

张觉

方

策

辨

在古代的典籍中,“方”与“策”常相对而言。如《仪礼·聘礼》:“百名以上书於策,不及百名书於方。”郑注:“策,简也。方,板也。”《仪礼·既夕礼》:“书赠於方,若九若七若五。书遣於策。”郑注:“方,板也。

书赠、奠、赠、赠之人名与其物於板,每板若九行、若七行、若五行。策,简也。”《礼记·中庸》:“文武之政,布在方策。”郑注:“方,版也。策,简也。”那么,“方”与“策”到底有什么关系呢^[1]?

有人认为,“方”与“策”的关系和“简”与“策”的关系一样,即:方是“指尚未编连成册的单札或一片;方策,是指编连诸方而成册的书。”但一会儿又说:《庄子·天下》“惠施多方,其书五车”的“多方”是指编连成册的木制方书很多而言,《史记·张丞相列传》“主柱下方书”之“方书”也是指编连诸方乃为册的木制书籍^[2]。如此,则“方”既指未编之单札,又指编连之册,这就未免使人产生疑云:古代的“方”与“策”是否既相异又相同呢?

我认为,这种说法是值得商榷的。

首先,“方”与“策”(册)根本不同。古籍中之“方”从来都不指连编的“策”。古注概云“方,板也”,而决无“方,策也”或“策,方也”的说法。“惠施多方”之“方”是指道术,而不是指方书。《庄子·天下篇》一开头就说明本篇乃论

述“天下之治方术者”,“方术”即篇中所说的“道术”。篇中“天下大乱,圣贤不明,道德不一,天下多得一察焉以自好,……天下之人各为其所欲焉以自为方,……道术将为天下裂”云云,是总论诸子,以下分论诸子之道术,“惠施多方”即其中之一甚明,它只是说惠子多道术而已。至於《张丞相列传》“主柱下方书”之“方”,《集解》引如淳曰:“方,版也,谓书事在版上者也。”《索隐》曰:“方书者,如淳以为方版,谓小事书之于方也。或曰主四方文书也。”可见“方”字虽有异解,但决非指编连而成的册。

其次,“方”与“策”的不同并不是单札和编连的区别。也就是说,“方”与“策”的关系和“简”与“策”的关系并不相同。古籍中没有“策,编方也”的说法。据有人说,“方”就是“觚”^[3]。我们从玉门花海所出土的觚来看,特别是一号觚,呈七面棱形,长37厘米,每面一行字,共有212字^[4],与论者所引应劭、颜师古、苏颍之说甚合,但从没有将这种觚编成策的。可见,“编连诸方而成册”的说法是缺乏事实根据的。其立论的根据是以下的书证:“宋人程大昌于《演繁露》卷七中说:‘方册云者,书之于版;通版为方,联简为册。’近人叶德辉于《书林清话·书之称册》中说:‘书之于版,……通版为方,连版为册。’”^[5]其实,这两条引文不足以说明“方策,是指编连诸方而成册的书。”程大昌之文,原为:“《张仓传》:‘主柱下方书。’如淳曰:‘方,版也。’《中庸》:‘文武之政,布在方册。’方册云者,书之于版,亦或书之竹简也。通版为方,联简为册。”很明显,程氏以“版”解“方”,以“竹简”解“册”(策)。于“方”、“策”之义,别之甚严。至于叶德辉之文,原非自己的立论,而只是引程大昌《演繁露》之文以为己说之注,证其“古书以众简相连而成册,今人则以线装分钉而成册,沿其称而失

其义矣”的说法。其文以小字两行出之，且明隶于程大昌《演繁露·七》之名下，非其立论甚明。只不过他把程文之“联简”误引为“连版”，我们怎能以这种误引之文作为立论的根据呢？其实，如果叶氏真以“连版为册”为自己的发明，也是难以令人信服的，因为他没有提供任何证据，所以，我们也不应该轻信妄从。

“方”和“策”的不同究竟在什么地方呢？《仪礼·聘礼》贾疏云：“‘方，板’者，以其百名以下书之于方，若今之祝板，不假连编之策，一板书尽，故言‘方，板也。’《仪礼·既夕礼》贾疏：“上‘书赠’云‘方’，此言‘书遣于策’。不同者，《聘礼记》云：‘百名以上书于策，不及百名书于方。’以宾客赠物名字少，故书于方则尽；遣送死者明器之等，并赠死者玩好之物，名字多，故书之於策。”《礼记·中庸》孔疏：“言文王武王为政之道皆布列在于方牍简策。”王充《论衡·量知篇》云：“截竹为简，破以为牒，加笔墨之迹，乃成文字，大者为经，小者为传记。断木为契，析之为板，力加刮削，乃成奏牍。”《说文》：“牍，书牒也。”段注：“牍专谓用於书者，然则《周礼》之‘版’、《礼经》之‘方’皆牍也。……木部云：‘契，牍朴也。’然则粗者为契，精者为牍。颜师古曰：‘形若今之木笏，但不挫其角耳。’”杜预《春秋序》孔疏云：“简之所容一行字耳，牍乃方版，版广於简，可

以并容数行。凡为书，字有多有少。一行可尽者书之于简，数行乃尽者书之于方，方所不容者，乃书於策。”由以上各种说法可知，“方”是书写用的长方形木板，它的加工精度介于契与牍之间，书写面积介于简与策之间，可容五行、七行、九行等，可书数十字乃至近百字。它并不编连成册。有人认为，这种版“是正方形，普通是一尺见方，所以又叫做方”^[6]，可备一说。至于前人认为方与觚是一物的说法^[7]，似乎还值得重加探讨，不可盲从。

总之，“方”与“策”虽都用作书籍材料，但它们的形制是完全不同的。两者在形制上并不具有同一性，所以不可能通过编排这一条件相互转化。“方”不可能编为“策”，“策”中之简也决不称“方”。

参考文献

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- [3、5、7]同[2]
- [4]玉门花海汉代烽燧遗址出土的简牍.见:汉简研究文集.甘肃人民出版社,1984
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《图书馆学通讯》召开编委座谈会

图书馆学通讯编辑部于1990年春节前召开编委座谈会,参加座谈会的有本刊编委金恩晖、孟广均、王启宇和程亚男,及编辑部全体成员。

与会同志本着认真负责的精神对《图书馆学通讯》一年来的工作作了客观的评定,并对现在及今后办刊的方针、方向提出了意见及建议。1989年编辑部全体成员虽然作了努力,但刊物的质量仍有许多不尽人意之处,全体编委和编辑部成员一致表示,在新的一年里,一定要继续努力,提高编辑质量,活跃学术空气,以不负图书馆界朋友们的期望。并且希望图书情报界同仁继续支持本刊工作,积极投稿或提出批评建议。

(徐 苇)

physics Journal from 1974 to 1983, a 67.8% of citations of agricultural periodical articles were all cited from various periodicals, as such, are primary information sources for scientific researchers. Nevertheless, in libraries and information agencies of China, the collections of books and periodicals are often out of proportion, e. g. books and periodicals in public libraries are in a ratio of 85% to 15%, in the Library of Chinese Academy of Sciences, the ratio is of 47% to 53%, while in the university and college libraries, it is of 90% to 10%. Therefore, it is urgent to solve the problem of expanding the periodical collection. 1 table. 6 references.

Collection proportion—Research

Periodicals—Function

G253

On Establishing Supply System of Periodicals in Colleges and Universities/Ye Shusheng//Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science/China Society of Library Science. -1990, 16(1). 51~55

Periodicals are the main resource from which information is acquired. According to statistics, 70 percent of information required for teaching and scientific research comes from periodicals. There are now in the world 300,000 titles of back periodicals and 150,000 current ones in foreign languages and 45,000 titles of back periodicals and 8,000 current ones in Chinese. However, the current periodicals in foreign languages ordered by colleges and universities of China are less than 20,000 titles. Periodicals in these institutions of higher learning are not only less in quantity, but also of a repetition, dispersion and very low supply rate. The contradiction of supply and demand will become sharper in the wake of subscription price rising and lack of funds. So it is imminent to establish periodical supply system in colleges and universities. 1 table, 7 references

Colleges and universities—China

Periodicals—Supply rate

G259. 23

Discriminating between FANG and CE/Zhang Jue//Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science/China Society of Library Science. -1990, 16(1). 56~57

In ancient China, FANG and CE were both used as book materials, but they were not alike at all. FANG instead of being a "volume" of putting them together one after another, was a rectangular board used for writing on. The machining precision of it was between that of JIAN and DU, and the writing area was between that of JIAN and CE, i. e. having a capacity of five, seven and nine lines with words covered from ten to nearly a hundred. FANG could not be compiled into CE, and the JIAN included in CE were not called FANG. 4 references

Book history—China

Book materials—Research

G256. 1

The Chinese Wood-Block Printing Appeared before Tang Dynasty/Liu Weiwu//Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science/China Society of Library Science. -1990, 16(1). -58~60, 55

Mao Chunxiang holds that the Chinese wood-block printing appeared in the late 8th century. Zhang Xiumin stands for that it appeared in A. D. 636. The author, however, maintains that it had