日；儒略周日 243 6359。董作賓自序於香港九龍塘華氏是知也齋。

## THE WAY TO USE THE TABLES

The *Chronological Tables of Chinese History* is a tool book intended for finding Chinese dynastic and cyclical dates and their concordances in the Western and Moslem Calendars. The book is divided into two parts which are printed in separate volumes.

*Part I* covers a period of 2,674 years from 2674 B.C. to the year 1 B.C.—there being no zero year in the historical chronology. It is divided into two sections: the Tables in the first section, covering 1,290 years from 2674 B.C. (the year *ting-hai* 丁亥, 1st year of Huang Ti) to 1385 B.C. (the year *ping-ch'ên*, 丙辰, the 14th year of P'an-kêng of the Shang [Yin] dynasty) give the *Years* and *Reigns* for the period covered. The Tables in the second section, covering a period of 1,384 years, from 1384 B.C. (the year *ting-ssü* 丁巳, the 15th year of P'an-kêng, the date when the Shang moved their capital to Yin 殷) to the year 1 B.C. (the year *kêng-shên* 庚申, the second year of *Yüan-shou* 元壽 in the reign of Ai Ti of the Western Han) give the full calendar of *Months* and *Days* in addition to the *Years* and *Reigns* of the period covered.

*Part II* covers a period of 2,000 years from the year A.D. 1 (the year *hsin-yu* 辛酉, the 1st year of *Yüan-shih* 元始 in the reign of P'ing Ti of the Western Han) to A.D. 2000 (the year *kêng-ch'ên* 庚辰, which will be the 89th year of the Republic of China), the Tables for the whole period giving the full Calendar for *Years*, *Reigns*, *Months* and *Days*.

### EXAMPLES AND EXPLANATIONS OF THE TABLES

#### A. Example of *Tables showing Years and Reigns*

(the Cyclical year) ①	丁亥 ting-hai	2674	② (the year of the pre-Christian era)
	有熊氏 Yu-hsiung Shih		⑤ (Clan-name of the Emperor)
	黃帝 Huang Ti		(title of the Emperor)
	元 1		(year of the Reign)
(the pre-Republican year) ③	4585	2040	④ (the Julian year)

(see Vol. I, p. 1, top-left square)

Explanation of the above:

① At the top left-hand corner is placed the 'Cyclical year', that is the designation of the year in terms of the short-scale cycle of 60 formed by combining the Ten Heavenly

Stems (天干 *t'ien-kan*) with the Twelve Earthly Branches (地支 *ti-chih*), which was first applied to years in the Eastern Han dynasty (from the *chien-wu* period 建武 A.D. 25–55). By calculating upwards from that time, the 1st year of Huang Ti is found to correspond to the Cyclical year *ting-hai* 丁亥.

② At the top right-hand corner is placed the year B.C. according to the long-scale of the Western Calendar. By calculating upwards from the Christian era, and using the 'historical chronology', the 1st year of Huang Ti is found to correspond to the year 2674 B.C.

③ At the bottom left-hand corner is placed 'the pre-Republican year', that is, the number of years before the founding of the Republic of China (1912). This is the long-scale in use by Chinese scholars. Calculating upwards from A.D. 1911 (the year *hsin-hai* 辛亥, the 3rd year of *Hsüan-t'ung* and the last year before the Republic), the 1st year of Huang Ti is found to correspond to the year 4585 before the Republic. If it is wished to find the length of time from the 1st year of Huang Ti to the present day, it can be done by adding the current year of the Republic to this number.

④ At the bottom right-hand corner is placed the year according to the 'Julian Calendar', which is the longest scale for determining historical dates in use by Western scholars. Based on the method determined by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C., the Calendar was constructed by the French historian Josephus Justus Scaliger (1540–1609) in his *De Emendatione Temporum* (1583) by calculating upwards the number of Julian years to the year 4713 B.C., which is the first year of the 'Julian Cycle'.

In the Tables from 1384 B.C. downwards the Julian Calendar is used for calculating the 'Julian Days' in the Western section of the Tables [Vol. I p. 82], as will be explained in detail below.

⑤ In the centre column, reading downwards, appear consecutively the clan-name of the reigning Emperor ('Yu-hsiung Shih'), the title of the Emperor ('*Huang Ti*'), and the year of his reign ('1st year').

In later Tables the family and personal names of the Emperors (*hsing-ming*) and the title of the Reign-period (*nien-hao*) are also added.

From Huang Ti (2674 B.C.) to Ti-chih (帝摯 2334 B.C.) is the Legendary Period. Although for Yao (T'ang) and Shun (Yü) and the Hsia, Shang, and Chou dynasties to the time of the Ts'in dynasty, reliable historical records exist, the family and personal names (*hsing-ming*) of the emperors are mostly unknown, so they are not included in these Tables until the reign of Er-shih of the Ts'in dynasty (秦二世 209 B.C., Vol. I, p. 228).

Reign-periods (*nien-hao* 年號) are not added until the reign of Wu Ti of the Western Han (漢武帝 *Chien-yüan* 建元 1st year, 140 B.C., Vol. I, p. 237).

## B. Example of Tables showing Years, Reigns, Months and Days

Years and Reigns		Months and Days Chinese Calendar			Months and Days Western Calendar		
①	②	①	②	③	①	②	③
庚申 kēng-shên	1	戊寅 正	乙丑		2 24	172	1112
		己卯 二	甲午		3 24		1141
		庚辰 三	甲子		4 23		1171
⑤ 西漢 W. Han		辛巳 四	癸巳		5 22		1200
		壬午 五	癸亥		6 21		1230
⑥ 哀帝 Ai Ti		癸未 六	癸巳		7 21		1260
		甲申 七	壬戌		8 19		1289
⑦ (劉欣)		乙酉 八	壬辰		9 18		1319
		丙戌 九	辛酉		10 17		1348
⑧ 元壽 Yüan-shou		丁亥 十	辛卯		11 16		1378
		戊子 十一	庚申		12 15		1407
⑨ 二		④ 18 丁丑			1 1		1424
2		己丑 十二	庚寅		1 14		1437
1912	4713			354			
③	④			⑤			

(See Vol. I, p. 254, bottom right square)

## Explanation of the above :

[The Table for each year is divided into three vertical panels. The left-hand panel is for the Year, which is numbered according to the Chinese and Western Calendars and according to the Dynastic and Reign-periods; the middle panel is for the Months and Days according to the Chinese Calendar; and the right-hand panel for the corresponding Months and Days according to the Western Calendar.]

## (1) The Left-hand Panel showing the Years and Reigns

In the four corners of the panel are the four calendrical ways of recording the Year, as explained in connection with the previous example (A), and in the centre are the names and titles of the Dynasty, the Emperor, and the Reign-period, and the number of the Year. After A.D. 622 (the first year of the Hegira, see below, *How to find the Moslem Year*) the year of the Moslem Calendar (A.H.) is added in brackets at the bottom of the right-hand corner (see Vol. II, p. 78).

① *The Cyclical Year.* This example is for the year 1 B.C., which is designated *kēng-shên* 庚申 on the Cyclical scale. The Cyclical year is obtained by dividing by 60 the number of years from 2674 B.C. (the first year of Huang Ti) to 1 B.C. (inclusive). This gives the remainder 34. From the Cyclical Table 甲子表 (Table E) page 67 of Volume I it will be seen that 34 years from *ting-hai* 丁亥, which is the first year of Huang Ti, brings one to *kēng-shên*, which in this case is the last year before the Christian era.

For A.D. 1 (the year *hsin-yu* 辛酉) one year must be added, hence the A.D. cycles can easily be computed by remembering that all multiples of  $60 + 1$  will be *hsin-yu* years.

② *The Year of the Pre-Christian Era.* According to the usage of historians, there is no year 'zero', hence the last year of the B.C. period is the year 1 B.C.

③ *The Year of the Pre-Republican Era.* The first year of the Republic of China is 1912. The 1st year of the Christian era (A.D. 1) is the year 1911 before the Republic, so 1 B.C. is the year 1912 before the Republic of China.

④ *The Julian Year.* Scaliger started his Julian cycle with the year 4713 B.C., therefore the year 1 B.C. is 4713 years from the beginning of the cycle.

Nos. ① and ③ are based on the Chinese Calendar, ② and ④ on the Western Calendar. But the commencement and ending of the *Year* in the two Calendars do not always coincide. Hence the comparison of the *Years* in this panel is only approximate. For exact differentiation the next two panels showing details of the Chinese and Western Calendars should be consulted.

⑤ *The Name of the Dynasty.* For convenience of comparison with Western chronology the two Parts of the present work have been divided at the Christian era, which falls in the Western Han. The year illustrated in the example, which is the second year of the *Yüan-shou* 元壽 period of Ai Ti 哀帝, being the year 1 B.C. in the Western Calendar, concludes the First Part, while the Second Part commences with the first year of the *Yüan-shih* 元始 period of P'ing Ti, which is A.D. 1.

In Part Two, in the Tables of the Three Kingdoms period, the Shu-Han 蜀漢 (A.D. 221–263, Vol. II, pp. 28–33) is regarded as the main line; and in the Tables of the Ts'ing dynasty the Ts'ing is regarded as commencing with the first year of the K'ang-hsi period (A.D. 1662, Vol. II, p. 208). For the former the authority is the *Chung-Hsi yüeh-jih t'ung-k'ao* of Huang Po-lu (Pierre Hoang, *Concordance des chronologies néoméniques chinoises et européennes*, Shanghai 1910); and for the latter the *Er-shih shih so-yün piao* of Ch'ên Yüan ('Tables of the First Days of the Month and of the Intercalary Months in the Twenty Histories').

Further, the extension of the Republic to the 89th year or A.D. 2000 is derived from the *Liang-ch'ien nien Chung-Hsi li tui-chao piao* of Hsüeh Chung-san and Ou-yang Yi ('A Sino-Western Calendar for Two Thousand Years', Changsha 1940).

⑥ *The Title of the Emperor.* This consists in a shortened form of the title under which the Ruler was posthumously canonized.

⑦ *The Family and Personal Names of the Emperor.* The family and personal names of the Rulers are listed from the Han dynasty downwards. For foreign rulers the transliteration of their names is given. Family and personal names are not recorded in the Tables for the Republic.

⑧ *The Title of the Reign-period (Nien-hao).* The *nien-hao* 年號 commenced in the Western Han, and were abolished under the Republic. When in one year there are two *nien-hao*, owing to change of *nien-hao* by the Ruler, or two rival Rulers existing concurrently with different *nien-hao*, such as was the case during the Three Kingdoms, or the Five Dynasties, etc., the alternative *nien-hao* are listed in Appendices.

⑨ *The Enumeration of the Year.* For the evidence upon which the enumeration of the years of the Rulers is based, see the Appended Tables.

(2) *The Middle Panel showing the Months and Days  
according to the Chinese Calendar*

[The Middle Panel is divided into three columns consisting of the Twelve Astronomical Months, the Twelve Lunar Months, and the Cyclical designations of the First Day of each month. This panel and the next panel both deal with the Calendar of Months and Days, and each line should be read crosswise through the two panels for comparative purposes.]

① *The Astronomical Months.* The Chinese Calendar is fundamentally 'a Calendar derived from the combination of the Solar and the Lunar, expressed in the Twelve [Earthly] Branches, and the Ten [Heavenly] Stems'. Every Solar Year is divided into twelve sections or months, named after the Twelve Branches 十二支, and correlated with the division of the year into the 'Twenty-four Festivals' [Seasonal Divisions or 'Solar Terms' 二十四節氣, which are based on the Summer and Winter Solstices and the Equinoxes, see ② below]. This is what is meant by the 'Astronomical Months', or 'Solar Months', which were formerly called 'Festival Months'. By prefixing a 'Stem' to each 'Branch' [in the designation of the months, so producing a Cycle of sixty months], it comes about that in each period of five years [or sixty months] all the months have different designations, although the essential part [of the name of each month, which indicates its sequence in the year and does not change], is in fact the Earthly Branch by which it is indicated.

For example, in the year under discussion [the month] *wu-yin* 戊寅 is the Astronomical Month 'yin' 寅 [*yin* being the name of its Earthly Branch]. (For a more detailed discussion of the Chinese and Western Calendars, see the Author's Introduction, below p. 48 ff.).

② *The Lunar Months [or Moons].* These are determined by the waxing and waning of the Moon, which constitute one month. The month indicated as the 'First Month' (*chêng-yüeh* 正月) in the example is 'established upon' the Astronomical Month *yin*, hence the system used is said to be 'established upon *yin*' (*chien-yin* 建寅).

This introduces the *san-chêng* 三正 question in the Chinese Calendar ['The Three Different Months with which the year commenced' in the Hsia, Shang, and Chou dynasties respectively, which is discussed in the second part of the Author's Introduction. The Hsia Calendar commenced with the month *yin*, as does the Chinese Calendar at the present day.]

The present example belongs to the *Hsia-chêng* 夏正 (the 'Hsia Year').

[For convenience of the Western reader the Tables on p. 43 of Volume I giving the names of the Twenty-four Festivals in Chinese, their concordances with the Seasons, and the Commencement of the Hsia, Yin (Shang), Chou, and Ts'in Years, are reproduced below in English together with approximate dates of the Festivals given by Giles (Dictionary, 1912, Part I, p. 26).]

③ *The Cyclical Designations for the First Day of each Lunar Month.* The use of the Stems and Branches to record the Days is the flower of the Chinese Calendar, and a special feature of Chinese civilization. It provides a Cycle of sixty combinations of



ASTRONOMICAL MONTHS	子 <i>tzü</i>	丑 <i>ch'ou</i>	寅 <i>yin</i>	卯 <i>mao</i>	辰 <i>ch'en</i>	巳 <i>ssü</i>	午 <i>wu</i>	未 <i>wei</i>	申 <i>shên</i>	酉 <i>yu</i>	戌 <i>hsü</i>	亥 <i>hai</i>
Seasons	mid-winter	late winter	early spring	mid-spring	late spring	early summer	mid-summer	late summer	early autumn	mid-autumn	late autumn	early winter
THE FESTIVALS:												
'Divisional' <i>Chieh</i> 節	Dec. 7 Heavy snow	Jan. 6 Little cold	Feb. 5 Spring begins	Mar. 5 Excited insects	Apr. 5 Clear and bright	May 5 Summer begins	June 6 Grain in ear	July 7 Slight heat	Aug. 7 Autumn begins	Sept. 8 White dew	Oct. 8 Cold dew	Nov. 7 Winter begins
'Medial' <i>Chung</i> 中	Winter Solstice Dec. 22	Severe cold Jan. 21	Rain water Feb. 19	Vernal Equinox Mar. 20	Grain rains Apr. 20	Grain fills May 21	Summer Solstice June 21	Great heat July 23	Limit of heat Aug. 23	Autumnal Equinox Sept. 23	Hoar frost descends Oct. 23	Little snow Nov. 22
COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR:												
Hsia Year	11th	12th	<i>chéng</i>	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Yin Year	12th	<i>chéng</i>	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
Chou Year	<i>chéng</i>	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Ts'in Year	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	<i>chéng</i>

The Twenty-four Festivals and their Concordances with the Seasons in the Hsia, Yin (Shang), Chou, and Ts'in Years.



Stems and Branches from *chia-tzŭ* and *yi-ch'ou* to *jén-hsü* and *kuei-hai*, to serve as a short-scale [which can be repeated] to record the Days continuously and infallibly from the ancient past to the present time independently of the calendrical dates.

In this column are listed the Stem-Branch designations of the First Day of each Lunar Month (or 'Moon').

If the Middle Panel is compared crosswise with the Right-hand Panel for any given date, the Middle Panel gives the designation of the Solar and Lunar Month in columns one and two, and the Right-hand Panel gives the corresponding Month and Day of the Western Calendar together with the number of the Julian Day.

[From the first day of its waxing to the last day of its waning, the moon takes approximately  $29\frac{1}{2}$  days. Hence the Lunar Months are divided into 'Great Months' 大月 of 30 days and 'Small Months' 小月 of 29 days each.] To know whether a Lunar Month is a 'great month' of 30 days or a 'small month' of 29 days, taking the diagram before us as an example, look at the cyclical characters for the days of the month, given in column 3 of the Middle Panel; whenever the Stem-character for a day in any given month is the same as that for the corresponding day in the following month, the interval between the two dates is 30 days, and therefore the month is 'great'; when the Stem-characters are different the month is 'small'. Thus the first day of the first month of the year in the example is *yi-ch'ou* 乙丑; the first day of the next month is *chia-wu* 甲午. The Stem-character of the one day is *yi* 乙; the Stem-character of the other day is *chia* 甲; the Stem-characters differ, hence the month in question is a 'small' month of 29 days. Again, the first day of the second month is *chia-wu* 甲午; and of the third month is *chia-tzŭ* 甲子; the two days have the same Stem-character, the second month therefore is a 'great' month of 30 days; and so for the rest.

④ *The First Day of the Year in the Solar Calendar.* [The Arabic numerals in the middle column of the example indicate that] in the year *kêng-shên* of the Chinese Calendar the First Day of the year in the Western Calendar, in this case A.D. 1, fell on the 18th day of the 11th Lunar month. In the right-hand column this 18th day is indicated by the Cyclical characters *ting-ch'ou* 丁丑, and on the Right-hand Panel it appears on the same line as '1' (January) '1' (first day).

⑤ *The Total Number of Days in the Year* (according to the Chinese Calendar). According to the Chinese Calendar the year in question [*kêng-shên*, 1 B.C.] was an 'ordinary' year (*p'ing-nien* 平年); it had no Intercalary Month, but twelve Lunar Months in all, six Great Months and six Small Months, totalling 354 days.

### (3) *The Right-hand Panel showing the Months and Days according to the Western Calendar*

The months and days according to the Western Calendar shown in the 1st Volume of Tables are based on the theoretical calculations of the Julian Calendar—the system determined by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C.—after certain errors in applying the intercalations, which diverge from those shown in the present Tables, have been removed from it.