

The Shijing 詩經: a Source of Knowledge and Inspiration in Medieval China

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1. From Lu Ji's 陸璣 commentary to the definition of encyclopedic commentaries
2. How encyclopedic commentaries redefine the *Shijing* 詩經
3. Fragments of scholarship and the intertextual fabric

From Lu Ji's 陸璣 commentary
to the definition of encyclopedic
commentaries

Dating evidence: before 500 AD

又問：「《東宮舊事》『六色屬纓』，是何等物？當作何音？」答曰：「案：《說文》云：『蓐，牛藻也，讀若威。』《音隱》：『塢瑰反。』即陸機所謂『聚藻，葉如蓬』者也。」

The person asked again, “*The Matters of the Eastern Palace in Recent Times* mentions a six-colored *ji* 纓. What is it? How should the [last] character 纓 be pronounced?” I replied, “According to *Shuowen*, 蓐 (*Potamogeton crispus*) is cow’s-pondweed. It is pronounced as *wei*.’ The *Subtleties of Sounds* gives the pronunciation of the character as a combination of *wu* [MC ‘uX] and *gui* [MC kwoj]. This is the plant that Lu Ji has described as ‘a water plant growing in clusters whose leaves are like those of mugwort.’ ”

trans. Tian Xiaofei, VII.38

Dating evidence: after 200 AD

Reference	Elements for datation
孔子	《琴操》曰：猗蘭操者，孔子所作也。孔子聘諸侯，莫能任，自衛反魯，隱谷之中，見香蘭獨茂。喟然歎曰：夫蘭當為王者香，今乃獨茂，與眾草為伍，乃止車，援琴鼓之，自傷不逢時，託辭於香蘭云。Cai Yong 蔡邕 (132-192)
張奐	Zhang Huan (104-181)
樊光	Fan Guang, a commentator of the Erya 爾雅, from the Eastern Han

- Lu Ji 陸璣 (d.i.), *Mao Shi caomu niaoshou chongyu shu er juan* 毛詩草木鳥獸蟲魚疏二卷
- *Mao Shi cao chong jing yi juan* 毛詩草蟲經一卷
- Cheng Xiuji 程修己 († 863), *Mao Shi caomu chongyu tu ershi juan* 毛詩草木蟲魚圖二十卷
- *Mao Shi wu xiang tu* 毛詩物象圖
- Xu Dong 許洞 (ca. 970-1011), *Shi dili kao wu juan* 詩地理考五卷
- Lu Dian 陸佃 (ca. 1042-1102), *Shi wuxing menlei ba juan* 詩物性門類八卷
- Cai Bian 蔡卞 (ca. 1058-1117), *Mao Shi mingwu jie ershi juan* 毛詩名物解二十卷
- Zheng Qiao 鄭樵 (1104-1162), *Shi mingwu zhi* 詩名物志
- Fan Chuyi 范處義 (d.i.), *Shi dili kao liu juan* 詩地理考六卷
- Yang Taizhi 楊泰之 (ca. 1169-1230), *Shi mingwu bian shi juan* 詩名物編十卷
- Wang Yinglin 王應麟 (1223-1296), *Shi dili kao liu juan* 詩地理考六卷
- Wang Yinglin 王應麟 (1223-1296), *Mao Shi caomu niaoshou chongyu guangshu er juan* 毛詩草木鳥獸蟲魚廣疏二卷
- Wang Yinglin 王應麟 (1223-1296), *Shijing tianwen bian yi juan* 詩經天文編一卷

- Mao Jin 毛晉 (1599-1659), *Mao Shi Lu shu guangyao* 毛詩陸疏廣要

N°	Entry	Element	Type	Shi n°	Shi title	Section	Sub-sect.
1	方秉藺兮	藺	草	95	溱洧	國風	鄭
2	采采芣苢	芣苢	草	8	芣	國風	周南
3	言采其蟲	蟲	草	54	載馳	國風	鄘
4	中谷有蕓	蕓	草	69	中谷有蕓	國風	王
5	集于苞杞	杞	草	162	四牡	小雅	鹿鳴之什
6	言采其蕘	蕘	草	108	汾沮洳	國風	魏
7	蔦與女蘿	蔦	草	223	頍弁	小雅	甫田之什
8	有蒲與荷	荷芙	草	145	澤陂	國風	陳
9	參差荇菜	荇	草	1	關雎	國風	周南
10	于以采蘋	蘋	草	15	采蘋	國風	召南
10	于以采藻	藻	草	15	采蘋	國風	召南
11	薄采其茆	茆	草	305	泂水	頌	魯頌
12	蒹葭蒼蒼	蒹	草	129	蒹葭	國風	秦
13	蓁竹漪漪	蓁竹	草	55	淇奧	國風	衛
14	苕之華	苕	草	239	苕之華	小雅	魚藻之什

Entry « 于以采藻 » (on 詩經 15)

藻，水草也。生水底。有二種。其一種，葉如雞蘇，莖大如箸，長四五尺。其一種，莖大如釵股，葉如蓬蒿。謂之聚藻。扶風人謂之藻聚。為發聲也。此二藻皆可鬻熟，按去腥氣。米麵糝蒸為茹，嘉美。揚州人饑荒可以當穀食饑也。饑時蒸而食之。

Zǎo is an aquatic plant. It grows on the bottom of rivers. There are two types (of zǎo). One, with leaves that resemble those of *stachys baicalensis*, with stems as thick as chopsticks, it is four to five feet long. The other one, with stems as thin as hairpins and leaves that resemble those of *chrysanthemum coronarium*. It is called *ceratophyllum demersum* (assembled zǎo). The people of Fufeng call it grouped zǎo. It can be used to produce music. Both kinds of zǎo can be boiled to make zhou, but it exudes a stinky smell. It can be eaten by steaming it along with rice flour, and it is delicious. In case of food shortage, the people of Yangzhou would use it as cereal to ease hunger. When hungry, they would steam it and eat it.

How encyclopedic commentaries
redefine the *Shijing* 詩經

詩經 15: first stanza

於以采蘋？南澗之濱。

於以采藻？於彼行潦。

Where do I pluck the marsilia?

At the southern brooklet's bank!

Where do I pluck the ceratophyllum?

At that puddle or that marsh.

藻，陸機云：「藻，水草也，生水底。有二種：其一種葉如雞蘇，莖大如箸，長四五尺。其一種莖大如釵股，葉如蓬蒿，謂之聚藻。」然則藻聚生，故謂之聚藻也。

As regards Zǎo, Lu Ji says: “Zǎo is an aquatic plant. It grows on the bottom of rivers. There are two types (of zǎo). One, with leaves that resemble those of *stachys baicalensis*, with stems as thick as chopsticks, it is four to five feet long. The other one, with stems as thin as hairpins, and leaves that resemble those of *chrysanthemum coronarium*. It is called *Ceratophyllum demersum* (assembled zao)”. Thus, zǎo grow in groups, that is why they are called ‘assembled zǎo’.

詩

shī

The *Poems*: an anthology
poem, poetry: the name of a genre

經

jīng

classic, canon : (title) suffix

論語 XVII.9

小子！何莫學夫詩？
詩，可以興，可以觀，
可以群，可以怨。邇
之事父，遠之事君。
多識於鳥獸草木之名。

My dear disciples, why does anyone of you study the Poems? Thanks to the poems, you will be able to suggest, to observe, to unite, to lament, you will serve you father near you, and serve your prince afar, you will better know what the names of birds, beasts, plants and trees [mean/carry].

Fragments of scholarship and the
intertextual fabric

詩經 n°35 (first stanza)

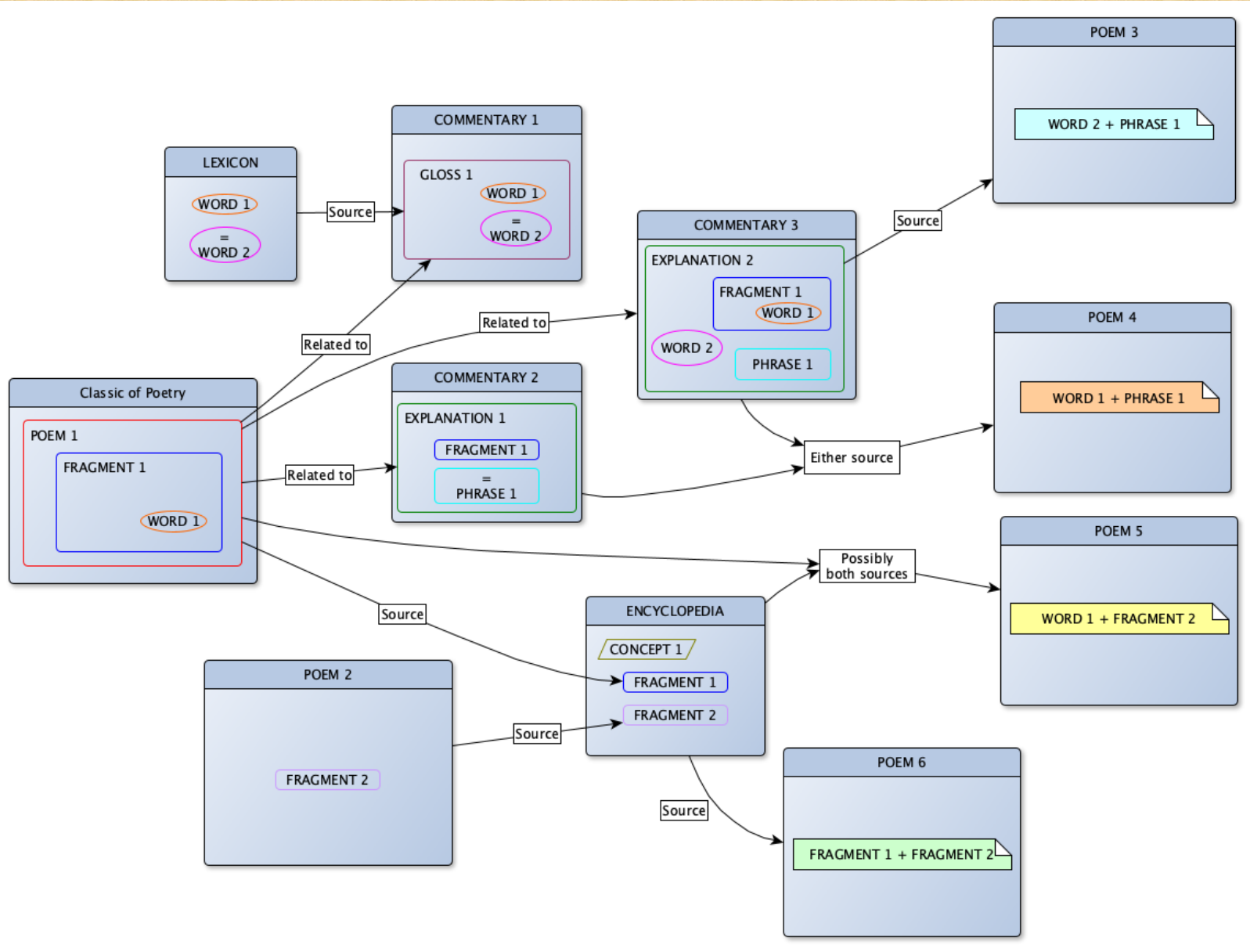
習習谷風，以陰以雨。
黽勉同心，不宜有怒。
采葑采菲，無以下體。
德音莫違，及爾同死。

Whistles the wind in the valley,
At times it darkens, at times rains.
Let us be good to each other,
We should not get angry.
When we pluck the crucifers,
We might not need its lower part.
We shall not turn away from our righteous vows:
Shall be together until death.

《秦女卷衣》 attributed to Li Bai 李白 (701-762)

天子居未央，妾侍卷衣裳。
顧無紫宮寵，敢拂黃金牀。
水至亦不去，熊來尚可當。
微身奉日月，飄若螢火光。
願君採葑菲，無以下體妨。

His Highness dwells in the Palace of the Unfinished,
Your maid rolls up the clothes:
Now that the favors of the Purple Palace are gone,
I shall allow myself to pat the bed of yellow gold.
When the waters came, [Lady of Qi] remained,
When the bear approached, [Lady Feng] stepped in.
My frail body, faithful to the luminous stars,
Flutters like a firefly near the flame.
How I would like that, picking the crucifers,
You didn't think the bottom was too inconvenient.



Thank you for your attention.

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<https://gitlab.huma-num.fr/chi-know-po/shijing-net>

La préface de Mao :

《谷風》刺夫婦失道也。衛人化其上，淫於新昏而棄其舊室。夫婦離絕，國俗傷敗焉。

Les explications de Zheng Xuan :

新昏者，新所與為昏礼。

Les développements de Kong Yingda :

作《谷風》詩者，刺夫婦失其相與之道。以至於離絕言衛人由化效其上，故淫於新昏而棄其舊室。是夫婦離絕，致令國俗傷敗焉。此指刺夫接其婦不以礼。是夫婦失道，非謂夫婦並刺也。其婦既與夫絕，乃陳夫之棄已見遇，非道淫於新昏之事。六章皆是。

Argumentation de Kong Yingda s'appuyant largement sur Mao et Zheng Xuan :

行道遲遲中心有違遲遲舒行貌。『違』離也。《箋》云：徘徊也。行於道路之人，至將於別，尚舒行，其心徘徊。然喻君子於已，不能如也。不遠伊邇薄送我畿『畿』門內也。《箋》云：『邇』近也。言君子與已訣別。不能遠，維近耳。送我裁於門內，無恩之甚。誰謂荼苦其甘如薺『荼』苦菜也。《箋》云：荼誠苦矣，而君子於已之苦毒又甚於荼。比方之荼，則甘如薺。宴爾新昏如兄如弟『宴』安也。

[疏] ○《正義》曰：毛以為，婦人既已被棄，追怨見薄。言相與行於道路之人，至將離別，尚遲遲舒行，心中猶有乖離之志，不忍即別。況已與君子猶是夫婦。今棄已訣別之時，送我不遠維近耳。薄送我於門內而已。是恩意不如行路之人也。又說遇已之苦。言人誰謂荼苦乎？以君子遇我之苦毒比之，荼即其甘如薺。君子苦已，猶得新昏。故又言安愛汝之新昏？其恩如兄弟也。以夫婦坐圖，可否有兄弟之道？故以兄弟言之。○鄭唯有『違』為異，以《傳》訓為離，無眷戀之狀，於文不足。故以『違』為徘徊也。○《傳》：『畿』，門內。《正義》曰：以言畿者，期限之名，故《周禮》九畿及王畿，千里皆期限之義。故《楚茨》傳曰：畿，期也。《經》云『不遠』言至有限之處。故知是門內。

Commentaire de Lu Ji (entrée n°23 : 《采葍采菲》)

『葍』蔓菁。幽州人或謂之『芥菲』。似菘，莖粗葉厚而長有毛。三月中蒸鬻為茹，甘美。可作羹。幽州人謂之『芴』。《爾雅》又謂之『蔥菜』。今河內人謂之『宿菜』。

Complément de Mao Jin (extrait de l'entrée n°12)

葍：《爾雅》云：『須、葍菹。』郭云：未詳。鄭云：菘葍也。[...] 《坊記》註云：『葍』蔓菁也。陳、宋之間謂之葍。《方言》云：『藟』蕘、蕘菁也。陳、楚謂之藟。齊、魯謂之蕘。關西謂之蕘菁。趙、魏之郊謂之大芥。『藟』與『葍』字雖異，音實同，則葍也，須也，蕘菁也，蔓菁也，蕘蕘也，蕘也，芥也。七者一物也。《本草》云：蕘菁味苦。《圖經》云：蕘菁四時仍有，春食苗，夏食心，亦謂之臺子，秋食莖，冬食根。[...] 《埤雅》：『菘性陵，冬不彫，四時常見。有松之操，故其字會意而本草。以為交耐霜雪也。舊說以菘菜北種，初年半為蕘菁，二年菘種都絕蕘菁，南種亦然，蓋菘之不生北土，猶橘柚之變于淮北矣。蕘菁似菘而小有臺，一名葍，一名須，《爾雅》（…）：「須、蕘蕘〔也〕。」今俗謂之臺菜。（…）其紫華者謂之蘆菘，一名菜菘，所謂溫菘、是也。菜菘言來麩之所服也。』《爾雅翼》云：『蔓菁、南北通有之，北土種之尤多。（…）菜中之最有益者。塞北并、汾、河、朔間，燒食其根，呼為蕘根，猶是蕘菁之號。昔漢桓帝。永興中，令災傷郡國，皆種蔓菁以助民食。劉備歸曹公，公使覘之，閉門將人種蔓菁。[...] 《詩緝》云：江南有菘江，北有蔓菁，相似而異。《周禮》：醢人菁菹鹿齏註菁蔓菁也。[...]



Fēng 葑 (navet) :

Brassica rapa L.
[= *Brassica*
campestris L.]

Famille :
brassicacées
crucifères

Tropicos.org. Missouri Botanical Garden.

<<http://www.tropicos.org/Image/100194102>>

15 avril 2019



Fēi 菲 :

*Orychophragmus
violaceus (L.) O.E.
Schulz*

Famille :
brassicacées
crucifères

Tropicos.org. Missouri Botanical Garden.

<<http://www.tropicos.org/Image/100237384>>

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Ce qu'en disent Mao et Zheng Xuan cités par Kong Yingda :

采葍采菲無以下體『葍』須也，『菲』芴也，『下體』根莖也。

《箋》云：此二菜者，蔓菁與菘之類也，皆上下可食。然而其根有美時，有惡時，采之者不可以根惡時并棄其葉。喻夫婦以禮義合，顏色相親亦不可以顏色衰棄其相與之禮

Citations complémentaires (Kong Yingda) :

《正義》曰：習習然和舒之谷風，以陰以雨而潤澤行，百物生矣。以興夫婦和而室家成。即繼嗣生矣。言己黽勉然，勉力思與君子同心。以為夫婦之道，不宜有譴怒，故也。言采葑菲之菜者，無以下體根莖之惡，并棄其葉。以興為室家之法，無以其妻顏色之衰，并棄其德，何者？夫婦之法，要道德之音，無相違，即可與爾，君子俱至於死。何必顏色斯須之有乎？我之君子，何故以顏色衰而棄我乎？ [...]

《正義》曰： [...] 《釋草》云：『須葑』菹。孫炎曰：『須』一名『葑菹』。《坊記注》云：『葑』蔓菁也。陳、宋之間，謂之『葑』。陸璣云：『葑』蕪菁。幽州人，或謂之『芥』。《方言》云：『藟蕘』蕪菁也。陳、楚謂之『藟』。齊、魯謂之『蕘』。關西謂之『蕪菁』。趙、魏之部（校）謂之『大芥』。『藟』與『葑』字雖異，音實同，即葑也，須也，蕪菁也，蔓菁也，葑菹也，蕘也，芥也。七者，一物也。《釋草》又云：『菲』芴也。郭璞曰：土瓜也。孫炎曰：菹類也。《釋草》又云：『菲』蔥菜。郭璞曰：『菲』草生下溼地，似蕪菁，華紫赤色，可食。陸璣云：『菲』似藟，莖麤，葉厚而長有毛。三月中烝鬻為茹。滑美可作羹。幽州人謂之『芴』。《爾雅》謂之『蔥菜』。今河內人謂之『宿菜』。《爾雅》：『菲』芴，與蔥菜異。《釋郭注》似是。《別草》如陸璣之言，又是一物。某氏注《爾雅》二處引此詩，即菲也，芴也，蔥菜也，土瓜也，宿菜也。五者一物也。其狀似菹而非菹。故云菹類也。《箋》云：此二菜者，蔓菁與菹之類者。『蔓菁』謂葑也，『菹類』謂菲也。