

“饑”非災異 ——兼論《漢書·五行志》“宣公十年秋大水饑”條¹

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摘要 《漢書·五行志》是漢代災異學說的核心文獻，其中包括對《春秋》災異的紀錄以及西漢學者的解讀。本文以春秋公羊災異學說為基礎，論述了“饑”不當被視作典型的災異，並此基礎上考察《五行志》中“宣公十年秋大水饑”的文本形態以及後世學者對此的理解。

關鍵詞 《漢書》《漢書·五行志》 災異 《春秋公羊傳》 饑



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**FAMINE IS NEITHER A CALAMITY NOR AN ANOMALY:
DISCUSSING THE RECORD OF FAMINE IN
THE TENTH YEAR OF DUKE XUAN IN THE
“TREATISE ON FIVE ELEMENTS” OF THE *HANSHU***

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ABSTRACT Recording and interpreting calamities and anomalies in the pre-Qin and Qin-Han period played a significant role in the intellectual history of early imperial China. The “Treatise of Five Elements” of the *Hanshu* contains various pronouncements on this topic from Western Han scholars, which came to be regarded as the key literature of early scholarship on calamities and anomalies. This article demonstrates how the *Gongyang* commentary identifies the calamities and anomalies in the *Spring and Autumn Annals*, which led to the argument being made during the Han dynasty that famine does not belong to either of those categories. In addition, one entry in the “Treatise of Five Elements” which concerns the famine in the Tenth Year of Duke Xuan of Lu is to be criticized.

KEYWORDS *Hanshu*, the “Treatise of Five Elements”, *Gongyang zhuan*, Calamities and Anomalies, Famine



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