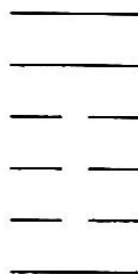


yi/enriching 42



*Favourable when there is somewhere to go.
Favourable for fording a big river.*

Base (9): Favourable for use in a great matter.

MOST AUSPICIOUS.
NO MISFORTUNE.

(6) 2: Maybe enriching
with a tortoiseshell worth ten cowries.

Unable to decline.

Long term augury AUSPICIOUS.

Used by the king in an offering to the Lord on High.
AUSPICIOUS.

(6) 3: Enriching.

Use in times of disaster.
NO MISFORTUNE.

Sacrificing captives.

*Reporting in mid-course to the duke,
bearing a jade baton.*

(6) 4: Reporting in mid-course.

The duke concurs.

Favourable for moving the capital city.

(9) 5: Sacrificing captives.

Graciously do not put them to the question.

MOST AUSPICIOUS.

Sacrificing captives. We receive favour.

Top (9): Not enriching him, maybe striking him.

Stand firm.

Do not perform a fixing rite.

DISASTROUS.

(42) **enriching**

The last four oracles deal with war and capture.

(Base) The great matter would most naturally mean a building project or bronze-casting.

(2) See the same oracle in 41:5.

The indication contains the only mention in *Zhouyi* of Di, the High God of Shang, who was also revered by Zhou.

(3) For the 'jade baton' *gui* see Note 2:3. Some would interpret the statement to mean that the report is made by the duke to the king.

(4) In 'Favourable (to depend on) for moving the capital city (or royal household)', Gao Heng (G381) emends *yi* 'to depend on' to read *Yin* 'the Shang nation'. This may make little difference to the fundamental meaning of the oracle. Taking (3) and (4) together, Gao reconstructs the story of a Shang king who found himself in trouble, perhaps from floods, and asked help from the Duke of Zhou, who gave it. There is such a story in the *Bamboo annals* (Wuyi year 3: see Legge *Shoo King* page 157). The Shang capital was relocated several times.

(5) On the grammar of the observation see W30. Gao (G381) reads *xin* 'heart' as *zhi* 'them'. See Diagram 13.

(Top) For the fixing rite see Note to 32:Tag.