



GESCHICHTE UND HANDHABUNG DES LUOPAN

GESCHICHTE UND HANDHABUNG DES LUOPAN
Seminar vom 10.- 13. Mai 2007

VERANSTALTUNG DES SEMINARS FÜR SINOLOGIE DER HUMBOLDT UNIVERSITÄT
Prof. Florian C. Reiter
Invalidenstr. 118
10115 BERLIN

MIT

Arch. Howard Choy
Feng Shui College Sydney
8 Beattie Street
Balmain NSW 2041- AUSTRALIA

Arch. Gyda Anders
arqitektur.ac
Brunnenstrasse 181
10119 BERLIN - DEUTSCHLAND

Arch. Stefano Parancola
Faculty of Architecture - Ferrara
Via Quartieri, 8
44100 FERRARA - ITALY

GESCHICHTE UND HANDHABUNG DES LUOPAN

Seminar vom 10.- 13. Mai 2007

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Der Chinesische Begriff Luopan 羅盤 geht auf die Formulierung " wang lu zhi pan" 网羅之盘 - eine Scheibe verwobener Informationen zurück. Der Luopan ist weniger ein Meßinstrument zum Bestimmen der Orientierung als um so mehr eine Zusammenstellung von Inhalten verschiedener Kompaßschulen (LiQiPai, 理氣派). Innerhalb der LiQi Schulen (理氣派) finden wir zwei Hauptrichtungen: die Schule der drei Entsprechungen (San He Pai 三合派) und die Schule der drei Ursprünge (San Yuan Pai 三元派). Dementsprechend können die unterschiedlichen Arten des Luopan auch grob in die der San He Pai 三合派, der San Yuan Pa 三元派 und die Kombinierten Luopan (Zong He Pan 綜合盤) untergliedert werden.

Inhalt des Seminars

Entwurf

1. Die Entstehung und Entwicklung des Luopans
2. Verschiedene Arten gebräuchlicher Luopan
3. Grundelemente des Luopans
4. Kurze Einführung in 13 Ringe des kombinierten San Yuan BaZhai Luopans
5. Kurze Einführung in die verschiedenen Feng Shui Schulen, die in Ringen des dem kombinierten San Yuan BaZhai Luopan enthalten sind
6. Detaillierte Beschreibung der einzelnen Ringe; Erklärung zur Handhabung
 - a. Die Himmelscheibe
 - b. Die Trigramme des Frühen Himmels
 - c. Die Trigramme des späten Himmels
 - d. Ersatzsterne
 - e. 24 Berge
 - f. 24 Klimaperioden
 - g. 12 Tierkreise und Erdzweige
 - h. 60 Drachen
 - i. Ba Zhai- Zhai Gua und Ming Gua
 - j. Innere Yi Jing Zahlen
 - k. Äußere Yi Jing Zahlen
 - l. Yi Jing Substitution der 64 Sterne
 - m. 384 Linien
 - n. 360° Gradeinteilung
7. Anwendung und Bedeutung des Luopan für die Entwicklung des Feng Shui

Outline of the Luopan Compass Workshop to be held in Humboldt University, Berlin. May 04-08 May 2007

The Chinese meaning for “Luopan” 罗盘 comes from the phrase “Wang Luo Zhi Pan” 网罗之盘 or a plate (“pan” in Chinese) that contains a large collection of information knitted together like a net (“Wang” in Chinese), so it is more than a compass to measure the directions, it contains a network of information used by different Liqi Pai 理气派 or Compass School of Feng Shui.

Since there are two major schools of Liqi Pai Feng Shui, the San He Pai 三合派 and the San Yuan Pai 三元派, the types of Luopan we can buy today fall mainly into these two categories, the San He Pan and the San Yuan Pan plus the Zong He Pan 综合盘 or the Combination Luopan. The type of Luopan Compass we will examine in this workshop belongs to the San Yuan Pai.

The term San Yuan or Three Eras refers to the subdivision of 180 years into 3 Yuan or Era of 60 years each and each Yuan is further divided into 3 Yun or Periods of 20 years each, that made up the “San Yuan Jiu Yun” or 3 Eras and 9 Periods of time classification. The San Yuan Luopan as the name implied, deals mainly with the affect of space and time on human actions.

The Workshop will have in 4 main segments of investigation:

The first segment of the workshop (half day) will mainly concerned with the origin and the history of the Luopan, from the “Gui-Biao” 圭表 or the ancient sundial to the discovery of the lodestone and the south pointing needles of the Song Dynasty 宋朝 to the mariner’s compass of the Qing Dynasty 清朝 and the modern Luopan.

This segment will also look at the use of the wet-needles prior to the more acceptable dry needles used today as well as the Chinese reference materials written on the Luopan.

This segment will also look at the use of the wet-needles prior to the more acceptable dry needles used today as well as the Chinese reference materials written on the Luopan.

The second segment of the workshop (half day) will mainly concerned with the working of the Bazhai ring of the Luopan Compass; the participants will learn about the two major techniques used in the Bazhai Schools, namely the “Bazhai Mingjing” and the “Yangzhai Sanyao” methods and how they are being used in the Luopan ring.

The third segment of the workshop (one day) is allocated to the use the compass rings of the Feixing or Flying Stars Xuan Kong Schools of Feng Shui. The participants will learn the theory behind how a Flying Stars chart is constructed and how to carry out a systematic audit and analysis using the numerical pattern created according to the sitting and facing direction of a building and the time of its construction.

The last segment of the workshop is allocated to the theory and practice of the Xuan Kong Da Gua Pai or the 64 Hexagrams School and how they are used in the last four rings of the San Yuan Luopan. Some practitioners of the Da Gua School don't use the San Yuan Jiu Yun method to divide time; instead they use the "Er Yuan Ba Yun" or 2 Eras and 8 Periods Method.

Most of the teaching will be done through doing practical work samples to show how the various Feng Shui theories can be applied in practice using the Luopan Compass.

We are also planning to give a free public lecture on the Friday and hope to use the occasion to stimulate some meaningful discussion regarding the role Feng Shui can play in our modern society and how to keep an ancient tradition alive both in the West and in China.

Suggested Program:

Day 1

Evening public lecture and discussion from 18:00 – 20:00pm
Title: “A Chinese Approach to Architecture and Scenery”
Presenters: Gyda Anders and Howard Choy.
Discussion chaired by Prof. Florian C.Reiter.

Day 2

Morning Session: The origin and the history of the Luopan Compass.

Afternoon Session: The working of the Bazhai rings.

Day 3

Full day: The working of the Xuan Kong Feixing rings.

Days 4 and 5

The working of the Xuan Kong Da Gua rings.