

Jizi”. This has a definite reference value for research on the problem of “Qin Zi” in bronze inscriptions and investigations of the early history of the Qin state.

**Key words:** Spring and Autumn History; Qin Zi; Qin Ziji; Qin Chuzi; Bronzes; Epigraphy.

## A Discussion of Personages mentioned in the Huadong and Wang Groups of Oracle Bone Inscriptions

Wei Cide

The article Chinese appears from page 33 to 41.

**Abstract:** The author discusses a number of names that appear in both the Huadong and Wang Groups of oracle bone inscriptions, including MM, Ao, Wei, MM, Shu and Zi Xing, and points out that the names Zang Wei, MM Yi and the officiant Zi Xing’s details from the Huadong group can be used to date the periods to which these inscriptions belong. The article also demonstrates that the Huadong Group of divinations has orthographic similarities with the Li Group.

**Key words:** Huadong Group of oracle bone inscriptions; periodisation; the zhenren Wei; Zi Xing.

## A Preliminary Discussion on the Identification of “Zi” in the Huadong Group of Oracle Bone Inscription as Wu Ding’s Son

Yao Xuan

The article Chinese appears from page 42 to 50.

**Abstract:** Most of the Fei Wang group of inscribed oracle bones and scapulae found at the Eastern Locus at Huayuanzhuang in Yinxu name the main ancestor as “Zu Yi” or “Zu Jia”. The cataloguers identify this “Zu Yi” as the same person named in the contemporary Wang Group of inscriptions, namely the son of Zhong Ding and the father of Zu Xin, while “Zu Jia” is identified as Zu Yi’s son Wo Jia (or Qiang Jia). Thus the character “Zi” in the Huadong group of inscribed oracle bones is identified as the descendant of the oracular “protagonist” (zhuren) Wo Jia. Yet a number of researchers have already demonstrated that this deduction introduces an inconsistency between the sacrificial procedures adhered to for Zu Jia and Zu Yi in the Huadong Zi Group of divinations,

