

20190519

shuen-i-3.pdf

A4 B146(141) C52059(1-2) D12 澗澗

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量：平聲，(seng4, liang) 十 十 十 十 十 十 十六 量  
 measuring of capacity  
 粟：根玉切，suk7, su 斗 升 合 勺 抄 撮 圭 粟 之  
 lit. grain 為 為 為 為 為 為 為 為 所  
 圭：古攜切 kwai1, gui 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一起，  
 撮：寸入聲，chiut8, auo 斛。斗，升，合，勺，抄，撮，圭，起  
 一曰兩指撮也，於  
 《玉篇》三指取也 粟。

lit. pinch (two or three fingers)

抄：初交切，ch'au1, ch'ao

勺：《分韻撮要》effectively 照着切 ch'ok8, sh'ao

合：葛合切 (or 禁入聲) kap8, gē

斛：紅入聲 huk9, hui

Of that which measuring of capacity beginneth from: beginneth it  
 from 粟.

Six 粟 make one 圭; ten 圭 make one 撮; ten 撮 make one 抄;  
 ten 抄 make one 勺; ten 勺 make one 合; ten 合 make one 升;  
 ten 升 make one 斗; ten 斗 make one 斛.

In summary,

suk7 粟 =  $\frac{1}{6} 10^5$  升kwai1 圭 =  $10^5$  升chiut8 撮 =  $10^4$  升ch'au1 抄 =  $10^3$  升ch'ok8 勺 =  $10^2$  升kap8 合 =  $10^1$  升

sing1 升 = 1 升

tau2 斗 = 10 升

huk9 斛 = 100 升

C has 撮 and 抄 the other way around.

The order above is ~~the~~ that in A, B and D,  
 and is also consistent with (Ed. 1890) No 22. f 1844,  
 which has all of these units ~~as~~ as well as

龠 = 5 勺 =  $5 \times 10^{-2}$  升.

龠, 音藥, yet9, yue.

The British did not standardise capacity with respect to  
 English units in 1885.

升 is of the order one litre.

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得: resulteth in

十	十	十	十	十	十	十	六	所	斛
斗	升	合	勺	抄	撮	圭	粟	以	得
六	六	六	六	六	六	六	為	得	六
千	百	十	萬	千	百	十	一	知	千
萬	萬	萬	粟	粟	粟	粟	圭	者	萬
粟	粟	粟	為	為	為	為			粟。
為	為	為	一	一	一	一			
一	一	一	合	勺	抄	撮			
斛	斗	升							

Reading ahead, I found it appropriate to preserve 萬 as "myriad", rather than use English grouping by thousands.

An 斛 resulteth in six thousand myriad 粟.

The means by which one getteth to know this:

six 粟 make one 圭;

ten 圭, sixty 粟, make one 撮;

ten 撮, six hundred 粟, make one 抄;

ten 抄, six thousand 粟, make one 勺;

ten 勺, six myriad 粟, make one 合;

ten 合, sixty myriad 粟, make one 升;

ten 升, six hundred myriad 粟, make one 斗;

ten 斗, six thousand myriad 粟, make one 斛.

so  $10\text{斗} = 6000 \times 10^4 \text{粟} = \text{斛}$ .

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億:  $10^8$ 

陔: 音該, koi1, gāi

~~科~~

秭: 音姊, chā2, zī

載: probably 上聲

since it is a noun

chāi2 zāi

百十六萬千百十萬千百十  
 億億潤萬萬萬萬斛斛斛斛  
 斛斛粟, 斛斛斛斛六六六六  
 六六為六六六陔京兆億  
 載正一溝壤秭粟, 粟, 粟, 粟,  
 粟, 粟, 粟, 斛

Ten 斛 is six 億 粟;  
 a hundred 斛 six 兆 粟;  
 a thousand 斛 six 京 粟;  
 a myriad 斛 six 陔 粟;  
 ten myriad 斛 six 秭 粟;  
 a hundred myriad 斛 six 壤 粟;  
 a thousand myriad 斛 six 溝 粟;  
 a myriad myriad 斛, which is one 億 斛, six 潤 粟;  
 ten 億 斛 six 正 粟;  
 a hundred 億 斛 six 載 粟.

Here we have a "short scale":

yik7 億 =  $10^8$ siu6 兆 =  $10^9$ king1 京 =  $10^{10}$ koi1 陔 =  $10^{11}$ chi2 秭 =  $10^{12}$ yeung6 壤 =  $10^{13}$ k'au1 溝 =  $10^{14}$ kaan3 潤 =  $10^{15}$ ching3 正 =  $10^{16}$ choi2 載 =  $10^{17}$ 

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{so } 100 \times 10^8 \text{ 斛} &= 10^{10} \text{ 斛} \\
 &= 10^{10} \cdot 6 \times 10^7 \text{ 粟} \\
 &= 6 \times 10^{17} \text{ 粟} \\
 &= 6 \text{ 載 粟}
 \end{aligned}$$

However, the next paragraph uses a "long scale".

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