

59.0.1 亨(亨)

59.0.4 利貞

59.0

59.0.2 王假有廟

59.0.3 利涉大川

- 渙 GS2167b *xwân > huàn disperse (qi); ample (shu) pán huàn relaxed, slack (shu) gls 243, 1112

59/0 渙 huàn: disperse, dispense eg: "土氣渙散, 渙然冰釋" vdep:
"plentiful + great (of water)"

- 王假有廟 occurred in 45.0 (g.vi)

- Qin Heng: MS. has 于 for 有; 有 here is like 于 'to': If this line is encountered in div., one can hold a sacrifice, with the king going himself to the temple; favorable for crossing a large river; a favorable divination.

59.1.1 用 擗 馬

59.1

59.1.2 壯 吉

- 用... 吉 in 36.2 (q.v.) "Used in getting a horse, healthy, suspicious."
- 郭 赫 吉 : 59.1.1 (吉 in 36.2) "If you geld a stallion, it will be healthy and suspicious."
- 李 贛 吉 ("jiwoshi" #211) : rejects Gao Heng's lower proposal, says 擗 "is actually 'the graph 擗 'mounts' ; 'Used for mounting a horse, healthy, susp.' () ; Jijie text has after 擗, a 擗 亡 of 李 on 36.2
- 王 吉 : "He brings help with the strength of a horse"
- 張 肅 吉 Zhongyuan sixiang yanjin p. 89-90 passes punctuation after 擗 otherwise same as Gao Heng ; some punc. also in Song Zudjian Zhongyuan xunlu, p 220

- 奔 GSR 4382 *pwan > ben run (shu), elope; (rushing=) ardent (shu) gl. 137, b. Zhou 大
- The graph has 'iron' and several 'feet' (sic); loan für (?) 4372 賁 'ardent' (shu)
- 机 GSR 6020 *kiet > ji [stool, small table (shu)] < R 6022 small table (Li); stool (see)
- cf. 602d. 月凡 *kiet 𠄎 𠄎 flesh (Li)

- 渙 see 59.0 for GSR
 - Kulgen: (Loun #1222): 59.2.1: "obscure line, as frequently in the Yi," has been explained as: "In the dispersion he runs for his support w-b ??!" He refers to Wen Yiduo's proposal below as "a wild speculation," despite the zhanli passage

- Wen Yiduo ("zhongyi" p. 8-9) 奔 is here used for 賁 *piär 'ornate' [Kulgen gives a loan 奔 for 賁 in shu (Gloss #137)]. Cf. zhanli siji yan 變凡 (机) 'changed (=) decorated stool', which Wen sup 變 *pian is loan for 賁 *piär. Thus 59.2.1 渙奔其机 = "Brilliantly he decorates his stool (tr. Kulgen). 59.2.1 refers then to the same as del zhanli with 變凡 "unuspicious affairs a changed decorated stool; in funerary affairs, a stool as before" (吉事變凡, 喪事仍凡). 渙 read as 煥, which, as in Lu "泰 白 燠 手 其 有 文 章", means 'decorated brilliantly', so that 渙 (煥) 奔 (賁) is a new rhyme play on *xwan-piär: Brilliantly decorated is the stool.

- w-b "at the dispersion dissolution He hurries to that which supports him,"

- Qao Heng: 渙 'flow of water' (水流), 奔 'push toward' (奔) MS. has 階 for 机, 机 should be read 階 'steps' (alternatively 机 could be read as 机 'threshold' (门槛): "A flow of water pushes toward the steps, (therefore all the dirt in the courtyard is flushed out, just like the dirt going away just as) troubles will go away"; Qao: 渙 shower says 'flow and dispense' (流散) in shu line 95/1 泰 與 濟, 方 渙 亨 也 p. 61 "The Chen and the Wei (streams) are just now empty-flowing." Han text, as Shu had 渙, which Guangya defines as 'flow' 流; also the line is quoted

shu - simplified form of 渙 *kiet? of GSR 549J 渙 threshold (shu) 渙 - similar to 渙 - literal meaning - obvious!

in Hsinshu, Shuzhi, as 湑 and the Yen Shiqun gloss is 'the flow of water is copious'. Thus 湑 throughout has 59 means 'flow of water'; 湑 ^{follows} 奔 loan for 賣 (or 賣) in Shu: 49/1 湑之奔 (see p. 32 "The quills are silent", which Yen connects with meaning 'overturn' (覆 數), through graph 價; 机 should perhaps be amended to 机, which being a rare graph, scribes mistook for the commoner 机. Shawen defines this as the qian form of 豈 'tween'; 机 in turn may be loan for 豈 (see) thus 湑 奔 其 机 is actually 湑 價 其 豈: "a flow of water upsets the ^{house} stable (washing away the manure and filth...".

- Abutsuka Kiyosha: similar to Yen Yue, Wen Yidow: 湑 for 大 豈, 奔: "brightly decorate the stool, (which is the seat for the god who is to descend)"

- legge: "...amid the dispersion, hurrying to his contrivance" (for security). By "contrivance" legge seems to be substituting 机 (OSR 547c *ki2ɹ) for 机 (OSR 602c *ki2ɹ), although the two graphs were not synonymous anciently.

- R.K. 机 is perhaps the low table upon which the sacrifice is performed, or the victim placed after sacrifice, or the coaction of 59.1 performed - "the blood (see 59.6) quashes/squirts and washes over the low table."

- Gov Henry: "Flush out (the dirt from) his body." of a symbol for expunging the evil from one's ^{with} ~~actions~~ ^{personal conduct} behavior. In such a way it is possible that there be "no troubles."

- W-B: "He dissolves his self." (sic!)

- R.K.: "Sput/gush over (or from?) his/its body." or "gushing (in) its body."

59.4.1 渙其羣

59.4.2 元吉

59.4.3 渙有丘

59.4.4 匪夷所思

59.4

(渙其夷主)

(as in 55.4)

- Qin Heng: 元 ^{great} ^{big}, 有 like 于 to, 夷 'ordinary' (平常) _W.
"Flush out the (filth of the) crowd (~~the masses~~)", (a symbol for
expurgating the evil in the moral conduct of the masses) greatly
appreciated. a "It floods" ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{mountain} (丘山令), (a disaster which is
not ordinarily conceived of. Qijing)

- W. B. Legge take 夷 to refer to "ordinary men": e.g. W.B.: "This is
something that ordinary men do not think of."

- Li Jingchi ("jishi" #213) would emend 有丘 to 其丘, to fit with pattern
elsewhere in hex. 59 渙其△ (or 渙△其△ twice in 59.2 and 5)
⇒ (有 a scribal error)

- Wen Yidao (^{Beijing} ~~Zhongyi~~ " p.33): 59.4.4 匪夷 perhaps should be read 匪人
(= 匪人) as in 8.3 and 12.0 (g.v.): "what criminals think" (?)
(no discussion)

59.5.1 漢汗 cm: 漢其汗

59.5.2 其大號

59.5.3 漢王

59.5.4 居无咎

- Gao Hong: for 漢汗其, MS. has 漢其汗, which should be adopted. Gao then ~~see~~ reads the line 漢其汗大號。漢王居无咎. He ^{sweats or great flow of} expects his sweat and weeps greatly (doubtless ^{the point is} because of ^{illness or} encountering a catastrophe — an ominous symbol). (The waters) flush out the (filth of the) royal palace residence (a metaphor for ~~raising~~ ^{cleaning} the palace of 'small men' and corrupt practices, thus) no misfortune.

- W-13 follows alt. punctuation 漢王居无咎: "Dissolution! A king ^{ignores} hides without blame." In this case 居 would be used ^{ignores} similar to ^{3-1, 12, 13} 利居貞 or 31.2 居吉, etc.

- another alt. would divide after 王: "sweat onto the king. Concerning dwelling, no misfortune."

- Legge would read 号 as hào 'announcement': "... amidst the dispersion issuing his great announcements as the perspiration flows from his body.)"

- Wenwu 1984.3 transcribes MS. as "漢其汗", but does not comment at all, nor put (汗) after 汗 RK: mistake?

汗 GSR 139 l *hän'liw (Li) ; note that 汗 is only in 汗 of GSR
汗 GSR 139 t *g'än > hön sweat (汗)

59.6.1 漢其血

59.6.4 无咎

59.6

59.6.2 去

59.6.3 遯出

- 遯 GSR 856f 𠄎tiē > ti distant (Shu); remove (Zuo)

RK:cf. 9.4: 有孚血去惕出无咎 see discussion there

- Yao Hong: 遯: flow, 遯 for, 出 like 走 𠄎 'go' ^{away}: "flowing is the blood (in a disaster), but it can be avoided if ~~one~~ you leave, and go far away, and there will be no misfortune." ; Qiyong: 遯出, as in 9.4 去惕(遯=遯) (where this phrase is also associated with blood). The general meaning of 9.4 is the same as here.

- Yu Yue suggests that here 血 血 are ing reduplicated, with a doubling symbol (=) which dropped out in transmission. The first 血 meant 'blood', the second was prototype for 小血 'iron', as in 10.2 小血. Rong's interp. (op. Shuwei). Li Jingchi cites this as a possible interp., but prefers a diff. parsing, with 漢其血 here parallel with 有孚血 in 9.4 (q.v.).

Long Zuoyun (Zhongyi xianben p. 220) punctuates: 漢其血去, 遯出, 无咎。