

- see WW 1974.7 plate I for this hexagram in Mawangdui ms.

RK: ~~MS~~ ^{ap. Geo Hong} ~~to have~~ 亨 (xun (staff of govt office) for 亨 here) ~~you of~~ ^{minorly} ~~of~~ ^{smallly} ~~rather~~ ^{lucky} ~~lucky~~

- Geo Hong: "offering, a divination of minor favorability" (a rather lucky divination)

(亨 inflections)

RK: # but the MS form 亨 should be transcribed 亨 (= 亨? 亨?), as discussed in 4.0 - see 33.1

Shuwei gives a variant 亨 with phonetic 亨 for 33.1 亨

33.1.1 豚 (豚) 尾

33,1

33.1.2 厲

33.1.3 勿用有攸往

33/1 etc. 豚 loan for 豚 thin small pig, piglet 𧣾 + shuwan, followed by gas heng, ^{see} Needham sec II p. 321 note n.;

- 豚 GSR 428d d'wan > dūn withdraw (shu); to skulk (shu) gl. 999; cf. 428a *d'wan > tūn young pig (tunye); loan for *d'wan > dūn drag the feet in walking (not lifting them (ti) 6.0B) 𧣾 (no. of present *)

- Gas Heng: 豚 loan for 豚 'young small pig' (小 豚). The ancients, in raising young pigs, often cut off their tails, because they would get fatter more easily that way. 'Young pig's tail. Hazardous, can't have anywhere to go (不可有所往 - 勿用 not explained) 𧣾: as support for loan 豚 for 豚, 61.0 has 豚 with a variant 豚 - all occurrences in 33 line texts are same loan; 豚 shuwan = s'young pig' (小 豚 也); 𧣾 notes there is a modern custom of cutting off pig's tail to speed getting fatter process, - in ancient times people likely already performed this practice

- MS (Wanwen 1974.7 Plate I) reads 豚 (豚?) 尾厲... 豚 (=豚?)
doubtless a 'pig, swine' of some sort, (element 𧣾 signifying domestic animal?)

- Li jingchi ("Jianchi" # 126-129) with gas Heng, 豚 loan for 豚 throughout 33.1-6 at least in 33.1, 33.3, 33.6. Cf. 33.4
cf. Tsinan Preface (p. 5); this hexagram deals exclusively with ^{reclusive} withdrawal from society (隱遁), but does not refer to the line, only 33.4-6 (q.v.)

- Luo Zongyi ("Lue lun Mawangdui Yijing xuben" p. 233) transcribes MS as 豚尾厲
勿用有攸往

33.2.1 執之用黃牛之革

33,2

33.2.2 莫之勝

33.2.3 說(脫)

MS: 共之用黃牛之革 (牛) (x10k) 莫之勝 壽? *diōng
 1974.7 Plate I

- ms. has 共 for 執 (牛); 壽 for 說 (??) 終莫之勝言 (GSR 1290g completely (shu) but no parallel)

- 莫之... of similar phrasing of 53.5 (and xiōng common to 22.3, which might be out of place, and supposed to be attached to 53.5?)

- 革 GSR 931a *kək > gé hide, skin: change (shu); (flog, peel:) take away (zou); said to be loan for *kiək > ji extreme (li), but this may simply be an extension of meaning: *kək (change=) to take a bad turn; loan for 鞅 (牛) (x10k) reins (shu). The graph is a drawing of (鞅) // of what? - could it be a figure dressed in the hide of a flogged sacrificial victim? - more at 33.2.2 (mostly duplication)

you Xiangyan
 (xiang xiang)
 3/12) same
 loan

Gas Heng: 執 "loan" for 鞅 [GSR 685f *tiap > zhi' rope, tether (shu); bind (zou)]
 of 鞅 *tiap - // the two words are clearly cognate - graph for 鞅 shows a man with manacles
 - see GSR 685b etc [鞅] to tie up, tether (牛); 之 refers to 'pig' of 33.1, 革 is 'animal's hide with hair removed'; 黃牛之革 would be a rope made out of brown ox's hide. 鞅 read as 鞅 = "Tether it with the hide of a brown bull (to keep it from wandering away, but the young is too feeble, the tether restricts its movements (不能鞅此革鞅), it (the pig) cannot overcome the it (鞅), "take it off." - a metaphor for the necessity of tools unaccompanied with external conditions; zhuan interp: "Tie him (a prisoner or criminal) with a brown bull's hide, it (the hide) cannot subdue him, he escapes." ; xiang yan 鞅 loan for 鞅 (interp. same)

Lu Jiyang
 xiang zhi
 Tangyan p. 157
 similar
 on 33.2.1

- 莫 GSR 802a *māg > mò evening, late (shu); loan for id. name of a plant (a Rumex?) (shu); loan for *māk > mò not, not have - there is nobody who (shu); still, quiet (zhong); to plan, deliberate (shu); settle (shu, overseem); art (zhong); obscure (xun); to commit, rich (see foliage) (shu); cut (qian); *māk > mò cold and respectful (shu); loan for 慕 (sunya) gls. 658, 662, 819, 829 The graph has 'sun and grass' doubled. b. (08) 慕

- 勝 GSR 893p *siang > sheng vanquish, overcome (shu); surpass (sunya) loan for id. head ornament (shu) *siang > sheng equal to, capable of (sunya); equal to one's task (shu) gls. 797, 1185

- 勝 occurs 4 times in shu 192/4 靡人弗勝, 237/6; 285; 303; but none are close parallels

- Waley (Chung Book, p. 124) "To take it (the young pig) you must use a strong male

of the hole of a yellow ball and no one will be able to loose it."

- Roo Zongye ("Luzhen Moziyonghui Gijiyue xieben" p. 233) transcribes MS as "其
用莫牛之鞞(革), 莫之勝□" Roo says last graph is complex and
undecipherable

Wanwu 1934.3 transcribes ^{last graph} as 鞞(說)

革 Shuowen 3B, 12 (p.60): 獸皮治去其毛革更之象...

GSR 93/2 ⁽⁶⁾ 革 *kek hide, skin (shu); change (shu); (flog, peel;) take away (zao); said to be a loan for *kiak > ji: extreme (li), but this may simply be an extension of meaning: *kek (change =>) to take a (bad) turn; NB -> loan for 928f 鞅 *lak > le reins (shu); for 932d 鞅 *g'ek > he weng (shu, Han version) gls. 450, 501, 860 graph is drawing // of what?; cf. 931c 鞅 to change (xun)

中文大辭典 (Da cidian) 43667. sense 5 one of 8 classes of ^{sounds} musical instruments: seikidun) < zhouli; chunguon deshu 同礼春官大司
rawhide as opposed to leather 革 wei. (but with hair removed < shuowen)
- no mention of gē used either in sense of "flog" or in sense of "tee with rawhide"
50/3 鼎耳革 problematic (note that 50/ and 49 革 are mirror image related + 50/3 continues concern of 49)

- in MS. each one of 革 in 33.2 (49.0) 1, 2, 3, 6; 50.3, 12 written 鞅 [as 928f *lak > le reins (shu); loan for id. engrave (li)]

- 鞅 ^(終) shuowen (3B/36 p.61) says of 鞅: 鞅 马头(終)銜也 从革力声。
(? that which suspends the bit for the horse's head") (92 DKJ #2386 p. 1472)
鞅 occurs first in Hanshu (and shuowen)

33.3.1 係 豚

33.3

33.3.2 有疾厲

33.3.3 畜臣妾吉

- *Shieh* (p 227), "for him who is connected with renewals there will be sickness and danger. For him who has male and female servants, good fortune." ; *W/B* (p 131): "a belted retreat / 2a new-wrecking and dangerous. / To retain people as men- and maidservants / Brings good fortune."

- 臣 GSR 3772 *diēn > chén slave, servant (shu); subject (te); officer (shu)-minister (shu)

- *Qiu Heng*; 係: 'to tie' (系); 33.3.1: "Tie up a young pig ^{with ropes,} (to a tree, etc.)" 畜: 'nurture' 畜 臣妾: 'male and female slaves' (*Qiu* connects all 3 parts of this line up semantically &: a tussled up pig is like what an illness does to the body, also like the slave's lack of freedom)

33.3.2: "Hazardous to have an illness" 33.3.3: "(To seize or buy ^{slaves} slaves and then) to raise male and female slaves is auspicious" &

giving the two graphs 係 and 繫 were interchangeable anciently

- 33.3.1 "tie up a piglet" or "a tied-up piglet" > ^{letter} _{on basis of problem in 33, 4, 5, 6}

- 33.3.3 "Auspicious for keeping male or female slaves."

- *Serruys* "The hex ...", p 31 translates 小臣女 (Bing 90.9) as "The small servant will be lucky." - note that since this involves luck in childbearing (女), 臣 was not always and everywhere used for males alone

- *Waley* (^{replaces} *Book*, p. 124) 33.3.1: "Tie up the pig"

33.3.2-3
- *Qiu Qing* ("Sun Yijing de bijiao yanjiu..." *Guohubian III*, p. 135, also ^{to Qingchi} *Tongyan* p 400) paraphrases: 有疾則厲, 畜臣妾則吉 "If there is an illness, ^{then} it is threatening. If one is looking after slaves and slave-women, it is auspicious."

- RK MS (Werner 1774.7 Plate I) appears to read 屠豚有疾厲畜吉
(屠 GSR 45 i' *d'o > tu to butcher [zhulu]) 33.3 in MS would read then mean: "If one butchers a bovine and it has an illness, it will be dangerous / hazardous / risky"

- 好 GSR 1044 a *Xôg ǎ hzò good (Shu); *Xôg ǎ hzò to love, to like (Shu) - 好 again in 61.2 好爵

- 好 (heng) = 好 'give as a gift' (好贵 kui, 好德) : "Present (someone) a young pig, auspicious for the lords, but not for the small folk (good apparently needs 好 here as fôu gujing; neither hzò 美好 nor hzò 'like' fit here; presents a lot of evidence to support reading 好 sometimes in sense of 'give as a gift', like 好 (好贵), which is similar in sound (-声之转)) // most text citations could be read more easily with other, common meanings of 好, I am not persuaded.

Waley (^{change} "Book", p. 124) ^{33.4.1} : "a good pig."

- 好 (heng) (Shu) unless ¹⁹⁶² postscript ^{Tougan} p. 150 ^{Tougan before 'p5' 33.4.1} a representative ideology of withdrawal from society : "good withdrawal" 好 ; ("Jiashu" #186) 33.4.2 : 好 is 下 'not', as

33.5.1 嘉 豕

33.5

33.5.2 貞 吉

- gao heng = 嘉 ^{'festivity'} ^{'happy joyful celebration'} (嘉庆), 嘉豕 is like the modern expression 小喜猪 ^{'small happiness-pig'} such as used at a wedding celebration, etc. ; "a festivity young pig, diminution ansp."
- 嘉 see 17.5 above for GSR + gao on 嘉

Waley (^{changes} "Book" p. 124) : ^{33.5.1} "a lucky pig." W. says "lucky pigs" are important to Tenthra New Year's ^{celebrations} ceremonies.

- legongche : ^(Tompson "Lepai" p. 5, "Shui xiao" 1962 postscript, P150) ^{id.} a "happy withdrawal" is determined to be "suspicious"

33.6.1 肥遯
33.6.2 无不利

33.6

- 肥 BSR 5822 * b'iwət > fci fat (She)

- Gao Hong: "a fat pig, nothing unlucky" (since fat pig is useful as a sacrificial victim, or as a gift, or at a feast, etc.)

- Waley (^{Chinese} Book, p. 124) 33.6.1 = "a fat pig."

- Li Jingchi (^{Tanqun} before p. 5 etc. as in 33.4) 肥 = 飞 'fly' 33.6.1: "Withdrawal in flight (from society)." ; "Jinshi" # 129: text of Lu Xisheng 隆 崇 擊, or Choushi Yi 是 凡 易, has 飞 for 肥. This is a change in orig text under the influence of ^{the} other texts: Huamengzi "Jinshido" to say 遯 而 能 飛, 吉 孰 大 焉, and Hou Hanshu ^{bi} Zhong Heng zhuo says 利 下 遯 以 保 名