

### The Evolution of I-Ching

I-Ching (易經) is a base of research and analyzes the **existence** and form of materials and universe; the forming of atoms, molecules and even the black hole theory can be explained by I-Ching. Approximately 4,000 years ago, in the *Xia-era*, I-Ching was named Lian Shan (連山), which mean the un-attachable mountains and at that time the 64 Kuas formation was led by 'Kan' Kua, which means mountain. In the *Shan-era* human beings migrated from living in the mountains to the lower land, started to embrace and appreciate the Mother Nature even more. Since then the I-Ching was named Cui Zang (歸藏), it was then through divination of civilization and evolution of culture that the name I-Ching was first used, it is believed that it was in the Zhou-era, I-Ching was popular and named Zhou-I as well.

It is believed that Lian Shan (連山) and Cui Zang (歸藏) books were lost through time and that left with I-Ching (易經). I-Ching was divided to two parts, "經" Bible and "傳" Novel. The bible type was inclining to explain the 64 Kuas formations while Confucius popularizes the Novel in the mean of delivering messages to his disciples. At that time, the formation of Kuas was simple and basic, not until the era of western Han (西漢), approximately 2100 years ago, a popular I-Ching expert called Li Jin Fang (or Li Jun Ming-京房/君明), he has fine-tuned the formation of Kuas through observations of weather, natural courses, disasters, and exploring the universe by means of stars orbiting. The current formation of 8 and 64 Kuas and eventually 386 fine Kuas were his creation. And thus Jin Fang-I was created.

### Li Jin Fang

Li Jin Fang is popular due to his ability to study law and form hypothesis and test his findings. His analytical skill also found in musical contribution by fine-tuning the musical instruments like bamboo flute. The proper use of right tones in musical instrument and so on. Because of his intelligent, the emperor at that time rewarded a 'PhD' for him and invited him to serve in the palace at the age of 31.

He used his I-Ching, among others like Yin and Yang and Kuas energies to help emperor manage his kingdom. Due to his closeness to the king, as a result, resentment and jealousy were created among ministers and subsequently minister Shi killed him at the age of 41. During his tenure, he wrote more than 20 over books on I-Ching based on his findings through researches but most was lost today.

Jin Fang contributions towards metaphysic among others are Heavenly Stem Adoption (言納甲)、Bagua Diagram (八宮)、Cause and Effect (世應)、Fly and Hidden 飛伏、Five stars and Four Energies (五星四氣)。According to his disciple when Jin Fang made prediction especially on natural disaster, none will not happened! (房言災異，未嘗不中)

After his death his knowledge was passed to East Sea, Her Tong, Her Nan and became West Han 'Jin Shi' study “京氏之學”

### **Jin Fang's Works (most were lost)**

Han's Book on Jin Fang 《漢書·京房傳》，Han's Book on Ei Wen Che 《漢書·藝文志》，Meng Shi Jin Fang-11 chapters 《孟氏京房》十一篇，Meng Shi Jin Fang on Disaster-66 Chapters 《災異孟氏京房》六十六篇，《京氏段嘉》十二篇 而《五行志》又引京房《易傳》《易占》二書《隋書·經籍志》《京房周易章句》十卷、《周易錯》八卷

《周易占》十二卷《周易妖占》十三卷《周易飛候》九卷《周易混沌》四卷《周易占事》十二卷《風角五音占》五卷《周易飛候六日七分》八卷《周易守林》三卷《周易集林》十二卷《周易四時候》四卷《周易逆刺占災異》十二卷《周易委化》四卷《逆刺》一卷、《方正百對》一卷《晉災異》一卷《占夢書》三卷等《唐書·藝文志》載：《京氏章句》十卷、《占候》三十三卷。《經典釋文·序錄》載：《京房章句》十二卷

以上京氏著作大多佚失，今只存《京氏易傳》三卷。“考《漢志》作十一篇、《文獻通考》作四卷，均與此本不同。然《漢志》所載古書卷帙多與今互異，不但此篇，《通考》所謂四卷者，以晁、陳二家書目考之，蓋以《雜占條例》一卷，合于《易傳》三卷，共為四卷，亦不足疑，惟晁氏以《易傳》為即《錯卦》、《雜占條例》為即《逆刺占災異》，則未免臆斷無據耳。”（《四庫提要》）然今存《京氏易傳》與《漢書》所引《易傳》馬國翰《玉函山房輯佚書》輯有《周易京氏章句》一卷，黃奭《漢學堂叢書》、孫堂《漢魏二十一家易注》也有輯錄。