THE CHINESE CLASSICS

with a translation, critical and exegetical notes, prolegomena, and copious indexes

by

JAMES LEGGE

IN FIVE VOLUMES

V

THE CH'UN TS'EW

with

THE TSO CHUEN

with minor text corrections and a Concordance Table

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CHAPTER II.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE CH'UN TS'EW:—

WITH TABLES OF SOLAR ECLIPSES; OF THE YEARS AND LUNAR MONTHS OF THE WHOLE PERIOD; AND OF THE KINGS, AND THE PRINCES OF THE PRINCIPAL FIEFS, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT TO THE CLOSE OF THE CHOW DYNASTY.

SECTION I.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE TEXT.

1. I have observed on p. 10 that natural phænomena, supposed to affect the general well-being of the State, formed one class of the things recorded in the Ch'un Ts'ëw. Of this nature were eclipses of the sun, included by Maou K'e-ling, in the note on pp. 11, 12, among the "calamities and ominous occurrences," that are the 18th of the divisions under which he arranges all the subjects of these Chronicles. It must not be supposed that these eclipses were recorded with a view to the accumulation of astronomical facts for any scientific purpose;—the whole doctrine of the ancient Chinese concerning them was that given in the 9th ode of Book IV., Part II. of the She, made on occasion of an eclipse before the Ch'un Ts'ëw period, and which gives us the first certain date in ancient Chinese history.

> "The sun was eclipsed,
> A thing of very evil omen.
> For the moon to be eclipsed
> Is but an ordinary matter;
> Now that the sun has been eclipsed,—
> How bad it is!"

The eclipses recorded in the Ch'un Ts'ëw determine its chronology.

But whatever was the motive for recording the eclipses, they are of the utmost value for determining the chronology of the time comprised in our Classic. It contains altogether the entries of thirty-six eclipses, the table of which given by Mr. Chalmers at the conclusion of his article on the "Astronony of the ancient Chinese," in the prolegomena to my third volume, with his own calculation of the times of their occurrence, I reproduce here with some slight variations.

SOLAR ECLIPSES RECORDED IN THE CH'UN TS'EW.

AS RECORDED IN THE TEXT.					No.
Duke's suc. title.	*Year of Rule.*	*Year of Cycle.*	*Moon.*	*Day of Cycle.*	
隱公	3	58	II.	6	I.
桓公	3	9	VII.	29 *total.*	II.
,, ,,	17	23	X.		III.
莊公	18	42	III.		IV.
,, ,,	25	49	VI.	8	V.
,, ,,	26	50	XII.	60	VI.
,, ,,	30	54	IX.	7	VII.
僖公	5	3	IX.	45	VIII.
,, ,,	12	10	III.	7	IX.
,, ,,	15	13	V.		X.
文公	1	32	II.	60	XI.
,, ,,	15	46	VI.	38	XII.
宣公	8	57	VII.	1 *total.*	XIII.
,, ,,	10	59	IV.	53	XIV.
,, ,,	17	6	VI.	40	XV.
成公	16	23	VI.	3	XVI.
,, ,,	17	24	XII.	54	XVII.
襄公	14	39	II.	32	XVIII.
,, ,,	15	40	VIII.	54	XIX.
,, ,,	20	45	X.	53	XX.
,, ,,	21	46	IX.	47	XXI.
,, ,,	21	46	X.	17	XXII.
,, ,,	23	48	II.	10	XXIII.
,, ,,	24	49	VII.	1 *total.*	XXIV.
,, ,,	24	49	VIII.	30	XXV.
,, ,,	27	52	XII.	12	XXVI.
昭公	7	3	IV.	41	XXVII.
,, ,,	15	11	VI.	54	XXVIII.
,, ,,	17	13	VI.	11	XXIX.
,, ,,	21	17	VII.	19	XXX.
,, ,,	22	18	XII.	10	XXXI.
,, ,,	24	20	V.	32	XXXII.
,, ,,	31	27	XII.	48	XXXIII.
定公	5	33	III.	48	XXXIV.
,, ,,	12	40	XI.	3	XXXV.
,, ,,	15	43	VIII.	17	XXXVI.
哀公	14	57	V.	57	XXXVII.

SOLAR ECLIPSES RECORDED IN THE CH'UN TS'EW.

BY CALCULATION.

Year.	*Month & day. New style.*	*Chinese Moon.*	*Day of Cycle.*	
—719	February 14	III.	6	Visible at sunrise.
—708	July 8	VIII.	29	Total about 3h. P.M.
—694	October..... 3	XI.	7	Visible—Afternoon.
—675	April..... 6	V.	49	Sunset.
—668	May 18	VI.	8	Morning.
—667	November 8	XII.	60	Morning.
—663	August 21	IX.	7	Afternoon.
—654	August.....11	IX.	45	Afternoon.
—647	March 29	V.	7	Afternoon.
—644	January.....28	III.	21	*Not visible.*
—625	January.....26	III.	60	Visible at Noon.
—611	April 20	V.	38	Sunrise.
—600	September 12	X.	1	Total 3h. 30m. P.M.
—598	February 26	IV.	53	Visible at Sunrise.
—591	October..... 5	XI.	8	*Not visible.*
—574	May 1	VI.	3	Visible at Noon.
—573	October 17	XI.	54	Morning.
—558	January..... 8	II.	32	Noon.
—557	May 23	VI. *Intercal.*	54	*Scarcely visible* at Sunrise.
—552	August.....25	X.	53	Noon.
—551	August.....13	IX.	47	Noon.
—551	September.....	X.		*No Eclipse.*
—550	December.....30	II.	10	Visible at Sunrise.
—548	June 12	VII.	1	Total about 1h. 15m P.M.
—548	July	VIII.		*No Eclipse.*
—545	October 7	XI.	12	Visible in the Morning.
—534	March 11	IV.	41	Forenoon.
—526	April.....10	V.	54	Forenoon.
—524	August.....14	IX.	10	Afternoon.
—520	June..... 3	VII.	19	Forenoon.
—519	November 18	XII.	10	Afternoon.
—517	April 1	V.	32	Sunrise.
—510	November 7	XII.	48	Forenoon.
—504	February 10	III.	48	Noon.
—497	September 15	X.	3	Forenoon.
—494	July.....15	VIII	17	Forenoon.

—480

2. In the table in the prolegomena to vol. III. Mr. Chalmers has referred these eclipses in the Ch'un Tsëw to the emperors, or kings rather, of Chow in whose reigns they occurred; as we have to do here only with the period of the Ch'un Ts'ëw, I have substituted for the titles of the kings those of the marquises of Loo, in connexion with whom the eclipses are mentioned in the text of the Classic. At his request also I have given the years in his calculation as –719,–708, &c., instead of B.C. 719, 708, &c., as being in accordance with the usage of astronomers.[1] His calculation of the month and day, according to new style, remains unchanged, because it makes the comparison of the Chinese moons with our own, in relation to the solstices, plainer and easier for general readers. I have also introduced a 37th eclipse, which is recorded, in the brief supplement to the Classic, in the 4th paragraph after the text proper terminates.

Results of the comparison of the eclipses as recorded and calculated.

Comparing now the times of the 36 eclipses as recorded and calculated, it will be seen, *first*, that two of them are entirely erroneous, and could not have taken place at all. Two eclipses are given as having occurred in the 21st and 24th years of duke Sëang, corresponding to—551 and—548, on successive months;—a thing physically impossible. On p. 491 of this volume I have given the remark of a scholar of the T'ang dynasty that such a thing perhaps did occur in ancient times! No reasonable account of the twice repeated error has ever been given. Possibly two eclipses did occur some time during the Ch'un Ts'ëw period on the months and days mentioned, but in other years; and the tablets of them got misplaced, and appear where they now do. In the mean time the records must be regarded as entirely erroneous.[2]

1 Mr. Chalmers has sent me the following extract of a letter from Professor Airy—now Sir. G.B. Airy—the Astronomer Royal, with whom he corresponded through a friend some years ago on the subject of these ancient Chinese eclipses:—'The year [of the eclipse in the She-king] may be expressed in either of these forms:—

—775 for Astronomical purposes;
B.C. 776 for Chronological purposes.'

2 The three early commentaries do not touch on this error. Their writers, no doubt, were not aware that there was any error. In the note appended to the article on 'The Antiquity of the Chinese proved by Mouments,' in the 2d volume of the 'Memoires concernant les Chinois,' the texts of these eclipses are given and translated without any intimation of their being wrong. In the article, however, p. 98, the writer says on the eclipses in the Ch'un Ts'ëw:—"Si, dans la multitude, il s'en trouve quelques-unes (comme il s'en trouve en effet), qui n' aient pu avoir eu lieu, disons alors que, comme la coutume a toujours eté que les Calculateurs fissent part du résultat de leurs Calculs, plusieurs jours avant où devant arriver l'eclypse, afin qu'on disposât tout pour les cérémonies qui se pratiquoient dans ces sortes d'occasions, il est arrivé que les Astronomes, faute de bonnes Tables, ayant prédit une fausse eclipse, dont l'annonce a eté livrée aus Historiographes ceux-ci en ont tenu registre de la méme maniere que si elle avoit eté vraie; soit qu'ils la crussent telle, parce qu' un ciel obscur et chargé de nuages avoit empêché d'observer; soit que, par négligence, ou par un simple oubli, ils eussent manqué à la rayer du catalogue des evénemens.' The explanation here suggested is specially inapplicable to the two eclipses under notice.

It will be seen, *secondly*, that two more of the eclipses are somehow given incorrectly. The 10th is recorded as happening in the 1st month of the 15th year of duke He, corresponding to –644. As proved by calculation, there was an eclipse in the 3d Chinese moon of that year, but it was not visible in Loo. This error, like the two former ones, must be left unexplained. The 15th eclipse appears as having occurred in the 17th year of duke Seuen, corresponding to –591, in the 6th month, on the cycle day Kwei-maou. But there was then no eclipse. Chinese astronomers discovered this error in the time of the eastern Tsin dynasty; but they have found no way of accounting for it. They have called attention, indeed, to the fact that an eclipse was possible on the 1st day of the fifth month; but that would be visible only in the southern hemisphere. It occurred to Mr. Chalmers, however, to try the 7th year of duke Seuen, and he found that that year, in the 6th month, on Kwei-maou, which was then the day of the new moon, there was an eclipse visible in Loo. No doubt, this was the eclipse intended in the text, inaccurately arranged under the 17th year instead of the 7th. This happy rectification of one error shows in what direction the rectification of the other errors is to be sought.

It will be seen, *thirdly*, that of the remaining 32 eclipses, the years, months, and cycle-days of 18, as determined by calculation, agree with those which are given in the text, while of the other 14 the years and cycle-days agree, and the months are different, generally by one month or two, and in two cases by three months. The difference of the months, however, gives confirmation to the truthfulness of the text, showing, indeed, that it is not absolutely correct, but proving, to my mind, that the historiographers entered the eclipses in the current months of the years when they were observed. In order to make those current months agree with the true months it would have been necessary that the process of intercalation should be regularly and scientifically observed. But it was not so observed in the time of the Ch'un Ts'ëw. In proof of this I need only refer the reader to what Mr. Chalmers has said on the subject in the prolegomena to vol. III. p. 99, and to his valuable table of the years and months of the Ch'un Ts'ëw, which concludes this section. There was not room for the same error with the cycle-days. No science was required in their application. Each successive day had its name determined by the successive terms of the cycle; and, when these were exhausted, the historiographers had only to begin again. Whether the months

were long or short, and whether the year contained an intercalary month or not, the cyclical names of the days were sure to be given correctly. All that was necessary was not to let any day go by unmarked. Those 14 eclipses,[3] correct as to the years and cycle-days of their occurrence, and incorrect, only in the months to which they are referred, from an assignable cause, are to be accepted with as little hesitation as the 18 in regard to the date of which the record and the calculation entirely agree. The errors in them are of such a character as to show that the text was not constructed subsequently, but was made by the historiographers of Loo, in the exercise of their duties, along the whole course of the period.

3. It is hardly necessary to point out how the long list of eclipses thus verified determines the chronology of the Ch'un Ts'ëw period. The first eclipse occurred in the 3d year of duke Yin, in −719, and therefore we know that the period commenced in −721. The last eclipse occurred in the last year of duke Ting, in −494, from which we have only to subtract 14 years of duke Gae's rule to get the last year of the period; and indeed in the supplementary text we have an eclipse occurring in Gae's 14th year, or in −480.

The chronology is determined by the eclipses;—as in par. 1.

I have called attention in the preceding paragraph to the fact of the cycle-days being always given correctly for the eclipses. So they generally are for other events; but sometimes they are given wrong,—as will be seen by comparing the subjoined table with the text, the days which could not be verified being omitted in the table. The errors of this kind, which are on the whole wonderfully few, are for the most part pointed out in the notes, according to the calculations of Too Yu, who says that there must be an error of the month or of the day. In some cases there may be a corruption of the cyclical names through carelessness of transcribers, which would give an error of the day; more frequently, I believe, the month is wrongly given, through the same irregularity of intercalation which has made the months given for the eclipses differ from the true months as ascertained by calculation.

4. I take this opportunity to touch on another subject which has often perplexed students of ancient Chinese history,—the different commencements of the year in the three great ancient dynasties of Hëa, Shang, and Chow. According to the representations of the scholars of

The different commencements of the year in the three ancient dynasties.

3 Of the third and fourth of those eclipses the text does not give the cyclical days; but I have not thought it worth while to call attention to this in *my* text.

the Han and all subsequent dynasties, the beginning of the year was changed, to signalize the new dynasty, by an exercise of the royal prerogative. Indeed, the phrase '*san ching*,'[1] occurring in the Shoo, III. ii. 3, has been interpreted as meaning the 'three commencements of the year;' in which case it would be necessary to suppose that even before the Hëa dynasty the year had begun at different dates and in different months. But if I were translating the Shoo-king afresh, I should feel compelled to cast about for another meaning for the phrase in that passage. In point of fact the Ch'un Ts'ëw seems to show that the new commencement arose from the necessity of error which there was not sufficient science to correct. The year of the Hëa dynasty began originally with the first month of spring. By the end of that dynasty, through the neglect of the intercalation, it commenced, I suppose, a month earlier, and hence the sovereigns of Shang made that the beginning of their year. But during their tenure of the kingdom, the same process of error took place, and the year, I suppose again, had come to approximate to the time of the winter solstice when the kings of Chow superseded them. They adopted the retrogression, and made it their theory that the year should begin with the new moon preceding the winter solstice, *i.e.*, between our November 22 and December 22. But their astronomers and historiographers had not knowledge enough to keep it there. An inspection of Mr. Chalmers' table following this paragraph shows a very marked tendency, increasing as time went on, to make the year begin in the month before the new moon preceding the winter solstice. Previous to the time of duke He, many of the years begin in the commencing month of the Shang dynasty; but subsequently, the 30th, 32d, and 33d years of duke He, the 18th year of Wăn, the 3d, 4th, and 6th of Seuen, the 1st, 4th, 7th, 10th and 12th of Ch'ing, the 16th, 19th, 21st, and 27th of Sëang, the 1st, 4th, 15th, 20th, and 28th of Ch'aou, and the 2d, 7th, and 10th of Ting, all began in the month before the proper commencement of the Chow year. This was, no doubt, the ordinary commencement of the year when the dynasty of Ts'in superseded that of Chow, and so its emperor declared that the year should then begin;—three months before the period of Hëa, embracing a whole season, so that what was called its spring was actually the winter of the year, and the names of all the seasons were wrongly

[1] 三正

applied. Thus each of the four dynasties which ran out their course before our Christian era had its different commencement of the year. Chinese writers, however, generally speak only of 'three correct beginnings,' being unwilling to allow the dynasty of Ts'in to rank with those of Hea, Shang, and Chow.

As has been pointed out in the 'Astronomy of the ancient Chinese' by Mr. Chalmers, after the establishment of the Han dynasty, the Chinese endeavoured to open communications with the west; and from India they must have received great additions to their astronomical knowledge. Their scholars became able to make a reformation of the calendar; and adopting the maxim of Confucius, that the seasons of Hëa should be followed, they determined and arranged that the year should thenceforth commence with the beginning of spring, as it has since, with more or less of correctness, done.

The above observations show that of the four 'correct beginnings of the year,' (including that of Ts'in), one only was correct, and the proper nomenclature regarding them would be 'one correct and three erroneous beginnings.' They should also end the partial and bigoted pretensions of Chinese writers, when they talk of the universal knowledge of their ancient worthies, and the more culpable partiality and bigotry of some Sinologues who try to bear out their assertions.

5. In the following table the intercalary months are indicated by a line. The principal guide in determining them has been the cycle-days given in connexion with many of the events referred to. According to the theory of the Chinese year, as explained in vol. III., p. 22, there ought to be 7 intercalary months in every 19 years. It will be seen that during the Ch'un Ts'ëw period these months were introduced very irregularly.

The small figures denote the cyclical numbers of the days mentioned in the text, so far as they can be verified. A small capital (E) indicates an eclipse. The most important thing to be observed in the table is the changing position of the first month, sometimes preceding, sometimes following, the winter solstice, without any apparent rule.

Cyclical Number of Shortest Day.	LUNAR MONTHS ACCORDING TO CONFUCIUS. *The small figures are the Cyclical numbers of days mentioned in the History.*	YEARS.
60	I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI XII ,	721
5	I . . . . . VIII . . . XII 52 ——,	720
10	I II6E III 47 IV 28 . . . VIII 17 . . . XII 20 ,	
16	I II . . . . . ,	
21	I . . . . . XII 18 ——,	
26	I . . . V 58 . . . . . ,	
31	I . . . . . ——,	715
37	I . III 27 . . VI 36 VII 7 . IX 28 . . . ,	
42	I . III 10 . . . . . ,	
47	I II 50 . . . VI . . IX 15 X . .——,	
52	I . . . . . VII 19 . . . XI 29 . ,	
58	I . . IV 44 . . . . . ,	710
3	I . . IV 45 . . . . . ——,	
8	I . . . . . VII29E . . . . . ,	
13	I . . . . . ,	
19	I 26 . . . . . ——,	
24	I . . . . . VIII 19 IX 4 . . . . ,	705
29	I II 36 . . . . . ——,	
34	I 16 . . . V 14 . . . . . ,	
39	I . . . . . ,	
45	I 57 . . . . . XII 43 ——,	
50	I . . . V 20 . . . IX . . . ,	700
55	I . . . . VI 39 VII 24 VIII . . XI 23 XII 44 ——,	
60.	I II . . . . . ,	
6	I . . . . . VIII 9 . . . XII 54 ,	
11	I . III 32 IV 6 . VI . . . . . ——,	
16	I . . . . . ,	695
21	I 53 II . . V 43 VI 14 . VIII 30 . X7E . . ,	
27	I . . IV 13 V 34 . . . . . XII 26 ,	
32	. . . . . X 12 . . ——,	
37	I . . . . . XII 22 ,	
42	I . . . . . ——,	690
48	I . . . . VI 2 . . . . . ,	
53	I . . . . . ,	
58	I . . . . . ,	
3	I . . IV 28 . . . . . ——,	
9	I 31 . . . . . XI 20 . ,	685
14	. . . . . VII34 VIII 57. . . . ——,	
19	I . . . . . ,	
24	I . . . 15 V . 15 . . . . . ——,	
30	I . . . . . VIII31 . . . . ,	
35	I . . . . . ,	680
40	I . . . . . ——,	
45	I . . . . . ,	
51	I . . . . . ,	
56	I . . . . . ——,	
1	I . . IV 49E . VI 54 . . . . . ,	675
6	I . . . . . ,	
12	. . . . . ——,	
17	I . . . V 58 . VII 35 . . . . . ,	
22	I 50 . . . . VII 33 . . . . . ,	
27	. . . . . XII 51 ——,	670
32	I . . . . . VIII 14 . . . . . ,	
38	I . . . V 50 VI8E . . . . . ,	

I43 . . . . . XII60E——,
48 I . . . . . ,
I53 . III 51 IV44 . . . . . ——, 665
59 I . . . . . ,
4 I . . . . . VIII 60 IX7E . . . ,
I9 . . . . . ——,
14 I . . . . . VII 30VIII 60. X 56. . ,
20I . . . . . VI 58 . . . . . , 660
I25 . . . V 22 —— . .VIII 38 . . . ,
80 I . . . . . VII 5 . . X 19 . ——XII54,
35. I . . . . V 18 . . . . . ,
41 1 . . . . . ,
46 I 655
I51 . . . . . IX45E . . . ——,
I 56 . . . . . ,
I 2 . . . . . ,
I 7 . . . . . XII 44 ,
I 12 . III 14 . . . VII 22 . IX 5 . . . ——, 650
17I . . . . . ,
I23 . . . . . ——,
28 I . . . IV7E . . . . . XII 14 ,
I33 . . . . . ——,
38 I . . . . . VIII 28 . . . . . , 645
44 I II21E . . . . . IX 16 XI 59 . ,
45I49 . III9 IV33 . . . VII 1 . . . . ,
I 54 . . . . . XII 12 ——,
59I . . . . V 15 . . 24 VIII . . . . ,
I5 . . . . . VI 46 . . . . . ——, 640
10 I . . . . V 42 . . . . . ,
15I . . . . . XII 50 ,
I20 . . . . . VIII 44 . . XI 6 . ,
I 25 . . . . V 27 . . . . . ——,
I31 . . . . . , 635
I 36 43. III IV 10. . . . . XII 60 ——,
41 I 56 . . . . . ,
I46 . . . . . VI 27 . VIII 82 . . . XII 11 ,
I 52 . III 43 IV 6 V 50. . . . . 9 . . . ,
I 57 . . . . . , 630
I .2 . . . . . IX 31 . . . ——,
I 7 . . . . . ,
I 13. . IV 26. . . . . XII 16 ,
I . 18 . IV 18. . . . . —— . . XII 42 ,
I 23. III60E IV 54 . . . . . X 44 . . ——, 625
I28 II 1 III 42. . . . VIII 4 . . . . ,
I 34 . . . . . XII 6 ——,
39I . . . . . XI 39 . ,
I44 . III 48 . . . . . X 21 . . ,
I 49 . . . . . VIII 12 . . . . ——, 620
55I . III 11 IV 25 . . . . . ,
I60 . . . . . VIII 45 . X 19 . . ,
I 5 II 38. . . . . IX 10. . . ——,
I10 . . III 28 . . . . . ,
I 16 . . . . . X 81 . . . , 615
I 21II37 . . —— . . . . XII 55,
I 26 . . . V 19 . . . . . 26 XII ,
I 31 . . . 12 V VI 10 . . IX 21 . . . ,
I 37. . . . VI38E . . . . . ——,
I42 . . . . VI 5 . VIII8 . . . . , 610

I 47 . . IV 60 . VI 20 . . . . . ,
I .52 14 . . V 35 VI 10 . . . . . ———,
158 . . . . . ,
I 49 3II . . . . . IX 2 X 12 . . . ,
I .8 . . . . . X 23 . . . , 605
I .13 . . . . VI 22 . . . . . ———,
I 18 . . . . . ,
I .24 . . . . . ———,
I 29 . . . . . ,
I 34 . . . . ——VI 18. . . X 1E 26 . . , 600
I 39 . . . . . 58 IX X 10 . . . ,
I 45. . IV 53E V 30 . . . . . ———,
I50 . . . . . X 24. . . ,
I 55 . . . . 52 VI . . . . XII 15 ,
I 60. . . . . ———, 595
I 6 . . . V 9 . . . . . ,
I 11 . . . . VI 40 . . . . . ———,
16 1 . . . . . ,
I21 . . . . VI 56 . . . XI8E19. ,
I 27 . . . . . VII 11 . . X 59 . . , 590
I 32 58 . . . . . ———,
I 37 . . IV 23 . VI 10 VII46 VIII 19. . XI 33 . ,
I 4248III . . . . . XI 43 . ,
I .48 9 III IV 51 . . . . . ———,
153 . . . . . XI 46 XII26 , 585
I 58 II 18 . IV . VI 19 . . . . . ,
I .3 . . . . . VIII 5 . . . ———,
I 9 . . . . . X 40 . . ,
I 14. . . . . VII 13 . . . XI 57 . ,
I .19 . . V 43 VI . . . . . ———, 580
I 24 . III 26 . . . . . ,
I .30 . . . . . ———,
I 35 . . . . . ,
I 40. . . . . ——VIII . X 27 . . ,
I 45 . III 42 . . . . VIII 17 . . . . , 575
I 51 . . IV 8 . VI3E . . .. X 12 . XII 2 ,
I 56. . . . VI 22 . . IX 38 . 9 XI XII54E———,
II57 . . . . . VIII 26. . . XII 44 ,
I 6 . . . . . IX 58 . . . ———,
III . . . V 27 VI VII26 . . . . . , 570
I 17 . . IV 59 . VI 56 . . . . . ,
I 22. 46 III . . . VII 25 VIII48. . . . ———,
127 . . . . . XII 8 ,
I 32 . III 19 . . . . . ,
I 38. . . . . X 59 ——. XII 23 , 565
I43 . . . . . ,
I 48 . . . V 58 . . VIII20. . . 86 XII ,
I 53 . . V 31 . . . . . ———,
I59 . . . . . VII 56 . . . . . ,
I 4. . . . . ———. 560
I9 . . . . . IX 17 . . . ,
I 14 II32E . IV 56 . . . . . ,
I 20II36 . . . . VII54E. . . XI 60 . ,
I .25 III 15 . V 60 . . . . . ———,
I 30 II 7 . . . . . , 555
I 35. . . . . ,
I .41 . . . . VII28 VIII53. . . . ———,
I 4648. . . . VI 57 . . . X58E . . ,
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IT SEEMS DESIRABLE AT THE CLOSE OF THIS CHAPTER TO APPEND A TABLE OF THE CYCLE OF SIXTY.

1	甲子	16	己卯	31	甲午	46	己酉
2	乙丑	17	庚辰	32	乙未	47	庚戌
3	丙寅	18	辛巳	33	丙申	48	辛亥
4	丁卯	19	壬午	34	丁酉	49	壬子
5	戊辰	20	癸未	35	戊戌	50	癸丑
6	己巳	21	甲申	36	己亥	51	甲寅
7	庚午	22	乙酉	37	庚子	52	乙卯
8	辛未	23	丙戌	38	辛丑	53	丙辰
9	壬申	24	丁亥	39	壬寅	54	丁巳
10	癸酉	25	戊子	40	癸卯	55	戊午
11	甲戌	26	己丑	41	甲辰	56	己未
12	乙亥	27	庚寅	42	乙巳	57	庚申
13	丙子	28	辛卯	43	丙午	58	辛酉
14	丁丑	29	壬辰	44	丁未	59	壬戌
15	戊寅	30	癸巳	45	戊申	60	癸亥