





五車韻府

DICTIONARY

OF THE

CHINESE LANGUAGE,

BY THE

REV. R. MORRISON, D. D.

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ned in China, in the use of the dictionaries arranged according to the tones; for the accents and quantity are often very disputable subjects, on which scholars and dictionaries differ materially.

The student must not expect from this work, the precise words to be employed in translation, but so much of the meaning of a word, as will furnish him with a clue to select a proper phrase. Nor must the *poetical* meaning of words be expected to be given with precision; nor the whole of the *figurative* meaning; nor the *classical allusions*, on all occasions. These require more associated effort, more diversity of talent, and of pursuit, than have yet been applied by Europeans to the Chinese language; and much more than is likely to be soon applied; not because Chinese is less worthy the attention of European literati than many other subjects to which they do attend, but because application to it is not dictated by fashion,—nor by interest,—nor by national intercourse.

To undertake a defence of every sentence in the Dictionary, and to answer every objection which has been, or anticipate those which may be brought against it, would be an unprofitable occupation. That it has faults, and contains errors, the author will feel no reluctance in acknowledging; at the same time he must affirm, that he is not convinced of any that are material.

Some persons have thought the Dictionary too diffuse; and others have been gratified by the occasional notices of Chinese opinions and usages, which are introduced.

The Author's object has been, and the intention of the Dictionary ought to be, to communicate the language to *Europeans*. Now the question is,—can this be done by a bare definition of *single* words and of *detached* sentences? If it can, the Dictionary is too diffuse; but if it cannot, the Dictionary is probably not sufficiently copious. The fitness of the Dictionary to effect its object, depends entirely on the determination of the question proposed. The author is of opinion, that *Europeans*, and most of all, those out of China, and who have no native assistant, cannot learn Chinese from a dictionary, which contains only a definition of single words, and of detached sentences. Still with such a collection of books and papers respecting Chinese, as is contained in some European libraries, and with a great sacrifice of time, it is probable that considerable progress may be made in the language; but these are helps which few

can command; and what may be practicable in that case, becomes impossible to those who are differently circumstanced.

From this view of the question, the author is still convinced, that with the exception of a few paragraphs, as much of the Dictionary as has been published, is rather too concise than too diffuse. To compare it with a dictionary of a language, intended for the inhabitants of a country, to whom that language is vernacular, and to whom all the allusions contained in the language are more or less familiar,—will lead to an erroneous conclusion. And, since Grecian and Roman story is familiar to the inhabitants of Europe, to compare it with Greek and Latin dictionaries, will also mislead the judgment. The Chinese are an original people. Their modes of thinking and reasoning are original; and are often widely different from those of Europeans; which difference is sometimes amusingly apparent in the disquisitions of European writers, who try to trace the motives of Chinese conduct in various cases. Some writers attribute a train of thinking and judging to the Chinese, which a very slight acquaintance with the *mind* of China would convince them never existed. And an ignorance of the usages and *mind* of China, will always subject a foreigner to a misapprehension of their language, in anything that is a little more recondite than, *hand a chair;—or bring a plate.*

Without assuming that the orthography adopted is the best possible, it is affirmed that to enable a person to judge, it is requisite that he first spell *all* the Chinese words; for to judge of single words only will mislead and subject him to the absurdity of giving the *same spelling* for *different sounds*.

In extenuation of the stiffness and occasional harshness of the style in this work, it may be said, that as long as the *sense* of the English sentence is apparent, a literal and idiomatic translation of Chinese sentences is much better for a student, than a free and vague translation, which contains generally the idea of the original, but nothing of the manner. A man who wants to learn *the language of Confucius*, had better hear him with a little of his Chinese idiom (call it broken English if you will), than listen to him speaking in the most classical English style. Although a free translation is always more easy than a close translation, the author prefers the latter, because he thinks it more calculated to answer the end proposed: but to

unite a close rendering with perspicuity, is sometimes impracticable, —in such cases more freedom must be used.

As to the utility or importance of the Chinese language, it does not well become the writer to speak much in its favour. It has been said, that "it must be left to merchants and to missionaries to toil their way through the wilderness of the Chinese language to the deserts of Chinese literature."* This is the language of narrow prejudice, ignorant of the subject of which it speaks, and will not weigh much with those who can view the human species with more liberal sentiments, than such as are dictated by merely national or European feelings. Without insisting on the fact, that there are beautiful pieces of poetry; interesting and instructive portions of history and biography; and important moral maxims in Chinese, as well as in other languages; that it is a language amongst the *most ancient* and the *most extensively* known on earth; that it is the *living language* of five nations, which together, constitute one third of mankind;—not to insist on these circumstances, I would now recommend another view of the subject.

It is not the sole question which the virtuous member of a family puts to himself,—will this benefit *me*? He also asks in reference to any course of action,—will this do good to my family? The true patriot goes beyond his family occasionally, and does what he thinks for the benefit of his country, though not to the interest of his own family; and the truly good man, sometimes does that which is an inconvenience to himself, or which does not benefit his family, or his country immediately, but which is calculated eventually to benefit mankind. Whilst Christendom has furnished many individuals who have cherished a real and practical general benevolence, it has seldom or never entered into the views of learned bodies, or national councils, occasionally to act solely for the benefit of others. Scholars often ask, what they are to get by learning Chinese; but supposing there be nothing to learn, have European scholars nothing to teach?—has it never occurred to them as individuals or as societies, to learn Asiatic languages for the purpose of writing books of science and of general literature in those languages? If they, whose minds have been illumined with the cheering beams of science, will not sometimes learn foreign languages for the purpose of communi-

* Eclectic Review.

cating it, how is it to be expected that those who yet grope in darkness, should be at the trouble to learn a foreign language for the sake of that knowledge, of which they cannot perceive the value? If men continue to act on this principle, the progress of science must indeed be slow.

England, America, (France and Russia) have at present, most intercourse with China; and their pecuniary interests are most concerned. The Dutch also rule over an extensive colony of Chinese, in Java. Is it expecting too much of these several governments to devote a few hundred pounds annually, to the cultivation of the language of the people with whom they have extensive dealings? Is it too much to ask them to give some existence in their public schools to a language, which contains many thousand volumes of original literature? Will the colleges and universities themselves not allow of any appropriation of their funds, nor any encouragement to their leisure members to attend to this subject?

Till a few individuals of correct sentiments and feelings, whose sole profession is literature and science, be supported by their respective governments, or learned societies, to study and teach the Chinese language, its character cannot be fairly estimated, nor can European science be transfused into it. The mind of man is but limited. Merchants and missionaries have other objects to attend to besides language, literature, and science. They are not therefore to be hastily blamed, because they do not perform all that is desirable.

The sentiments of Chinese sages and moralists are quite in favour of peaceable endeavours to communicate the knowledge one man possesses to another; nor can they, according to their own principles ever blame it. They have indeed sometimes acted on the principle both in ancient and modern times. Confucius travelled to instruct and civilize others; and the reigning dynasty sent an envoy to Loo-choo, to advise that district schools should be established on those islands, and that the King should reward, by his favour and countenance, the diligent students. Standard Chinese writers blame the selfishness, which under various plausible pretexts would hide the light of truth, or forbid its being exhibited to the views of mankind; and their moralists enjoin the virtuous to print and distribute widely good books. It is true, that their

benevolent doctrines are but rarely seen in their practice; but it is not to justify what they do, that their sentiments are here introduced, but to shew that they also inculcate the opinion, that we should not always act merely from a regard to ourselves.

This doctrine is perhaps universally acknowledged in respect of individuals, and as it is equally true of large communities and of nations; the more it is adopted and acted on by these, just in the same proportion will peace and order prevail throughout the world, and ultimate happiness, the wish of every heart, be generally diffused.

ANOMALIES AND MODIFICATIONS IN THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. Chāng and Tsāng, Cho and Tso, are sometimes confounded with each other.
2. G, in the original edition is changed into Ng in the present edition, as *Gih* into *Ngih* or *Ngéh*.
3. K, in the Peking dialect, before *e* and *i*, is pronounced as Ch and Ts; thus King, is turned into Ching; and Kcang, becomes Tsāng.
4. H, before *e* and *i*, is by some pronounced as Sh and S; thus He, becomes She, and Hëö, is changed to Sëö.
5. Man and Mwan; Pan and Pwan, are confounded.
6. Tsoo and Choo; We and Wei; Me and Mei, are also confounded.

The reprint was commenced on the principle of the original, without a distinctive representation of the aspirates, but from an early period their importance was recognized, and they were accordingly introduced. Proper attention however has been given to the matter in the index of characters, at the close of the second volume.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In reprinting the Second Part of Morrison's Dictionary, regard has been had chiefly to the supply of a pressing want. There is a growing scarcity of works of this kind, while the number of Chinese students is increasing from year to year.

The Second Part of Morrison's Dictionary has been generally commended by experienced Sinologues as the most perfect and useful of the whole. The present is merely a reprint of it, with such slight modifications as are mentioned at the close of the original preface. It might have been possible to make many alterations and amendments in the work, but these would have required so much time and labour, as could scarcely have been spared for the purpose. Besides the work itself is regarded as of such rare excellence, as to be amply sufficient to meet the prevailing want of the times. For all ordinary purposes, it is a question if the remodelling of the book would have proved more suitable than it now is. At all events, the object contemplated by the reprint could only be met by as close an adherence to the original as possible, and it is generally avowed that it is a work which has not been exceeded, if even equalled, in philological value, by anything that has hitherto appeared. Professor Julian of Paris designates this second part of Morrison's Dictionary, as "without dispute, the best Chinese Dictionary composed in a European language."

The basis on which the work was primarily constructed, and the views of the author in the matter, are concisely stated in the original Preface, portions of which are given herewith. As in the in-

roduction to the first part of the Dictionary, some account might have been furnished of the origin, nature and history of the Chinese language, but a reference thereto can easily be made, and various other works have been published on the subject, which are greatly within the reach of all. The expense and character of the present reprint, will, it is believed, render it acceptable to many, and tend to make the study of the Chinese language and literature more general and practicable, than it might otherwise have been.

ORIGINAL PREFACE.

(SLIGHTLY ABRIDGED.)

The Chinese Work, **五車韻府** Woo-ch'ay-yun-foo, on which the following Part of the Dictionary is founded, was compiled by **陳先生** Ch'in sēn sāng, who is said to have spent his life in making the collection of words contained in it; and to have died before its publication. He committed his manuscript to the care of his pupil **舍一胡** Han Yih-hoo, who travelled over the whole empire in order to verify it, and add to it.

Some of Ch'in sēn sāng's pupils rose to eminent situations in the state; and when the Emperor **康熙** K'ang-he projected the formation of his Dictionary, one of them, **潘應賓** Pwan Ying-pin, mentioned to that great monarch the work of his master. After much search, it was at last found yet unpublished in the hands of Han Yih-hoo. Considerable use seems to have been made of it in the compilation of K'anghe's Dictionary, for the definition is often verbatim in both.

Pwan Ying-pin, mentioned above, encouraged the publication of the work, and wrote a preface to it. He there gives it as his opinion, that there are in Chinese, including synonymous words, and different forms of the same character in the plain hand, fifty thousand characters; and taking in every variety of accentuation, that there are from four to five thousand enunciated words; and if sounds, for which no characters exist, be included, he thinks there are five thousand words.

In the original, the arrangement is according to the sounds and the tones; but the characters pronounced alike, and which differ only in accent, are placed in different volumes, and divided with so

much minuteness as to puzzle all the natives whom I ever saw attempt to consult it. In the year 1812, I took it to pieces, and arranged it under the syllables as they now stand. It contained about 40,000 characters, which I at last thought proper to abridge to the number which is contained in this Part of the Dictionary. In the progress of the work, I have collated it with K'anghe's Dictionary, which is commonly much fuller, and with a small Chinese Dictionary, called *分韻* Fun-yun, as well as with the Alphabetic Dictionary of the Roman Catholic Missionaries.

The *佩文韻府* P'ei-wän-yun-foo Dictionary, is arranged in the same manner as the *Woo-ch'ay-yun-foo*, and is equally complicated and difficult to be consulted. I possessed this book from the commencement of my Chinese studies, but never found it useful. There are 131 volumes in all, full of bare quotations, and parts of sentences which are often obscure in themselves, and are generally unaccompanied by any illustration. It was compiled by order of the Emperor K'anghe, in the forty-third year of his reign. Seven years were required to complete it; and seventy-six literati were engaged in collecting and arranging the materials. In A. D. 1711, it was published.

The *爾雅* Urh-ya, is an ancient Dictionary, rather of things than of words, and is now usually printed in three quarto volumes, with wood-cuts; when its definitions are useful, they are generally quoted in the K'anghe Dictionary.

The Chinese accents or tones are not an original part of the Chinese language, but like the Hebrew points, a subsequent addition; and though useful, yet not being essential, he would recommend the student to defer attention to them, till he has acquired a stock of words and idioms; and then, if acquired at all, it must be by the ear from a living teacher. Without a good Chinese assistant, a correct pronunciation is not attainable; nor is it at all of importance to reading and understanding Chinese books. The nicer modulations of the living voice cannot be taught by letters. Accents and other marks may recall to a native the right tone, but will not enable a foreigner to acquire it. No Frenchman can learn to pronounce English well by book. Marks for this purpose are almost useless, and if they be made the foundation of the classification of words, they become most embarrassing, even to natives, as is every day exempli-

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LIST OF THE RADICALS OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

Characters formed by 1 stroke of the pencil.

1. 一 Yih, one.
2. 丨 Kwän, to descend.
3. 丶 Choo, a point.
4. 丿 P'eih, bent out.
5. 乙 Yih, one.
6. 丨 Keuë, hooked.

Characters formed by 2 strokes.

7. 二 Urh, two.
8. 一 Tow, (undefined.)
9. 人 Jin, a man.
10. 儿 Jin, walking.
11. 入 Jäh, enter.
12. 八 Pá, eight.
13. 冂 Keung, a wilderness.
14. 冂 Melh, to cover.
15. 冫 Ping, an icicle.
16. 几 Ke, a niche; a bench.
17. 凵 Kl'an, a receptacle.
18. 刀 Taou, a knife.
19. 力 Leih, strength.
20. 勹 Paou, to fold up.
21. 匕 Pe, a spoon.
22. 匚 Fang, a vessel.
23. 匚 He, to conceal.

24. 十 Shih, ten.
25. 卜 Päh, to divine.
26. 卩 Tsëë, a knot.
27. 厂 Han, a precipice.
28. 厶 Sze, private.
29. 又 Yew, again.

Characters formed by 3 strokes.

30. 口 Kh'aw, the mouth.
31. 匚 Hwuy, an enclosure.
32. 土 T'oo, the ground.
33. 士 Sze, a scholar.
34. 攴 Che, to follow.
35. 攴 Suy, to go slowly.
36. 夕 Selh, the evening.
37. 大 Ta, great.
38. 女 Neu, a daughter.
39. 子 Tsze, a son.
40. 宀 Mëen, a shed.
41. 寸 Ts'un, an inch.
42. 小 Seaou, little.
43. 尢 Wang, lame.
44. 尸 She, a corpse.
45. 艹 Ch'e, a bud.
46. 山 Shan, a hill.
47. 川 Ch'uen, a stream.
48. 工 Kung, work. [stream.]

- 49. 己 Ke, self.
- 50. 巾 Kin, a napkin.
- 51. 干 Kan, a shield.
- 52. 玄 Yaou, slender.
- 53. 广 Yen, to protect.
- 54. 久 Yin, a long journey.
- 55. 井 Kung, folded hands.
- 56. 弋 Yih, an arrow.
- 57. 弓 Kung, a bow.
- 58. 豕 Ke, a pig's head.
- 59. 彡 San, hairs.
- 60. 彳 Chih, a step.

Characters formed by 4 strokes.

- 61. 心小小 Sin, the heart.
- 62. 戈 Ko, a lance.
- 63. 户 Hoo, inner door
- 64. 手扌 Show, the hand.
- 65. 支 Che, a branch.
- 66. 支攴 P'ü, a tap.
- 67. 文攴 Wän, an ornament.
- 68. 斗 Tow, a peck.
- 69. 斤 Kin, a hatchet.
- 70. 方 Fang, a square.
- 71. 无兀 Woo, net.
- 72. 日 Jih, the sun.
- 73. 日 日 Yuě, to speak.
- 74. 月 Yuě, the moon.
- 75. 木 Müh, wood.
- 76. 欠 Kh'een, to pant.

- 77. 止 Che, to stop.
- 78. 歹 歹 Tae, wicked.
- 79. 攴 Shoo, to kill.
- 80. 毋 Woo, a denial.
- 81. 比 Pe, to compare.
- 82. 毛 Maou, hair.
- 83. 氏 She, a clan.
- 84. 气 Kh'e, vapour.
- 85. 水 水 冰 Shwuy, water.
- 86. 火 火 Ho, fire.
- 87. 爪 爪 Chaou, claws.
- 88. 父 Foo, a father.
- 89. 爻 Heaou, to imitate.
- 90. 冫 Chwang, a bedstead.
- 91. 片 P'ien, a splinter.
- 92. 牙 Ya, the grinders.
- 93. 牛 牛 New, a cow.
- 94. 犬 犬 Kh'euén, a dog.
- 95. 玄 Heuen, sombre.

Characters formed by 5 strokes.

- 96. 玉 玉 Yü, a gem.
- 97. 瓜 Kwa, a melon.
- 98. 瓦 Wa, a tile.
- 99. 甘 Kan, sweet.
- 100. 生 Säng, to live.
- 101. 用 Yung, to use.
- 102. 田 T'een, a field.
- 103. 疋 疋 Seu, a foot.
- 104. 疒 Neih, sickness.

- 105. 爻 Pö, to straddle.
- 106. 白 Peh, white.
- 107. 皮 P'e, the skin.
- 108. 皿 Ming, a vessel.
- 109. 目 Müh, the eye.
- 110. 矛 Maou, a spear.
- 111. 矢 She, a dart.
- 112. 石 Shih, a stone.
- 113. 示 示 She, to manifest.
- 114. 肉 Jaw, to creep.
- 115. 禾 Ho, grain.
- 116. 穴 Heuě, a cave.
- 117. 立 Leih, to stand.

Characters formed by 6 strokes.

- 118. 竹 竹 Chüh, bamboo.
- 119. 米 Me, rice; paddy.
- 120. 糸 糸 Sze, silk; thread.
- 121. 缶 Fow, a jar.
- 122. 网 网 网 网 Wang, a net.
- 123. 羊 Yang, a sheep.
- 124. 羽 Yu, wings; feathers.
- 125. 老 Laou, old man; aged.
- 126. 而 Urh, a whisker; and.
- 127. 耒 Luy, a plough.
- 128. 耳 Urb, the ear.
- 129. 聿 Yih, a pencil.
- 130. 肉 月 Jüh, flesh.
- 131. 臣 Ch'in, minister of state.
- 132. 自 Tsze, self; himself.
- 133. 至 Che, to reach to; at.

- 134. 白 Kew, a mortar.
- 135. 舌 Shih, the tongue.
- 136. 舛 Ch'uen, to disturb; error.
- 137. 舟 Chow, a boat.
- 138. 艮 Kän, disobedient.
- 139. 色 Seh, colour.
- 140. 艸 艸 Ts'aou, herba.
- 141. 走 Hoo, a tiger.
- 142. 虫 Ch'ung, an insect.
- 143. 血 Heuě, blood.
- 144. 行 Hing, to go; to walk.
- 145. 衣 衣 E, clothes.
- 146. 西 Ya, to cover.

Characters formed by 7 strokes.

- 147. 見 K'een, to see.
- 148. 角 K'ö, a horn.
- 149. 言 Yen, a word.
- 150. 谷 Küh, a valley.
- 151. 豆 Tow, pulse.
- 152. 豕 Che, a hog.
- 153. 豸 Ch'e, a reptile.
- 154. 貝 Pei, pearls.
- 155. 赤 Ch'ih, carnation colour.
- 156. 走 Chow, to walk.
- 157. 足 足 Tsüh, the foot.
- 158. 身 Shin, the body.
- 159. 車 Keu, a wheel; carriage.
- 160. 辛 Sin, bitter.
- 161. 辰 Shin, an hour.

162. 走 Ch'ò, to go and stop.
 163. 邑 Yih, a city.
 164. 酉 Yew, new wine.
 165. 采 Pëen, to distinguish.
 166. 里 Le, a village.
Characters formed by 8 strokes.
 167. 金 Kin, metal; gold.
 168. 長長 Ch'ang, long.
 169. 門 Mun, a door.
 170. 阜 Fow, a mound.
 171. 隶 Tae, at a certain point.
 172. 隹 Chuy, short tail of a bird.
 173. 雨 Yu, rain.
 174. 青 Ts'ing, azure.
 175. 非 Fei, false; not.
Characters formed by 9 strokes.
 176. 面 Mëen, the face.
 177. 革 Kih, untanned leather.
 178. 韋 Wei, back to back.
 179. 韭 Kow, leeks.
 180. 音 Yin, a sound.
 181. 頁 Hëè, the head.
 182. 風 Fung, the wind.
 183. 飛 Fei, to fly.
 184. 食 Shih, to eat.
 185. 首 Show, the head.
 186. 香 Hëang, fragrance.
Characters formed by 10 strokes.
 187. 馬 Ma, a horse.
 188. 骨 Kwüh, a bone.

189. 高 Kaou, high.
 190. 髟 Peaou, long hairs.
 191. 鬥 Tow, to fight.
 192. 鬯 Ch'ang, fragrant wine.
 193. 鬲 Leih, a perfume pot.
 194. 鬼 Kwei, an evil spirit.
Characters formed by 11 strokes.
 195. 魚 Yu, a fish.
 196. 鳥 Neaou, a bird.
 197. 鹵 Loou, salt; insipid.
 198. 鹿 Lü, a stag.
 199. 麥 Meh, wheat.
 200. 麻 Ma, hemp.
Characters formed by 12 strokes.
 201. 黃 Hwang, yellow.
 202. 黍 Shoo, millet.
 203. 黑 Heb, black.
 204. 黼 Ch'e, to embroider.
Characters formed by 13 strokes.
 205. 黽 Mang, a toad.
 206. 鼎 Ting, a tripod.
 207. 鼓 Koo, a drum.
 208. 鼠 Shoo, a mouse.
Characters formed by 14 strokes.
 209. 鼻 Pe, the nose.
 210. 齊 Tse, even.
Characters formed by 15 strokes.
 211. 齒 Ch'e, the teeth.
Characters formed by 16 strokes.
 212. 龍 Lugg, a dragon.
 213. 龜 Kwei, a tortoise.
Characters formed by 17 strokes.
 214. 龠 Yò, a pipe.

INDEX OF THE CHARACTERS

WHICH OCCUR IN THIS DICTIONARY

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE RADICALS.

一 Yih	丨 Kwän	丶 Choo	丿 P'eih	乙 Yih	一 1
丁 Ting	丙 Ping	𠂇 Kew	㇇ Füh	九 Kew	丨 2
𠂇 K'aou	𠂇 T'ien	𠂇 Choo	乂 E	乞 Kh'eih	丿 3
七 Ts'eih	丞 Ch'ing	丸 Wan	乃 Nae	也 Yay	丿 4
丈 Chang	丢 Tew	凡 Fan	久 Kew	乚 Ke	乙 5
三 San	並 Ping	丹 Tan	乇 T'ò	乚 Ch'ä	
上 Shang	丰 Fung	主 Choo	乇 Yaou	乚 Keaou	
下 Hëa	𠂇 Kwan		之 Che	乳 Joo	
不 Püh	串 Ch'uen		𠂇 Cha	乾 Kan	
𠂇 Mëen	𠂇 Ch'an		乎 Hoo	𠂇 Këen	
𠂇 K'ue			𠂇 Taze	𠂇 Lwan	
丑 Ch'ow			𠂇 Fä	𠂇 E	
且 Ts'ëay			𠂇 Kwae		
丕 P'ei			𠂇 Shing		
世 She					
丘 Kh'ew					

* The Figures which occur in the page, denote the number of strokes in each character independent of the Radicals.

8	！	了 Keuě	二 Urh	一 Tow	人 Jin	令 Ling	侏 Yae
7	二	了 Leau	于 Chō	亡 Wang	△ Ts'eih	以 E	伎 Kh'e
8	一	电 Keuě	于 Yn	亢 Kang	什 Shih		伏 Fuh
9	人	子 Yn	云 Yun	交 Keau	仁 Jin	佞 Fan	伐 Fa
	イ	事 Sze	互 Hoo	亥 Hae	仿 Lih	佞 Yaou	伐 Haw
			五 Woo	亦 Yih	行 Ting	佞 Yang	伐 Chē
			井 Tsing	亨 Hāng	仆 Foo	佞 Yu	伐 Ho
			亘 Seuen	亢 Lew	仇 Kew	佞 K'een	伐 Hēen
			互 Kāng	亨 Hēang	今 Kin	佞 Chung	伐 Chūh
			况 Hwang	亨 Hēang	介 Keae	佞 Ts'ae	伐 Peih
			些 Sēay	京 King	仍 Jing	佞 Pe	伐 Yang
			亞 Ya	亭 Ting	仔 Tszē	佞 Tun	伐 Koo
			亟 Keih	亮 Léang	伉 Wūh	佞 Woo	伐 Yih
				毫 Pō	仕 Sze	佞 T'an	伐 Ne
				直 Tan	他 T'a	佞 K'een	伐 Ne
				壹 We	仗 Chang	佞 Yew	伐 Kwa
					参 Chin	佞 Keae	伐 P'wan
					付 Foo	佞 Fung	伐 Ling
					仙 Sēen	佞 Jin	伐 Chow
					仁 Hung	佞 Fang	伐 Shin
					全 T'ung	佞 Kh'e	伐 Sze
					仞 Jin	佞 Teau	伐 P'ang
					仞 Ts'een	佞 Sin	伐 Sze
					仞 Yih	佞 K'ang	伐 Kēa
					仞 Fō	佞 E	伐 P'ei
					仞 Teih	佞 Keih	伐 E
					侃 Fan	佞 Woo	
					代 Tae		

佞 Ching	佞 Hwan	來 Lae	佞 Léang	侏 Mēen	侏 Ngau
但 T'een	佞 Hō	佞 E	佞 Heau	侏 Foo	侏 Yen
但 Tan	佞 Hēang	佞 Ch'e	佞 Ch'ing	侏 Fō	侏 Pe
佞 Choo	佞 Yih	佞 Le	佞 Pēen	侏 Paou	侏 P'e
佞 Poo	佞 Yang	佞 She	佞 Laou	侏 Yu	侏 Chang
佞 Woo	佞 Sūh	佞 Choo	佞 Yu	侏 Sze	侏 Che
佞 K'ew	佞 Peh	佞 Heuě	佞 Ch'ē	侏 Hēē	侏 Yin
佞 Chao	佞 Chow	佞 Yew	佞 He	侏 Kēā	侏 P'ing
佞 Ts'ze	佞 Ting	佞 Leuh	佞 P'ing	侏 Sin	侏 Ts'uy
佞 Wei	佞 Chuy	佞 Mow	侏 Ts'ūh	侏 Sew	侏 Léang
佞 Te	佞 Kēa	佞 Lun	侏 Chō	侏 Tsung	侏 Ts'ew
佞 Choo	佞 Ch'ūh	佞 Tung	侏 Ngō	侏 Foo	侏 Yuen
佞 Tso	佞 Urh	佞 Kung	佞 Kew	侏 Ts'ze	侏 Lae
佞 Yew	佞 Wang	佞 E	佞 Shūh	侏 Keu	侏 Ts'ang
佞 T'een	佞 P'ing	佞 Joo	佞 Tseun	侏 Yē	侏 Ko
佞 Ho	佞 Keih	佞 7	佞 Yih	侏 P'ae	侏 Kwan
佞 T'o	佞 Hān	佞 Woo	佞 Foo	侏 Ts'een	侏 Pei
佞 Shay	佞 Hwō	佞 Lung	佞 Tsou	侏 Woo	侏 Shūh
佞 T'oo	佞 Kwūh	佞 Shin	佞 Seau	侏 Hwān	侏 Le
佞 Yu	佞 Teau	佞 Woo	佞 Pe	侏 Hin	侏 Mun
佞 Fūh	佞 Heau	佞 How	佞 Le	侏 Peau	侏 Taou
佞 Tsō	佞 Ts'ze	佞 Ch'ow	佞 Yung	侏 T'ang	侏 T'an
佞 Ning	佞 Yih	佞 Chin	佞 King	侏 E	侏 K'ēuh
佞 Tung	佞 Sze	佞 Ying	佞 Kēen	侏 T'een	侏 Ch'uy
佞 P'ei	佞 She	佞 Tain	佞 Sūh	侏 Shūh	侏 Hing
佞 Urh	佞 Hing	佞 P'ei	佞 Foo	侏 Che	侏 Ch'ang
佞 Hway	佞 K'an	佞 Leu	佞 He	侏 Fe	侏 T'ang
佞 Tsuen	佞 Chih	佞 Le	佞 Le	侏 K'ung	侏 How
	佞 Kae	佞 Ch'ē	佞 Le	侏 Fung	侏 E

人

人	俱 Kh'e	偉 Wei	俛 T'uh	僞 Ma	傲 Chen	傲 ¹² P'è
一	倜 T'eih	侍 Ch'e	俯 Seu	傍 P'ang	傲 Chay	倜 T'ang
	Léang	倜 Kh'èè	倜 Ts'ung	倜 He	傲 Ngaou	倜 Tsun
	King	倜 Yu	倜 Peih	倜 T'ang	倜 Ch'uen	倜 Peh
	Tséay	倜 Jay	倜 Sèè	倜 Kèè	倜 Yu	倜 Sèang
	Ch'ang	倜 Te	倜 Seih	倜 Ming	倜 Chae	倜 T'uy
	Tsèè	倜 Wei	倜 Ts'eih	倜 Chow	倜 ch'wang	倜 K'eaou
	Fang	倜 Seun	倜 Seun	倜 He	倜 Shang	倜 Urh
	Ché	倜 P'èen	倜 Sze	倜 K'èen	倜 Neaou	倜 Keun
	Chih	倜 K'èen	倜 T'wan	倜 Kh'wò	倜 Yen	倜 K'èen
	Keuen	倜 K'èen	倜 Ts'eh	倜 Shen	倜 Ts'e	倜 Tseih
	Keu	倜 Yen	倜 Ching	倜 San	倜 Chae	倜 Tan
	Ts'èen	倜 Fung	倜 Ngow	倜 Pe	倜 Sha	倜 Keu
	Ts'ing	倜 E	倜 Che	倜 Saou	倜 Chang	倜 Tsun
	Ne	倜 Ūh	倜 T'ow	倜 Heaou	倜 K'ing	倜 P'uh
	Chó	倜 Chay	倜 ¹⁰ Kwei	倜 Yung	倜 Ch'au	倜 He
	Lun	倜 Keae	倜 Tsow	倜 Yaou	倜 Te	倜 Laou
	Wei	倜 Mow	倜 Sow	倜 T'á	倜 Chih	倜 Ch'ang
	Wo	倜 Te	倜 Han	倜 So	倜 Sèè	倜 Low
	Ko	倜 Tso	倜 Soo	倜 So	倜 Pe	倜 Kwang
	Hwán	倜 Ch'a	倜 Tseih	倜 Ung	倜 P'eaou	倜 Jen
	Tung	倜 Ting	倜 Hwá	倜 Ts'uy	倜 Kin	倜 Leau
	Yen	倜 Yè	倜 Ts'ang	倜 Peih	倜 Lèen	倜 Kh'e
	Yew	倜 Chan	倜 Foo	倜 Han	倜 Lüh	倜 Chuen
	Chung	倜 Ts'eaou	倜 Foo	倜 Jung	倜 Man	倜 Chan
	Ts'èen	倜 Ts'ew	倜 Jung	倜 Koo	倜 Ping	倜 Wei
	Ch'uu	倜 How	倜 Leih	倜 Yung	倜 Ts'an	倜 Hwuy
	Yaou	倜 K'èen	倜 K'èen	倜 Ts'an	倜 Ts'èen	倜 Ch'uen
	K'èa	倜 Fow	倜 K'èen	倜 Ts'au	倜 Sèen	倜 T'èè
	Juen	倜 Foo	倜 K'èang	倜 Ts'au	倜 Sèen	倜 T'èè

儻 Tan	儻 Fung	對 Tuy	儻 ¹⁶ Ch'in	儻 ²¹ Heaou	儻 ²¹ Luy	儻 ²¹ Nang	儻 ²¹ Nang
儻 Keaou	儻 Ts'ow	儻 T'ae	儻 Kwei	儻 Luy	儻 Nang	儻 Nang	儻 Nang
儻 Heih	儻 Ngae	儻 Ch'wang	儻 Neaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Tsew	儻 Sae	儻 Ch'ow	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Woo	儻 E	儻 Yin	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Säng	儻 P'uh	儻 Chae	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Hèen	儻 Chó	儻 Lan	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Fun	儻 Tseun	儻 Yu	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Yang	儻 Nung	儻 E	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Hèen	儻 Shen	儻 Ngae	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Joo	儻 Yih	儻 Tsin	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Ngó	儻 T'á	儻 K'èen	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Tseao	儻 T'á	儻 Máng	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Tsèen	儻 Tang	儻 Woo	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Tung	儻 K'èen	儻 Náng	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Lin	儻 King	儻 Chang	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Min	儻 Hwan	儻 Tsèè	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Tuh	儻 Heuen	儻 Tsèè	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Kéang	儻 K'wae	儻 P'èen	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Ts'au	儻 K'èen	儻 Leu	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Yè	儻 Yung	儻 Luy	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Ts'oo	儻 Keae	儻 Tseun	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Sò	儻 Tan	儻 Kwang	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 K'èa	儻 Keaou	儻 Paou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Hwuy	儻 Pin	儻 Yüh	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 P'èih	儻 Teau	儻 Peaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
儻 Sch	儻 Joo	儻 Tsen	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
	儻 Tsung	儻 Chih	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou
	儻 Tsäng	儻 Yew	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou	儻 Heaou

人 九

九 Jin
 兀 Ūh
 允 Yun
 元 Wan
 元 Yuen
 兄 Heung
 充 Ch'ung
 兗 Ke
 兆 Chaou
 兇 Heung
 先 Sien
 光 Kwang
 克 Kh'eh
 克 Chung
 兌 Tuy
 兕 T'oo
 兔 M'èen
 兕 Urh
 兕 T'oo
 兕 Sze
 兕 Yen
 兕 Sin
 兕 King
 兕 T'ow
 兕 King

11 入	入 Jih Jih	八 Pá	冂 Keung	冂 Meih	冂 Ping	冂 Koo
12 八	內 Nuy	公 Kung	冂 Maou	允 Yung	汀 Ting	涸 Ling
13 冂	全 Ts'euen	六 Lüh	冂 Yen	允 Jung	汀 Liung	凌 Hing
14 冂	兩 Léang	兮 He	冂 Jen	允 Yin	冬 Tung	率 Ts'uy
15 冂	俞 Yu	共 Kung	冂 Ts'eh	采 Me	冰 Ping	准 Chun
		兵 Ping	冂 Tsac	冠 Kwan	冂 Hoo	冂 Tsing
		其 Kh'e	冂 Keung	冂 Ts'eu	冂 Ch'ung	冂 Han
		具 Keu	冂 Kaou	冂 Yuen	冂 Keuě	冂 Ts'ing
		典 T'een	冂 Maou	冂 Ming	冂 Hwang	冂 Léang
		兼 K'een	冂 Chow	冂 Mung	冂 Yay	冂 Teau
		冀 Ke	冂 Kow	冂 Chung	冂 Láng	冂 Tung
			冂 Heu	冂 Foo	冂 P'wan	冂 K'een
			冂 Shing	冂 Ch'a	冂 Füh	冂 T'ee
			冂 Ching	冂 Too	冂 Keung	冂 Yin
			冂 M'een	冂 Meih	冂 Hwó	冂 Léih
				冂 T'een	冂 Ts'een	冂 Ch'wan
					冂 Yin	冂 Léen
					冂 Hung	冂 E
					冂 Keung	冂 Lew
					冂 E	冂 Peih
					冂 L'ee	冂 Sze
					冂 K'ew	冂 K'ee
					冂 Ts'iu	冂 Nung
					冂 Heä	冂 Shwan
					冂 King	冂 Kin
					冂 King	冂 Lin
					冂 Ts'e	

14 凝	几 Ke	冂 Kh'an	刀 Taou	列 L'ee	剝 To	几 16
15 鼎	几 Yew	冂 Heung	刀 Teau	剝 K'ow	剝 Urb	冂 17
16 質	几 Chin	冂 T'uh	刀 Jin	剝 Füh	剝 Che	刀 18
17 質	几 P'ing	冂 Yaou	刀 Ch'wang	剝 Ts'eu	剝 K'ee	
18 質	几 Keih	冂 Ch'uh	刀 Fun	剝 Ch'oo	剝 Shwä	
19 質	几 Hwang	冂 Han	刀 Kew	剝 Ts'oo	剝 Ch'ä	
20 質	几 Kh'ae		刀 Tenou	剝 H'een	剝 Ts'ä	
	几 T'ang		刀 Ts'ee	剝 P'e	剝 Ts'ze	
			刀 Ts'e	剝 T'een	剝 K'eh	
			刀 E	剝 Teau	剝 K'ee	
			刀 Kh'e	剝 Che	剝 T'e	
			刀 Yih	剝 Shan	剝 Yuen	
			刀 Kan	剝 Ling	剝 King	
			刀 Ts'een	剝 P'wan	剝 Tsin	
			刀 Teih	剝 P'ee	剝 Tseh	
			刀 K'wan	剝 K'ee	剝 Tuy	
			刀 Ts'un	剝 Paou	剝 Ts'ö	
			刀 Wän	剝 Le	剝 S'ee	
			刀 Teau	剝 Kwä	剝 Keh	
			刀 Ke	剝 Tseuen	剝 L'ä	
			刀 Shan	剝 T'au	剝 Ts'een	
			刀 Chung	剝 K'eu'en	剝 T'eih	
			刀 Hing	剝 Fow	剝 Ts'ö	
			刀 Keuě	剝 Ch'wang	剝 Fei	
			刀 Pin	剝 Kwei	剝 Teáou	
			刀 Ke	剝 To	剝 P'ow	
			刀 Wan	剝 Kl'oo	剝 T'uh	
			刀 Yuě	剝 Teau	剝 Ch'an	

18 刀	劊 Chuē	10 割 Kō	劊 Hwā	17 劊 Ts'an	力 Leih	劊 K'eh
劊 Ts'ze	劊 Kae	劊 Ts'ang	劊 Ts'an	劊 Yā	劊 K'eh	
劊 Ya	劊 T'ūh	劊 Heih	劊 Le	劊 Kung	劊 King	
劊 Kang	劊 Wōo	劊 Tseuē	劊 Me	劊 Kēa	劊 Pō	
劊 Wan	劊 Ts'uy	劊 Ch'ung	劊 Mo	劊 Leuē	劊 Ch'ih	
劊 Pō	劊 Ch'wang	劊 Yew	劊 Chen	劊 Chin	劊 Yung	
劊 Ke	劊 Kang	劊 Keih	劊 Ch'an	劊 Kin	劊 Mēen	
劊 Lōō	劊 Ch'a	劊 Tseao	劊 Le	劊 Hēē	劊 Keuen	
劊 R'ing	劊 Ts'an	劊 P'eih		劊 Kwei	劊 Yae	
劊 Shen	劊 Ch'an	劊 Keae		劊 Fāh	劊 Twan	
劊 Yen	劊 T'wan	劊 Low		劊 P'eih	劊 King	
劊 Chē	劊 Chuen	劊 Kwae		劊 Tso	劊 Ts'ze	
劊 Twan	劊 Tāng	劊 Kwei		劊 Tsoo	劊 Lae	
劊 Ying	劊 Ngaou	劊 Kēen		劊 Yih	劊 Woo	
劊 Chā	劊 Se	劊 Joo		劊 Noo	劊 Hēā	
劊 Ts'ā	劊 Ts'ung	劊 Tsan		劊 Kēē	劊 Ts'ung	
劊 Shing	劊 P'eaou	劊 Kēen		劊 Keu	劊 Leh	
劊 Te	劊 Yaou	劊 Tseu		劊 Shaou	劊 Mēen	
劊 Tseao	劊 Sēō	劊 Hwō		劊 K'euēn	劊 Tung	
劊 Juen	劊 Seuē	劊 Tse		劊 Tuy	劊 Heuh	
劊 To	劊 Ngow	劊 Ying		劊 Heaou	劊 Heuh	
劊 Tsēen	劊 Tseao	劊 Kēen		劊 Mow	劊 K'an	
劊 Yeu	劊 Chā	劊 Ts'an		劊 K'wāng	劊 Heun	
劊 Ūh	劊 Ch'ing	劊 E		劊 K'ēā	劊 K'ēen	
劊 Ch'ung	劊 Keuē	劊 Ts'ēen		劊 Keih	劊 Pēen	
劊 Kwa	劊 Tseao	劊 Hēen		劊 Tsō	劊 Yih	
劊 T'ow	劊 Chian			劊 Hae	劊 Heē	
劊 Ngō	劊 Tsun			劊 Heh		
劊 Fūh						
劊 Foo						

劊 Ung	劊 Keae	勺 Paou	匕 Pe	匚 Fang	力 19
劊 Shing	劊 Heun	勺 Chō	化 Hwa	匚 E	力 20
劊 Laon	劊 Leu	勺 Shō	勺 Paou	匚 Tsā	力 21
劊 Moo	劊 Le	勺 Yun	勺 Wān	匚 K'ang	力 22
劊 Lūh	劊 Le	勺 Wān	勺 Keu	匚 Ts'ung	
劊 P'eaou	劊 Ch'an	勺 Keu	勺 Kow	匚 Tseang	
劊 Ngow	劊 Jang	勺 Wūh	勺 Wūh	匚 K'wang	
劊 Ngaou	劊 K'euēn	勺 Kae	勺 Kēā	匚 Hēā	
劊 She		勺 Paou	勺 Paou	匚 Tseuen	
劊 Tseih		勺 Yaou	勺 Yaou	匚 Kēē	
劊 Kh'in		勺 Chow	勺 Chow	匚 T'eaou	
劊 T'ēen		勺 Keuh	勺 Keuh	匚 Fe	
劊 Kēang		勺 Kō	勺 Kō	匚 Fei	
劊 Yang		勺 Taou	勺 Taou	匚 Hwūh	
劊 Tseao		勺 K'wae	勺 K'wae	匚 Yu	
劊 Yang		勺 Poo	勺 Poo	匚 Kwei	
劊 Chā		勺 Ts'eu	勺 Ts'eu	匚 Yu	
劊 Yang		勺 Chung	勺 Chung	匚 Ts'ang	
劊 E		勺 Kwae	勺 Kwae	匚 T'eaou	
劊 T'ung		勺 P'au	勺 P'au	匚 Hwuy	
劊 Kēō		勺 Peh	勺 Peh	匚 Seuen	
劊 Tseuē		勺 Kew	勺 Kew	匚 T'an	
劊 Fan				匚 Kwei	
劊 Yang				匚 O	
劊 Tan					
劊 Heē					

23 匚 He	十 Shih	卜 Puh	卩 Tsëë	厂 Han	匚 Kin
24 匚 P'aih	卂 Sin	卂 Ts'ä	卩 N'ang	卂 Wei	匚 E
25 卂 Ts'ëen	卂 Ts'ëen	卂 P'ëen	卩 Maou	卂 Ngeh	匚 S'ey
26 卂 Hw'ih	卂 Jih	卂 T'ë	卩 Yin	卂 Han	匚 Kan
卂 E	卂 Shing	卂 Chen	卩 Wei	卂 How	匚 Yë
卂 Low	卂 Woo	卂 Chaou	卩 Shaou	卂 K'ëä	匚 Sze
卂 Yen	卂 Hwuy	卂 Yew	卩 K'ö	卂 Tung	匚 Le
卂 Te	卂 Pwan	卂 Chaou	卩 Lwan	卂 Yae	匚 Le
卂 P'ëen	卂 Sä	卂 Hwuy	卩 Keuen	卂 Chih	匚 Yeu
卂 Neih	卂 Pe	卂 Yew	卩 Kin	卂 Mang	
卂 K'eu	卂 Pei		卩 S'ey	卂 Yew	
	卓 Chö		卩 Seuh	卂 Heä	
	卒 Ts'üh		卩 Tseih	卂 Ngo	
	卒 K'ung		卩 W'uh	卂 How	
	協 H'ë		卩 Ngö	卂 Ts'o	
	南 Nan		卩 K'ing	卂 Tuy	
	樹 Ts'üh			卂 Fei	
	博 Pö			卂 Ypen	
	準 Sun			卂 Ts'ze	
				卂 Le	
				卂 Keuë	
				卂 Ts'o	
				卂 Heä	
				卂 Ch'oo	
				卂 Kew	

人 Mow	又 Yew	口 K'ow	吃 Ch'ih	吻 Yung	告 Kaou
去 Sze	又 Ch'a	古 Koo	各 K'ëih	吻 P'ow	告 Tsä
去 Yüh	及 Keih	句 Keu	各 Kō	吻 Fow	告 H'ëä
去 Kew	友 Yew	另 Kwae	各 Yew	吻 P'ei	告 Ya
去 Jow	友 M'uh	另 Ling	各 Heuen	吻 Pa	告 Leu
去 K'eu	反 Füh	另 Taou	各 Kwä	吻 K'ëih	告 Yae
去 Tsan	反 Fan	另 K'ow	各 Yaou	吻 Chun	告 Ngeh
去 Ts'an	友 Kwae	另 Che	各 Hö	吻 Tun	告 Yew
	友 P'ä	另 Chih	各 Keih	吻 Ngo	告 Ngeh
	友 Füh	另 Keaou	各 Teau	吻 Han	告 Tow
	友 Jö	另 Chaou	各 Tung	吻 Yin	告 Ne
	友 Shüh	另 Yuen	各 Ming	吻 Hang	告 Keth
	友 Chuë	另 Yen	各 How	吻 Ts'ëen	告 Yen
	友 Show	另 Ting	各 Le	吻 Shun	告 K'ëä
	友 Ts'eu	另 K'o	各 T'oo	吻 K'e	告 Yew
	友 K'wae	另 T'ae	各 Heang	吻 Ch'a	告 Chaou
	友 Seu	另 Hwä	各 Ch'a	吻 Ho	告 Chow
	友 K'ëä	另 Ke	各 Ho	吻 E	告 T'ë
	友 Sow	另 She	各 Kuen	吻 Meaou	告 Ts'ze
	友 Cha	另 Yew	各 Ch'ow	吻 Nö	告 Koo
	友 Ts'ung	另 Kew	各 Lin	吻 Heuë	告 Wa
		另 P'o	各 Yin	吻 Heih	告 We
		另 H'ë	各 Sze	吻 Ch'uy	告 Hen
		另 Sze	各 Hew	吻 T'ow	告 Ho
		另 Hung	各 T'un	吻 Wän	告 Naou
		另 T'ze	各 Fang	吻 How	告 H'ëä
		另 Hen	各 Fei	吻 How	告 P'ei
		另 Mang	各 Keae	吻 Woo	告 Choo

么 28
又 29
口 30

嗚 Haou	哇 He	哂 Urh	呢 Ke	啖 To
呻 Shin	啞 Tung	哂 Shin	哲 Chē	啞 Chūh
呼 Hoo	噴 E	哄 Hung	啞 T'o	啞 Hwū
命 Ming	吼 Keih	响 Heung	啞 Me	啞 Chow
咀 Tō	吞 Tsze	啞 Ch'e	啞 P'oo	啞 Chao
咀 Tā	啞 Tsze	啞 Chay	啞 Han	啞 Heaou
咀 K'eu	啞 T'au	啞 Yu	啞 Le	啞 Chow
咀 Ts'eu	啞 Lin	啞 Wa	啞 Le	啞 Chō
咀 K'een	啞 Che	啞 Hō	啞 Kāng	啞 Taou
咀 Tsā	啞 Heaou	啞 Ngō	啞 Fūh	啞 Chō
咀 Tūh	啞 Yung	啞 Lae	啞 Fūh	啞 Chō
咀 Jay	啞 Yung	啞 Tsae	啞 K'o	啞 Han
咀 Jay	啞 Choo	啞 Tsae	啞 K'o	啞 Shang
咀 P'au	啞 Tow	啞 Haou	啞 Ts'uy	啞 Shang
咀 Fūh	啞 Tow	啞 T'ow	啞 Yew	啞 Teih
咀 Ngang	啞 E	啞 T'ow	啞 Yen	啞 T'au
咀 Yang	啞 Kō	啞 Yuen	啞 Pae	啞 Tun
咀 Chā	啞 Tsā	啞 Mang	啞 T'oo	啞 Wān
咀 Ho	啞 How	啞 Wei	啞 Han	啞 Ts'uy
咀 Ho	啞 Hae	啞 Ko	啞 So	啞 Tsā
咀 Ho	啞 Hwuy	啞 Wei	啞 Chin	啞 K'e
咀 Kew	啞 Hēn	啞 Ngo	啞 Shin	啞 T'ō
咀 Heung	啞 Heuen	啞 Shaou	啞 Ts'eaou	啞 Tan
咀 Heung	啞 Heuen	啞 Ts'eaou	啞 Ts'eaou	啞 Tan
咀 Yan	啞 Heu	啞 T'un	啞 Ngae	啞 Le
咀 Tseih	啞 Kwa	啞 Heae	啞 Teē	啞 Tan
咀 Yuen	啞 Yuen	啞 Yih	啞 Kēē	啞 Ts'ze
咀 Yuen	啞 Yen	啞 Tsūh	啞 Léang	啞 Pe
咀 Urh	啞 E	啞 K'ūh	啞 Le	啞 Pe
咀 Ō	啞 Ngae	啞 Heaou	啞 Lung	啞 Chuē
咀 Ngō	啞 Yūh	啞 Nan	啞 He	啞 Ya
咀 Ch'a	啞 Yūh	啞 Nan	啞 He	啞 Ya
咀 Ts'un	啞 P'in	啞 Now	啞 Tang	啞 Hwō

啞 Ch'e	啞 Yē	啞 K'eih	啞 Ma	啞 Ts'ze	啞 Kēa
啞 T'e	啞 Ch'neu	啞 K'eaou	啞 Keaou	啞 Sow	啞 Ts'ē
啞 Han	啞 Ngō	啞 Tō	啞 Ch'a	啞 Ch'e	啞 Sūh
啞 K'ēō	啞 Ch'uy	啞 Yen	啞 Hēā	啞 11	啞 Tsih
啞 Ts'ew	啞 Hwai	啞 Chen	啞 Hō	啞 Ngaou	啞 Heaou
啞 K'eh	啞 T'een	啞 Tan	啞 T'eaou	啞 Ts'ūh	啞 Moo
啞 Yung	啞 Hwan	啞 Yaou	啞 Tā	啞 T'oo	啞 Kwō
啞 Wei	啞 Pēn	啞 Saou	啞 Wei	啞 Ts'uy	啞 Yu
啞 Ch'un	啞 Ch'uy	啞 Hung	啞 Heaou	啞 Yen	啞 Hēn
啞 Nan	啞 He	啞 Son	啞 Jūh	啞 Chay	啞 Tseh
啞 Shen	啞 Hō	啞 Chuy	啞 Woo	啞 Ming	啞 Chang
啞 Kēa	啞 Chē	啞 Wa	啞 No	啞 Ts'ze	啞 Shan
啞 Lā	啞 Tseih	啞 Mo	啞 K'ēn	啞 K'ang	啞 Heu
啞 Yun	啞 Chūh	啞 Hō	啞 Yae	啞 Chih	啞 Hwa
啞 Keae	啞 Kwei	啞 T'e	啞 She	啞 Hwuy	啞 Hwa
啞 Wān	啞 T'an	啞 Sha	啞 Wā	啞 Ling	啞 Yūh
啞 How	啞 Chung	啞 Ch'ow	啞 Chen	啞 Kae	啞 Jen
啞 Han	啞 Yew	啞 Hew	啞 Tseih	啞 T'an	啞 Lenou
啞 Tēē	啞 Ts'ā	啞 Yaou	啞 Heūh	啞 Ts'au	啞 Ch'wac
啞 Jun	啞 Hēa	啞 Yūh	啞 Heūh	啞 Kēa	啞 Tsāng
啞 Jay	啞 Wei	啞 Seh	啞 Yung	啞 Low	啞 Hwuy
啞 Ngō	啞 Heu	啞 Ts'eu	啞 Hao	啞 Laou	啞 Sun
啞 Ngan	啞 Hwang	啞 Yang	啞 Ts'eu	啞 Shē	啞 Hēa
啞 Yin	啞 Ts'au	啞 Hēē	啞 Tsze	啞 P'eaou	啞 Seaou
啞 Tsan	啞 Heuen	啞 Ts'ōō	啞 Wūh	啞 Kēā	啞 Ke
啞 Ch'ūh	啞 Hēang	啞 Yih	啞 Ts'ay	啞 Ch'au	啞 Hew
啞 Yaou	啞 Yu	啞 Shō	啞 Tang	啞 Shwā	啞 Chūh
啞 Ūh	啞 Sang	啞 Ts'ēang	啞 Yih	啞 Ch'wa	啞 Hwō

30 □	嘲 Chaou	噉 Ch'ě	噉 Ngae	噉 Yih	噉 Ying	回 Hwuy
31 □	噴 Kwei	噉 Heih	噉 Yu	噉 Keih	噉 Ying	回 Néē
	噉 Foo	噉 ¹³ Yen	噉 Ts'eih	噉 Hwuy	噉 Ts'ō	回 Ts'ew
	噉 Tsuy	噉 Néen	噉 Yung	噉 Lan	噉 Hwan	回 Teih
	噉 Yuě	噉 Ts'ze	噉 K'ě	噉 Ch'e	噉 E	回 Sze
	噉 Heaou	噉 Heae	噉 K'wae	噉 P'ō	噉 Chuen	回 ³ K'een
	噉 So	噉 T'een	噉 Ts'een	噉 Ch'ue	噉 T'e	回 ³ Ch'wang
	噉 Sze	噉 Ying	噉 P'un	噉 Yin	噉 Ch'ě	回 ³ Sin
	噉 Yuh	噉 Yu	噉 ¹⁴ Seh	噉 P'aou	噉 Néē	回 ³ Yin
	噉 Haou	噉 Chen	噉 Hwuy	噉 E	噉 Hwüh	回 ⁴ T'an
	噉 K'eaou	噉 Yuh	噉 Ying	噉 Meh	噉 Heaou	回 ⁴ Ch'un
	噉 He	噉 Nung	噉 Ts'ē	噉 Yen	噉 Tsā	回 ⁴ Kwō
	噉 Laou	噉 Kin	噉 Teih	噉 Yaou	噉 Tsā	回 ⁹ Yih
	噉 Tan	噉 Keaou	噉 Yung	噉 Lung	噉 Ch'an	回 ⁹ Wei
	噉 Hwuy	噉 Han	噉 Ning	噉 Fō	噉 E	回 ¹⁰ Poo
	噉 Meh	噉 Héang	噉 Yě	噉 Pin	噉 Lo	回 ¹⁰ Yuen
	噉 Tsun	噉 Wā	噉 Han	噉 Loo	噉 Nang	回 ¹¹ Yuen
	噉 Ngó	噉 Yuě	噉 Ts'ny	噉 Ts'in	噉 K'een	回 ¹¹ T'oo
	噉 Fan	噉 Hō	噉 T'ā	噉 P'e	噉 Ch'en	回 ¹¹ T'wan
	噉 Yaou	噉 K'e	噉 Wan	噉 Héang	噉 Tsā	回 ¹² Hwuy
	噉 Kelh	噉 Tseih	噉 Joo	噉 He	噉 Chen	回 ¹² Yih
	噉 Hwuy	噉 Ngō	噉 Mung	噉 K'üh	噉 Ch'uh	回 ¹² Wan
	噉 Tsan	噉 Yě	噉 Heh	噉 Yen	噉 Neih	回 ¹² Hwan
	噉 Tsó	噉 Saou	噉 Ch'en	噉 Yen	噉 Ts'een	回 ¹² Yuen
	噉 Ch'wang	噉 Tsuy	噉 Tse	噉 Ts'een	噉 Tow	回 ¹² Yew
	噉 Ts'uh	噉 E	噉 ¹⁵ T'e	噉 Ts'an	噉 Yen	回 ¹² Lwan
	噉 Tun	噉 Sze	噉 Héen	噉 Jang	噉 Ch'ow	回 ¹² Yuen
	噉 Tsaou	噉 Wō				
	噉 Yih					

回 Hwán	土 T'oo	赴 Fung	埤 Füh	埤 H'een	埤 Pe
圃 P'oo	丸 Yā	坑 Jung	埤 Yaou	埤 K'ee	埤 T'an
圃 Yu	壬 Jin	坑 Juy	埤 Lüh	埤 Foo	埤 Keu
圃 Han	圪 Püh	坳 T'un	埤 K'ew	埤 Tuy	埤 Chih
圃 Lun	圪 Ting	坊 Fang	坳 K'o	埤 Néē	埤 T'ā
圃 T'ang	圪 Yu	坊 Fun	坳 Fun	埤 K'ang	埤 Yen
圃 K'uen	圪 Tsae	坳 Tan	坳 Fun	埤 Yin	埤 Tung
圃 Ts'ing	圪 Tang	坳 K'an	坳 Henē	埤 Yae	埤 To
圃 Yu	圪 Woo	坳 Tso	坳 Che	埤 Ngae	埤 Ysh
圃 H'ā	圪 Wa	坳 K'ang	坳 Ts'eh	埤 Fang	埤 Ts'ac
圃 Kwō	圪 Kwei	坳 Pe	坳 Choo	埤 Tsin	埤 Yth
圃 Yih	圪 Ts'een	坳 Yu	坳 Foo	埤 K'ō	埤 Ts'eu
圃 Wei	圪 Yu	坳 Te	坳 Ch'uy	埤 K'ā	埤 Pei
圃 Poo	圪 Te	坳 E	坳 Hing	埤 Mae	埤 Ke
圃 Yuen	圪 Ke	坳 K'wān	坳 Ch'ing	埤 Keuen	埤 Chih
圃 Yuen	圪 Mō	坳 P'wan	坳 Kae	埤 Ch'ing	埤 Chun
圃 T'oo	圪 Néē	坳 Ts'en	坳 Yin	埤 Yen	埤 T'ae
圃 T'wan	圪 Yih	坳 Tan	坳 How	埤 Leuē	埤 K'e
圃 Hwuy	圪 Kelh	坳 Müh	坳 Chaou	埤 T'een	埤 Koo
圃 Yih	圪 P'ei	坳 Kan	坳 Füh	埤 Ch'uh	埤 Saou
圃 Wan	圪 Che	坳 P'ing	坳 To	埤 Ne	埤 K'wüh
圃 Hwan	圪 Hing	坳 T'een	坳 Kwei	埤 Ya	埤 T'ang
圃 Yuen	圪 K'ee	坳 Ne	坳 Yin	埤 Yuen	埤 E
圃 Yew	圪 Pā	坳 P'ei	坳 Fā	埤 Fow	埤 K'een
圃 Lwan	圪 Fan	坳 Kenng	坳 Kow	埤 Ts'ing	埤 Tuy
	均 Keun	坳 Yang	坳 Yuen	埤 P'ang	埤 Kang
			坳 T'ee	埤 Yth	埤 Ngó
				埤 Yin	埤 Yin

□ 31
土 32

堞 Teë	堞 Mei	塢 Teih	墜 Ch'uy	墜 T'een	壘 Lung
堤 Te	報 Paou	塢 Ch'ang	墜 Ch'uy	壘 Hwan	壘 Jang
塚 Chuen	塢 Tsin	塢 Tsung	墜 T'ang	壘 K'ang	壘 Ch'an
渡 Too	塢 Too	塢 Ch'in	墜 K'eaou	壘 K'uh	壘 T'a
塚 How	塢 T'uh	塢 Ts'uy	墜 Tung	壘 Yung	壘 Ch'e
塚 Ngau	塢 Fung	塢 E	墜 Ke	壘 H'eo	壘 Heuen
塚 Paou	塢 K'wae	塢 Tseih	墜 Tsang	壘 Tan	壘 Fan
塚 Tsung	塢 Yung	塢 Ngow	墜 K'eu	壘 Lan	壘 Yen
塚 F'uh	塢 Ying	塢 H'ea	墜 Shen	壘 H'wae	壘 Pa
塚 Keae	塢 Ch'ing	塢 Ts'een	墜 F'a	壘 Heun	
塚 Wei	塢 T'a	塢 Teih	墜 T'uy	壘 K'een	
塚 To	塢 K'eo	塢 Mwan	墜 Meh	壘 Wei	
塚 Fung	塢 K'ae	塢 T'wan	墜 Fan	壘 H'o	
塚 Juen	塢 Ung	塢 shwang	墜 Tun	壘 Ya	
塚 K'eo	塢 Tseih	塢 Ts'ang	墜 Tsun	壘 Taou	
塚 Ch'ing	塢 Soo	塢 Shuh	墜 F'uh	壘 Haou	
塚 K'an	塢 Meih	塢 Chang	墜 S'o	壘 Juen	
塚 Yu	塢 T'a	塢 Ch'e	墜 Sa	壘 Se	
塚 Hwang	塢 T'oo	塢 Mwan	墜 Po	壘 16	
塚 To	塢 Tang	塢 King	墜 Fun	壘 Luy	
塚 Yaou	塢 Chung	塢 Chang	墜 Ngaou	壘 Kwang	
塚 Ts'uh	塢 Seh	塢 Choo	墜 Ngae	壘 16	
塚 Yen	塢 Tsang	塢 Kan	墜 Ts'ang	壘 Loo	
塚 Yu	塢 T'een	塢 Yung	墜 Ngaou	壘 Ch'en	
塚 Tseih	塢 T'oo	塢 T'een	墜 Keih	壘 T'an	
塚 Wo	塢 Woo	塢 Ke	墜 Keaou	壘 Yen	
塚 Ch'ang	塢 Heuen	塢 Kin	墜 K'an	壘 Wei	
	塢 P'ung	塢 Moo	墜 Peih	壘 H'wae	
				壘 K'wae	

士 Sze	夕 Ch'e	夕 Suy	夕 Seih	大 Ta	士 33
士 She	夕 4	夕 4	夕 2	天 T'een	久 34
壬 Jin	夕 Fung	夕 Ts'in	夕 Wae	太 T'ae	夕 35
壯 Ch'wang	夕 Hae	夕 Tsow	夕 Wan	夫 Foo	夕 36
壺 Hoo		夕 5	夕 Yuen	夫 Kwae	大 37
壺 Yih		夕 6	夕 S'uh	天 Yaou	
壺 Se		夕 7	夕 Sze	央 Yang	
壺 K'wan		夕 8	夕 To	央 Hang	
壺 Show		夕 9	夕 Yay	失 Shih	
壺 Tsun		夕 10	夕 Mang	本 Taou	
		夕 11	夕 Meh	夷 E	
		夕 12	夕 Yin	夸 K'wa	
		夕 13	夕 Ho	夾 Keä	
		夕 14	夕 Ho	吞 Cha	
				奄 F'uh	
				翁 Yen	
				奇 F'uh	
				奈 K'e	
				奉 Nae	
				奎 Fung	
				奎 K'wei	
				美 Mei	
				奏 Tsow	
				契 K'e	
				奐 K'eo	
				奐 Hwan	
				奐 Ch'a	
				奐 Ch'ay	

女	Neu	姍	Shan	姮	Hāng	姹	He	婦	Foo
姍	Joo	妝	Chwang	姍	Ch'a	姹	8	婦	Lan
奶	Nae	納	Nā	姍	Ngang	姹	Ts'eu	姍	Yin
奴	Nob	姍	Hin	姍	Kan	姍	Wan	姍	Ya
姍	Kēn	姍	Pe	姍	Tséay	姍	Ts'eu	姍	Keu
姍	Kan	姍	To	姍	Koo	姍	Ch'ing	姍	9
姍	Hoo	姍	Fung	姍	Sze	姍	Yae	姍	Ting
姍	Ch'a	姍	Fang	姍	Sing	姍	Ch'uy	姍	Woo
姍	Han	姍	5	姍	Wei	姍	Ch'uy	姍	Hoo
姍	Haou	姍	Too	姍	Jin	姍	P'ang	姍	Hoo
姍	Heau	姍	Heu	姍	No	姍	Ch'ang	姍	Yu
姍	Chō	姍	Ne	姍	Yaou	姍	Peaou	姍	Se
姍	Yu	姍	Sze	姍	Hing	姍	Low	姍	Jow
姍	Joo	姍	Chow	姍	Kéang	姍	P'o	姍	Nun
姍	Fei	姍	Chaou	姍	Yen	姍	Kéang	姍	Hwuy
姍	Wang	姍	Tā	姍	Choo	姍	Yuen	姍	Ūh
姍	Jin	姍	Mō	姍	Hēang	姍	Fow	姍	Ch'un
姍	Yew	姍	Hoo	姍	Kae	姍	So	姍	Foo
姍	Foo	姍	Tow	姍	Sung	姍	We	姍	Chung
姍	Heae	姍	Yih	姍	Tsō	姍	Chō	姍	Mei
姍	Yen	姍	Mei	姍	Kwō	姍	Tsō	姍	Keē
姍	Tow	姍	Ts'e	姍	Keaou	姍	Néang	姍	Hwang
姍	Too	姍	Ts'ē	姍	Kow	姍	Ke	姍	Heuen
姍	K'e	姍	Ho	姍	Moo	姍	Yu	姍	Wei
姍	K'ang	姍	Ching	姍	Kéan	姍	Haou	姍	Mei
姍	Yaou	姍	Moo	姍	E	姍	Yuen	姍	How
姍	Chung	姍	Ch'e	姍	E	姍	Keuen	姍	Keung
姍	Kin	姍	She	姍	Joo	姍	Mēn	姍	Yuen
姍	Meaou	姍	Tsze	姍	Chih	姍	Te	姍	Ching
		姍	Jen	姍	Ke	姍	Shin	姍	

子	Tsze	孀	Shin	孀	Hēn	孀	Shin	子	Kēē	孀	Chan
子	Kēē	孀	Hing	孀	To	孀	Hing	子	K'ang	孀	Tsan
孀	Maou	孀	Tūh	孀	Hwā	孀	Tūh	孀	Ying	孀	Fow
孀	Jen	孀	11	孀	Chih	孀	16	孀	3	孀	Tsze
孀	Ch'a	孀	E	孀	Heih	孀	Hwae	孀	Tsze	孀	Tsze
孀	Kwa	孀	Hoo	孀	Jaou	孀	Lan	孀	Tsze	孀	Joo
孀	10	孀	P'eaou	孀	Neaou	孀	Yen	孀	Ts'un	孀	Hō
孀	Ts'oo	孀	Hoo	孀	He	孀	17	孀	4	孀	Joo
孀	Ch'uh	孀	Hoo	孀	Ch'en	孀	Shwang	孀	Fow	孀	Joo
孀	Ch'uh	孀	Yu	孀	Shen	孀	Jang	孀	Foo	孀	Nē
孀	Yaou	孀	Chūh	孀	Man	孀	Jang	孀	Pei	孀	
孀	Pe	孀	Man	孀	Chang	孀	Sēn	孀	Tsze	孀	
孀	Seih	孀	Chang	孀	Ngaou	孀	13	孀	Heaou	孀	
孀	Jūh	孀	K'ang	孀	18	孀	Le	孀	Heaou	孀	
孀	Jung	孀	Yung	孀	Hwuy	孀	Leuen	孀	Heaou	孀	
孀	Che	孀	Le	孀	E	孀	Hwō	孀	Hae	孀	
孀	Mei	孀	Teih	孀	P'e	孀		孀	Māng	孀	
孀	Ngaou	孀	Kwei	孀	Shen	孀		孀	Ke	孀	
孀	Wān	孀	Yen	孀	Ying	孀		孀	Koo	孀	
孀	Ma	孀	Chuen	孀	Ts'ang	孀		孀	Noo	孀	
孀	Chen	孀	Chang	孀	Yuen	孀		孀	Hae	孀	
孀	Ngān	孀	Han	孀	Hin	孀		孀	Chuen	孀	
孀	Kow	孀	Nun	孀	14	孀		孀	Keung	孀	
孀	Kēa	孀	Laou	孀	Ch'ow	孀		孀	Chē	孀	
孀	Saou	孀	Moo	孀	Pin	孀		孀	Sun	孀	
孀	Chin	孀	Chay	孀	Seu	孀		孀	Mēn	孀	
孀	Hae	孀	Foo	孀	Nae	孀		孀	Kēn	孀	
孀	Yueu	孀	Ngaou	孀	Ying	孀		孀	Shūh	孀	
孀	Ming	孀	12	孀	Neaou	孀		孀		孀	
孀	Ying	孀	Woo	孀	Hoo	孀		孀		孀	
孀	Tseih	孀	Hwuy	孀	Ying	孀		孀		孀	

8女

女38
子39

40	寸 M'en	宜 F	寅 Yin	審 Ning	寸 Ts'nn	小 Scaou	
41	寸 Choo	宜 Feh	寅 Meih	審 Chae	寺 She	少 Shaou	
42	方 Jung	宥 Ch'ing	寇 Kow	審 Shin	寺 Sze	尔 Urh	
	宥 Awei	宥 Hwang	宥 Ching	審 Pin	寺 Leue	尔 3	
	宅 Tseh	宥 Seuen	宥 K'een	審 Wei	寺 Ngae	尖 Ts'een	
	宥 Kew	宥 Shih	宥 Foo	審 S'ay	回 P'o	尙 Shang	
	宥 Keung	宥 Yew	宥 Ning	寬 K'wan	封 Fung	尙 7	
	宇 Yu	官 Hwan	宥 Mei	寬 Hwuy	封 Foo	尙 K'eih	
	守 Show	官 T'eaou	寒 Han	寬 Leau	射 Shay	尙 K'eih	
	安 Ngan	官 Kung	宥 Kang	寬 Ch'uy	射 K'eh	尙 Leau	
	牢 Laou	官 Heaou	宥 Yu	寬 Ngaou	射 Ts'ang	尙 S'een	
	牢 Sung	官 Tsao	宥 Ning	寬 Hwan	射 Chuen	尙 S'een	
	完 Wan	官 Cha	宥 Meih	寬 E	射 Wei		
	亦 Keae	官 Hea	宥 Che	寬 T'een	射 Tsun		
	亦 Yaou	官 Hae	宥 K'een	寬 Ch'ung	射 Sin		
	宏 Hwang	官 Yen	宥 K'ee	寬 Paou	射 Ts'in		
	宥 Meih	官 Seaou	宥 Chuen	寬 18	射 Shoo		
	宥 K'ung	官 Kea	宥 Me	寬 Fung	射 Kang		
	宥 Wa	官 Shin	宥 K'ang	寬 T'een	射 Toy		
	宥 Choo	官 Yung	宥 Mō		射 11		
	宥 Tang	官 H'ang	宥 Ch'ü		射 13		
	宥 Hung	官 Süh	宥 Kwa		射 Taou		
	宗 Tsung	官 Hō	宥 Ts'in				
	官 Kwan	官 Tsang	宥 Woo				
	宙 Chow	官 Tseih	宥 Leau				
	定 Ting	官 Yuen	宥 Ngow				
	宛 Yuen	官 Ke	宥 Shih				

九 Yew	尸 She	山 Chē	山 Shan	九 43
尤 Yew	尹 Yin	屯 Chun	岫 Yih	尸 44
杓 Leau	尺 Ch'ih	冚 Fun	岫 Hung	山 45
庭 Wang	尻 Kaot		岫 Han	山 46
楹 Keae	尻 Ne		岫 Ke	
楹 To	尻 Füh		岫 Fan	
楹 Hway	尻 E		岫 Hoo	
就 Tsew	尾 Wei		岫 Ngang	
嫌 K'een	屎 Neaou		岫 Keae	
	局 K'eüh		岫 Fun	
	屎 P'e		岫 Foo	
	居 Keu		岫 K'eih	
	居 Kea		岫 K'e	
	屈 K'euē		岫 K'in	
	屈 Keae		岫 K'een	
	屎 She		岫 Ke	
	屎 Heae		岫 Keu	
	屎 Ch'e		岫 Kan	
	屎 Ūh		岫 Fan	
	屎 She		岫 Heue	
	屎 She		岫 Haou	
	屏 P'ing		岫 Ch'ing	
	屏 E		岫 Ngan	
	屏 7		岫 Yen	
	屏 Keih		岫 Füh	
	屏 S'ee		岫 Sew	
	屏 Neaou		岫 Kea	
	屏 Chen		岫 Tae	
			岫 Ts'ung	

46 山	巖 Chan	嶺 ¹⁰ Sung	嶠 ¹⁰ K'eaou	川 ³ Ch'uen	工 ² Kung	己 ² Ke
47 川	巖 Keu	嶺 Pin	嶠 Yaou	州 ³ Chow	左 ² Tso	己 ² E
48 工	崎 K'e	嶺 Kacu	嶠 ¹³ Chen	流 ⁴ Hwang	巧 ² K'eaou	己 ² Sze
49 己	崑 K'wán	嶺 Hèa	嶠 Yih	至 ⁴ King	巨 ² Keu	巴 ² Pa
	崑 Ts'uh	嶺 Tsze	嶠 Hèò	巡 ⁶ Seun	丸 ² K'ung	厄 ² Che
	崑 Ts'uy	嶺 Wei	嶠 K'uh	巢 ⁶ Ch'au	巫 ² Woo	香 ² Kin
	崑 Kang	嶺 Ts'o	嶠 E		差 ⁷ Ch'ae	巷 ⁵ Héang
	崑 Yae	嶺 K'èen	嶠 Heae			真 ⁹ Ke
	崑 Lun	嶺 Nèè	嶠 E			巽 ⁹ Sun
	崑 K'ené	嶺 ¹¹ Kwó	嶠 Hwáng			
	崑 Yin	嶺 Kang	嶠 Ngeh			
	崑 Ts'ang	嶺 Ch'an	嶠 Ling			
	崑 Heaou	嶺 Ch'au	嶠 Sen			
	崑 Sung	嶺 E	嶠 Yó			
	崑 P'ang	嶺 Chang	嶠 He			
	崑 Keih	嶺 Chan	嶠 Kwei			
	崑 Fang	嶺 Ngaou	嶠 Wei			
	崑 Hwuy	嶺 K'eu	嶠 Fung			
	崑 Choo	嶺 ¹² K'èen	嶠 Lwan			
	崑 K'an	嶺 Jun	嶠 T'èen			
	崑 Mei	嶺 Ts'ang	嶠 ²⁰ Ngan			
	崑 K'an	嶺 Po	嶠 Yen			
	崑 Hew	嶺 K'an				
	崑 Yu	嶺 K'in				
	崑 Lan	嶺 Tseou				
	崑 K'èè	嶺 Chan				
	崑 K'èè	嶺 Lin				

巾 ² Kin	帑 ² Chih	幪 ² How	幪 ² Mung	干 ² Kan	么 ² Yaou	巾 ⁵⁰
巾 ² Tsá	帑 ² Chow	幪 ² Ūh	幪 ² Chow	干 ² P'ing	么 ² Hwan	巾 ⁵¹
巾 ² Fe	帑 ² Peh	幪 ² Fūh	幪 ² Taou	干 ² N'èen	么 ² Yew	巾 ⁵²
巾 ² She	帑 ² Te	幪 ² Pang	幪 ² M'èè	干 ² Ch'á	么 ² Yew	
巾 ² Ke	帑 ² Shih	幪 ² 10	幪 ² Wá	干 ² Hing	么 ² Ke	
巾 ² Pe	帑 ² E	幪 ² Hwang	幪 ² Ch'oo	干 ² 10		
巾 ² Poo	帑 ² E	幪 ² Wei	幪 ² 16	干 ² Kan		
巾 ² Jin	帑 ² Hwang	幪 ² K'ea	幪 ² Fun			
巾 ² Hwang	帑 ² P'ing	幪 ² Mwan	幪 ² H'èen			
巾 ² Kan	帑 ² K'èè	幪 ² Mō				
巾 ² Fan	帑 ² Hung	幪 ² P'eaou				
巾 ² San	帑 ² Seh	幪 ² Kwó				
巾 ² Fun	帑 ² Sae	幪 ² Tseh				
巾 ² Foo	帑 ² Ch'è	幪 ² Hwó				
巾 ² Che	帑 ² Shw'uy	幪 ² Chen				
巾 ² Keae	帑 ² Chin	幪 ² T'an				
巾 ² He	帑 ² Sze	幪 ² K'eaou				
巾 ² Choo	帑 ² Seih	幪 ² P'uh				
巾 ² Noo	帑 ² Hwó	幪 ² Che				
巾 ² T'ang	帑 ² Ch'ang	幪 ² Hoo				
巾 ² Ching	帑 ² Chang	幪 ² Choo				
巾 ² Fūh	帑 ² Ts'èen	幪 ² Fan				
巾 ² Mō	帑 ² Han	幪 ² Ch'wang				
巾 ² Pe	帑 ² Tae	幪 ² Pe				
巾 ² Pa	帑 ² Wei	幪 ² Keaou				
巾 ² T'èè	帑 ² Chang	幪 ² Chen				
巾 ² Fūh	帑 ² 9	幪 ² Fun				
巾 ² L'èen	帑 ² Maou	幪 ² 14				
	帑 ² K'èè	幪 ² E				

53 广	广 Yen	庾 K'ä	廊 Lang	廩 Ying	廾 Yin	井 Kung
54 廾	廾 E	庾 Lang	廾 11 Ch'a	廾 Yung	廾 4 Ching Yen	井 Kung
55 井	庄 Ch'wang	廾 Tsang	廾 Yih	廾 Ting	廾 3 T'ing	井 Yih
	廾 4 Pe	廾 K'oo	廾 Kew		廾 6 K'een	井 2 P'een
	床 Ch'wang	廾 Mang	廾 Chang		廾 8 Hw'ang	井 E
	度 Ke	廾 Ting	廾 Ngaou		廾 9 Yen	井 Kh'e
	度 Kwei	廾 Yew	廾 Kwó		廾 9 Yen	井 Lung
	亦 Keae	廾 Foo	廾 Leau		廾 8 Yen	井 Ch'ing
	庄 Jin	廾 E	廾 Tae		廾 12 Chan	井 8 Yen
	茂 Hwan	廾 Chan	廾 Fan		廾 5 K'ëang	井 Ngau
	序 Seu	廾 Pe	廾 Leih		廾 5 Che	井 Hwan
	底 Te	廾 Ch'e	廾 Ch'oo		廾 5 Te	井 Yih
	庖 P'au	廾 Ngan	廾 Cu'en		廾 5 Foo	井 9 Wei
	店 T'een	廾 Shoo	廾 Sze		廾 5 H'een	
	作 Cha	廾 K'ang	廾 K'in		廾 5 Hoo	
	庚 K'ang	廾 Yung	廾 Meaou		廾 5 Chaou	
	府 Foo	廾 Yu	廾 Ch'ang		廾 5 Noo	
	庠 S'ang	廾 Ts'oo	廾 Woo		廾 5 Me	
	庠 E	廾 Yu	廾 Fei		廾 5 Shaou	
	庠 E	廾 Hoo	廾 Kwang		廾 5 Han	
	庠 Ch'e	廾 Sow	廾 Chae		廾 5 Jö	
	庠 Hew	廾 K'ea	廾 Kwei		廾 5 Che	
	庠 Ch'ih	廾 Keun	廾 Hin		廾 5 Chang	
	庠 Too	廾 S'ang	廾 Lin		廾 5 K'ëang	
	庠 Tö	廾 Hwó	廾 Hwó		廾 5 Peih	
	庠 7 Tso	廾 L'een	廾 Loo		廾 5 Chin	
	唐 T'ang					

弋 Yih	弓 Kung	彗 Ke	彡 Shan	彳 Chih	弋 56
弋 3 Urh	弓 Hau	彡 Ke	彡 Hing	彳 2 Keaou	弓 57
弋 3 Shih	弋 Teau	彡 T'wan	彡 T'ung	彳 6 Chó	弓 58
弋 9 She	弋 Yin	彡 Lüih	彡 Yen	彳 4 Keih	弓 59
	弋 2 Füh	彡 Suy	彡 Ts'ae	彳 8 P'ang	弓 60
	弋 2 Hung	彡 Che	彡 Pew	彳 8 Fan	
	弋 3 Hw'ang	彡 Wei	彡 Teau	彳 8 Yih	
	弋 3 Teih	彡 15 Wei	彡 Pan	彳 8 Yih	
	弋 4 She	彡 E	彡 Pin	彳 8 Wang	
	弋 4 Pa	彡 23 Hwó	彡 9 P'ang	彳 5 Keu	
	弋 4 Keuě	彡 Jang	彡 Ying	彳 5 Pe	
	弋 5 Te	彡 19 Wan	彡 Chang	彳 5 Füh	
	弋 5 Foo	彡 Hwó		彳 5 Wang	
	弋 5 H'een			彳 5 Ching	
	弋 5 Hoo			彳 5 Tsoo	
	弋 5 Chaou			彳 5 Tae	
	弋 5 Noo			彳 5 Ching	
	弋 5 Me			彳 5 Chow	
	弋 5 Shaou			彳 5 H'än	
	弋 5 Han			彳 5 Yang	
	弋 5 Jö			彳 5 Hwuy	
	弋 5 Che			彳 5 E	
	弋 5 Chang			彳 5 Leüh	
	弋 5 K'ëang			彳 5 How	
	弋 5 Peih			彳 5 Ch'ing	
	弋 5 Chin			彳 5 Seu	
				彳 5 Seaou	

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徑 King	徵 Ch'ing	心 Sin	念 Heae	愆 Yew	愧 Ne
徒 T'oo	德 Teh	必 Peih	怗 Fang	怎 Tsang	怪 Kwac
得 T'oh	德 Ch'ung	忘 Jin	快 K'wae	恐 K'eaou	佛 Füh
得 Chó	徹 Ch'è	忘 E	快 P'een	恁 Teh	怯 K'è
徇 Chaou	徹 Hau	切 Taou	忒 Ngae	快 Yang	怯 Heue
徇 Ch'ang	徹 13	忌 Ke	忒 Che	快 Hwang	忒 Choo
徇 Se	徇 Chen	忍 Jin	忒 Fan	怒 Noo	忒 Tsung
徇 Han	徇 Keaou	忘 Jin	忒 Ke	怒 Naou	忒 Ping
徇 K'e	徇 14	忘 Jin	忒 Ngaou	怒 Ching	忒 Shüh
徇 Che	徇 Hwuy	忘 T'an	忒 Shin	忒 Pa	忒 Pe
徇 Ts'ung	徇 Lung	忘 Tch	忒 Chun	忒 Poo	忒 Jin
徇 Chow	徇 Ch'an	忘 T'eh	忒 T'un	忒 T'è	忒 E
徇 Yu	徇 Tang	忒 Kan	忒 K'een	忒 Tsou	忒 Sean
徇 Wan		忒 Heu	忒 N'een	忒 Tä	忒 She
徇 Chung		忒 Ts'u	忒 Hwän	忒 Sze	忒 Häng
徇 K'ea		忒 Joo	忒 Heung	忒 Chow	忒 K'wang
徇 P'een		忒 Kung	忒 New	忒 Yew	忒 K'ang
徇 Keae		忒 Che	忒 N'üh	忒 H'ea	忒 Ch'ung
徇 Hwang		忒 Che	忒 Hin	忒 K'ang	忒 H'è
徇 Fow		忒 Che	忒 K'ang	忒 Pun	忒 Me
徇 Seun		忒 Wang	忒 Heaou	忒 T'ae	忒 Teac
徇 Saou		忒 Mang	忒 Hwüh	忒 E	忒 Yaou
徇 P'ang		忒 Min	忒 Fun	忒 Foo	忒 Hwang
徇 Yaou		忒 T'een	忒 Kan	忒 Foo	忒 Haou
徇 We		忒 Nà	忒 L'een	忒 Keih	忒 K'ung
徇 He		忒 Chung	忒 Keu	忒 P'ang	忒 F
徇 He		忒 Ch'ung	忒 Hwän	忒 Ch'üh	忒 Kwei
徇 Chang		忒 Keih	忒 Hoo	忒 Sing	忒 Häng
		忒 W'oo	忒 Tsó	忒 Yuen	忒 Häng

恹 Se	惘 Yuen	惘 K'wei	惘 Chun	惘 Kwei
恹 Heaou	惘 Keuen	惘 Woo	惘 Kwo	惘 Peih
恹 Shoo	惘 K'wän	惘 Ngae	惘 Chen	惘 Hwan
恹 K'wa	惘 Ts'eaou	惘 Yew	惘 Chen	惘 Min
恹 Yang	惘 Yüè	惘 Leuè	惘 K'e	惘 Peih
恹 Hwuy	惘 Chwang	惘 Hwan	惘 K'e	惘 E
恹 Hwuy	惘 Keae	惘 Ts'ung	惘 Tung	惘 Hea
恹 K'è	惘 Seih	惘	惘 Hwó	惘 M'een
恹 E	惘 Ch'è	惘 Fei	惘 T'een	惘 Ch'ung
恹 Heung	惘 Te	惘 Pei	惘 Keun	惘 Ch'ung
恹 K'wei	惘 Han	惘 Yih	惘 K'wän	惘 Yin
恹 Tsze	惘 Haou	惘 Wang	惘 Keuen	惘 Ngó
恹 Seih	惘 K'è	惘 Chih	惘 Heaou	惘 Woo
恹 Ch'è	惘 K'è	惘 Suy	惘 T'an	惘 Shin
恹 N'üh	惘 Che	惘 Chang	惘 Teih	惘 Mow
恹 Häm	惘 Yih	惘 Teh	惘 K'e	惘 K'ea
恹 Ngän	惘 K'een	惘 Mun	惘 Wang	惘 Yu
恹 K'ó	惘 Hwuy	惘 Ke	惘 Chuè	惘 Ngae
恹 T'ang	惘 He	惘 Hing	惘 Hwüh	惘 K'è
恹 T'een	惘 Pei	惘 Taou	惘 Hwän	惘 Juen
恹 Kung	惘 Mwan	惘 Yae	惘 Seih	惘 Kan
恹 How	惘 K'ang	惘 Ts'e	惘 Ch'ang	惘 10
恹 Kung	惘 E	惘 K'ung	惘 Wei	惘 Kwei
恹 Seih	惘 Sung	惘 T'een	惘 Hin	惘 K'è
恹 K'è	惘 Han	惘 K'an	惘 Ngó	惘 Yun
恹 Hwang	惘 Tseun	惘 Ts'ing	惘 Hwuy	惘 Yuen
恹 Mang	惘 Ch'ing	惘 Neih	惘 Juy	惘 Ch'ing
恹 Fung	惘 Ke	惘 Ch'ow	惘 K'è	惘 Soo
			惘 Wei	惘 Pae

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想	Seh Soo	謙	Héen Kéen	慮	Leu	憑	P'ing	憊	Woo	懣	Ch'e
悵	Yaou	態	T'ae	慰	Wei	憤	K'wae	憊	Ts'an	懣	Yü
悵	Pang	悵	T'ä	博	T'wan	憤	Ts'eaou	懣	13	懣	K'ü
悵	Hwang	悵	Shüh	悵	Kéen	悵	He	懣	Ch'ing	懣	Hwó
悵	T'ae	悵	Woo	悵	Ch'an	悵	Hwä	懣	Hwuy	懣	T'ae
悵	Hae	悵	11	悵	Ts'an	悵	Héang	懣	Yih	懣	Mung
悵	Yin	悵	P'eaou	悵	Ch'è	悵	Tan	懣	Tan	懣	Tse
悵	Fei	悵	Moo	悵	K'ing	悵	T'aa	懣	Chó	懣	Lan
悵	ch'wang	悵	K'e	悵	Jung	悵	T'aa	懣	King	懣	Mun
悵	Héè	悵	Ts'an	悵	K'ang	悵	Tuy	懣	Süh	懣	Urh
悵	K'ae	悵	K'ea	悵	Téè	悵	Süh	懣	Keuè	懣	Ch'ow
悵	Shin	悵	Chan	悵	Chih	悵	Keuè	懣	Ts'ih	懣	Che
悵	Káng	悵	Tsan	悵	Leüh	悵	Ts'ih	懣	Heuen	懣	Juen
悵	He	悵	Ch'a	悵	Ts'eih	悵	Heaou	懣	K'in	懣	No
悵	Yuen	悵	Teh	悵	Lüh	悵	Fan	懣	Tung	懣	Yang
悵	He	悵	Min	悵	Yüh	悵	Fun	懣	Tung	懣	Che
悵	He	悵	Chang	悵	Leaou	悵	Laou	懣	Tung	懣	15
悵	Heae	悵	Neih	悵	Jüh	悵	Ch'ung	懣	Ts'au	懣	Yew
悵	Hwán	悵	T'ung	悵	Yew	悵	Ch'ung	懣	K'an	懣	Le
悵	Hwán	悵	Ngaou	悵	Yew	悵	Ne	懣	Keae	懣	Foo
悵	Yung	悵	shwang	悵	Ch'wang	悵	Han	懣	Ying	懣	Ch'ing
悵	Me	悵	Man	悵	Hwa	悵	Héen	懣	Ngaou	懣	16
悵	Léih	悵	Kwan	悵	Pae	悵	Heh	懣	Mow	懣	Tung
悵	Saou	悵	K'ö	悵	P'èè	悵	Heih	懣	Yih	懣	E
悵	T'au	悵	Ts'au	悵	E	悵	Héen	懣	Lin	懣	Mung
悵	Yin	悵	Hwuy	悵	Keaou	悵	Min	懣	Tseun	懣	Héen
悵	Ts'ze	悵	Mang	悵	Ts'ang	悵	Jen	懣	14	懣	Lan
悵	Chüh	悵	Kae	悵	Léen	悵	Keung	懣	Hwán	懣	Lae
悵	Kéè	悵	Sung	悵	Ch'ang	悵	Leaou	懣	Héa	懣	Hwae

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戔	Ko	戔	Ts'èè	戔	Hoo	戔	Show	戔	Ch'ä
戔	Yuè	戔	11	戔	Ngeh	戔	Ts'ae	戔	Heih
戔	Mow	戔	Ngaou	戔	E	戔	Ch'ä	戔	K'èen
戔	Seüh	戔	Yin	戔	Hoo	戔	Keih	戔	Pan
戔	Kew	戔	ch'wang	戔	Le	戔	Keih	戔	Foo
戔	Shoo	戔	Lüh	戔	Keih	戔	K'eaou	戔	Ngaou
戔	Tsae	戔	12	戔	Fang	戔	Kew	戔	P'e
戔	Jung	戔	Chen	戔	So	戔	K'an	戔	Che
戔	Ch'ing	戔	He	戔	5	戔	Leih	戔	Ngeh
戔	Wo	戔	Tae	戔	P'èen	戔	Püh	戔	Chaou
戔	Keae	戔	Keu	戔	E	戔	Jing	戔	Yih
戔	Tsan	戔	Leuen	戔	Keung	戔	Ta	戔	Ch'ing
戔	Ts'ang	戔	Nan	戔	E	戔	Yih	戔	K'e
戔	Hwó	戔	K'èè	戔	E	戔	Moo	戔	Fung
戔	Choo	戔	ch'wang	戔	Shen	戔	Tö	戔	Yun
戔	Ts'eh	戔	7	戔	E	戔	Chang	戔	P'èen
戔	K'èè	戔	Hoo	戔	7	戔	Teih	戔	Ch'au
戔	Kelb	戔	Fei	戔	Hoo	戔	Kang	戔	Keu
戔	Ch'an	戔	戔	戔	8	戔	Han	戔	Hwa
戔	K'an	戔	戔	戔	戔	戔	Ch'a	戔	Heuè
戔	Chin	戔	戔	戔	戔	戔	E	戔	Wán
戔	Ts'eh	戔	戔	戔	戔	戔	To	戔	Kené
戔	Jun	戔	戔	戔	戔	戔	K'ow	戔	Pa
戔	Fä	戔	戔	戔	戔	戔	Wüh	戔	Nä
戔	Ch'ang	戔	戔	戔	戔	戔	4	戔	Yih
戔	Jüh	戔	戔	戔	戔	戔	Kae	戔	Shoo
戔	Ts'èen	戔	戔	戔	戔	戔	New	戔	Chaou
		戔	戔	戔	戔	戔	Fan	戔	T'ow
		戔	戔	戔	戔	戔	Pan	戔	Tow
		戔	戔	戔	戔	戔	Ching	戔	K'ang
		戔	戔	戔	戔	戔	Ch'ay	戔	

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才

折 Chě	拌 P'wan	攪 Tsan	振 Chin	梭 Tsun	拈 T'ien
拍 P'eh	拍 P'eh	抹 Haou	拏 So	掃 Saou	掃 Saou
揸 Che	拾 Ling	揸 K'au	揸 Ngo	揸 Teh	揸 Lun
揸 P'ang	揸 K'ien	揸 Ch'e	揸 T'ing	揸 Wan	揸 Kan
揸 Poo	揸 Kwae	揸 Heē	揸 Shen	揸 Wo	揸 Tō
揸 P'e	揸 Keu	揸 Shih	揸 No	揸 T'ā	揸 Shou
揸 Peih	揸 Tō	揸 Yē	揸 Wan	揸 Chō	揸 Teao
揸 Che	揸 Pā	揸 Na	揸 Chē	揸 Ts'ing	揸 P'ow
揸 Heuē	揸 To	揸 Ch'e	揸 Fan	揸 Peaou	揸 P'ow
揸 Chin	揸 Ngaou	揸 Kwa	揸 Heē	揸 Fung	揸 Ch'ang
揸 Kwa	揸 Yaou	揸 Ch'ih	揸 Ch'ā	揸 Shay	揸 Hwā
揸 Paou	揸 Kou	揸 Ch'ung	揸 Fung	揸 Le	揸 Ke
揸 Ho	揸 Chuē	揸 To	揸 Woo	揸 Hwūh	揸 K'ā
揸 Te	揸 Fan	揸 Che	揸 Keun	揸 Mun	揸 K'e
揸 Che	揸 P'ien	揸 K'e	揸 T'ung	揸 Foo	揸 P'ae
揸 Ch'ih	揸 Chaou	揸 K'ēē	揸 T'ung	揸 Pae	揸 K'ien
揸 Mō	揸 Shaou	揸 Ngan	揸 K'wān	揸 Yih	揸 K'ien
揸 Shin	揸 Pae	揸 Ch'ih	揸 Chō	揸 Keu	揸 Yih
揸 Yā	揸 Hān	揸 Chin	揸 Tsūh	揸 Yae	揸 Keuē
揸 Ch'ow	揸 K'ung	揸 Ch'ih	揸 Leuē	揸 Keuen	揸 Ts'ang
揸 Fūh	揸 Shih	揸 Keaou	揸 Pā	揸 Keuen	揸 Kwa
揸 Choo	揸 Kwō	揸 T'eaou	揸 Heae	揸 T'ien	揸 E
揸 Tan	揸 Keih	揸 Wā	揸 Han	揸 Ch'uy	揸 Hwō
揸 Tsch	揸 Kēē	揸 Wā	揸 Shaou	揸 Ts'ēē	揸 L'ang
揸 Moo	揸 Ching	揸 Yae	揸 Yuen	揸 Pun	揸 L'ō
揸 Nēen	揸 Hae	揸 K'ang	揸 Keuen	揸 Nā	揸 Ts'ae
揸 La	揸 Kung	揸 No	揸 Keō	揸 Nēē	揸 T'an
揸 Foo	揸 Keuen	揸 Yih	揸 Poo	揸 Tsūh	揸 Ch'e
揸 P'au	揸 Tseuen	揸 Ts'o	揸 Hwan	揸 Wō	揸 P'ang
	揸 Jung	揸 K'ang	揸 Ch'ih	揸 Heēn	揸 Ts'ēē

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控 K'ung	搨 Yih	搨 Keh	搨 Neih	搨 Cha	搨 Juen
搨 Ch'uy	搨 Yang	搨 K'in	搨 Neō	搨 Ts'uy	搨 Ch'ang
搨 T'uy	搨 Juen	搨 K'eō	搨 Shien	搨 Mo	搨 Fun
搨 Yen	搨 Hwan	搨 T'ow	搨 Tā	搨 Hwuy	搨 K'ien
搨 T'oo	搨 Tsan	搨 Tsin	搨 T'ang	搨 Kwei	搨 E
搨 Ts'ih	搨 Ngan	搨 Chen	搨 Pwan	搨 Ch'ih	搨 Sin
搨 Tsow	搨 Yā	搨 Ch'a	搨 Tā	搨 Che	搨 Ts'ang
搨 Keuh	搨 Ūh	搨 Sun	搨 Wa	搨 Ngaou	搨 K'ien
搨 K'ien	搨 Keh	搨 Cha	搨 Heā	搨 Ts'uh	搨 Kō
搨 Keuh	搨 Keou	搨 Sō	搨 K'ien	搨 Che	搨 Hwuy
搨 Ch'ing	搨 Keou	搨 Sō	搨 Wān	搨 K'eu	搨 Heih
搨 Yu	搨 Chuy	搨 Soo	搨 Ts'ang	搨 Ch'uen	搨 Sā
搨 Han	搨 T'e	搨 Pō	搨 T'ien	搨 T'wan	搨 Naou
搨 Kwei	搨 Keae	搨 Ch'uh	搨 Ch'au	搨 Ch'au	搨 Hing
搨 Cha	搨 Tsew	搨 Jung	搨 Ch'uh	搨 Moo	搨 H'ang
搨 To	搨 T'uh	搨 Pang	搨 Kew	搨 Mō	搨 H'ang
搨 Chay	搨 K'eē	搨 Hwān	搨 Kew	搨 Moo	搨 H'ang
搨 Jow	搨 Hwuy	搨 Ts'o	搨 Hoo	搨 Chē	搨 Hwā
搨 Sue	搨 K'ang	搨 Saou	搨 Kwō	搨 Sēn	搨 Sze
搨 Ts'ow	搨 Chung	搨 Yaou	搨 Kwān	搨 Sēn	搨 Se
搨 Meaou	搨 T'ēē	搨 Taou	搨 Kwān	搨 K'ien	搨 Tsun
搨 Pang	搨 Sēē	搨 Pe	搨 P'ing	搨 K'ang	搨 Jen
搨 Leuh	搨 Hwan	搨 Sow	搨 Fung	搨 Peaou	搨 Nēen
搨 She	搨 Yuch	搨 K'ew	搨 Tsung	搨 K'ang	搨 Hwuy
搨 Te	搨 Keen	搨 Haou	搨 Tsung	搨 K'ang	搨 Ch'wang
搨 Nēē	搨 Ch'e	搨 Miē	搨 Shūh	搨 K'ang	搨 Ch'wang
搨 Tsung	搨 He	搨 Ngel	搨 Teih	搨 K'ang	搨 Keaou
搨 Chiu	搨 She	搨 Ch'ny	搨 Lēen	搨 K'ang	搨 T'an
搨 Tun	搨 Kow	搨 Heih	搨 Loo	搨 P'ēē	搨 Ch'ē
搨 Seun	搨 Kow	搨 Heih	搨 Kwan	搨 Ch'ang	搨 Pā
			搨 Low	搨 Laou	搨 Fā
			搨 Kae	搨 Che	搨 Ch'ay
			搨 He	搨 H'ien	搨 Ke

64 手	攢 Fei	擒 K'in	擲 Ch'ih	攝 Néě	支 G	支 P'ih
65 支	療 Leau	擣 Kéang	擲 Kwō	Shě	4 K'wei	收 Show
66 支	撫 Foo	擣 Tan	擲 Ch'en	Lo	6 Che	攷 K'au
	擣 Tang	擣 He	擲 Hwuy	Tang	7 K'e	攷 Yew
	擣 Keaou	擣 P'eih	擲 Pae	Keaou	8 She	攷 Kae
	擣 Po	擣 E	擲 Sow	K'ëö	9 Chin	攷 Kang
	擣 Ts'uh	擣 Ngaou	擲 Jaou	Lan	21	攷 Kan
	擣 Chuen	擣 Keu	擲 Yang	Ch'an	22	攷 Fang
	擣 P'ö	擣 Tsé	擲 Ch'oo	Féě		攷 Pin
	擣 T'á	擣 Tséen	擲 Héen	Nang		攷 Ching
	擣 Han	擣 T'ae	擲 E			攷 Téen
	擣 Keaou	擣 Chō	擲 He			攷 Koo-
	擣 Chwa	擣 Taou	擲 Wō			攷 Sh'ay
	擣 Kan	擣 Mung	擲 Lao			攷 K'e
	擣 Yung	擣 Ch'á	擲 Lung			攷 Heaou
	擣 Luy	擣 Keu	擲 Kéen			攷 Keaou
	擣 Chwae	擣 Juen	擲 Lan			攷 Keaou
	擣 Loo	擣 Joo	擲 Ying			攷 Seu
	擣 Shen	擣 Yě	擲 Jang			攷 Min
	擣 Chō	擣 E	擲 Fun			攷 Kew
	擣 Tseh	擣 K'ëě	擲 Chan			攷 Yu
	擣 Chō	擣 Haou	擲 Ts'an			攷 Ch'ih
	擣 Keih	擣 Heh	擲 Ts'wan			攷 Ngaou
	擣 Tang	擣 Hwō	擲 Ts'wan			攷 Pae
	擣 Ts'au	擣 Hwa	擲 Ts'wan			攷 Pe
	擣 K'ing	擣 Pin	擲 Leuen			攷 Ch'ang
	擣 Hwan	擣 K'ëen	擲 Tan			攷 Ching
		擣 Ning				

66 支	斂 E	斂 Léen	文 Wán	斗 Tow	斤 Kin	方 Fang	支 66
67 文	斂 Kan	斂 Chō	斌 Pin	斜 K'ëä	斥 Ch'ih	於 Yu	文 67
68 斗	斂 Chwae	斂 Pe	斐 Fei	料 Leau	斧 Foo	施 She	斗 68
69 斤	斂 San	斂 Ch'ow	斑 Pan	斛 Hwüh	斫 Chō	旆 Yew	斤 69
70 方	斂 Chow	斂 Shō	煥 Hwan	斜 Seay	斬 Tsan	旁 P'ang	方 70
	斂 Hwüh	斂 Hëö		斲 K'ëä	斯 Sze	旂 K'e	
	斂 Tun	斂 Jang		斲 Chin	新 Sin	旃 Chen	
	斂 Tow	斂 S'ang		斲 Wō	斲 K'in	旄 Maou	
	斂 K'e			斲 Ch'uh	斲 Chō	旆 P'ei	
	斂 Keaou			斲 Keu	斲 Chō	旆 Foo	
	斂 Chuen				斲 Twan	旆 Tsing	
	斂 Too					旆 Ts'uh	
	斂 King					旆 Yen	
	斂 Ching					旆 Chaou	
	斂 K'ëen					旆 Lew	
	斂 Keaou					旆 K'ëen	
	斂 Ching					旆 K'e	
	斂 Ch'a					旆 Fang	
	斂 Teih					旆 Che	
	斂 Foo					旆 Fan	
	斂 Soo					旆 Chen	
	斂 K'eu					旆 K'wei	
	斂 Heih					旆 Yu	
	斂 Fun						
	斂 Yih						

71 无	无 Woo	日 Jih	留 Hwüh	晉 Tsin	晴 Tsing	11
72 日	无 Ke	旦 Tan	易 Yih	旺 Chih	睐 T'ae	暎 P'eaou
	既 Ke	旨 Che	昔 Seih	晏 Yen	晶 Tsing	暫 Tsan
		昆 Kän	昕 Hin	咳 Kae	晷 Kwei	驅 Ngow
		早 Tsaou	距 Keu	颀 Käng	智 Che	暮 Mco
		叶 Hë	咎 Tsan	晚 Wan	睽 Ngan	睽 Neih
		旬 Seun	星 Sing	覘 Hëen	瞭 Léang	瞭 Ch'ang
		旭 Heüh	映 Ngang	晞 He	暄 Heuen	瞽 Ngaou
		肝 Han	珍 Chin	晝 Chow	暹 Käng	瞽 Hwuy
		旱 Han	眩 Heuen	晡 P'oo	暹 Yu	暴 Paou
		吁 Heu	春 Ch'un	晰 Chë	暹 E	曠 Han
		吃 Ke	昧 Mei	晤 Woo	暹 Hea	曠 Leaoou
		旺 Wang	昨 Tsò	皖 Wan	暹 Yun	暹 Sëen
		曼 Min	眇 Hen	晦 Hwuy	暹 Hwuy	暹 Heih
		昂 Ngang	昏 Hwän	皓 Haou	暹 Kwei	暹 Kan
		晨 Tseh	昭 Chaou	晨 Shin	暹 Wei	暹 He
		昆 Hwän	是 She	晔 Fei	暹 Too	暹 E
		昇 Shing	昱 Yüh	晔 Chö	暹 Wän	暹 Ke
		昀 Hoo	晔 Fei	明 Chow	暹 Nwan	暹 Yë
		昉 Fang	晔 Maou	噴 Hwuy	暹 Ngan	暹 Leih
		昊 Haou	晔 Chaou	普 P'oo	暹 Yang	暹 Tan
		昌 Ch'ang	晔 T'a	景 King	暹 So	暹 Chüh
		昭 Heuen	晔 She	替 Ke	暹 Ming	暹 Tung
		明 Ming	晔 Hwang	聰 Hwüh	暹 Kaou	暹 Heaou
		昏 Hwän	晔 Hwang	暎 Chay	暹 Ch'ang	暹 Hëang
		昀 Fun	晔 Heu	睨 E	暹 Kan	暹 Yüh
		昀 Foo	晔 Heuen	晔 Seih	暹 Hëen	暹 Keaou

暖 Ngae	日 Yué	月 Yué	木 Müh	杓 P'eaou	杓 P'e	日 72
14	2	2	未 We	杓 Shö	杓 Wang	日 73
曙 Shoo	曲 K'eüh	有 Yew	末 Mò	杓 Te	杓 Fang	日 74
14	4	4	本 Pun	杓 Chang	杓 Fun	日 75
曙 Mung	曳 E	朋 P'ang	札 Chá	杓 Yih	杓 Foo	
曙 Heun	更 Käng	服 Füh	朮 Shüh	杓 Too	杓 Nan	
曙 Hö	曷 Hö	朔 Sö	朱 Choo	杓 Ch'e	杓 Seih	
曙 Yaou	書 Shoo	朔 Chin	杓 Jin	杓 K'e	杓 Hoo	
曙 Hö	曹 Ts'aou	朗 Lang	杓 P'ö	杓 Shüh	杓 Chin	
曙 K'wang	曹 Ts'aou	朗 Lang	杓 T'o	杓 Kung	杓 Lin	
曙 Yen	曼 Mwan	望 Wang	杓 Ke	杓 Meaou	杓 Juy	
曙 He	曼 Wan	望 Wang	杓 Pe	杓 Hang	杓 Mei	
曙 Nang	曾 Tsang	朝 Ch'au	杓 Hew	杓 She	杓 Ko	
曙 Shae	替 T'e	朝 Ch'au	杓 Ting	杓 Tung	杓 Che	
	最 Tsuy	期 K'e	杓 Ts'ze	杓 Kaou	杓 Heaou	
	晉 Ts'an	期 K'e	杓 Yu	杓 Yaou	杓 K'oo	
	會 Hwuy	期 K'e	杓 Kan	杓 Lae	杓 Sëang	
	竭 K'ë	期 K'e	杓 Woo	杓 Ch'oo	杓 P'ing	
		期 K'e	杓 Ch'a	杓 Ch'un	杓 Ch'wang	
		期 K'e	杓 San	杓 Pa	杓 E	
		期 K'e	杓 Fan	杓 Hwa	杓 Se	
		期 K'e	杓 Wüh	杓 New	杓 T'ö	
		期 K'e	杓 Le	杓 Ch'ow	杓 Che	
		期 K'e	杓 Häng	杓 Choo	杓 K'wae	
		期 K'e	杓 Ts'ae	杓 Seu	杓 Heaou	
		期 K'e	杓 Yae	杓 Sung	杓 Këa	
		期 K'e	杓 Ts'un	杓 Pan	杓 Këa	
		期 K'e	杓 Jin	杓 Ke	杓 Këa	
		期 K'e	杓 Ping	杓 Ping	杓 Këa	

枸 Kow	柩 Kew	枳 Fā	桔 Keih	規 Kēn	樞 Ngow
柩 Keu	法 K'eu	拱 Kung	條 Keih	條 T'eaou	振 Le
柩 Fow	拂 Fei	枳 K'au	柚 Heuē	柩 Ke	棚 P'ang
柩 P'au	拂 Fūh	枳 K'au	梁 Jen	柩 Ke	棟 Tang
柩 E	束 Kēn	柩 Le	枳 Chan	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Yē	束 Kēn	柩 Le	枳 Chan	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 To	柩 Chuē	柩 K'ae	柩 Wan	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 E	柩 K'o	柩 Heh	柩 Wan	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Ping	柩 Nae	柩 Kān	柩 Yāy	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Ho	柩 Choo	柩 Tsae	柩 King	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Fan	柩 Pe	柩 Keh	柩 Fow	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Chung	柩 Lew	柩 Fūh	柩 Tung	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Ngang	柩 Ts'ze	柩 K'e	柩 Foo	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Foo	柩 Ch'ae	柩 K'ēē	柩 Le	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Peh	柩 Ts'eh	柩 Hāng	柩 Keō	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Mow	柩 Chūh	柩 Kwei	柩 Lang	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Kan	柩 P'in	柩 Hing	柩 Fung	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 K'ēn	柩 P'ei	柩 Hing	柩 Kan	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Jen	柩 Hēā	柩 Hāng	柩 Kan	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Jow	柩 Se	柩 Taou	柩 Lēang	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Chaou	柩 Leih	柩 Kwang	柩 Ting	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Chay	柩 E	柩 Wei	柩 Yew	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Kēā	柩 Seun	柩 K'eaou	柩 Mei	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Yew	柩 Heaou	柩 K'wang	柩 Pang	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Keu	柩 Keaou	柩 Ngan	柩 Chwang	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Shin	柩 Peh	柩 Keuen	柩 Kūh	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Tsō	柩 Heu	柩 E	柩 Tsze	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Te	柩 Urh	柩 Chih	柩 Che	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Ch'a	柩 Choo	柩 Tung	柩 Pei	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Ch'a	柩 Nēē	柩 Sang	柩 Kāng	柩 Ke	棠 Tang
柩 Ch'a	柩 Yūh	柩 Hwan	柩 Tsā	柩 Ke	棠 Tang

棼 Fun	榭 Chin	楫 ēē	榭 Kēē	榭 Kin	榭 Jaou
棼 E	榭 Shin	榭 N'ēē	榭 Kaou	榭 Ch'wang	榭 K'eaou
棼 Kēap	榭 Ch'uen	榭 N'ēē	榭 Kaou	榭 Lō	榭 Kēn
棼 Kwō	榭 Ch'un	榭 Yē	榭 Hae	榭 Yō	榭 Shun
棼 Ngang	榭 Ken	榭 She	榭 P'wan	榭 Tsung	榭 Fan
棼 Tsēē	榭 Ch'a	榭 Choo	榭 Sō	榭 Fan	榭 T'ō
棼 Keu	榭 Chā	榭 Jun	榭 Kow	榭 E	榭 Ch'ē
棼 E	榭 Fūh	榭 Keih	榭 Pang	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
棼 Ping	榭 Jō	榭 Keae	榭 Chuy	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
棼 Keao	榭 Yang	榭 Ts'ew	榭 Le	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
棼 Han	榭 Hwuy	榭 Yung	榭 Ch'a	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
棼 Ts'eh	榭 Keae	榭 Kūh	榭 Ts'ang	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
棼 K'ang	榭 Juen	榭 Ts'in	榭 Hwae	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
棼 Wei	榭 Sēē	榭 Pang	榭 Ke	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
棼 Chih	榭 K'ēn	榭 Kēā	榭 Yung	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
棼 Chuy	榭 Mūh	榭 Kēā	榭 Ts'ēn	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
棼 Ken	榭 Mow	榭 Kwang	榭 Kwō	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
棼 Peih	榭 Ts'oo	榭 Kan	榭 Kae	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
棼 Tseou	榭 Hoo	榭 Cha	榭 Ch'uen	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
棼 Chō	榭 Hoo	榭 Fei	榭 Foo	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
棼 Yay	榭 Lēen	榭 Hēā	榭 Sān	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
棼 Tsze	榭 Lāng	榭 Sun	榭 Yew	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
棼 Jung	榭 Nan	榭 Sēay	榭 Tūh	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
棼 Wei	榭 Yu	榭 Yung	榭 Ts'ang	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
棼 Keu	榭 Yew	榭 Ts'uy	榭 Kaou	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
棼 Kēā	榭 Mei	榭 Shwae	榭 K'ang	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
棼 Tsung	榭 Ngō	榭 Lew	榭 T'ae	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
棼 E	榭 Ching	榭 Kēō	榭 Kwei	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang
		榭 T'ā	榭 Ts'aou	榭 E	榭 Ts'ang

75 木	櫻 Hwuy	欖 Le	欵 K'ien	止 Che
76 欠	樟 Ning	麓 Lüh	次 Ts'ze	正 Chin
77 止	檔 T.	櫛 Ch'ih	欣 Hin	比 Ts'ie
	櫛 C	櫛 Ts'èe	欣 Kang	越 Che
	椽 Mung	櫛 Kaou	欣 K'ien	咫 Che
	檣 Kan	櫛 Tüh	欣 Heä	步 Poo
	檣 Kwei	櫛 Leih	欣 Heu	武 Woo
	檣 Heae	櫛 Choo	欣 Ngeh	歧 K'e
	檣 Keae	櫛 Leih	欣 K'eu	歪 Wa
	檣 K'ea	櫛 Choo	欣 Ch'uh	距 Ken
	檣 K'ing	櫛 Ngö	欣 Han	跟 Kan
	檣 K'een	櫛 Soo	欣 Keuë	時 Ch'e
	檣 Ts'iang	櫛 P'in	欣 K'ae	鍾 Chun
	檣 E	櫛 Hwae	欣 Heä	歲 Suy
	檣 Ch'ow	櫛 Lung	欣 Han	歷 Leih
	檣 Tow	櫛 Ying	欣 K'wan	歸 Kwe
	檣 Ngae	櫛 Ling	欣 He	
	檣 Yeu	櫛 Yin	欣 Hö	
	檣 Pin	櫛 Jang	欣 Shä	
	檣 Hwö	櫛 Ch'an	欣 Yüh	
	檣 K'een	櫛 Lan	欣 E	
	檣 Yen	櫛 Lan	欣 K'e	
	檣 Shay	櫛 Ch'e	欣 Tsze	
	檣 K'e	櫛 K'euen	欣 Chuë	
	檣 Chaou	櫛 K'euen	欣 Ch'an	
	檣 Kwei	櫛 Lo	欣 Ch'ü	
	檣 16	櫛 Lo	欣 Hwan	
	檣 Foo	櫛 Tswan	欣 Ch'ë	
	檣 Loo	櫛 Lwan	欣 Yüh	

歹 Tae	殤 K'o	殛 Shoo	毋 Woo	比 Pe	毛 Maou	歹 78
歹 Hew	殤 Ts'an	殛 Chin	毋 Moo	比 Pe	毛 Fun	歹 79
歹 Sze	殤 Keih	殛 Twan	毋 Mei	比 Pe	毛 P'au	歹 80
歹 Chä	殤 Mei	殛 Kae	毋 Ngae	比 Pe	毛 K'ea	歹 81
歹 Müh	殤 Ch'ë	殛 Yin	毋 Yae	比 Chö	毛 Ch'eu	歹 82
歹 Heuë	殤 Yun	殛 E	毋 Tüh	比 Ch'an	毛 Jung	
歹 Yaou	殤 Kaou	殛 Shä	毋 Yüh		毛 Haou	
歹 Yang	殤 Wän	殛 K'ö			毛 Kew	
歹 Ts'oo	殤 Ch'ow	殛 Heaou			毛 Foo	
歹 T'ien	殤 E	殛 T'ien			毛 Che	
歹 K'oo	殤 Kin	殛 Hwuy			毛 T'an	
歹 K'ieuh	殤 Shang	殛 E			毛 Ch'uy	
歹 T'ae	殤 H'ien	殛 Ngow			毛 Jung	
歹 Üh	殤 Hwuy	殛 Now			毛 Shwae	
歹 Seun	殤 E	殛 Kow			毛 Hö	
歹 Shoo	殤 T'an	殛 Ke			毛 T'ä	
歹 Urh	殤 K'ang	殛 K'ö			毛 Jung	
歹 Lö	殤 L'eu	殛 Ch'ow			毛 Jüh	
歹 P'eaou	殤 Pin				毛 Moo	
歹 Häng	殤 Tüh				毛 Loo	
歹 Fung	殤 Ts'ien				毛 Le	
歹 Ngae					毛 Fun	
歹 Wei					毛 Jung	
歹 E					毛 Chen	
歹 Ch'ih					毛 Jang	
歹 P'äng						

83 氏 She	氏 Te	氏 Min	氏 Māng	气 K'e	氛 Fun	氣 Ke	氫 Yin	氫 Yun	水 Shwuy	承 Ching	永 Yung	余 Tun	汜 Fan	汎 Kwei	汀 Ting	汁 Chih	求 K'ew	汉 E	汉 Ch'a	汨 Shō	洲 Cl'uen	汎 Hwan	汎 Fan	汎 Seih	汎 Māng	汎 Heih	汕 Shan	汗 Han	汎 Sin	汎 Sze	汎 Joo	汎 Hung	江 K'ang	池 To	波 Che	汨 Meih	汪 Wang	汰 T'ae	汰 K'euen	汲 K'eih	汲 Fan	汜 P'ēn	汶 Wān	决 Keuē	汾 Fun	汾 P'un	沁 Ts'in	沂 Yin	沃 Ūh	运 Hān	沈 K'ang	沈 Shin	沉 Ch'in	沌 Tun	沔 Hoo	沔 Hoo	沐 Mūh	沒 Mūh	沓 T'ā	沓 M'ēn	沓 K'ang	沓 To	沓 Ch'ung	沓 Sha	沓 Che	沓 P'ei	派 Pae	泳 Yung	沮 Ts'eu	沱 To	河 Ho	沱 T'ēn	沱 Fūh	沱 Fā	沱 Fei	沱 Fūh	油 Yew	沫 Mō	治 Ch'e	沼 Chaou	沽 Koo	沾 Chen	沿 Yuen	沱 Che	沱 Hwang	沱 Heung	沱 Tung	沱 Keu	沱 E	沱 Sēē	沱 Ts'ew	沱 Yih	沱 Ts'uen	沱 Pō	泔 Hwuy	泌 Pe	泔 Ch'ih	泔 Yew	泔 Hung	泔 Han	泔 Fā	泔 Sze	泔 Fan	泔 Choo	泔 Ch'a	泔 Ling	泔 P'au	泔 Po	泔 K'eih	泔 Ne	泔 Choo	泔 Heue	泔 Heue	泔 Foo	泔 P'wan	泔 Min	泔 T'ae	泔 Yang	泔 Woo	泔 Chow	泔 Hwuy
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洞 Hwuy	洵 Seun	海 Hae	浸 Chuē	潏 Pe	湫 Juen	涇 Ching	洵 Heung	海 Tsin	液 Yih	潏 Tan	湫 Nwan	涇 E	洵 Kwang	海 Tsēē	液 Wan	潏 Heuē	湫 Yu	涇 How	洵 Hwō	海 Ch'ung	液 Yuen	潏 E	湫 T'ing	涇 Ts'eu	洵 Hēā	海 Ch'wang	液 To	潏 Yu	湫 Keu	涇 Yang	洵 P'ae	海 Mei	液 Han	潏 Tsing	湫 Too	涇 Ke	洵 Lew	海 Suy	液 Koo	潏 Ling	湫 Fung	涇 Urh	洵 Chē	海 Ch'a	液 Tung	潏 Lun	湫 Shae	洵 Chē	海 Kēen	液 Lēang	潏 Kēang	湫 Ch'e	洵 Han	海 T'oo	液 Hwān	潏 Yin	湫 Se	洵 Pāng	海 Kan	液 Chō	潏 Ts'uy	湫 Sēen	洵 K'au	海 King	液 Tsze	潏 'Iwuy	湫 K'au	洵 Chō	海 Seaou	液 Shin	潏 Nēen	湫 Choo	洵 Yew	海 Shē	液 Yaou	潏 Nēen	湫 Kēang	洵 Kēang	海 Shē	液 Tsew	潏 Shin	湫 K'ē	洵 Lō	海 Tsew	液 Shē	潏 Shun	湫 Hwan	洵 Ngau	海 Yung	液 Hwān	潏 Hwān	湫 Hwān	洵 Tung	海 Yih	液 Sēen	潏 Yuen	湫 E	洵 P'oo	海 Ngo	液 Hwa	潏 Hwān	湫 Ts'in	洵 Ts'in	海 Keuen	液 Chow	潏 Ts'ing	湫 Hwān	洵 Hwuy	海 Haou	液 Keuen	潏 Ngān	湫 Hwān	洵 Heaou	海 Keae	液 Lang	潏 Yen	湫 Heung	洵 Hung	海 Han	液 Sze	潏 Ts'ēen	湫 Heuē	洵 Heuē	海 K'ang	液 Fang	潏 Ts'e	湫 K'ēē	洵 Hew	海 Fow	液 Ch'ang	潏 Jow	湫 Chow	洵 Chō	海 Ch'ē	液 Ch'ē	潏 Choo	湫 Chow	洵 Joo	海 Yūh	液 Yae	潏 Fei	湫 K'ēen	洪 Joo	洪 Yūh	洪 Yae	洪 Fei	洪 K'ēen	洪 M'ēn
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85 水

涓 Sen	準 Chun	滅 Meē	漆 Ts'eih	潛 Shan	潦 Laou
漭 Ts'een	溜 Lew	溟 T'een	滌 Tse	漲 Chang	涿 Ch'ang
漣 K'een	溝 Ko	瀉 Haou	澆 Lüh	滂 Lew	滄 Ts'ung
湖 Hoo	滢 Saou	滋 Tse	滲 E	滄 Chang	滄 Tan
澗 Fung	溟 Ming	滌 Teih	漏 Low	漏 Ch'uh	潭 Tan
湘 S'ang	涵 Han	滌 K'eō	溉 Kae	漚 Hwan	滄 Ho
湛 Chan	溢 Yih	滑 Hwā	滌 K'eang	漸 Chan	滄 Fe
滌 Keze	溥 P'oo	滓 Tse	滌 Le	滌 Ts'uy	滄 Sin
瀆 Ching	澈 We	滌 T'au	滌 ch'wang	滌 Yang	滄 Ts'in
滌 Hwang	溪 Ke	滌 T'ang	滌 Foo	滌 Ts'ang	滄 Hwuy
滌 Peh	温 Wān	滌 n	滌 Yen	滌 Ts'ang	滄 Ch'au
滌 Min	湖 Soo	滌 Ch'e	滌 Ts'au	滌 Tsean	滄 Choo
滌 Pō	澗 Shoo	滌 Ch'a	滌 Shin	滌 P'ō	滄 Ch'ay
滌 Yung	滌 Ts'in	滌 Sew	滌 Ngow	滌 Mae	滄 Tsan
滌 Chung	滌 Sow	滌 Sān	滌 Yay	滌 Kwo	滄 T'ang
滌 Chā	滌 Ch'ow	滌 Teih	滌 Mō	滌 Hung	滄 Lin
滌 Ts'ew	滌 Yung	滌 Ngaou	滌 Han	滌 K'ē	滄 Seh
滌 Ts'ew	滌 Hē	滌 Loo	滌 Lēn	滌 P'wan	滄 Ching
滌 Suy	滌 Hwān	滌 Hoo	滌 Lan	滌 Seaou	滄 Ch'ing
滌 Maou	滌 Soo	滌 Yew	滌 Wa	滌 Ts'een	滄 Keau
滌 Yin	滌 Yaou	滌 Ch'an	滌 Fung	滌 Heih	滄 Ch'e
滌 Tang	滌 Jō	滌 Kwān	滌 E	滌 Loo	滄 Kan
滌 Hwan	滌 Shih	滌 Mwan	滌 Mwan	滌 Tsung	滄 13
滌 Che	滌 K'ō	滌 Yu	滌 Tsze	滌 Seih	滄 Shing
滌 10	滌 Jūh	滌 P'eaou	滌 Mang	滌 Hwang	滄 Ch'ing
滌 Yuen	滌 Ch'ūh	滌 Ts'eih	滌 Kang	滌 K'ēn	滄 Tsau
滌 Lēn	滌 P'ang	滌 Ts'uy	滌 T'ā	滌 Jun	滄 Hwan
滌 Chung	滌 Ts'ang	滌 Ch'au	滌 Sow	滌 Kaou	滄 Tseh

水 85

火 85

灑 Heae	濡 Joo	灌 Heae	澶 Mun	火 Ho	燭 Yew
灑 Hēō	潤 Juen	滌 Choo	澶 Wan	火 Ho	炭 Tan
灑 Kō	滌 Hoo	滌 Lan	澶 Kan	灰 Hwuy	炮 P'au
灑 Kwei	滌 Lan	滌 Seun		紅 Hung	炳 Ping
灑 Ngaou	滌 Pūh	滌 Pūh		灸 Kew	映 Yang
灑 Hwan	滌 Chō	滌 Chō		炆 Ch'a	炆 Choo
灑 Tan	滌 Pin	滌 Pin		炆 S'ay	炆 Keaou
灑 Suy	滌 Ts'een	滌 Ts'een		炆 Chō	炆 Hāng
灑 P'eh	滌 Haou	滌 Haou		災 Tsae	烈 Lē
灑 Tā	滌 Leu	滌 Leu		灸 Fan	炆 Yang
灑 Keih	滌 Yang	滌 Yang		炆 New	炆 Hew
灑 Chō	滌 Ch'ih	滌 Ch'ih		炆 Keung	炆 Tsin
灑 Ch'uh	滌 Ying	滌 Ying		炆 Ch'uy	炆 Woo
灑 Lēn	滌 Tūh	滌 Tūh		炆 Keae	炆 Hung
灑 Nung	滌 Tow	滌 Tow		炆 Tan	炆 Heā
灑 Fun	滌 Hwuy	滌 Hwuy		炆 Yen	炆 Ch'ung
灑 Seh	滌 S'ay	滌 S'ay		炒 Ch'au	炆 Heven
灑 Tseih	滌 P'eaou	滌 P'eaou		炆 K'ang	炆 Ching
灑 Wei	滌 Ch'en	滌 Ch'en		炆 Hin	炆 Yen
灑 14	滌 Lew	滌 Lew		炆 Chay	炆 Hwuy
灑 Shih	滌 Paou	滌 Paou		炆 Ch'ih	炆 Fow
灑 Ning	滌 Pūh	滌 Pūh		炆 Hē	炆 Heung
灑 Yung	滌 Choo	滌 Choo		炆 Ching	炆 Keung
灑 Hung	滌 Han	滌 Han		炆 Ch'uh	炆 Hae
灑 Yung	滌 Ying	滌 Ying		炆 Choo	炆 P'ang
灑 Mang	滌 Yung	滌 Yung		炆 Chaou	炆 Lang
灑 Tee	滌 Leih	滌 Leih		炆 Heuen	炆 Lang
灑 Haou	滌 Seau	滌 Seau		炆 Keu	炆 Fung
灑 T'au	滌 Pa	滌 Pa			

86 火	焱 Ngae	煌 Hwang	熊 Heung	燎 Leauou	爆 Tswan	爪 Chaou
87 爪	焱 Wei	煎 Tsien	烟 Shen	燐 Lin	爬 Na	爬 Na
	焱 Heh	焜 Peih	熏 Heun	燒 Shaou	爬 Pa	爭 Tsang
	焱 Kūh	焜 Choo	熾 Léen	焚 Fan	爭 Tsang	爰 Yuen
	焱 Yen	焜 Wei	熾 Yung	燔 Fan	爰 Yuen	爲 Wei
	焱 Han	熙 He	熾 P'eaou	燕 Yen	爰 Yuen	爵 Tseō
	焱 Pei	煖 Nwan	熾 Kéen	尋 Sin	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Fan	煖 Shā	熾 Shūh	尋 Tsin	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Hwān	煖 Mei	熾 Yih	燭 Hwuy	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Tun	煖 Hwan	熾 Wei	燙 Tang	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Ts'uy	照 Heu	熾 E	燙 Ying	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Woo	照 Chaou	熾 Ngaou	燙 Yung	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Foo	煨 Wei	熾 Ngow	燙 Yuh	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Tseau	煨 Fan	熾 Jē	燙 Hēō	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Fow	煨 Yang	熾 Hau	燙 Tsauou	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Ō	煨 T'uy	熾 He	燙 Ts'an	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Yih	煨 Chaou	熾 He	燙 Suy	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Chō	煨 Shen	熾 He	燙 K'eō	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Yūh	煨 Ngān	熾 Chē	燙 Hēen	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Kang	煨 Hwang	熾 Chen	燙 Léen	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Jen	煨 Nēē	熾 Yē	燙 Hwuy	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Pe	煨 Hēē	熾 Jen	燭 Chūh	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Chung	煨 Ching	熾 K'eaou	燭 Sēē	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Hēa	煨 He	熾 Tāng	燭 Heun	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Heun	煨 Yung	熾 Tun	燭 Tsin	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Hwūn	煨 Yun	熾 Laou	燭 Ch'ow	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Fung	煨 Seih	熾 Tseau	燭 Yaou	爰 Yuen	
	焱 Léen	煨 Haou	熾 Fun	燭 Hwō	爰 Yuen	

父 Foo	爻 Heaou	引 Ts'ang	片 P'ien	牙 Ya	牛 New	父 88
參 Tēay	爻 Yaou	牀 Chwang	版 Pan	騎 Ke	牝 P'in	爻 89
箸 Ch'ay	俎 Tsoo	牀 Ts'ang	版 Chaou	掌 Ts'ang	牟 Mow	引 90
爺 Yay	爽 Shwang	牀 E	版 H'ang	掌 Ts'ang	牡 Mow	片 91
	爾 Urh	牀 Tsang	版 Chan	雅 Ya	牢 Laou	牙 92
		牀 Tsan	版 Tsien		初 Jin	牛 93
		牀 Ts'ang	版 P'ae		枋 Fang	
		牀 Ts'ang	版 Chā		枋 Fun	
		牀 Ts'ang	版 Kēa		牧 Mūh	
		牀 Ts'ang	版 Fūh		物 Wūh	
		牀 Ch'wang	版 Le		牯 Jung	
		牀 Le	牀 Fun		犂 Tsien	
		牀 Fun	牀 Fun		牯 Koo	
		牀 Fun	牀 Tūh		牲 Sāng	
		牀 Tūh	牀 Ch'an		犊 Moo	
		牀 Ch'an			挑 Chaou	
					犂 K'uen	
					犂 Tseuen	
					特 Teh	
					犂 K'ang	
					犂 Jin	
					犂 Fung	
					犂 K'ien	
					犂 Woo	
					犂 K'ew	
					犂 Kūh	
					犂 Fow	

93 牛
94 犬

犀 Se	羴 Ngow	犬 K'enen	狗 Kow	狴 Yen	猪 Choo
犛 Le	犛 Hwang	犯 Fan	狙 Ts'eu	狴 Ts'üh	猫 Maou
犛 Chaou	犛 Tung	犛 Ke	犛 Hö	犛 Naou	犛 Wei
犛 Ke	犛 Hwan	犛 Ch'ae	犛 Kan	犛 Käng	犛 Naou
犛 Ch'uy	犛 Käng	犛 Chö	犛 Ke	犛 Fei	犛 Këa
犛 Kang	犛 Tüh	犛 Kan	犛 Heuen	犛 K'e	犛 How
犛 Fei	犛 Jaou	犛 Yin	犛 Hän	犛 Hëen	犛 Yew
犛 Pun	犛 He	犛 K'ang	犛 E	犛 Ne	犛 Ch'uet
犛 Shun	犛 Ch'ow	犛 Ngeh	犛 Keaou	犛 D'eaou	犛 Yang
犛 Tsung	犛 Naou	犛 P'e	犛 Chaou	犛 Këen	犛 Shwa
犛 Jay	犛 Ch'ow	犛 Chwang	犛 Hëang	犛 Yen	犛 Yaou
犛 Hëa	犛 Ch'ow	犛 Yun	犛 Keih	犛 E	犛 Sun
犛 Këa		犛 K'wang	犛 Choo	犛 Chaou	犛 Sze
犛 Këen		犛 New	犛 Seun	犛 Mäng	犛 Hwa
犛 Chung		犛 Teih	犛 E	犛 Ch'ae	犛 Yuen
犛 Hö		犛 Füh	犛 Jung	犛 Ts'ae	犛 Haou
犛 Këang		犛 Choo	犛 Show	犛 Kwei	犛 Saou
犛 Keae		犛 Foo	犛 Pe	犛 Hëen	犛 Yö
犛 Kaou		犛 Heuen	犛 Heaou	犛 Hëe	犛 Ngae
犛 He		犛 Këa	犛 Mang	犛 Ke	犛 Tae
犛 Hew		犛 T'ëen	犛 Käng	犛 Yuen	犛 Sze
犛 Kow		犛 Säng	犛 Le	犛 Hoo	犛 San
犛 Ló		犛 Keu	犛 Hëa	犛 Tsang	犛 Yang
犛 11		犛 Hëa	犛 Yin	犛 Wei	犛 Ch'e
犛 Ch'an		犛 Hoo	犛 Tsenen	犛 Fung	犛 King
犛 Shih		犛 Fei	犛 Lang	犛 Wo	犛 Choo
犛 Ma		犛 Chüh	犛 Pei	犛 Sing	犛 Chang
				犛 Heun	犛 Chan

犬 94
玉 95
王

癸 Ngaou	獬 Chö	玉 Yüh	珎 Hëa	珎 Kwän	瑜 Yu
獬 Hëen	獬 Hwö	王 Wang	珎 Kwei	珎 Ch'ang	瑜 Heüh
獬 Heu	獬 Lëe	玊 Ting	珎 Häng	珎 K'e	瑟 Seh
獬 Fan	獬 Mung	玊 Kan	珎 Pan	珎 P'ung	璫 Lew
獬 Keuë	獬 Show	玊 Kew	珎 P'ei	珎 Mei	璫 So
獬 Hëen	獬 Show	玊 Foo	珎 Tuy	珎 Lüh	璫 Yaou
獬 Keuh	獬 T'a	玊 Keuë	珎 Ngo	珎 Yen	璫 Yaou
獬 Fan	獬 Hëen	玊 Wan	珎 Yew	珎 Teau	璫 Tsin
獬 Leau	獬 Me	玊 Mei	珎 Ch'ing	珎 Lin	璫 Yung
獬 Jen	獬 Jang	玊 Ling	珎 Woo	珎 K'in	璫 Ma
獬 Shö	獬 Ts'an	玊 Tae	珎 Ching	珎 Pe	璫 Kwei
獬 Ch'en	獬 Hwan	玊 E	珎 Chö	珎 P'a	璫 Tëen
獬 Heaou	獬 Hwan	玊 Tëen	珎 Pei	珎 Pan	璫 Tsang
獬 Kwei	獬 K'ö	玊 Po	珎 T'oo	珎 9	璫 Ts'o
獬 Keaou	獬 Heaou	玊 Tsze	珎 Hëen	璫 Keae	璫 Chang
獬 T'a		玊 K'o	珎 Han	璫 Yu	璫 Chuen
獬 Choo		玊 E	珎 K'ew	璫 Yuen	璫 Kin
獬 Heuen		玊 P'eh	珎 Lang	璫 Ch'un	璫 Hwan
獬 Keuen		玊 Min	珎 Le	璫 Seuen	璫 Le
獬 Tüh		玊 San	珎 Lew	璫 Pin	璫 Seuen
獬 K'wei		玊 Chin	珎 Chan	璫 Wei	璫 Ngaou
獬 K'wae		玊 6	玊 Tsan	璫 Chuen	璫 Lëen
獬 Heen		玊 Kung	玊 Keu	璫 Ch'ang	璫 Mun
獬 Lëen		玊 Choo	玊 Ch'in	璫 Hëa	璫 Chang
獬 Hee		玊 Urh	玊 Chö	璫 Naou	璫 12
獬 Hee		玊 E	玊 Hoo	璫 Hoo	璫 Loo
獬 Sëen		玊 Hëang	玊 K'e	璫 Shwuy	璫 Lëen
獬 Heun		玊 Ch'oug	玊 Ngö	璫 Ying	璫 Liu
獬 Näng					璫 Hwang

95 王	璜 P'ò	玄 Heuen	瓜 Kwa	瓦 Wa	甘 Kan
96 玄	璠 Fan	玆 Tsze	瓠 P'ò	坵 Too	許 Kan
97 瓜	璣 Ke	玆 Meaou	瓠 Chin	瓠 Hing	甚 Shin
98 瓦	璣 Ngae	率 Süh	瓠 Pan	瓠 Ung	瓶 Kan
99 甘	璣 Peih		瓠 Tèè	瓠 Ling	甜 T'èen
	璣 Ts'arf		瓠 P'au	瓠 Ngang	情 Chay
	璣 Héang		瓠 Luy	瓠 E	摩 Kan
	璣 Tsaou		瓠 Hoo	瓠 Tung	慙 Chay
	璣 Tang		瓠 P'èen	瓠 Ch'ing	
	璣 K'wae		瓠 Léen	瓠 Häng	
	璣 Hwan		瓠 P'eaou	瓠 Che	
	璣 Suy		瓠 He	瓠 T'èen	
	璣 Wän		瓠 Pan	瓠 P'ow	
	璣 Yu		瓠 Jang	瓠 Chuy	
	璣 So			瓠 Chin	
	璣 Se			瓠 Ts'ow	
	璣 Tsze			瓠 Ngow	
	璣 Seuen			瓠 Chuen	
	璣 Leih			瓠 Ying	
	璣 Le			瓠 Héen	
	璣 K'eung			瓠 K'e	
	璣 Lung			瓠 Teih	
	璣 Ying			瓠 Ngow	
	璣 Kwan			瓠 Chuen	
	璣 Tsan				

生 Säng	用 Yung	田 T'èen	疇 Chin	疇 Ch'ang	疇 Soo	疇 Peih	生 100
姓 Sin	甫 Foo	由 Yew	音 Ch'üh	疇 T'wan	疑 E	疇 101	用 101
產 Ch'an	雨 Tung	甲 Käa	麥 Tseh	疇 Jow	疑 E	疇 102	田 102
鞋 Juy	雨 Yung	申 Shin	春 Pun	疇 Juen	疑 Che	疇 103	疇 103
甥 Säng		男 Nan	响 Keu	疇 Ch'ing			疇 103
魁 Soo		畝 K'euen	畝 Mow	疇 Luy			
		甸 T'èen	畝 Mow	疇 Ke			
		粵 Ping	畝 Peih	疇 Han			
		町 Ting	咳 Kae	疇 Lew			
		剛 K'euen	眺 Chaou	疇 Lin			
		畝 K'euen	時 Ch'e	疇 Kéang			
		眈 Mäng	略 L'ö	疇 Kéang			
		畝 Lew	畦 Hé	疇 Juen			
		畝 K'ang	疇 Leuë	疇 Ch'ow			
		畝 Yun	番 Fan	疇 T'èè			
		畝 Fun	畝 Shay				
		畝 Fan	畝 Hwá				
		畝 Chau	畝 Tseun				
		畝 Käng	畝 E				
		畝 T'èen	畝 E				
		畝 Keae	畝 Hwá				
		畝 K'euen	畝 Tang				
		畝 Wei	畝 Chuë				
		畝 P'wan	畝 Ke				
		畝 Füh	畝 Kéang				
		畝 Lew	畝 Yuen				

疔 Tseih	疵 Ts'ze	疝 Wei	痕 Chang	猴 How	瘡 Ch'wanz	癩 Leau	癩 Ching	癩 Pō	白 Peh	皴 Yē	皮 P'e	疔 104
疔 Ting	症 Chin	癩 Heung	痰 T'an	瘋 Fung	癩 P'an	癩 Lung	癩 Leih	癩 Kwei	百 Peh	皴 Po	皴 Wan	癩 105
疔 Keaou	癩 Sēē	癩 Hwuy	瘡 Kwan	癩 Kūā	癩 Tae	癩 Ts'eaou	癩 Hēen	癩 Tāng	皂 Tsaou	皴 Keaou	皴 Pe	癩 106
疔 Hew	法 K'ō	癩 Hae	癩 Fe	癩 Shin	癩 Hwuy	癩 Laou	癩 Lae	癩 Fā	的 Teih	皴 Ngae	皴 Chaou	癩 107
疔 Keaou	癩 Te	癩 Ch'e	癩 Tēen	癩 T'oo	癩 Yuen	癩 Hēen	癩 Fei		肥 Pa	皴 Hwang	皴 Paou	
疔 Pe	癩 Tan	癩 Hēa	癩 Fe	癩 Hwuy	癩 Lew	癩 Hēen	癩 Tan		皆 Keae	皴 Hō	皴 K'ew	
疔 Kang	癩 Chin	癩 Hān	癩 Lin	癩 Kwan	癩 Ch'oo	癩 Fei	癩 Yin		皇 Hwang	皴 P'eaou	皴 Seaou	
疔 Heu	癩 Sāng	癩 Mei	癩 Ma	癩 Yu	癩 Ch'oo	癩 Tan	癩 Yin		飯 Pan	皴 Ts'ō	皴 T'een	
疔 Kew	癩 T'o	癩 Tow	癩 Chan	癩 Hwān	癩 Ch'oo	癩 Yin	癩 Nung		皴 Kaou		皴 Ch'ā	
疔 Chow	癩 Choo	癩 King	癩 Ch'e	癩 T'wan	癩 Ch'oo	癩 Nung	癩 Peih		皴 Fow		皴 Cha	
疔 Hwan	癩 Fā	癩 T'ang	癩 Ke	癩 Kea	癩 Ch'oo	癩 Peih	癩 Ngaou		皴 Kaou		皴 Fun	
疔 Chang	癩 Che	癩 Lēang	癩 Keuen	癩 Hēang	癩 Ch'oo	癩 Ngaou	癩 Yung		皴 Fow		皴 Tsow	
疔 Hēa	癩 Tāng	癩 Heaou	癩 E	癩 Hoo	癩 Ch'oo	癩 Yung	癩 T'an		皴 Kaou		皴 Chen	
疔 Shan	癩 Ts'eu	癩 He	癩 K'ēang	癩 Fow	癩 Ch'oo	癩 T'an	癩 T'een		皴 Ngo		皴 K'een	
疔 Yew	癩 Tseih	癩 Fow	癩 Ngan	癩 Fūh	癩 Ch'oo	癩 T'een			皴 Haou			
疔 Chin	癩 Foo	癩 Sāu	癩 Pe	癩 Yin	癩 Ch'oo				皴 Hwan			
疔 Pa	癩 Keu	癩 T'ung	癩 Hwān	癩 Che	癩 Ch'oo				皴 Chow			
疔 Fan	癩 Shen	癩 Kāng	癩 Koo	癩 Shwae	癩 Ch'oo				皴 Chuy			
疔 Hō	癩 Kēa	癩 Chwang	癩 E	癩 Kaou	癩 Ch'oo				皴 Hō			
疔 Keae	癩 Cha	癩 Pe	癩 Juy	癩 Chuy	癩 Ch'oo				皴 Hwuy			
疔 Keuē	癩 Ping	癩 Keā	癩 Wei	癩 Kwan	癩 Ch'oo				皴 Ch'un			
疔 Che	癩 Tsuenen	癩 P'oo	癩 Tsuy	癩 E	癩 Ch'oo				皴 Heaou			
疔 Yih	癩 Hew	癩 Le	癩 Ya	癩 Wān	癩 Ch'oo				皴 Yaou			
疔 P'au	癩 E	癩 Ch'ay	癩 Chō	癩 Ching	癩 Ch'oo				皴 Haou			
疔 Koo	癩 Kēa	癩 Che	癩 Chung	癩 Ngae	癩 Ch'oo				皴 Haou			
疔 P'e	癩 Keae	癩 P'ang	癩 Sāng	癩 Sō	癩 Ch'oo				皴 Haou			
疔 Kan	癩 Keaou	癩 E	癩 u	癩 Tseih	癩 Ch'oo				皴 Heaou			
疔 O				癩 Kae	癩 Ch'oo				皴 Heaou			

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115 示

砭 P'een	礮 Ch'wa	礮 K'ëö	礮 Ch'aou	礮 S'een
砭 Noo	礮 P'ang	礮 Ma	礮 K'ing	礮 Jang
砭 P'aon	礮 H'een	礮 N'een	礮 Heu	礮 P'ö
砭 Chin	礮 Chuy	礮 P'an	礮 Ke	礮 Ngau
砭 P'o	礮 Wan	礮 Ngac	礮 Kan	礮 Pa
砭 Choo	礮 Chang	礮 Ts'ze	礮 Lin	
砭 Jung	礮 Ting	礮 P'ang	礮 K'eu	
砭 Tuy	礮 K'e	礮 Shen	礮 T'een	
砭 Keä	礮 Chan	礮 Hwü	礮 Ch'wang	
砭 Heaou	礮 Lüh	礮 K'ëö	礮 Hwang	
砭 Keaou	礮 Ngae	礮 Sang	礮 P'wan	
砭 Yen	礮 Suy	礮 Ts'o	礮 Keaou	
砭 K'ang	礮 Ts'ëö	礮 T'een	礮 Heh	
砭 Ch'è	礮 Pei	礮 P'wan	礮 Ts'oo	
砭 Seaou	礮 Tuy	礮 Yun	礮 L'een	
砭 Fow	礮 Woo	礮 Tuy	礮 K'ëö	
砭 Ch'ö	礮 K'e	礮 K'ö	礮 K'ang	
砭 Heaou	礮 Juen	礮 Ngau	礮 Ngac	
砭 Heä	礮 T'ee	礮 Chuen	礮 Leih	
砭 Foo	礮 K'an	礮 K'ang	礮 Luy	
砭 Ch'ay	礮 Ch'ä	礮 K'an	礮 Ch'ih	
砭 Ngo	礮 K'ëö	礮 Chan	礮 Le	
砭 Lew	礮 Peih	礮 Shwang	礮 Leih	
砭 Ngäng	礮 Shih	礮 Tsch	礮 Fan	
砭 K'ëö	礮 Shih	礮 Tsch	礮 Fan	
砭 Yen	礮 Heä	礮 Tsch	礮 Fan	
砭 Ch'ö	礮 T'ang	礮 E	礮 Choo	
	礮 Ch'a	礮 Mo	礮 Lung	

示 Shie	神 Shin	禱 He	禱 Ne	禱 Jow
示 Le	崇 Suy	禱 Yin	禱 Taou	禱 Yu
示 Shih	禱 Ts'ze	禱 Ho	禱 Lae	禱 Ngow
示 Shai	禱 Ch'ue	禱 Ching	禱 Jang	禱 Le
示 Sze	禱 Leu	禱 Füh	禱 Yö	禱 K'in
示 K'e	禱 Ts'ang	禱 Shang		
示 Hea	禱 T'ang	禱 Yang		
示 K'e	禱 Yin	禱 Che		
示 K'e	禱 P'eaou	禱 Sei		
示 Ch'ö	禱 Choo	禱 T'e		
示 F'ang	禱 Kwei	禱 Chin		
示 Foo	禱 Heä	禱 Ying		
示 Shih	禱 Tse	禱 Kaou		
示 Yew	禱 K'uh	禱 Ma		
示 Ch'ö	禱 Ngo	禱 Fung		
示 Ho	禱 Shwuy	禱 Yu		
示 F'eh	禱 Shin	禱 Keuë		
示 F'oh	禱 Chny	禱 He		
示 Choo	禱 Cha	禱 Leau		
示 Foo	禱 K'e	禱 Ke		
示 Pe	禱 Kwan	禱 Shen		
示 Ts'oo	禱 Ts'uy	禱 Tan		
示 Che	禱 Lin	禱 Heu		
示 Ts'oo	禱 Pin	禱 Heu		
示 K'ue	禱 Kin	禱 K'wei		
示 K'ue	禱 Lüh	禱 Shen		
示 How	禱 How	禱 Le		

禾 Ho	禱 Jow	禱 Yu	禱 Ngow	禱 Le	禱 K'in
禱 T'uh					
禱 Sew					
禱 Sze					
禱 Kan					
禱 K'ëö					
禱 S'een					
禱 Ho					
禱 Ping					
禱 Foo					
禱 Ts'ew					
禱 Ts'ew					
禱 Ch'ung					
禱 Fun					
禱 Haou					
禱 K'o					
禱 Meaou					
禱 Che					
禱 Fang					
禱 Che					
禱 K'ea					
禱 Koo					
禱 P'e					
禱 Pe					
禱 Ne					
禱 Foo					
禱 Ts'oo					

示 115
肉 116
禾 117

秣 Mō	秣 Ch'ing	秣 N'een	秣 Ts'in	秣 Chih	秣 Shih	秣 Che	秣 Te	秣 Shuh	秣 Ken	秣 Tsze	秣 Chou	秣 K'ëä	秣 Hwö	秣 Hwang	秣 K'ang	秣 E	秣 Chih	秣 Ngan	秣 Kwei	秣 E	秣 Foo	秣 He	秣 Leu	秣 Lang	秣 Foo	秣 Shwuy	秣 Kan
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118 禾	規 Keen	稷 Tsung	穗 Suy	穴 Heuē	窠 Fūh	窠 Ts'au
119 穴	秧 Heā	稱 Seu	橋 K'eaou	窠 Wā	窠 Yin	窠 Ts'au
	秧 Keā	稱 Ch'ing	種 T'ung	窠 Kew	窠 Wo	窠 Ts'au
	程 Ch'ing	稷 Tseih	穰 Nung	窠 Seih	窠 Wa	窠 Ts'au
	稂 T'oo	穡 Heūh	穰 Ch'en	窠 K'ang	窠 Yu	窠 Ts'au
	稂 Shaou	穡 Keē	穡 Ts'ze	窠 Ch'ung	窠 Keung	窠 Ts'au
	稂 Saou	穡 Clin	穡 Wei	窠 Ch'uen	窠 Mei	窠 Ts'au
	稂 Fe	穡 Che	穡 Seh	窠 Chun	窠 Yaou	窠 Ts'au
	稂 Pac	穡 Taou	穡 Suy	窠 T'uh	窠 T'een	窠 Ts'au
	稂 E	穡 Keā	穡 E	窠 K'eaou	窠 K'een	窠 Ts'au
	稂 Lun	穡 Ke	穡 Tse	窠 Tseh	窠 Jung	窠 Ts'au
	稂 Keu	穡 Kaou	穡 Wān	窠 P'een	窠 Leau	窠 Ts'au
	稂 Lūh	穡 Kūh	穡 Ch'ing	窠 Yaou	窠 Teau	窠 Ts'au
	稂 Jin	穡 Lo	穡 Hwō	窠 Ping	窠 Keu	窠 Ts'au
	稂 Lae	穡 Tse	穡 Leu	窠 Wa	窠 K'wei	窠 Ts'au
	稂 Hwān	穡 K'ang	穡 P'eaou	窠 Ch'ūh	窠 Lew	窠 Ts'au
	稂 Chuē	穡 Mūh	穡 Lung	窠 Keau	窠 Ch'ung	窠 Ts'au
	稂 Ch'ang	穡 Che	穡 Jang	窠 Ch'ih	窠 Fūh	窠 Ts'au
	稂 K'e	穡 Ke	穡 Chē	窠 Wa	窠 K'wan	窠 Ts'au
	稂 Lāng	穡 Soo	穡 Le	窠 Teau	窠 Lung	窠 Ts'au
	稂 Lin	穡 Le	穡 Tseih	窠 Ch'wang	窠 Ts'wan	窠 Ts'au
	稂 Ch'ow	穡 Tse	穡 T'ze	窠 Keun	窠 K'eaou	窠 Ts'au
	稂 Yūh	穡 Yih	穡 Fan	窠 K'ūh	窠 T'ow	窠 Ts'au
	稂 Le	穡 Hwa	穡 Kaou	窠 K'o	窠 Ts'au	窠 Ts'au
	稂 Ts'au	穡 Kaou	穡 Ts'au	窠 Hwō	窠 Ts'au	窠 Ts'au

立 Leih	竹 Chūh	符 Foo	筠 Yun	筍 Keun	筍 Juen	立 117
竝 Hwāng	筍 Chūh	符 Pan	筠 T'oo	筍 Fūh	筍 Hung	竹 118
竝 Chen	筍 Kin	符 Tseh	筠 Chung	筍 Chā	筍 Kēē	
竝 Choo	筍 Keih	符 Fūh	筠 Pa	筍 Chā	筍 How	
竝 Choo	筍 Kan	符 Kow	筠 Yen	筍 K'ung	筍 Pow	
竝 Ping	筍 Ke	符 Kēā	筠 Kēō	筍 K'een	筍 Che	
竝 King	筍 Ke	符 Fan	筠 Ch'ing	筍 Kwan	筍 Kaou	
竝 Fā	筍 Pa	符 Jung	筠 P'ung	筍 Jō	筍 Chūh	
竝 Hae	筍 Hoo	符 Ch'e	筠 Tow	筍 Ts'een	筍 Fei	
竝 Chang	筍 Chaou	符 Chuen	筠 Hēā	筍 Chin	筍 Ching	
竝 P'oo	筍 Seun	符 Chwa	筠 Ching	筍 Heuen	筍 Ch'uy	
竝 Tselun	筍 T'un	符 Ke	筠 Swān	筍 Sēang	筍 Kow	
竝 Tung	筍 Fang	符 Choo	筠 She	筍 Chiu	筍 He	
竝 Sung	筍 Hwūh	符 Yin	筠 So	筍 Kēā	筍 Ts'wan	
竝 Teau	筍 Seaou	符 P'eh	筠 Ch'ee	筍 Hoo	筍 Chin	
竝 E	筍 Pe	符 Tāng	筠 Ch'ee	筍 Choo	筍 Tūh	
竝 Shoo	筍 Choo	符 Kin	筠 Kwae	筍 Ch'un	筍 Choo	
竝 K'ēē	筍 Te	符 Ts'enen	筠 Ts'een	筍 Mēē	筍 Shae	
竝 Twaun	筍 Sāng	符 Kaou	筠 Chaou	筍 Ts'ēē	筍 P'eh	
竝 He	筍 Chūh	符 Seun	筠 Chaou	筍 Chow	筍 Chūh	
竝 Chuen	筍 Ch'e	符 Fā	筠 Fei	筍 Hwang	筍 Suy	
竝 Yaou	筍 Leih	符 K'wang	筠 Tsāng	筍 Fan	筍 Ngow	
竝 Sen	筍 Choo	符 T'ung	筠 Shā	筍 Chuen	筍 Ts'ang	
竝 King	筍 Chaou	符 Tā	筠 Chow	筍 P'een	筍 P'ung	
	筍 Teau	符 Hang	筠 Pō	筍 Fung	筍 Chung	
	筍 Keu	符 Ts'eh	筠 Chō	筍 Chō	筍 Yū	
	筍 Sze	符 Foo	筠 Swān	筍 Chūh		

118 竹
米

篋 Mēē	簾 Jen	藩 Fan	米 Me	粳 Kāng	播 Fau
簾 Tseh	簾 Hwang	簾 16	粒 Hung	糗 K'e	糜 Me
簾 E	簾 Jay	簾 Chuen	批 Po	糗 Ne	糝 San
簾 Chaou	簾 Fun	簾 T'ó	批 Sha	糗 Suy	糝 Fun
簾 Hoo	簾 Ch'ih	簾 Ying	批 New	糗 Pae	糝 T'ao
簾 Kew	簾 Seaou	簾 Lae	粉 Fun	糗 Chang	糝 K'ang
簾 Ts'oh	簾 Kan	簾 Lung	粒 Leih	糗 Lin	糝 Ke
簾 Ke	簾 Chow	簾 Ts'ien	粒 Yew	糗 Chow	糝 Léang
簾 Kwei	簾 Kéen	簾 Yó	粒 P'eh	糗 Tsing	糝 Fei
簾 Süh	簾 E	簾 Jang	粒 Pó	糗 9	糝 Shih
簾 Low	簾 Yen	簾 Chung	粒 Ts'eo	糗 K'een	糝 Chea
簾 Lüh	簾 Po	簾 Chó	粒 Néen	糗 Jow	糝 15
簾 12	簾 Sae	簾 K'eu	粒 E	糗 Hwang	糝 Lae
簾 Füh	簾 Chwa	簾 Péen	粒 6	糗 Seu	糝 Hwa
簾 Ts'un	簾 Ts'ien	簾 18	粒 Se	糗 Keae	糝 Hwa
簾 Chuy	簾 Ngae	簾 Le	粒 Süh	糗 Hö	糝 14
簾 Leau	簾 Léen	簾 Lo	粒 Tsze	糗 Tsung	糝 No
簾 Tan	簾 Léen	簾 Lo	粒 Yué	糗 Hoo	糝 Cl'ow
簾 T'een	簾 Poo	簾 Ying	粒 E	糗 10	糝 Le
簾 Ke	簾 Lan	簾 Yu	粒 Ch'ih	糗 K'een	糝 16
簾 Foo	簾 Choo		粒 Lin	糗 Chuy	糝 Taih
簾 K'een	簾 Teih		粒 Chwang	糗 Pae	糝 Lan
簾 Min	簾 Lüh		粒 Hwan	糗 K'uh	糝 Ch'at
簾 Kwei	簾 Ch'ow		粒 Hwán	糗 Kaou	糝 Teau
簾 Koo	簾 Tseih		粒 H'een	糗 Tang	糝 Lan
簾 K'eaou	簾 E		粒 Fow	糗 K'ew	
簾 T'ang	簾 Fan		粒 Léang	糗 Ts'ao	
簾 Fan	簾 Hwan		粒 Ts'an	糗 Chwang	

米 120

糸 Meih	紉 Hung	紳 Shin	條 T'au	縷 Kāng	綴 Chuē
系 Sze	紉 Hwang	紉 Choo	紉 Hwang	縷 T'e	綴 Ts'ae
系 He	紙 Che	紉 K'eu	紉 K'ë	縷 K'eih	綴 Ts'uy
系 Ke	級 Keih	紉 Shaou	紉 K'oo	縷 Juy	綴 Lun
系 Ch'a	紉 Fun	紉 Kan	紉 Heaou	縷 K'wán	綴 Lew
系 Hch	紉 Yun	紉 Yué	紉 Keaou	縷 Foo	綴 Ke
系 K'ë	紉 Jin	紉 To	紉 Ló	縷 King	綴 Tsan
系 Kew	紉 T'an	紉 Chin	紉 Keih	縷 King	綴 Pe
系 Kan	紉 Kin	紉 Tae	紉 Jung	縷 Chwang	綴 Chó
系 Chow	紉 Soo	紉 Füh	紉 Chaou	縷 Fan	綴 Ling
系 Yó	紉 Fang	紉 Chung	紉 Teaou	縷 Yen	綴 M'een
系 Hung	紉 Sö	紉 H'een	紉 K'uen	縷 Tsung	綴 Ts'ë
系 Heu	紉 Foo	紉 T'oo	紉 Teé	縷 Tsang	綴 Hwán
系 Yu	紉 Cha	紉 Keung	紉 Seu	縷 Hing	綴 Kwán
系 Hwan	紉 Noo	紉 Pwan	紉 Tung	縷 Lüh	綴 Tsow
系 Wán	紉 Heu	紉 Keu	紉 Sze	縷 Néen	綴 Tsze
系 Yin	紉 Chay	紉 Keu	紉 K'ang	縷 Chow	綴 Léang
系 Nā	紉 Chih	紉 Keu	紉 Ke	縷 T'au	綴 Fei
系 Tow	紉 Ts'ze	紉 Chow	紉 Ke	縷 Keuen	綴 Juy
系 Now	紉 Ts'ze	紉 Choo	紉 Ch'ing	縷 Hwá	綴 K'eué
系 Fow	紉 Ch'ow	紉 Ch'ow	紉 Heá	縷 Ke	綴 K'een
系 Shoo	紉 Hung	紉 Kwa	紉 Ch'e	縷 Show	綴 Twan
系 Ch'un	紉 Chá	紉 H'ang	紉 Keen	縷 Wei	綴 Scu
系 Shun	紉 Luy	紉 Heuen	紉 K'ew	縷 K'ing	綴 T'e
系 Pe	紉 Se	紉 T'scué	紉 Wang	縷 K'e	綴 S'ang
系 Keu	紉 Se	紉 Ts'ze	紉 Pang	縷 P'ang	綴 Wo
系 Nin	紉 Füh	紉 Ts'ze	紉 Ts'ze	縷 T'au	綴 S'een
系 Foo	紉 Füh	紉 Ts'ze	紉 Ts'ze	縷 Fang	綴 S'een
系 Sha	紉 S'ë	紉 K'ang	紉 Ts'in	縷 P'ang	綴 Ts'ë

120	糸	緝 Min	縞 Chow	縷 Leu	縵 Chūh	縶 K'wang	缶 Fow
121	缶	緝 Seun	縞 Tsow	縷 Low	縵 Chūh	縶 K'wang	缶 Fow
		緝 Yuen	縞 K'een	縷 Ch'ih	縵 Hwā	縶 Sūh	缶 Kang
		緝 Sze	縞 Se	縷 P'eaou	縵 Shing	縶 Luy	缶 Yaou
		緝 P'een	縞 Yuen	縷 Me	縵 Hwuy	縶 Foo	缶 K'eat
		緝 Hwan	縞 Hēa	縷 Tsung	縵 K'een	縶 S'een	缶 Choo
		緝 Wan	縞 Jung	縷 Ts'eih	縵 Ke	縶 Ch'en	缶 Fow
		緝 Keae	縞 Fō	縷 Fan	縵 K'een	縶 Loo	缶 Ping
		緝 M'een	縞 Chiu	縷 Leūh	縵 K'ang	縶 Ch'en	缶 Fow
		緝 Hwuy	縞 Kaou	縷 Saou	縵 Heuen	縶 Ch'ung	缶 Fow
		緝 Chow	縞 Jūh	縷 Mew	縵 Keae	縶 Ying	缶 Hāng
		緝 Ch'ā	縞 Hwō	縷 Yaou	縵 Chō	縶 Tswan	缶 Kang
		緝 Fow	縞 Tsae	縷 K'ang	縵 Chen	縶 Le	缶 Chung
		緝 Che	縞 Tang	縷 Jen	縵 Chūh	縶 Se	缶 Ch'ing
		緝 Wei	縞 H'een	縷 Heuen	縵 Hwuy	縶 Yih	缶 Hea
		緝 Fung	縞 Heuen	縷 K'eaou	縵 Yih	縶 Tūh	缶 Tsun
		緝 Meaou	縞 Fung	縷 Tsang	縵 P'een	縶 Lan	缶 Hin
		緝 L'een	縞 E	縷 Che	縵 Sen		缶 Ying
		緝 Tsung	縞 Kin	縷 Ch'ih	縵 Ke		缶 Luy
		緝 Hwan	縞 Le	縷 Shen	縵 Pin		缶 Loo
		緝 Che	縞 Sūh	縷 Ch'ē	縵 K'een		缶 Loo
		緝 Yun	縞 Yen	縷 Fun	縵 Heun		缶 Kwan
		緝 Wān	縞 Yin	縷 Hwang	縵 Ts'wan		
		緝 Tsiu	縞 Tsung	縷 Leau	縵 Ts'wan		
		緝 E	縞 Luy	縷 Tsun	縵 Meh		
		緝 P'wan	縞 Meih	縷 K'een	縵 Luy		
		緝 Chuy	縞 K'een	縷 Jaou	縵 Ts'ae		
		緝 Ying	縞 K'een	縷 Ch'en	縵 Ts'ae		
		緝 Yung	縞 Mwan	縷 Sew	縵 Suy		

网 Wang	羊 Yang	羹 Kāng	羽 Yu	网 122
周 Wang	美 K'ang	糲 K'ē	羿 E	羊 123
罕 Han	美 Mei	糲 10	神 Ch'ung	羽 124
罟 Fow	美 Yew	糲 Kow	翮 Hang	
爪 Koo	粉 Fun	糲 He	翮 Ung	
里 Choo	粉 Pa	糲 Fan	翮 Ch'e	
罟 Ts'ay	羔 Kaou	糲 Fun	翮 Fun	
罟 Koo	羔 Koo	糲 Hwan	翮 Fūh	
罟 Kang	荇 Choo	糲 Shen	翮 Che	
罟 Kwa	荇 Koo	糲 Luy	翮 E	
罟 Fow	荇 Fei	糲 Ch'an	翮 Yih	
罟 Chaou	羞 Sew		翮 Ling	
罟 Tsny	挑 Chaou		翮 Leau	
罟 Kwa	挑 Yang		翮 Seih	
罟 Ch'ue	挑 S'een		翮 E	
罟 Che	挑 Jung		翮 Ts'ang	
罟 Fā	挑 K'een		翮 Heih	
罟 Shoo	挑 E		翮 Heē	
罟 Sze	挑 E		翮 Foo	
罟 Ma	挑 K'ang		翮 Seaou	
罟 K'een	挑 Ch'ue		翮 Teih	
罟 Lew	挑 Tsan		翮 Ts'uy	
罟 Pa	挑 Jow		翮 Fe	
			翮 Chan	

125 老	老 Laou	而 Urh	耒 Luy	耳 Urh	聿 Yü
126 而	考 K'au	旭 No	耒 ³ Tsze	聿 ⁴ Chih	聿 ⁴ Hwi
127 耒	耒 ⁴ Maou	要 Shwa	耒 ³ K'eih	聿 ⁴ Chih	聿 ⁴ E
128 耳	耒 ⁴ Chay	要 Juen	耒 ⁴ K'ang	聿 ⁴ Ngaou	聿 ⁴ Seou
129 聿	耒 ⁵ K'e	耐 Nae	耒 ⁴ Chaou	聿 ⁴ Me	聿 ⁴ Sze
	耒 ⁵ Kow	耐 Chuen	耒 ⁴ Haou	聿 ⁴ Shing	聿 ⁴ Sze
	耒 ⁶ Tse	耐 Juen	耒 ⁴ Yun	聿 ⁴ Sung	聿 ⁴ Chan
			耒 ⁵ Sze	聿 ⁴ Wei	
			耒 ⁵ K'ca	聿 ⁴ Ch'e	
			耒 ⁷ Ts'oo	聿 ⁴ Chin	
			耒 ⁸ Tseih	聿 ⁴ Ch'e	
			耒 ⁹ Ngow	聿 ⁴ Ling	
			耒 ¹⁰ Foo	聿 ⁴ Leau	
			耒 ¹⁰ Juh	聿 ⁴ Kwö	
			耒 ¹¹ Now	聿 ⁴ Haou	
			耒 ¹¹ K'ang	聿 ⁴ Ch'e	
			耒 ¹¹ Han	聿 ⁴ Shing	
			耒 ¹⁵ Ch'wang	聿 ⁴ Chin	
			耒 ¹⁵ Yew	聿 ⁴ P'ing	
				聿 ⁴ Tsue	
				聿 ⁴ K'e	
				聿 ⁴ To	
				聿 ⁴ Kwö	
				聿 ⁴ Wan	
				聿 ⁴ Len	
				聿 ⁴ Ts'ung	

肉 Jüh	肯 K'ang	胚 P'ei	脛 Ts'uy	臄 Chuë	臄 K'ea
肋 Leh	肱 Jen	胛 K'ea	脛 H'ee	臄 P'e	臄 Ch'a
肌 Ke	肱 K'ang	胛 Che	脛 Ts'uy	臄 Ching	臄 Chung
肩 K'ang	肱 Heaou	胛 Paou	脛 H'ee	臄 Che	臄 Jow
肘 Keh	肱 P'e	胛 K'eu	脛 Meh	臄 Chuy	臄 Ngö
肘 Hwang	肱 Heih	胛 Hoo	脛 Meh	臄 T'een	臄 Sae
肘 E	肱 Fuh	胛 K'oo	脛 Tseih	臄 H'een	臄 Tun
肘 Seaou	肱 Heih	胛 Kaou	脛 Wan	臄 Yih	臄 Yaou
肘 Chow	肱 Fe	胛 Ying	脛 Keö	臄 Ngan	臄 K'een
肘 Yuen	肱 P'ang	胛 Seu	脛 Kwan	臄 Jin	臄 K'eo
肘 T'oo	肱 Wei	胛 K'ang	脛 Hing	臄 Hin	臄 Yu
肘 Kang	肱 P'ö	胛 Yen	脛 H'ang	臄 Shin	臄 Choo
肘 Yung	肱 Chow	胛 Chin	脛 Ts'o	臄 Foo	臄 K'ea
肘 Kan	肱 Choo	胛 Ch'e	脛 Chen	臄 Foo	臄 Ch'ang
肘 Yüh	肱 Tan	胛 Che	脛 T'ing	臄 Keu	臄 Füh
肘 Koo	肱 P'ö	胛 Ngang	脛 Ch'e	臄 Fe	臄 T'uy
肘 Che	肱 Keu	胛 E	脛 Mei	臄 Wan	臄 P'ang
肘 Foo	肱 Pei	胛 K'wa	脛 Shin	臄 Wan	臄 H'wang
肘 Fei	肱 K'eih	胛 Kwang	脛 Shin	臄 Uh	臄 K'een
肘 Fun	肱 Tae	胛 Kae	脛 K'ea	臄 Keö	臄 Ch'uen
肘 Ch'ow	肱 Tsze	胛 Heung	脛 K'ee	臄 Juen	臄 Jö
肘 Jin	肱 Che	胛 Urh	脛 Hin	臄 Shoo	臄 Leu
肘 P'ang	肱 K'ea	胛 P'een	脛 T'ö	臄 Hwan	臄 Chuy
肘 K'een	肱 Tsze	胛 N'ang	脛 Foo	臄 Ngan	臄 Keh
肘 Fang	肱 P'an	胛 Yu	脛 Tow	臄 Ch'un	臄 K'ö
肘 Chun	肱 Chin	胛 Tsze	脛 Han	臄 Sing	臄 Kaou
肘 K'ang	肱 H'een	胛 Ch'ing	脛 Shing	臄 Ch'e	臄 Hwan
肘 Hang	肱 Tsou	胛 Che	脛 Chang	臄 Naou	臄 P'ö

肉 130
月

131 肉	管 Leau	膳 Fan	臍 Ch'an	臣 Chin	自 Tsze	至 Che
132 臣	脛 Heae	膳 Ch'a	臍 Leu	臥 Ngo	亂 Kcaou	致 Che
133 自	脛 P'e	膳 Tscou	臍 Hō	臧 Tsang	皇 Hwang	臻 Tszen
134 至	膏 Kaou	膳 Shen	臍 He	臨 Lin	臭 Ch'ow	臺 Tae
	膏 Leu	腳 Hoo	臍 Lung	蹟 Tseh	臍 Tsuy	臻 Tsin
	脛 Ngow	腳 Hēang	臍 Lo		臍 Kaou	
	脛 Chē	臍 Tang	臍 Jang		臍 Nēē	
	脛 Kwō	臍 Fun	臍 Chē			
	脛 Ch'wa	臍 Ngaou	臍 Hwan			
	脛 Ch'an	臍 Yin	臍 Tsang			
	脛 Foc	臍 Shen	臍 Leuen			
	脛 T'ang	臍 Tan	臍 Lwan			
	脛 Mō	臍 He				
	脛 Seih	臍 K'wae				
	脛 Chuen	臍 Nung				
	脛 Leūh	臍 Lēen				
	脛 Kcaou	臍 Pe				
	脛 Low	臍 K'cō				
	脛 Ch'uy	臍 Lēen				
	脛 P'ang	臍 Saou				
	脛 K'cang	臍 Ts'e				
	脛 Ne	臍 Lā				
	脛 T'ang	臍 Ch'ow				
	脛 Ke	臍 Muag				
	脛 Chan	臍 Joo				
	脛 Tsan	臍 Xaou				
	脛 Hwō	臍 Urh				
		臍 15				
		臍 Hing				

白 Kew	舌 Shē	舛 Chuen	舟 Chow	舢 Chaou	白 134
召 Hēn	舍 Shay	舜 Shun	舢 Taou	舢 Ke	白 135
兒 E	舛 She	舛 Kea	舢 Ch'uen	舢 Néen	舢 136
兒 Urh	舛 Tsēen	舛 Woo	舢 Pa	舢 Fūh	舢 Chan
兒 Kwei	舛 Jen		舢 Chaou	舢 Hwang	
雷 Chā	舛 Jen		舢 Jih	舢 Fūh	
雷 P'ing	舛 Shoo		舢 Ch'uen	舢 Show	
雷 Yaou	舛 P'oo		舢 Fang	舢 Fan	
雷 Yu	舛 She		舢 Pwan	舢 Hēē	
雷 Chung	舛 Kwan		舢 Ling	舢 Pang	
雷 Seih			舢 Foo	舢 Jō	
雷 Kew			舢 Fūh	舢 Ts'ang	
雷 Yu			舢 Chūh	舢 Cha	
雷 Chuy			舢 Te	舢 Saou	
雷 Hing			舢 To	舢 Tsau	
雷 Keu			舢 Pih	舢 Tsang	
雷 Kew			舢 Hēen	舢 K'e	
			舢 Ch'uen	舢 Foo	
			舢 Hwō	舢 Foo	
			舢 Hang	舢 Fei	
			舢 Fow	舢 Tung	
			舢 Ch'in	舢 Hēē	
			舢 Fung	舢 E	
			舢 Saou	舢 Tsēē	
			舢 Ting	舢 Hēen	
			舢 Māng		

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10	莫 Hwang	蕪 Ch'uy	婆 P'o	蕪 Choo	菱 Ngue
蓼 So	蒲 P'oo	蔻 Kow	蔣 Ts'ang	蕪 Mae	薇 We
藜 P'e	蒸 Ching	棲 Juy	移 E	頃 H'ang	薈 Wei
藜 Hwän	蕪 K'een	藜 Leaou	葱 Ts'ung	蕪 Yew	薈 Ke
藜 Juen	蒺 Tseih	藜 H'ang	蔬 Soo	蕪 Keu	薈 Ts'ze
藜 She	藜 Jö	藜 Peih	蔭 Yin	蕪 Jaou	薈 E
藜 Heun	藜 Ts'ang	藜 Fow	藜 Wei	蕪 Hwuy	薈 K'ang
藜 Teih	藜 Ngän	藜 Süh	藜 12	蕪 Ngó	薈 T'ä
藜 Lo	藜 Haou	藜 Ma	藜 Fä	蕪 Ngae	薈 Te
藜 Mung	藜 Sun	藜 Chang	藜 Pe	蕪 Fui	薈 S'ee
藜 Ngaou	藜 Ts'in	藜 Ngow	藜 Foo	蕪 Kwei	薈 Fan
藜 Swan	藜 Ming	藜 K'ang	藜 Ko	蕪 Juy	薈 K'ae
藜 Meh	藜 S'eh	藜 Chan	藜 Le	蕪 Keu'e	薈 H'ae
藜 Mung	藜 Ch'uh	藜 Ling	藜 Fei	蕪 T'ang	薈 Ts'ee
藜 Ken	藜 Yung	藜 K'een	藜 Wei	蕪 Woo	薈 Foo
藜 Moo	藜 Ung	藜 Kwau	藜 Ch'en	蕪 Ngan	薈 Hung
藜 Choo	藜 Kae	藜 Süh	藜 Fan	蕪 Seaou	薈 Sä
藜 Tow	藜 She	藜 Shang	藜 Hoo	蕪 13	薈 Sin
藜 Hwö	藜 11	藜 M'ee	藜 T'ang	蕪 Keu	薈 Hwuy
藜 T'eaou	藜 T'ung	藜 Mwan	藜 Yen	蕪 Yu	薈 Shoo
藜 K'ang	藜 H'ang	藜 Peh	藜 Jen	蕪 Peih	薈 Ne
藜 Chin	藜 Ch'uh	藜 E	藜 Heaou	蕪 Kan	薈 Heu
藜 Ts'ien	藜 Pang	藜 Chay	藜 Ch'uen	蕪 H'een	薈 Wei
藜 Shun	藜 L'een	藜 Wei	藜 T'seaou	蕪 Luy	薈 Chor
藜 Tsoo	藜 Neaou	藜 Ch'au	藜 Juy	蕪 Wän	薈 N'ang
藜 Jay	藜 Tsung	藜 Leu	藜 Juy	蕪 Y'ah	薈 Peaou
藜 Pö	藜 Maou	藜 Chung	藜 K'eaou	蕪 Pö	薈 T'ae
藜 K'wae	藜 Shun	藜 Ts'ae	藜 Jow	蕪 Haou	薈 K'ae

艸 140

虎 141

虫 142

藻 Ch'au	藝 E	藝 E	虎 Hoo	虫 Chung	蚊 Foo
藻 Chin	藜 Luy	藜 Pin	虎 Hoo	虫 Ke	蚊 Keue
藻 E	藥 Yö	藜 S'een	虎 Heu	虫 Kew	蚊 Foo
藻 Ch'wa	藤 T'ang	藜 Fä	虎 N'ö	虫 Sch	蚊 Tow
藻 Kaou	蕪 P'eaou	藜 L'een	虎 Yö	虫 3	蚊 Ch'e
藻 Fä	蕪 Chay	藜 Hoo	虎 K'een	虫 Chow	蚊 5
藻 Kwan	蕪 Sow	藜 Chö	虎 Ch'oo	虫 Hung	蚊 Kew
藻 K'ien	藤 T'ang	藜 Ch'ow	虎 Pew	虫 Hwuy	蚊 Tseh
藻 Seu	藜 Choo	藜 Koo	虎 Hoo	虫 Fang	蚊 K'eh
藻 Ts'ey	藜 Choo	藜 K'eu	虎 Füh	虫 Ngeh	蚊 Che
藻 Ts'eh	藜 Meaou	藜 Fan	虎 6	虫 Hwang	蚊 Yew
藻 Ch'ang	藜 Ngae	藜 Lan	虎 Hen	虫 Pa	蚊 Han
藻 Lan	藜 Lin	藜 Han	虎 Loo	虫 K'een	蚊 Foo
藻 Ts'in	藜 Tsaou	藜 Keaou	虎 7	虫 Juy	蚊 Mow
藻 Ts'ang	藜 Lae	藜 Füh	虎 Chung	虫 T'uy	蚊 Jen
藻 Ngow	藜 H'ö	藜 Luy	虎 Keu	虫 Pang	蚊 Ch'a
藻 Ch'ing	藜 T'ö	藜 Luy	虎 Yu	虫 Hang	蚊 Heue
藻 H'een	藜 K'een	藜 Tsan	虎 Haou	虫 Wän	蚊 Fan
藻 J'ee	藜 K'ang	藜 T'seaou	虎 K'wei	虫 E	蚊 Choo
藻 Ch'e	藜 K'e	藜 Leuen	虎 Kwö	虫 Hwä	蚊 K'eu
藻 Fan	藜 H'ang	藜 Le	虎 K'ang	虫 Nan	蚊 K'eung
藻 Leu	藜 Loo	藜 Le	虎 10	虫 Ke	蚊 K'ea
藻 Foo	藜 Soo	藜 Ch'uh	虎 K'ang	虫 Ke	蚊 Shih
藻 Seih	藜 Wän	藜 Lo	虎 Chan	虫 Nin	蚊 Chen
藻 Hoo	藜 N'ee	藜 Luy	虎 11	虫 Yew	蚊 Jen
藻 E	藜 Ngö	藜 Neih	虎 K'eih	虫 Chung	蚊 Ts'eu
藻 Shin	藜 Jang	藜 Y'uh	虎 Pew	虫 Fun	蚊 Ts'oo
藻 S'uh	藜 Meh			虫 Kung	蚊 Shay
藻 Le				虫 Tsaou	蚊 Ling
					蚊 Tan

蚊	Woo	蜈	Wei	蝮	Füh	螫	Ngaou	蟻	Hwa
蚋	Kaē	蝮	Käng	蝮	Hoo	螫	E	蟻	Fu
蜻	Hwuy	蜂	Fow	蝶	Tèè	螫	Chih	蟻	Lao
蛉	Hwuy	蜡	Kaou	蝶	How	螫	Tang	蟻	Hwa
蜻	Kèè	娘	Lang	蛭	Kwa	螫	Keu	蟻	Chi
蛙	Wa	蛛	Ch'oo	蛭	10	螫	Lo	蟻	Shi
蛛	Choo	蛛	T'ing	蛭	P'ang	螫	Low	蟻	Shi
蛙	Hwō	蛛	Yen	蛭	Ts'ang	螫	Fung	蟻	Jao
蛙	Kwō	蛛	8	蛭	Sze	螫	Chung	蟻	Chi
蚊	Kenou	蛛	T'ien	蛭	Hwuy	螫	Chang	蟻	Chi
蚊	Kèè	蛛	Che	蛭	Jung	螫	K'ang	蟻	Hea
蚊	Kō	蛛	Juy	蛭	K'ang	螫	Sih	蟻	E
蚊	Joo	蛛	Fei	蛭	Han	螫	Keaou	蟻	Chen
蚊	E	蛛	Léang	蛭	Ch'in	螫	Chih	蟻	Shen
蚊	Fow	蛛	Keu	蛭	Ts'in	螫	Chay	蟻	Hea
蚊	Chih	蛛	Füh	蛭	He	螫	M	蟻	Lo
蚊	7	蛛	K'èè	蛭	So	螫	Mow	蟻	Ying
蚊	Shaou	蛛	Meih	蛭	T'ang	螫	Seih	蟻	Chai
蚊	Seau	蛛	K'e	蛭	Ma	螫	Léan	蟻	Hea
蚊	Yuen	蛛	Mang	蛭	Ming	螫	12	蟻	Hea
蚊	Yung	蛛	Kéang	蛭	Yung	螫	Wei	蟻	Joo
蚊	Kèè	蛛	Seih	蛭	T'ang	螫	Mang	蟻	T's'e
蚊	Ch'ay	蛛	Ke	蛭	11	螫	P'ang	蟻	T's'e
蚊	Ngo	蛛	Hoo	蛭	Ch'oo	螫	P'ang	蟻	Hea
蚊	Han	蛛	T'eaou	蛭	Ch'uh	螫	Ch'ung	蟻	Hea
蚊	Shüh	蛛	Chan	蛭	Tsaou	螫	Ch'ung	蟻	Hea
蚊	Fung	蛛	Yih	蛭	Ts'ang	螫	Fan	蟻	Hea
蚊	Shin	蛛	Yih	蛭	Jun	螫	P'wan	蟻	Mung
蚊	Foo	蛛	Foo	蛭	Juen	螫	Ch'e	蟻	Hao
蚊	Hèen	蛛	Fow	蛭	Yew	螫	Ngow	蟻	Hao
蚊	Chè	蛛	Fei	蛭	Hèa	螫	Te	蟻	Hwō

血	Heuē	衿	Hang	衿	Hing	衿	E	衿	T'ō	衿	Keaou
衿	3	衿	3	衿	3	衿	Ngac	衿	Tae	衿	Kèè
衿	Seuh	衿	Yen	衿	Yen	衿	Ts'ae	衿	P'a	衿	Kwa
衿	Hwang	衿	Kan	衿	Kan	衿	Kang	衿	P'au	衿	Koo
衿	4	衿	5	衿	5	衿	Peaou	衿	K'eu	衿	Yin
衿	Hin	衿	Heuen	衿	Heuen	衿	E	衿	Lā	衿	Ts'ue
衿	6	衿	Shüh	衿	Shüh	衿	Chō	衿	Fei	衿	Pow
衿	Chung	衿	T'ung	衿	T'ung	衿	Shan	衿	T'an	衿	Lèè
衿	Meh	衿	Keac	衿	Keac	衿	Foo	衿	Heuē	衿	7
衿	Urh	衿	Hau	衿	Hau	衿	Fun	衿	HEK	衿	Ch'ing
衿	K'an	衿	7	衿	7	衿	K'e	衿	K'ea	衿	Chwang
衿	10	衿	Yung	衿	Yung	衿	Hoo	衿	Sew	衿	E
衿	Ke	衿	Ya	衿	Ya	衿	Chen	衿	Kwan	衿	Ngo
衿	Mèè	衿	Hoo	衿	Hoo	衿	Shwae	衿	Chin	衿	Sha
衿	17	衿	Wei	衿	Wei	衿	K'eih	衿	E	衿	Keun
衿	Fung	衿	Ch'ung	衿	Ch'ung	衿	Nā	衿	Jen	衿	Yu
衿	Fang	衿	Häng	衿	Häng	衿	Jih	衿	Heuen	衿	K'ew
衿	Koo	衿	12	衿	12	衿	Chung	衿	Mow	衿	Poo
衿	Keuen	衿	Keu	衿	Keu	衿	Chung	衿	Chen	衿	Shwüy
衿	18	衿	18	衿	18	衿	Chung	衿	E	衿	Tseun
衿	Ts'an	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	Heae	衿	Foo	衿	8
衿	K'èè	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	Séay	衿	Ne	衿	Fei
衿	Hō	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	Che	衿	P'e	衿	Seih
衿	19	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	Jin	衿	Füh	衿	Shang
衿	Mau	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	K'in	衿	Yew	衿	Shang
衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	Yuen	衿	Choo	衿	Chen
衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	Mèè	衿	E	衿	Tsan
衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	K'ea	衿	Füh	衿	Ko
衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	E	衿	Chow
衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	E	衿	E

衿 143
衿 144
衿 145

145 衣	Ngan	Hwuy	K'een	17	西 Se	見 K'een
146 面	Han	Wei	K'eh	3	覓 Fung	規 Kwei
147 見	Peaou	Hwae	Kwei	6	覃 Tan	規 Maou
	E	Kow	Sa	12	覆 Fuh	覓 Melh
	Keu	Le	Sa	18	覓 Heh	覓 Chen
	K'wan	Juh	K'iang	13	覓 Ke	覓 Ngoh
	Lo	Jung	Tsa	19		覓 Sze
	P'e	Neaou	Chen			覓 7
	Ts'uy	Po	Chen			覓 Fow
	Choo	How	Jung			覓 Kao
	Chung	T'un	Nung			覓 Teen
	Foo	K'ang	K'in			覓 E
	Fuh	K'een	K'wei			覓 Tsing
	Heh	11	Seh			覓 Too
	Hoh	He	Lan			覓 Yu
	Hoo	Yew	Ngaou			覓 Ts'in
	Juen	Paou	Heh			覓 Ke
	P'een	T'eh	Shu			覓 Kow
	Poi	E	Tang			覓 Kwang
	Yu	Ngow	Suy			覓 7
	Paou	Leu	P'eh			覓 K'ew
	Che	San	14			覓 Sin
	Ch'a	Shan	Joo			覓 E
	Luh	S'ang	Tsze			覓 S'uh
	K'een	E	Choh			覓 E
	Ch'uh	P'eh	Heun			覓 Chan
	Ch'e	Chuen	Wa			覓 Chow
		Fan	16			覓 K'e
		Ho	Ts'in			覓 9
		Jaou	Hwan			覓 Sae

覓 Lan	角 K'eo	觥 Ch'a	言 Yen	訢 Yin	詭 T'o
覓 Yaou	觥 K'eo	觥 K'eo	訂 Ting	詭 Keue	詭 Soo
覓 Fan	觥 Ch'a	觥 Peih	訃 Foo	詭 Heaon	詭 Ho
覓 Kwan	觥 Che	觥 Jö	訃 Kaou	詭 N'uh	詭 Hea
覓 Toih	觥 Keue	觥 Shang	訃 Keaou	詭 Ch'in	詭 Chow
覓 K'eo	觥 Ngo	觥 12	訃 Ke	詭 Yew	詭 Ho
	觥 Che	觥 Cha	訃 Fan	詭 Che	詭 Chin
	觥 K'eo	觥 Che	訃 Hung	詭 Heung	詭 Choo
	觥 Chau	觥 Heih	訃 Ch'a	詭 Fang	詭 Ching
	觥 Koo	觥 Heh	訃 Taou	詭 Ch'aon	詭 Hoo
	觥 Tsuy	觥 Heh	訃 Heu	詭 Shü	詭 Ngang
	觥 Te	觥 Ch'uh	訃 Ke	詭 Fan	詭 Yang
	觥 Hwa	觥 E	訃 E	詭 Chun	詭 Le
	觥 Heuen	觥 Kené	訃 Jin	詭 Fung	詭 Naon
	觥 Keae	觥 Ch'an	訃 Heun	詭 Jin	詭 Heu
	觥 Kwang	觥 Hwuy	訃 Shwa	詭 Hea	詭 Ts'ze
	觥 K'ew		訃 Shan	詭 Jen	詭 Koo
	觥 Sin		訃 K'eih	詭 Kan	詭 Fan
	觥 E		訃 T'o	詭 Ling	詭 Foo
	觥 S'uh		訃 Ke	詭 E	詭 Te
	觥 E		訃 Hoo	詭 Chen	詭 E
	觥 Chan		訃 Ngo	詭 K'ea	詭 Chaon
	觥 Chow		訃 Fun	詭 Ta	詭 Fei
	觥 K'e		訃 Ya	詭 Keu	詭 P'ing
	觥 Sae		訃 Sung	詭 Sh'uh	詭 Ne
			訃 Heae	詭 Cha	詭 Heung
				詭 T'o	詭 K'euh

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150 言

詛 Tsoo	諫 Ts'ze	詐 Cha	誦 Heaou	諛 Yu	誑 K'e
訖 Choo	訓 Ch'ow	誑 Ts'eaou	誦 Suy	諛 Seaou	誑 Ma
詞 Ts'ze	誦 Chow	誑 Tsin	誦 H'een	誛 Ke	誑 M'ou
詠 Meih	詹 Chen	誑 Yu	誦 Hing	誛	誑 Na
詠 Ch'ow	詹 Shen	誑 Heaou	誦 Fei	誛 Ch'á	誑 Na
詠 Yung	詹 Ming	誑 He	誦 E	誛 Ts'á	誑 Na
詠 Heu	詹 Ngeh	誑 Ch'ing	誦 E Na	誛 Ch'en	誑 Na
詠 Seun	詹 Kwei	誑 Keae	誦 Keu	誛 Ch'in	誑 Na
詠 E	詹 Heung	誑 Hwang	誦 Chow	誛 Shin	誑 Na
詠 Hwang	詹 Kwa	誑 H'een	誦 Teauou	誛 Choo	誑 Na
詠 She	詹 T'eaou	誑 Woo	誦 Hwán	誛 Chuen	誑 Na
詠 Ch'á	詹 Ch'e	誑 Ts'o	誦 Pe	誛 Yang	誑 Na
詠 Ch'á	詹 Luy	誑 Woo	誦 Ch'e	誛 Ngan	誑 Na
詠 Heaou	詹 Choo	誑 He	誦 Chué	誛 Ngó	誑 Na
詠 She	詹 K'wang	誑 Hin	誦 Che	誛 H'een	誑 Na
詠 Hán	詹 K'wa	誑 Sung	誦 Chun	誛 Fung	誑 Na
詠 Hen	詹 Ke	誑 P'oo	誦 K'e	誛 Ngan	誑 Na
詠 How	詹 K'ang	誑 Hwuy	誦 Chó	誛 Han	誑 Na
詠 Kwei	詹 K'ang	誑 Shwó	誦 Keih	誛 Heae	誑 Na
詠 Ts'euén	詹 Che	誑 Ngeh	誦 Keuh	誛 H'eo	誑 Na
詠 K'è	詹 Jin	誑 Woo	誦 Léang	誛 Heun	誑 Na
詠 Hwa	詹 K'è	誑 Shin	誦 Lun	誛 Heuen	誑 Na
詠 Hwuy	詹 Ngo	誑 K'eung	誦 Te	誛 How	誑 Na
詠 Kae	詹 Kwang	誑 Ngan	誦 Ts'ang	誛 Hwán	誑 Na
詠 S'ang	詹 She	誑 Chang	誦 Ts'eu	誛 Hwuy	誑 Na
詠 Ts'ang	詹 Tan	誑 Ch'ang	誦 Ts'ing	誛 K'ea	誑 Na
詠 Hwuy	詹 Poi	誑 Shwuy	誦 Tun	誛 Keae	誑 Na
詠 Sin	詹 P'uh	誑 K'o	誦 Wei	誛 K'een	誑 Na
詠 Jay	詹 Yew				

謫 Hó	謀 K'e	識 Shih	護 Hoo	讚 Tsan	谷 Káh
謫 He	譽 K'ang	譚 Tan	護 K'een	讚 H'eo	谷 Hung
謫 Hwuy	謹 Kin	譚 T'eaou	譽 Yu	讚 Hwó	谷 Yuh
謫 K'ang	謹 Man	譚 Ts'in	譽 15	讚 Tang	谷 Fun
謫 H'een	謬 Mew	譚 Tsun	譽 Chay	讚 T'uh	谷 Hung
謫 K'een	謬 Mco	譚 Woo	譽 K'een	讚 Néen	谷 Hwó
謫 Me	謬 Yaou	譚 Hwuy	譽 Ch'e		谷 K'e
謫 Meth	謬 Ts'een	譚 Chen	譽 P'een		谷 Hwó
謫 K'een	謬 Ts'een	譚 Ching	譽 Hwuy		谷 K'e
謫 Pang	謬 Ch'a	譚 Shing	譽 Tow		谷 Kó
謫 Shen	謬 Ch'á	譚 E	譽 T'uh		谷 Lesou
謫 Sun	謬 Chan	譚 Chen	譽 Ts'eh		
謫 Sza	謬 Ts'euén	譚 King	譽 16		
謫 Taou	謬 Ch'acou	譚 E	譽 Ngo		
謫 Yang	謬 Leuen	譚 Fá	譽 Ngow		
謫 Yaou	謬 Ching	譚 Ch'en	譽 Ch'ow		
謫 Yih	謬 He	譚 Ngaou	譽 Heae		
謫 Ch'acou	謬 Heh	譚 Haou	譽 Jang		
謫 Héang	謬 Heu	譚 Heuen	譽 Ch'ó		
謫 Chay	謬 Hwa	譚 Saou	譽 K'een		
謫 E	謬 Hwuy	譚 P'e	譽 Lan		
謫 Ch'e	謬 Ke	譚 Suy	譽 Ts'in		
謫 E	謬 Keaou	譚 Tang	譽 18		
謫 Ngow	謬 K'een	譚 Yih	譽 Ch'an		
謫 Che	謬 Keu'é	譚 Ying	譽 Ch'e		
謫 Ch'ih	謬 K'eu'h	譚 Chow	譽 E		
謫 Tsch	謬 Naou	譚 E	譽 Hwan		
謫 Ch'á	謬 Haou	譚 E	譽 19		
謫 Hoo	謬 P'oo	譚 E	譽 E		

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158 足	足 Tsüh	跣 To	跡 Tsüh	踏 Hwan	蹠 T'uy	蹠 P'èe
	跣 Ting	跣 To	跡 T'ung	踏 Hwa	蹠 Ngaou	蹠 T'ang
	跣 Foo	跣 K'ea	跡 Jō	踏 Keu	蹠 K'een	蹠 Che
	跣 K'e	跣 Ts'ze	跡 Leh	踏 Che	蹠 T'au	蹠 Ts'ang
	跣 Ch'a	跣 P'au	跡 She	踏 Wan	蹠 Ts'o	蹠 S'een
	跣 Foo	跣 Keu	跡 Tō	踏 K'uen	蹠 He	蹠 Fan
	跣 Ch'ae	跣 F'o	跡 Kwei	踏 T'ch	蹠 T'ā	蹠 Choo
	跣 Hoo	跣 P'e	跡 Chay	踏 K'e	蹠 Ts'ang	蹠 Chung
	跣 Hang	跣 P'o	跡 Kwei	踏 Tsüh	蹠 Kaou	蹠 Tsun
	跣 K'ang	跣 Keu	跡 Loo	踏 Yu	蹠 Jung	蹠 Ts'ih
	跣 K'een	跣 K'an	跡 Luy	踏 E	蹠 Tseih	蹠 Ch'ab
	跣 Ngo	跣 Peh	跡 Ch'e	踏 Tō	蹠 K'eu	蹠 Keu
	跣 Heung	跣 E	跡 Ch'ing	踏 Ch'ae	蹠 Tsan	蹠 Lin
	跣 Che	跣 K'ü	跡 Teaou	踏 H'ea	蹠 Ch'e	蹠 K'eaou
	跣 Fun	跣 Tseih	跡 Ke	踏 Ūh	蹠 Peih	蹠 K'eaou
	跣 Ch'e	跣 K'wang	跡 Hing	踏 Woo	蹠 Ch'uh	蹠 K'eaou
	跣 Ke	跣 Ch'ih	跡 Hing	踏 Ch'un	蹠 Ts'uh	蹠 P'uh
	跣 E	跣 To	跡 Soo	踏 Chung	蹠 Teih	蹠 Ts'au
	跣 Choo	跣 S'een	跡 L'ang	踏 Chuen	蹠 Ch'an	蹠 T'ā
	跣 Ch'uh	跣 H'ang	跡 Tā	踏 K'een	蹠 K'e	蹠 P'eih
	跣 F'ei	跣 F'uh	跡 Keaou	踏 Ch'ue	踏 Hwan	蹠 Ch'ā
	跣 F'uh	跣 To	跡 To	踏 Ch'ang	踏 Ken	蹠 Ch'uh
	跣 T'ee	跣 Hao	跡 Choo	跡 Che	踏 P'een	蹠 Ch'ue
	跣 Ling	跡 Choo	跡 K'e	跡 Ch'ang	跡 Jow	蹠 Ch'ue
	跣 Che	跡 Ts'eu	跡 Ch'au	跡 Ch'ō	跡 Ch'ā	蹠 Ch'ue
	跣 Pō	跡 K'wa	跡 Ch'ō	跡 T'e	跡 T'e	蹠 Ch'ue
	跣 San	跡 Ts'ang	跡 Tseih	跡 Ch'ā	跡 Ch'ā	蹠 Ch'ue
	跣 T'ee	跡 Kwō	跡 Keuh	跡 Ch'ā	跡 Ch'ā	蹠 Ch'ue
	跣 F'ei	跡 Kwō	跡 Keuh	跡 Ch'ā	跡 Ch'ā	蹠 Ch'ue

身	身 Shin	車 Ch'ay	軛 Choo	輻 L'ang	輻 Fuh
躬	躬 Kung	軛 Yā	輻 Ngeh	輻 Lan	輻 Fuh
射	射 Shay	軌 Kwei	軛 Cha	輻 L'ang	輻 Ts'ow
軛	軛 Pe	軛 Fan	軛 T'ee	輻 P'ang	輻 Heae
軛	軛 Tan	軛 H'een	軛 Koo	輻 Ling	輻 Ts'eh
軛	軛 Choo	軛 Kenn	軛 P'een	輻 Ho	輻 K'ō
軛	軛 Foo	軛 Yuē	軛 P'ing	輻 E	輻 Wān
軛	軛 K'wa	軛 Ch'un	軛 Che	輻 Chow	輻 Ch'ing
軛	軛 To	軛 Fan	軛 Ts'eu	輻 Kwau	輻 K'uh
軛	軛 Heae	軛 Jin	軛 K'ing	輻 E	輻 Kae
軛	軛 K'e	軛 K'wang	軛 Keaou	輻 Chru	輻 Yuen
軛	軛 Chung	軛 K'ang	軛 Uch	輻 Chue	輻 Heā
軛	軛 K'eu	軛 Wei	輻 Loo	輻 L'een	輻 Yung
軛	軛 H'ung	軛 H'wang	輻 Fuh	輻 Pei	輻 P'ang
軛	軛 H'wang	軛 H'wang	輻 E	輻 E	輻 Yu
軛	軛 Na	軛 Nā	輻 Chow	輻 Ne	輻 Chen
軛	軛 Ngeh	軛 Ngeh	輻 Tsae	輻 Chaou	輻 N'een
軛	軛 Ke	軛 Ke	輻 Shih	輻 Ch'ay	輻 Chin
軛	軛 Ch'ing	軛 Ch'ing	輻 Ch'ing	輻 Shoo	輻 Kaou
軛	軛 Ch'ing	軛 Ch'ing	輻 Ch'ing	輻 Chun	輻 Keaou
軛	軛 Ch'ing	軛 Ch'ing	輻 Ch'ing	輻 Jow	輻 Ch'au
軛	軛 Ch'ing	軛 Ch'ing	輻 Ch'ing	輻 Ho	輻 H'wuy
軛	軛 Ch'ing	軛 Ch'ing	輻 Ch'ing	輻 Han	輻 L'uh
軛	軛 Ch'ing	軛 Ch'ing	輻 Ch'ing	輻 Yew	輻 Chuen
軛	軛 Ch'ing	軛 Ch'ing	輻 Ch'ing	輻 H'wan	輻 H'wuy
軛	軛 Ch'ing	軛 Ch'ing	輻 Ch'ing	輻 H'wan	輻 Chen
軛	軛 Ch'ing	軛 Ch'ing	輻 Ch'ing	輻 H'wan	輻 Ch'ung
軛	軛 Ch'ing	軛 Ch'ing	輻 Ch'ing	輻 H'wan	輻 Keaou

足 157
身 159
車 160

160 車	轎 Keaou	辛 ⁵ Sin	辰 ³ Shin	辵 ² Ch'ò	迨 ² Tsh	逦 ² King
161 辛	輻 Fan	辜 ⁵ Koo	辱 ³ Jüh	迈 ² Jing	逦 ² Shüh	逦 ² Tsh
162 辰	輻 Kaou	辟 ⁶ P'èh	農 ⁶ Nung	迂 ³ Kan	迨 ⁶ Hwuy	逦 ² Tung
163 走	輻 Chan	臯 ⁷ Tsuy		迂 ³ Ts'èen	迨 ⁶ E	逦 ² Tow
	輻 Fun	辣 ⁷ Lã		迂 ³ Heu	迨 ⁶ She	逦 ² E
	輻 Hwan	辦 ⁹ Pan		迂 ³ Yu	迨 ⁶ Me	逦 ² Sha
	輻 Lin	辦 ⁹ P'èen		迂 ³ Heih	迨 ⁶ Hae	逦 ² Chi'ng
	輻 E	辦 ¹⁰ P'èen		迂 ³ Sin	迨 ⁶ P'ing	逦 ² Süh
	輻 Kan	辦 ¹⁰ Ts'ze		迂 ³ Ke	迨 ⁶ Tseih	逦 ² Tsaou
	輻 Leih	辦 ¹⁴ P'èen		迂 ³ Hwüh	迨 ⁶ Juen	逦 ² Tseu
	輻 Yu	辦 ¹⁴ P'èen		迂 ³ Fang	迨 ⁶ K'è	逦 ² Fang
	輻 Han	辦 ¹⁴ P'èen		迂 ³ Chun	迨 ⁶ Chuy	逦 ² P'ing
	輻 Hung			迂 ³ Ying	迨 ⁶ T'uy	逦 ² Chay
	輻 Hwang			迂 ³ Kin	迨 ⁶ Senn	逦 ² Leen
	輻 Hwuy			迂 ³ Ya	迨 ⁶ T'uy	逦 ² Fan
	輻 Loo			迂 ³ Fan	迨 ⁶ Sung	逦 ² Hwa
	輻 Pe			迂 ³ Woo	迨 ⁶ Kwó	逦 ² Tae
	輻 Leih			迂 ³ Chen	迨 ⁶ T'au	逦 ² Chow
	輻 Lin			迂 ³ T'eaou	迨 ⁶ How	逦 ² Tsin
				迂 ³ K'è	迨 ⁶ Neih	逦 ² Chó
				迂 ³ Heung	迨 ⁶ P'oo	逦 ² K'wa
				迂 ³ K'ea	迨 ⁶ K'e	逦 ² Wei
				迂 ³ Keay	迨 ⁶ Yew	逦 ² T'è
				迂 ³ T'ae	迨 ⁶ Seau	逦 ² Yih
				迂 ³ Teih	迨 ⁶ T'ow	逦 ² Peih
				迂 ³ Ching	迨 ⁶ Chüh	逦 ² K'ea
				迂 ³ P'eh	迨 ⁶ K'ew	逦 ² Yu
				迂 ³ T'è	迨 ⁶ T'oo	逦 ² Yew

逦 ² Tun	逦 ² Chang	逦 ² Hwan	邑 ¹ Yih	邨 ² Shaou	邨 ² E
逦 ² Say	逦 ² Ngaou	逦 ² Chen	邨 ² Ke	邨 ² Te	邨 ² Tsow
逦 ² Chuen	逦 ² Yaou	逦 ² Urh	邨 ² Ke	邨 ² Kwei	邨 ² Ping
逦 ² Yu	逦 ² Shih	逦 ² Mò	邨 ² Yung	邨 ² Choo	邨 ² Yew
逦 ² Ching	逦 ² Tsaou	逦 ² P'èen	邨 ² Maou	邨 ² Yüh	邨 ² Too
逦 ² Yew	逦 ² Chay	逦 ² Lã	邨 ² Joo	邨 ² Ngan	邨 ² Hwang
逦 ² Yun	逦 ² Che	逦 ² Lo	邨 ² Fan	邨 ² Hó	邨 ² Ching
逦 ² Ngó	逦 ² Tau		邨 ² K'eung	邨 ² K'eih	邨 ² Mei
逦 ² P'èen	逦 ² Ch'e		邨 ² Foo	邨 ² K'eó	邨 ² Ngó
逦 ² Ko	逦 ² Lin		邨 ² K'ang	邨 ² Keih	邨 ² Tsow
逦 ² Kwo	逦 ² Chung		邨 ² K'o	邨 ² Seun	邨 ² Tsow
逦 ² Ngó	逦 ² Tsau		邨 ² Pin	邨 ² Kenou	邨 ² Ch'wang
逦 ² H'ea	逦 ² Jaou		邨 ² Ke	邨 ² Ch'ing	邨 ² Yun
逦 ² Hwang	逦 ² Ts'èu		邨 ² Fang	邨 ² Han	邨 ² Heang
逦 ² Ts'ew	逦 ² Senen		邨 ² Hing	邨 ² Foo	邨 ² K'ang
逦 ² Taou	逦 ² K'eaou		邨 ² Na	邨 ² K'ang	邨 ² Yung
逦 ² Tã	逦 ² Wei		邨 ² No	邨 ² Foo	邨 ² Pe
逦 ² Wei	逦 ² Wei		邨 ² Pang	邨 ² Kaou	邨 ² Tsaou
逦 ² Kow	逦 ² Woo		邨 ² Ts'un	邨 ² Hó	邨 ² Foo
逦 ² Yaou	逦 ² Leau		邨 ² Ho	邨 ² Keun	邨 ² Chuen
逦 ² Süh	逦 ² Keu		邨 ² Séay	邨 ² K'eih	邨 ² Yen
逦 ² Lew	逦 ² P'o		邨 ² Füh	邨 ² K'eó	邨 ² Chang
逦 ² San	逦 ² Hwuy		邨 ² Pe	邨 ² Poo	邨 ² Mwan
逦 ² Te	逦 ² Yaou		邨 ² Keu	邨 ² Chow	邨 ² Tang
逦 ² Yuen	逦 ² Mae		邨 ² Han	邨 ² Heaou	邨 ² Hwang
逦 ² Soo	逦 ² Heae		邨 ² P'ei	邨 ² Te	邨 ² Ch'ing
逦 ² Tã	逦 ² Suy		邨 ² Keu	邨 ² Kwó	邨 ² Shet
逦 ² K'èen			邨 ² Keu	邨 ² P'o	

走 162
邑 163

163 邑	鄰 Lin	酉 Yew	酥 Choo	醞 Ch'an	采 P'ae
下	鄰 Pò	酏 Ting	酪 Ming	釀 N'ang	采 Ts'ae
164 酉	鄴 Tan	管 Ts'ew	酪 Ló	釀 18	彩 Ts'ae
165 采	鄴 N'è	酌 Ch'ó	酬 Ch'ow	釀 19	稔 Ng'è
	鄴 Fung	配 P'ei	醜 Wei	釀 20	釋 Sh'it
	鄴 14	酎 Chow	醜 7	釀 21	
	鄴 Tsow	醜 Ch'ua	醜 T'oo	釀 22	
	鄴 15	醜 Hoo	醜 Keaon	釀 23	
	鄴 Ch'en	醜 K'ang	醜 K'uh	釀 24	
	鄴 Ching	醜 Ch'in	醜 Swan	釀 25	
	鄴 Fan	醜 H'eu	醜 L'uh	釀 26	
	鄴 17	醜 Yew	醜 Che	釀 27	
	鄴 Jang	醜 Maou	醜 Ch'ow	釀 28	
	鄴 18	醜 Keu	醜 Ngan	釀 29	
	鄴 Hwan	醜 Ngang	醜 Yen	釀 30	
	鄴 Hwuy	醜 Ling	醜 P'ei	釀 31	
	鄴 Fung	醜 Ts'ó	醜 Shun	釀 32	
	鄴 19	醜 Soo	醜 Tsuy	釀 33	
	鄴 Tswai	醜 Heu	醜 Ts'ó	釀 34	
	鄴 Leih	醜 To	醜 E	釀 35	
	鄴 Le	醜 Hau	醜 Te	釀 36	
	鄴 20	醜 Koo	醜 Hoo	釀 37	
	鄴 K'è	醜 Ch'ow	醜 Seu	釀 38	
	鄴 Tang	醜 Jung	醜 Sing	釀 39	
		醜 Hwó	醜 Tan	釀 40	
			醜 Yun	釀 41	
			醜 Ling	釀 42	

里 Le	金 Kin	鈔 Fun	鈔 Keaou	鎊 Ch'wang	鎊 Kwan
重 Chuang	鈔 Ting	鈔 Yun	鈔 Jin	鎊 Fung	鎊 Maou
野 Yay	鈔 Chin	鈔 Pe	鈔 Ch'ie	鎊 Hing	鎊 Seih
量 Léang	鈔 Tenou	鈔 Ko	鈔 E	鎊 Wan	鎊 Koo
釐 Le	鈔 K'è	鈔 Keun	鈔 Urh	鎊 Leuè	鎊 Che
	鈔 Ch'uen	鈔 Foo	鈔 Chow	鎊 Ts'oo	鎊 Ts'ó
	鈔 Ch'ae	鈔 Ling	鈔 Yin	鎊 H'een	鎊 Yay
	鈔 Han	鈔 Choo	鈔 Keun	鎊 P'oo	鎊 L'een
	鈔 Kang	鈔 Ping	鈔 Ch'ang	鎊 Ts'au	鎊 Ko
	鈔 K'ang	鈔 Keu	鈔 Tung	鎊 Lang	鎊 Kwo
	鈔 Kung	鈔 Koo	鈔 Chih	鎊 Tsuy	鎊 Juy
	鈔 Jih	鈔 Pó	鈔 S'een	鎊 Keu	鎊 Juen
	鈔 Heih	鈔 T'een	鈔 Ts'enen	鎊 Chang	鎊 Chin
	鈔 Kin	鈔 Chin	鈔 Choo	鎊 Keu	鎊 Too
	鈔 Yin	鈔 Heuen	鈔 Shoo	鎊 Ming	鎊 Ts'eaou
	鈔 Pa	鈔 Chaou	鈔 Hau	鎊 Ch'ang	鎊 Chin
	鈔 K'in	鈔 Paou	鈔 Hew	鎊 L'uh	鎊 Tsung
	鈔 Fang	鈔 Ho	鈔 Han	鎊 H'een	鎊 F'uh
	鈔 Foo	鈔 Yué	鈔 Ch'ó	鎊 Chuy	鎊 Low
	鈔 N'á	鈔 Pó	鈔 Juy	鎊 Ch'uy	鎊 Jow
	鈔 Ngó	鈔 Jen	鈔 K'ew	鎊 Tsze	鎊 Ngó
	鈔 Tun	鈔 K'een	鈔 Seaou	鎊 Ts'ang	鎊 Yang
	鈔 Kow	鈔 F'uh	鈔 Tein	鎊 Shun	鎊 H'ea
	鈔 K'een	鈔 Yuen	鈔 Ts'ó	鎊 Tun	鎊 Sing
	鈔 Fan	鈔 Pó	鈔 U'h	鎊 Ting	鎊 Hwang
	鈔 S'á	鈔 Ching	鈔 Mei	鎊 K'e	鎊 Ch'á
	鈔 Jin	鈔 Mang	鈔 Mang	鎊 Ts'een	鎊 K'e
	鈔 Ch'au	鈔 Hing	鈔 Ting	鎊 Ch'ue	鎊 K'è
	鈔 New	鈔 Hing	鈔 Ting	鎊 Chuy	鎊 Mow
		鈔 Hing	鈔 Ting	鎊 Kin	鎊 How

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金 167

167 金	鑿 K'een	整 Ngaou	簾 Léen	鑄 Néè	長 Chang	門 Mun
168 長	鑿 K'een	鑊 Mwan	鐵 Keaou	鑄 Hé	長 Chang	門 Mun
179 門	鑄 K'èè	鑄 Telh	鐵 T'èè	鑄 Ts'wan	肆 Sze	門 Mun
	鑄 Chung	鑄 Ngaou	鑄 Hwan	鑄 Lo	肆 Neaou	門 Mun
	鑄 Ch'a	鑄 Yaou	鑄 Tang	鑄 Tawan		門 Mun
	鑄 Léen	鑄 K'ang	鑄 Tō	鑄 Lwan		門 Mun
	鑄 Héa	鑄 Ts'an	鑄 Keu	鑄 Ts'ō		門 Mun
	鑄 Sō	鑄 King	鑄 Heun	鑄 K'èè		門 Mun
	鑄 Lew	鑄 Low	鑄 Chō			門 Mun
	鑄 Yé	鑄 Tsan	鑄 Choo			門 Mun
	鑄 Yung	鑄 Hwa	鑄 Hwō			門 Mun
	鑄 So	鑄 K'èang	鑄 Chih			門 Mun
	鑄 Ts'ang	鑄 Sew	鑄 Luy			門 Mun
	鑄 Sō	鑄 Naou	鑄 Ch'en			門 Mun
	鑄 Chuy	鑄 Fan	鑄 P'ung			門 Mun
	鑄 Pō	鑄 Kouē	鑄 Shō			門 Mun
	鑄 Tsze	鑄 Lenou	鑄 Chō			門 Mun
	鑄 Hwang	鑄 K'èè	鑄 Leu			門 Mun
	鑄 K'ae	鑄 K'èè	鑄 P'euou			門 Mun
	鑄 Shae	鑄 Sin	鑄 K'een			門 Mun
	鑄 Haou	鑄 Tan	鑄 K'een			門 Mun
	鑄 Chin	鑄 Ke	鑄 Loo			門 Mun
	鑄 Yib	鑄 Chung	鑄 Tsin			門 Mun
	鑄 Pe	鑄 T'ang	鑄 Yō			門 Mun
	鑄 Pe	鑄 Tun	鑄 Ca'an			門 Mun
	鑄 Ngow	鑄 Ts'euen	鑄 Jang			門 Mun
	鑄 Ts'ō	鑄 Chō	鑄 S'ang			門 Mun
	鑄 Ts'uh	鑄 Shuh				門 Mun
	鑄 Léen	鑄 Ngaou				門 Mun

關 K'euē	關 Yin	關 Ch'en	阜 Fow	降 H'ang	陶 T'au
關 Fā	關 Lan	關 Lan	防 Leh	降 Keang	陶 H'een
關 Kwei	關 Shay	關 Lan	阡 Ts'ien	阡 E	陶 Lūh
關 Min	關 Too	關 Lan	阡 T'ō	阡 Kae	陶 Yang
關 K'wan	關 T'ien	關 Lan	阡 Keih	阡 Ts'enou	陶 Ch'ing
關 Lang	關 T'ā	關 Lan	阡 Yang	阡 Fang	陶 Jing
關 Leu	關 K'ae	關 Lan	阡 Ngeh	阡 Pe	陶 H'ea
關 Heh	關 Néè	關 Lan	阡 Fan	阡 H'ea	陶 Yin
關 Yue	關 Hō	關 Lan	阡 Yuen	阡 Sheu	陶 Yu
關 Lin	關 K'euē	關 Lan	阡 Che	阡 Shing	陶 Lung
關 Chō	關 Ch'in	關 Lan	阡 Tsing	阡 Chih	陶 Wei
關 Fe	關 K'euē	關 Lan	阡 Fang	阡 H'een	陶 Néè
關 Ch'ang	關 Kwei	關 Lan	阡 Heu	阡 Tow	陶 Tay
關 Yen	關 Kwan	關 Lan	阡 Ken	阡 Yuen	陶 Soy
關 Yen	關 Hwa	關 Lan	阡 Heuen	阡 Chin	陶 Hwang
關 Ō	關 Wei	關 Lan	阡 K'eu	阡 Ch'oo	陶 Keae
關 Ngai	關 Han	關 Lan	阡 Tsou	阡 Ch'oo	陶 10
關 Hwan	關 Kan	關 Lan	阡 Tsou	阡 P'ei	陶 Ma
關 H'ang	關 Gwa	關 Lan	阡 O	阡 Chow	陶 Keh
關 K'euē	關 Heih	關 Lan	阡 T'ō	阡 Tsow	陶 Yun
關 Yu	關 Hwuy	關 Lan	阡 Pe	阡 E	陶 Woo
關 K'wō	關 Ch'en	關 Lan	阡 P'ei	阡 Yin	陶 Kwei
關 Chun	關 P'eh	關 Lan	阡 P'ō	阡 Fow	陶 Yae
關 Jō	關 Ch'eu	關 Lan	阡 Foo	阡 Ch'uy	陶 11
關 Ngau	關 H'ang	關 Lan	阡 Ch'e	阡 Chin	陶 K'eu
關 Wei	關 Hwan	關 Lan	阡 T'ō	阡 P'e	陶 K'eh
關 Ch'e	關 Tā	關 Lan	阡 Low	阡 Kang	陶 Tse
		關 Lan	阡 Meh	阡 Ling	陶 Chang
		關 Lan	阡 H'een	阡 Ling	

門 169
阜 170

170 阜	隸 ¹² T'ao	隸 ⁹ Le	隸 ¹² T'ae	隸 ¹³ T'ae	隸 ¹⁴ T'ae	隸 ¹⁵ T'ae	隸 ¹⁶ T'ae	隸 ¹⁷ T'ae	隸 ¹⁸ T'ae	隸 ¹⁹ T'ae	隸 ²⁰ T'ae	隸 ²¹ T'ae	隸 ²² T'ae	隸 ²³ T'ae	隸 ²⁴ T'ae	隸 ²⁵ T'ae	隸 ²⁶ T'ae	隸 ²⁷ T'ae	隸 ²⁸ T'ae	隸 ²⁹ T'ae	隸 ³⁰ T'ae
隸 ¹² T'ao	隸 ⁹ Le	隸 ¹² T'ae	隸 ¹³ T'ae	隸 ¹⁴ T'ae	隸 ¹⁵ T'ae	隸 ¹⁶ T'ae	隸 ¹⁷ T'ae	隸 ¹⁸ T'ae	隸 ¹⁹ T'ae	隸 ²⁰ T'ae	隸 ²¹ T'ae	隸 ²² T'ae	隸 ²³ T'ae	隸 ²⁴ T'ae	隸 ²⁵ T'ae	隸 ²⁶ T'ae	隸 ²⁷ T'ae	隸 ²⁸ T'ae	隸 ²⁹ T'ae	隸 ³⁰ T'ae	

青 ¹ Ts'ing	非 ² Fei	面 ³ M'een	革 ⁴ Keh	雨 ⁵ Yu	青 ⁶ Ts'ing	非 ⁷ Fei	面 ⁸ M'een	革 ⁹ Keh	雨 ¹⁰ Yu	青 ¹¹ Ts'ing	非 ¹² Fei	面 ¹³ M'een	革 ¹⁴ Keh	雨 ¹⁵ Yu	青 ¹⁶ Ts'ing	非 ¹⁷ Fei	面 ¹⁸ M'een	革 ¹⁹ Keh	雨 ²⁰ Yu	青 ²¹ Ts'ing	非 ²² Fei	面 ²³ M'een	革 ²⁴ Keh	雨 ²⁵ Yu	青 ²⁶ Ts'ing	非 ²⁷ Fei	面 ²⁸ M'een	革 ²⁹ Keh	雨 ³⁰ Yu
青 ¹ Ts'ing	非 ² Fei	面 ³ M'een	革 ⁴ Keh	雨 ⁵ Yu	青 ⁶ Ts'ing	非 ⁷ Fei	面 ⁸ M'een	革 ⁹ Keh	雨 ¹⁰ Yu	青 ¹¹ Ts'ing	非 ¹² Fei	面 ¹³ M'een	革 ¹⁴ Keh	雨 ¹⁵ Yu	青 ¹⁶ Ts'ing	非 ¹⁷ Fei	面 ¹⁸ M'een	革 ¹⁹ Keh	雨 ²⁰ Yu	青 ²¹ Ts'ing	非 ²² Fei	面 ²³ M'een	革 ²⁴ Keh	雨 ²⁵ Yu	青 ²⁶ Ts'ing	非 ²⁷ Fei	面 ²⁸ M'een	革 ²⁹ Keh	雨 ³⁰ Yu

177 韋	韋 Wei	韋 Wei	韋 Wei	音 Yiu	頁 Hei	類 Luy	風 Fung	飛 Fei	食 Shih	頁 181
178 韋	韋 Jung	韋 Jin	韋 Hwuy	韻 Yun	頂 Ting	類 Haou	風 Foo	飛 Choo	食 Yu	風 182
179 韋	韋 P'wan	韋 Füh	韋 Chen	韻 Füh	頂 K'ing	類 Tseou	風 Heně	飛 Fan	食 Ke	飛 183
180 音	韋 Fung	韋 Choo	韋 Yih	韻 Shaou	頂 Heu	類 Koo	風 Heuě	飛 Hwan	食 Ting	食 184
181 頁	韋 Chang	韋 Mei	韋 Tüh	韻 Hwang	頂 Cha	類 Han	風 Chen		餽 Tun	
	韋 Ngow	韋 Kän	韋 Heen	韻 Yun	頂 Sha	類 Cheu	風 Füh		餽 Jin	
	韋 Chay	韋 Kuen		韻 Yin	頂 Nga	類 E	風 Sä		餽 Jung	
	韋 Fun	韋 Füh		韻 E	頂 Hwa	類 Hwan	風 Füh		餽 Ch'ih	
	韋 Këö	韋 Këä		韻 E	頂 Sen	類 Hwän	風 Sä		餽 Shih	
	韋 Heuě	韋 Kë		韻 Heang	頂 Heä	類 Hwuy	風 Hew		餽 Chaou	
	韋 Ke	韋 Foo		韻 Hoo	頂 Heä	類 Sae	風 Fun		餽 Ngeh	
	韋 Këang	韋 Këä			頂 Heä	類 Ch'in	風 Keu		餽 Y'n	
	韋 Chen	韋 Seaou			頂 Heä	類 Hea	風 Che		餽 Fan	
	韋 Heae	韋 Han			頂 Heä	類 Hea	風 Chow		餽 Sun	
	韋 Suy	韋 Ch'ang			頂 Heä	類 Hea	風 Fung		餽 Yang	
	韋 K'een	韋 Shě			頂 Heä	類 Hea	風 Ch'uy		餽 Ts'ze	
	韋 Heen	韋 Hea			頂 Heä	類 Hea	風 Keu		餽 E	
	韋 Ts'een	韋 Wei			頂 Heä	類 Hea	風 Ngan		餽 Choo	
	韋 Wä	韋 Keü			頂 Heä	類 Hea	風 Yang		餽 E	
	韋 Lung	韋 Füh			頂 Heä	類 Hea	風 Yaou		餽 Keu'ng	
	韋 Ch'an	韋 Taou			頂 Heä	類 Hea	風 Sow		餽 P'ih	
	韋 Se	韋 Kow			頂 Heä	類 Hea	風 K'ae		餽 Keä	
		韋 Ch'au			頂 Heä	類 Hea	風 Leih		餽 Fan	
		韋 Peih			頂 Heä	類 Hea	風 Fan		餽 Kau	
		韋 Pae			頂 Heä	類 Hea	風 Ngaou		餽 Sze	
		韋 Kaou			頂 Heä	類 Hea	風 P'eaou		餽 Paou	
					頂 Heä	類 Hea			餽 Shih	

184 食	餉 Shang	饅 Kaou	餽 Lo	首 Show	香 Hsiang
185 首	餒 Kae	餽 Ch'á	饅 He	馘 K'wei	馘 Fun
186 香	餽 Yang	饅 Sew		馘 Kwó	馘 Han
	餽 Tsén	饅 Kin			馘 Fei
	餽 Shih	饅 He			馘 E
	餽 Ts'an	饅 12			馘 Ngui
	餽 Kenou	饅 San			馘 Ngue
	餽 Ping	饅 Ch'e			馘 Fuh
	餽 Tsze	饅 Kwei			馘 Yun
	餽 Héang	饅 Ch'wang			馘 Wán
	餽 Yang	饅 Chün			馘 Has
	餽 Jin	饅 Ch'uh			馘 Hing
	餽 Urh	饅 Shen			馘 Fun
	餽 Ts'an	饅 Ke			
	餽 Ch'uh	饅 Jaou			
	餽 Nuy	饅 Ngaou			
	餽 Keá	饅 T'au			
	餽 Ngo	饅 K'een			
	餽 Ch'ing	饅 Héang			
	餽 P'oo	饅 Chen			
	餽 Ch'á	饅 Fun			
	餽 Tseun	饅 14			
	餽 T'ow	饅 K'een			
	餽 S'ih	饅 Ching			
	餽 Yu	饅 Mung			
	餽 8	饅 Yen			
	餽 Heaou	饅 17			
	餽 Hwán	饅 Ch'an			
		饅 Ts'an			

馬 Ma	馱 Heuen	馱 Ngo	馱 Ts'ung	馱 Meh	馱 17
馱 Yu	馱 Chin	馱 Tsin	馱 F'een	馱 Ngaou	馱 Séang
馱 Fung	馱 Foo	馱 Yae	馱 Ch'un	馱 Ts'an	馱 Ka
馱 Han	馱 She	馱 Henen	馱 Heae	馱 P'eaou	馱 K'een
馱 Seun	馱 Sze	馱 Tui	馱 K'een	馱 K'eu	馱 Hwan
馱 Fan	馱 Peih	馱 Tseun	馱 T'e	馱 12	馱 19
馱 Ch'e	馱 T'o	馱 Hea	馱 Hea	馱 Heu	馱 Le
馱 Jih	馱 T'o	馱 Ch'ing	馱 K'wei	馱 Henou	馱 Lo
馱 Choo	馱 Sze	馱 Ching	馱 Ch'á	馱 Hwa	
馱 Jih	馱 Choo	馱 Sin	馱 Jow	馱 Fa	
馱 T'o	馱 Noo	馱 Lüh	馱 Kwa	馱 Hwang	
馱 Keae	馱 Hew	馱 Chuy	馱 K'een	馱 Ch'ay	
馱 Foo	馱 P'een	馱 Chow	馱 Ch'uy	馱 Chan	
馱 Pó	馱 Chau	馱 Ch'ó	馱 He	馱 T'an	
馱 Ngang	馱 Hwang	馱 P'een	馱 Shing	馱 Heaou	
馱 Paou	馱 She	馱 Fow	馱 Ch'ih	馱 Keaou	
馱 Fun	馱 Jung	馱 Chué	馱 Lew	馱 T'ee	
馱 K'wá	馱 Meh	馱 Lae	馱 T'ang	馱 Néen	
馱 Keuá	馱 Ch'e	馱 Chang	馱 Yuen	馱 Yen	
馱 Keung	馱 Chow	馱 K'iang	馱 Tsow	馱 Chen	
馱 Chaou	馱 Sin	馱 Tsung	馱 Sze	馱 K'ing	
馱 K'ea	馱 Urh	馱 Keih	馱 Saou	馱 Yih	
馱 K'eih	馱 Heae	馱 K'e	馱 Shen	馱 14	
馱 Keu	馱 Choo	馱 K'e	馱 11	馱 Tsow	
馱 Keu	馱 E	馱 Yen	馱 E	馱 Hó	
馱 P'ei	馱 K'wang	馱 Fei	馱 Lo	馱 Yen	
馱 K'ea	馱 Yü	馱 9	馱 Char g	馱 Leu	
馱 K'eu	馱 Ló	馱 Woo	馱 Fe	馱 T'ó	

馬 187

195 魚	鯽 Hoo	鯉 K'wán	鰱 Ngaon	鱗 Lin	鳥 Neaou
196 鳥	鯪 Süang	鰱 Tsoow	鰱 Kwan	鰱 Ts'e	鵝 Kañ
	鯪 K'e	鯪 K'ing	鯪 T'eaou	鰱 Joo	鵝 Yen
	鯪 Chaou	鯪 Fei	鯪 Ts'aon	鰱 Ch'ow	鵝 K'ee
	鯪 Keaou	鯪 Ling	鯪 Ch'ing	鰱 Cheu	鵝 Ya
	鯪 Káng	鯪 Ts'ing	鯪 Ying	鰱 Ch'ang	鵝 Kea
	鯪 Chow	鯪 Ngó	鯪 Chuen	鰱 E	鵝 Chung
	鯪 Choo	鯪 Foo	鯪 Heae	鰱 Chiu	鵝 Koo
	鯪 Che	鯪 Han	鯪 P'eaou	鰱 Ngó	鵝 Foo
	鯪 Heä	鯪 Ch'un	鯪 K'ea	鰱 Heae	鵝 Ken
	鯪 Wei	鯪 Ts'ew	鯪 Chuen	鰱 Loo	鵝 Che
	鯪 S'een	鯪 Chung	鯪 Kwei	鰱 K'een	鵝 Ya
	鯪 Heae	鯪 Fei	鯪 Shen	鰱 S'een	鵝 Chä
	鯪 Urh	鯪 Hwan	鯪 Ke		鵝 Yuen
	鯪 Me	鯪 Heä	鯪 Hwang		鵝 Yang
	鯪 K'wün	鯪 Che	鯪 Ts'in		鵝 T'eaou
	鯪 Foo	鯪 P'een	鯪 K'wei		鵝 Ling
	鯪 Ch'è	鯪 K'e	鯪 Shen		鵝 Ken
	鯪 Káng	鯪 Hwán	鯪 T'o		鵝 P'een
	鯪 P'oo	鯪 Yen	鯪 Tsun		鵝 Heaou
	鯪 Hwan	鯪 Choo	鯪 K'een		鵝 Ching
	鯪 Le	鯪 Heä	鯪 Keaou		鵝 Kö
	鯪 Sha	鯪 P'een	鯪 Sen		鵝 Woo
	鯪 Tsefh	鯪 10	鯪 How		鵝 Ko
	鯪 E	鯪 Che	鯪 Fun		鵝 Joo
	鯪 Ne	鯪 K'een	鯪 E		鵝 L'è
	鯪 H'ien	鯪 Haou	鯪 Heap		鵝 Choo
	鯪 Ken	鯪 She	鯪 Ngaon		鵝 Chin

鵝 Hwuy	鵝 P'ang	鵝 Jun	鵝 Che	鵝 Heö	鵝 Loo
鵝 Jung	鵝 Teaou	鵝 M'uh	鵝 Lew	鵝 Chen	鵝 K'ang
鵝 Ch'ing	鵝 Ts'ö	鵝 Chung	鵝 Chüh	鵝 Chen	鵝 Chan
鵝 E	鵝 K'een	鵝 10	鵝 Tsö	鵝 Fun	鵝 8
鵝 Hew	鵝 Too	鵝 Ts'ang	鵝 12	鵝 Heun	鵝 Ch'ang
鵝 Yuen	鵝 Chang	鵝 Ch'uen	鵝 Keuë	鵝 Ch'ow	鵝 9
鵝 Ngae	鵝 Hwö	鵝 Ying	鵝 Keüh	鵝 Ch'ow	鵝 K'een
鵝 Hung	鵝 Chuy	鵝 K'een	鵝 Shoo	鵝 Yö	鵝 Kan
鵝 Ts'ze	鵝 K'wün	鵝 Ko	鵝 T'eaou	鵝 Yu	鵝 Kan
鵝 T'üh	鵝 Neth	鵝 Hö	鵝 Hwa	鵝 Chin	鵝 Kan
鵝 Kan	鵝 Shun	鵝 Heä	鵝 Chang	鵝 Ying	鵝 Kan
鵝 Fow	鵝 K'ang	鵝 Jö	鵝 P'ee	鵝 Luy	鵝 Kan
鵝 Hö	鵝 K'üh	鵝 Hwüh	鵝 Fan	鵝 Loo	鵝 Kan
鵝 K'üh	鵝 Chih	鵝 Ts'ze	鵝 K'eaou	鵝 Hö	鵝 Kan
鵝 Üh	鵝 Heuen	鵝 Ts'ze	鵝 Leau	鵝 Hö	鵝 Kan
鵝 E	鵝 Han	鵝 Yaou	鵝 Yen	鵝 Shwang	鵝 Kan
鵝 Ngo	鵝 Ch'un	鵝 Yen	鵝 Kaou	鵝 Ying	鵝 Kan
鵝 Keuen	鵝 Hwang	鵝 Ke	鵝 Tsew	鵝 18	鵝 Kan
鵝 P'uh	鵝 Ngan	鵝 Kow	鵝 H'een	鵝 Kwan	鵝 Kan
鵝 K'een	鵝 Ts'ew	鵝 Chay	鵝 Tsun	鵝 Keu	鵝 Kan
鵝 Ken	鵝 Te	鵝 11	鵝 Ying	鵝 Le	鵝 Kan
鵝 K'ang	鵝 Chuen	鵝 Chang	鵝 Loo	鵝 Le	鵝 Kan
鵝 Ke	鵝 Ngó	鵝 Ngaou	鵝 13	鵝 Lwan	鵝 Kan
鵝 Woo	鵝 Füh	鵝 Yaou	鵝 Shüh	鵝 Ngsou	鵝 Kan
鵝 Fei	鵝 Mei	鵝 Kow	鵝 K'e	鵝 E	鵝 Kan
鵝 Foo	鵝 Chun	鵝 Ngan	鵝 E	鵝 Hwan	鵝 Kan
鵝 Füh	鵝 S'ö	鵝 Ngow	鵝 Hwan	鵝 E	鵝 Kan
鵝 Ngan	鵝 Hö	鵝 Chang	鵝 E	鵝 E	鵝 Kan

鳥 196

鳥 197

198 鹿	鹿 Lüh		麥 Meh	麻 Ma	黃 Hwang	黍 Shoo	黑 Heh	荷 Ch'e	龜 Mäng	鼎 Ting	鼓 Koo	黑 203
199 麀	麀 Yew	麀 11	麀 2	糜 Mo	欽 Kwang	黎 Le	黴 Mei	翻 Fun	龜 4	禹 Meih	葵 Tung	黑 204
200 麂	麂 Ke	麟 12	麀 3	糜 Mei	欽 Kwang	黏 Nien	黴 He	翻 6	龜 5	葉 Nac	葵 Foo	黑 205
201 麇	麇 Ch'in	麟 13	麀 4	糜 Ma	欽 Kwang	粉 Le	黴 Ch'ay	翻 7	龜 6	葉 Tsze	葵 Taou	黑 206
202 黍	黍 Paou	麟 22	麀 5	糜 Mo	齧 Ching	稊 Fung	黴 Ch'ing	翻 8	龜 7		葵 P'e	黑 207
	麋 Keun	麀 22	麀 6	糜 Me	齧 Tun	稊 Keu	黴 Yen	翻 9	龜 8		葵 Chang	
	麋 K'ea	麀 22	麀 7	糜 Mo	齧 Kwang	稊 Chs	黴 Tüh	翻 10	龜 9		葵 Kao	
	麋 Choo	麀 22	麀 8	糜 Hwuy	齧 Ch'en	稊 Ch'e	黴 Ch'an	翻 11	龜 10		葵 Fun	
	麋 Me	麀 22	麀 9	糜 Kan	齧 Heung			翻 12	龜 11			
	麋 Ke	麀 22	麀 10	糜 Me				翻 13	龜 12			
	麋 Yü	麀 22	麀 11	糜 Me				翻 14	龜 13			
	麋 Heaou	麀 22	麀 12	糜 Me				翻 15	龜 14			
	麋 Keun	麀 22	麀 13	糜 Me				翻 16	龜 15			
	麋 Ne	麀 22	麀 14	糜 Fun				翻 17	龜 16			
	麋 Ngaou	麀 22	麀 15	糜 Me				翻 18	龜 17			
	麋 K'e	麀 22	麀 16	糜 Me				翻 19	龜 18			
	麋 Lüh	麀 22	麀 17	糜 Me				翻 20	龜 19			
	麋 Keun	麀 22	麀 18	糜 Me				翻 21	龜 20			
	麋 King	麀 22	麀 19	糜 Me				翻 22	龜 21			
	麋 Le	麀 22	麀 20	糜 Me				翻 23	龜 22			
	麋 H'ang	麀 22	麀 21	糜 Me				翻 24	龜 23			
	麋 K'ea	麀 22	麀 22	糜 Me				翻 25	龜 24			
	麋 Me	麀 22	麀 23	糜 Me				翻 26	龜 25			
	麋 Shay	麀 22	麀 24	糜 Me				翻 27	龜 26			

208	鼠	Shoo	鼻	Pe	齊	Tse	齒	Ch'e	龍	Lung
209	鼻	Jin	軒	Han	齋	Chae	齧	Tsin	龐	P'ang
210	齋	Fun	軌	Kew	齋	Tsze	軒	Kan	龔	K'eng
211	齒	Fang	軌	Keaou	齋	Tse	齧	Ch'e	龔	K'an
212	龍	Teaou	軌	How	齋	Tse	齧	K'e	龔	E
		Keu	齧	Hea	齋	Tse	齧	Pa	齧	Ke
		Sang	齧	He			齧	Ya	齧	Uh
		Shih	齧	Hea			齧	Yin	齧	Ngow
		Yew	齧	Ung			齧	Ling	齧	Hwan
		Woo	齧	Hew			齧	Ch'e	齧	Keu
		Ts'ing	齧	Ch'a			齧	Ch'e	齧	Kea
		Chow	齧				齧	She	齧	Keen
		Ngae	齧				齧	Ts'eu	齧	Ch'a
		Yen	齧				齧	Ts'oo	齧	Ngó
		Ngeh	齧				齧	Teaou	齧	10
		He	齧				齧	Ch'e	齧	Yih
		Keen	齧				齧	Kan	齧	Ts'uh
		Fun	齧				齧	Kea	齧	Cha
		Fun	齧				齧	Kew	齧	Ch'an
			齧				齧	Yaou	齧	12
			齧				齧	Nee	齧	Ke
			齧				齧	Yu	齧	E
			齧				齧	Chó	齧	16
			齧				齧	E	齧	Ch'ae
			齧				齧	Hea	齧	20
			齧				齧	Ch'e	齧	Ngan
			齧				齧		齧	Tsan

龔	Kwei	龔	Yü					龔	213
龔	Tseou	龔	Ch'uy					龔	214
龔	Keu	龔	Ho						
龔	Keu	龔	Ch'ang						
龔	Choo	龔	Ch'uy						
龔	Peë	龔	Ch'e						

A
DICTIONARY
 OF THE
CHINESE LANGUAGE.

AN

CHA

A

AOÜ

亞 Of the second class; inferior. This is the appellative so common in the names of poor people, as A-lan, A-pin, &c. Many now write it **阿** O, which, in the Provincial Dialect, is pronounced as A. For words thus pronounced, see Ya.

澳 A deep bay; inlet from the sea or mouth of a river. For further definition, and words thus pronounced, see Gan.

AN

CHA

安 Rest; composure. For a further definition, and words thus pronounced, see Gan.

查 Wood floating in water; a float; a raft; to examine into; to enquire; to refer to records in public offices. A surname. A bar or hindrance. **巨查** Keu-cha, the great raft, — probable allusion to the ark of Noah.

Cha-chā 查察 to examine; to scrutinize narrowly. Cha-hea 查下 name of a place. Cha-wān 查問 to enquire, to ask about, to investigate.

This word, occurs very frequently in Chinese government papers, after stating a case, and before giving a decision, they use it denoting, *I have referred to the law, or the records of the office, and find*—then follows an opinion or decision.

渣 Settlings; grounds; dregs; feces. The name of a river. Cha tsze 渣滓 dregs; feces.

搨 To smear; or to apply ointments or other external medicines to the skin. In common use, but not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. To prick as with a pin or needle.

Cha-hwa 搨花 to delineate with a needle. (M.S. Dictionary.)

躐 To tread upon with the feet. Cha-tā 躐躐 denote the same. Not sanctioned by some Dictionaries.

蒼 Plants which float on the surface of the water.

植 Wood floating on water. The same as 查. Reiterated, Cha-cha, the voice of a certain bird. The name of a fruit.

相 A wooden bar; to stop or hinder as with a wooden bar. The name of a place.

麥 To stretch out; to extend; to open or spread out. Cha-hoo 麥戶 to open a door. Cha-yen 麥言 stretched out words; ostentatious speech.

侈 To stretch out, to extend.

破 The appearance of stones tumbling down, is expressed by 破碎 Cha-na.

糝 Adhesive. From Cha, stretch, and Shoo, millet or grain, of which paste is made. Reiterated Cha-cha.

Cha-na 糝糝 adhering together as when pasted; mutually adhesive; sticking together.

愴 An empty noisy bluster,rodomontade. From Chay, to spread wide, and Sin, the heart.

瞖 An ill-closed cicatrix.

瞖 A large horn, with spreading horns; to seize an animal, as by the horns.

譎 To talk big. 譎學 Cha-na, to be ashamed of poverty, and to endeavour to conceal it by a wordy ostentatious display.

Cha-naou 譎譎 inexplicable, clamorous, and ostentatious

boasting, to conceal actual poverty and meanness.

齧 To take, to seize. Compounded of Tso, a ravenous artful tiger, and Yew, the hand.

攬 To take hold of with the hand.

廬 A house going to decay; a ruinous house.

敲 To place the fingers upon; to feel with the fingers; to take with the fingers.

澗 The name of a river, or stream of water, in the north.

穡 A species of grain. Red. 稻 Tsou, grain is called 赤穡 Chih-cha.

瘡 An incrustation formed over a sore by matter, is called 痂瘡 Kea-cha and 痂甲 Kea-keā.

齧 A red pimple or swelling on the nose; from cold or the influence of liquor.

臄 A pimple on the nose.

臄 The reddened swelling of a drunkard's nose. Same as 齧.

齧 Distorted teeth; the teeth unevenly set.

荊 Plants floating on the surface of the water, same

as 蒼. This character is pronounced several other ways, in a variety of senses.

禘 The name of a sacrifice offered at the close of the year.

蜡 To bind close; to restrict; the name of the sacrifice referred at in the preceding definition, because in the close of the year, nature binds up everything.

涿 The juice or sirup of a plum-like fruit, called 棠 棗 Chang-tsaou.

差 Same as above.

差 To be out of the straight line; to exceed; to be beyond. Erroneous; error; mistake; differing. Read Chae, to send.

Cha pūh to 差不多 error not much. Cha pūh yuen 差不多 error not remote, i. e. nearly, not very far from the truth.

Cha tih yuen 差得遠 different from, remotely; very different from. Yih she cha tso 一時差錯 a temporary mistake; failing for once, or accidentally, into error.

剗 A small spear. To pierce; to stab. 剗剗 Tsan cha, to shrink up; to shrivel.

槎 To pare or hew wood or trees aslant. 刊槎 Kan cha, to pare; to hew; to fell.

艦 A certain description of boat, or small vessel.

襟 The upper garments put aside, and discovering the upper parts of the dress.

鏹 A name, different from what is usual, for copper coin, or money.

叉 The fingers of the hand, inserted into each other; any thing diverging, or forked; a road diverging into two or more directions.

Cha show 叉手 the hands joined with the fingers crossing each other.

扱 To take hold of by compressing two things, like nippers; an instrument for harpooning certain fish, by sticking it into the mud. To strike; to hit with the fist. Used for 叉.

汨 Water diverging into several streams. Forms part of the name of a place.

袷 The part of Chinese garments which open on each side to afford room to walk.

釧 A kind of clasp; to fasten a girdle round a person.

訖 Diverse or strange speech. To reprehend. To take

hold of a person's errors; to be suspicious.

艾 The name of a plant. The budding of herbs; a bud.

歧 A diverging road; to tread.

鞞 A receptacle for arrows; a quiver.

頰 The side of the face; the jaw. Expressed also by 頰頰 Han-cha.

茶 Tea. The Chinese commonly understand by the single term Cha, the infusion.

The sorts commonly known to Europeans are these, Bohea, 武彝茶 Woo-e-cha, now called 大茶 Ta-cha; 2d, Cam-pei, 棟焙 Kéen-pei; 3rd, Congou, 工夫 Kung-foo; 4th, Pekoe, 白毫 Pih-haou; 5th, Pouchong, or Padre tea, 包種 Paou-chung; 6th, Souchong, 小種 Seaou-chung; 7th, Caper or Sonchi tea, 雙製 Shwang-che, or 珠蘭 Choolan.—The seven sorts of Black Tea, are understood generally by the term 彝茶 E-cha, or by contraction 夷 E, from 武夷山 Woo-e shan, the Woo-e (Bohea) hills in Füh-kéen province where they grow. The Green Teas are—1st, Sung-lo, 松羅 Sung-lo; 2nd, Hyson, 熙春 He-ch'un; 3rd, Hyson

skin, 皮茶 Pe-cha; 4th, Twankay, 屯溪 Tun-ke; 5th, Gun-powder tea, 珠茶 Choo-cha (pearl tea); 5th, Ouehain, or Young Hyson, 雨前 Yu-tséen (before the rains). The six sorts of Green Tea are designated generally by the term 松茶 Sung-cha, they grow in the province of 安徽 An-hwuy.

看茶 Kau-cha, to inspect tea; to examine its quality. 稱茶 Ching-cha, to weigh tea. 烹茶 P'ang-cha, 炮茶 P'au-cha, or 散茶 Tun-cha, to prepare tea by boiling. 吃茶 Keih-cha, or 食茶 Shih-cha, to drink tea; the more usual phrase is 盞茶 Hō-cha.

Cha-chung 茶盅 a tea cup. Cha-hwa 茶花 the flower Camellia Japonica. Cha-ke 茶几 a small stand or table on which to place tea. Cha-nō 茶末 tea which is much broken; broken down to mere dust.

Cha-pei 茶盃 a tea cup. Cha-she 茶匙 a tea spoon. Cha-sze 茶師 a person who inspects the quality of teas and decides the prices, is, at Canton so called, a Tea Inspector. Cha-tsze 茶仔 the broken refuse of tea-leaf, used by the Chinese to wash the hand with. Cha-

yě 茶葉 tea-leaf; the term by which the Chinese distinguish the leaf from the infusion.

嗟 A tone or expletive, used in modern songs.

搽 To rub as on applying any ointment with the hand.

Cha chwang 搽瘡 to rub with any application a wound or sore. This character is not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. Cha-fun 搽粉 to paint the face; to rouge.

蹀 Difficulty in walking, is expressed by 蹀躞 Cha che.

乍 Suddenly; inadvertently; abruptly; speedily; hastily; for a short time; to commence.

Cha-kéen 乍見 to see unexpectedly and for a short time.

咋 A loud sound; a tumultuous noise. To haste to eat. Used for 嗟.

夸 Large; big; ostentatious; boastful.

Broad; wide; full; solid.

窳 An unfinished house, or dwelling. A shelter suddenly raised.

Cha-ya 窳房 uneven; irregular.

瘵 A wound which does not close.

Cha-ya 痲瘡 a severe state of disease.

芎 荊 The name of a plant.

砢 砢 A stone tablet.

笮 笮 A kind of press for straining wine or other liquor; to strain; to defecate.

紵 紵 To ornament with silk.

詐 詐 Erroneous; false; deceitful; fraudulent.

Cha-shen 詐善 hypocritical.

Cha-jen 詐然 fallaciously; fraudulently. Cha-tsang 詐贖 and Go-cha 訛詐 to obtain money from people by working on their fears; applied chiefly to the officers of the police and retainers about public courts. Cha-wei 詐偽 false; hypocritical.

詭 詭 To utter what is shameful.

輶 輶 A carriage split or broken.

鮓 鮓 A kind of preserved or pickled fish.

Cha-yu 鮓魚 name of a fish, described like the blubber fish; said to be two kinds, the red and white; the first sort is eaten by the Chinese.

揅 揅 To press down with the hand; to hold a thing

down with the hand.

榨 榨 An utensil for compressing and defecating oil or wine.

醱 醱 A wine press; an utensil for expressing oil.

奼 奼 A young girl; an unmarried woman.

茹 茹 The name of a plant.

吒 吒 The sound of fire burning briskly; the noise of flame ascending.

吒 吒 To sputter and speak angrily; to hoot at; to speak to sharply. From 吒, to rely on, and 吒, the mouth.

咤 咤 From 吒, to dwell, and 吒, mouth. To fume and sputter at in anger; to mutter; to crouch and make a noise with the mouth and teeth. To commiserate. Used for 吒 and 咤.

詭 詭 Same as preceding.

詭 詭 To talk widely and extravagantly; to boast and talk ostentatiously. Strange; extravagant. From 詭, to dwell or consist in, and 詭, q.d. consisting only in words; mere talk, vox et preterea nihil.

詭 詭 To sputter and admit moisture from the nose.

CHĀ

扎 扎 From Show, the hand; 扎 Yin, stooping. To pluck up; to eradicate.

扎 扎 to bind together; the same is expressed by 纏 纏 Chen-lō. Cha hwa 扎花 to embroider with a needle (M. S. dictionary). Not sanctioned by Kang-he; probably belongs to 紮 or is a vulgar and local usage of the character.

札 札 A plain board or tablet used to write on before the invention of paper, was called 札; and 簡札 Kēen-cha, or 書札 Shoo-chā, are still used to express a letter. A numeral of the scales or pieces of armour. Untimely death by plague or pestilence, is expressed by 札.

紮 紮 To bind the part of a bow grasped by the left hand; to tie or bind together.

蜚 蜚 Name of an insect.

鶯 鶯 A bird with variegated feathers; a certain water bird that feeds on fish.

札 札 Distemper; pestilence; untimely death.

躑 躑 To stand on tiptoe as when looking to a distance.

劄 劄 To prick with a style or needle; a particular form of statement to the Emperor.

劄 劄 A certain bundle of paper is called 劄子 Chā tsze, or 紙劄 Che chā, in this sense, appears on the sign boards of stationers. 劄單 Chā tan, a written agreement made between the buyer and seller.

勸 勸 Diligent and strenuous exertion of one's strength.

謔 謔 Desultory, incoherent discourse, is expressed by 謔 謔 Chā-chih.

闌 闌 A gate that may be opened or shut, whether placed at the ends of streets, narrow passes in the country, or on canals forming a kind of lock.

闌 闌 Chā-tsā 闌卡 a gateway at streets or passes, kept by a military guard. Chā-fang 闌房 the guard house at a Chā. The wall and gateway which limits or forms a barrier, to Europeans at Macao, is called 關闌 Kwan-chā. Chā-ho 闌河 the river with locks; expresses the famous Chinese canal. Chā-mun 闌門 a lock on a river, or canal.

躑 躑 To stand on tiptoe as when looking to a distance.

茁 The first buds of plants in spring; the budding forth of plants. Animals increasing in size; fattening.

鹵 To pound with a pestle in a mortar; to stick into; to beat down as when raising a mud wall. From **干** Kan, representing a pestle, and **白** K'ow, a mortar. (Shwō-wán.)

From **杵** Choo, representing the arms raised and lifting the pestle high to acquire the greater momentum, when letting the pestle fall again into the mortar. (Ching-tze-tung.) The modern character for pestle is **杵** Choo, which is also applied to the beater used in raising mud walls; and which in some parts of the country is called Chā.

插 **插** Chā tē, a pounded wretch; a sorry, petty, worthless creature. The Chinese express the same idea by **小人** Seaou-jin, a petty man.

刮 The noise of slicing a thing with a knife, or mincing a thing small with a knife.

啗 Mincing many words; loquacious; talkative; chattering; prating.

窟 To cover as in a mortar; to store up; to secrete; to hide; a low cottage.

插 To pierce flesh; to stick into; to plant; to insert; to attach to, as a flag to the mast head. Same as **插** An iron instrument; to stick into or pierce the ground.

Cha kow **插口** to insert one's mouth, or **插嘴** Chā-tsuy, to insert one's lips, denote putting in one's word; interfering in a conversation or debate. **插** Chā-lā-chūh **插蠟燭** to put a candle into a stand for it.

插 Same as **查** and **榘**. The name of a fruit; part of the name of a person.

插 Low and damp. One says, **插** Water falling down in drops; to drip. The character seems formed from water and the sound of Chā.

插 To close or shut with a board or plank. From **片** Pēn, a splinter or plank, and **插**, the noise made in shutting a door or gate; hence the meaning, to shut a city gate; anything closed, shut or covered with boards or planks.

皴 Rumpled; puckered; wrinkled like the skin of old people.

插 A stony appearance.

插 From grain, and to stick in. To plant.

插 To insert silk; to seam; to sew.

膳 To prepare in a certain way by boiling.

插 A kind of double collar worn by the Chinese. A slight appearance of being bound, or fastened round.

誦 **誦** Chā-chā, reiterated words, like the dull tautology of a pestle; muttering; murmuring.

插 **插** Chā-yā **插** uncertain, dubious language, the noise of laughter

插 Name of a gaming utensil.

插 Hastysteps; to walk with speed.

插 Appearance of the feet moving.

插 An instrument of agriculture for driving into the ground; to raise or turn the earth. Same as **插**. A kind of hoe.

雷 From rain and **插**, the noise of rain; a heavy rain.

插 Grain beaten to flour, and prepared as a bait; a bait.

插 The appearance of a horse walking, pacing, prancing, coursing, is expressed by **插** or **插**-chā.

插 **插** Chā-nā, the motion of the teeth.

插 Reiterated inquiry; examination; to investigate;

to examine; to scrutinize; to judge; to manifest; to make conspicuous; to take an extensive or general survey. **插**-chā, clean, clear, pure; uncorrupted inquiry. Read Tse, to sacrifice; denoting that when all human inquiry has failed, recourse is had to superior powers by sacrifice.

Sāng chā **省察** to inquire into; to examine. **插** **插** Chā tō **察奪** examine and decide, are words of form which close the prayer of persons petitioning their superiors.

擦 To examine with the hand; to rub, assiduously.

察 Minute and careful investigation; the idea is generally the same as **察** chā. A person's name.

扱 To take hold of; to grasp; to lead; to lift up. To bow in the Chinese manner with the folded hands to the ground. Formed of the hand, and reaching or extending to. To insert; to plant, &c.; like **插** chā.

刹 A post or flag-staff. A hollow pillar of brick or stone work commonly called a pagoda; a temple of the priests of Buddha. **古刹** Koo chā, an ancient pagoda.

CHAE

齋 From 示 She, to manifest, and 齊 Tse, order, regularity. To cleanse the heart; respect, veneration for what is good; to fast; abstinence from sensual indulgence.

Chae keae 齋戒 to abstain from wine, animal food, and venery.

食齋 Shih chae, to eat vegetable food. 持齋戒殺 Che chae, keae shā, to keep a fast, and abstain from taking animal life.

齋 From Yen, a covering, and Chae, abstinence. A straw hut; a thatched cottage.

齊 Commonly read Tse. Even; regular; in order. Read Chae, in the same sense as 齋. To regulate the passions; to rectify the state of the heart.

儕 Persons of the same order or class; a company; a party; a group. Forms the plural of pronouns. 吾儕 Woo chae, we; in the language of books,—not colloquial.

擗 To strike a thing with the fist. Read Tse, to put in order with the hand.

齧 To bite or gnaw with the teeth.

釵 From gold and fork. A kind of bodkin or large

pin with which the Chinese females fasten the holds or plaits of their hair. Part of the name of a certain medicine. 釵口 Chae kow, the point of a pin or bodkin.

猜 To dislike; to suspect; to conjecture; to guess.

Chae hān 猜恨 to feel dislike or ill-will. Chae e 猜疑 to doubt; to cherish suspicion.

Chae lēang 猜量 or 猜度 Chae tō, to conjecture; to suppose.

Chae chō 猜着 to conjecture rightly. Chae pūh chō

猜不着 to be unable to guess. Chae mei 猜枚 or 猜拳

Chae keuen, to guess the number of fingers thrown out, or stretched straight from a previously folded hand; which is a drunken amusement of the Chinese. When the opponent guesses the right number of fingers thrown out, at the instant he speaks, he wins; and the person throwing out his fingers has to drink as a forfeit. Read also Tsae.

差 To send a messenger; the messenger sent.

Chae jin 差人 a messenger; an envoy. Chae she 差使 public service on which any one is sent. Chae fun 差分 and 重差 Chung chae, are terms used

in arithmetic. 欽差 Kin chae, an imperial messenger; an envoy of the emperor of China, to any part of his own dominions, or sent to neighbouring states. He refuses to allow any Envoy or Ambassador from another nation to employ the term Kin. 當差 Tang chae, to sustain an imperial or government commission; to be actually sent on some public service. 打差 Ta chae, to send away for any cause.

剗 A small spear. Also read cha. Tsan cha 剗剗 to shrink up, to shrivel.

瘥 Disease in a convalescent state.

柴 Bundles of sticks; fuel. 燔柴 Fan chae, the wood in ancient times burnt in sacrifices. Paper is now commonly used for this purpose.

Chae ho 柴火 fuel for the fire; fuel. 砍柴 Kan chae, to cut fuel in the woods or on the hills.

Chae fei 柴扉 or 柴門 Chae mun, the door of a cottage, as if made with bits of sticks; any door.

柴 The wood used in sacrifice; to burn wood in sacrifice to the gods of heaven, or to Heaven. 柴 was the original form, which was changed to this form in order to distinguish

it from the common word for fuel.

躡 To tread upon with the feet. Kang-he reads Tszo.

豸 A certain animal said to be so covetous or ravenous, as to devour fire, and cause its own death, is called 獬豸 Heae-chae. It is also said to possess divine intelligence, by which it discovers the right from the wrong, the just from the unjust. In allusion to these properties, it is always painted before the gates of public courts to remind the magistrate, that covetous extortion is ruinous to himself as eating fire; and in allusion to the second property of this animal, an executioner's cap is called 獬豸冠 Heae-chae-kwan. Military officers have it embroidered on their breasts, probably in allusion to its daring; implying that they will go through fire to effect their purpose. To vaunt or boast of one's courage is also called Heae-chae.

豺 A ravenous beast of prey; a wolf, called also 豺狼 Chae-lang, and 豺狗 Chae-kow. In the Sheking, the words 豺虎 Chae-hoo, wolf-tiger, occur. 身瘦如豺 Shin sow joo chae, as lean as a wolf, is

quoted in the MS. Dictionaries. One says, Chae should be the character 柴, which would make the saying, as lean as a stick.

踹 The heel of the foot; to beat with the feet in a fit of anger is expressed by 踹足 Chae tsüh.

債 To bear a burden; to be in debt; a debt.

Chae-jin 債人 or 負債 Foo-chae, a debtor. 債主 Chae-choo, a creditor. 欠債 Kéen-chae, to owe a debt. 還債 Hwan chae, to pay a debt. 討債 Taou chae, 取債 Tseu-chae, to seek or ask for the recovery of a debt.

寨 A dwelling amongst the hills within palisades. An enclosure for sheep. An encampment; a station or bar-

racks for troops; which is also expressed by 營寨 Ying-chae. 前山寨 Tsien shan chae, the military station at Casa Branca, near Macao, is so called.

喂 To eat ravenously; to bite; to gnaw. 喂血 Chae heuë, to suck blood.

蒂 The twig or stem by which fruit hangs.

蠆 A species of scorpion in whose tail is a sting. A sting situated in the tail, as the sting of a bee, a wasp, and so on. A man's name, used for a thorn.

瘵 Disease. 勞瘵 Laou-chae, contagious distemper. 自瘵 Tsze chae, to inflict disease, or bring misery on one's-self.

CHAN.

彘 An artful crafty hare. 彘檀 Chan-tan, the name of a tree, said to have belonged to Confucius. The last syllable Tan, is now applied to sandalwood.

僂 Men in an unsettled disorderly state, like horses or rabbits. Irregular, uneven; a line of soldiers in disorder;

hasty; indecorous levity; contemptible manner.

剗 From knife and the sound Chan. To cut asunder; to chop; to cut with a chisel.

勑 To pull or toss things about in order to take from amongst.

噉 To peck; to sip; to taste slightly; to speak for, or

imitate others.

境 The name of a limit or boundary around an altar or grave.

斲 Same as 攪.

攪 Irregular; uneven.

攪 To pierce; to stab; to stick. One says, to support. A comet is called 攪槍星 Chan tsëang sing. To repair the side of; to complete mending or repairing.

攪 Name of a certain wood. Same as 覺. A comet is expressed by 攪槍 Chan-tsëang; same as the preceding. Sharp pointed. A water gate. Same as 攪.

歎 To laugh.

澗 The noise of water rushing or falling down; the sound of fish frisking or leaping in the water, the same is expressed by 澗澗 Chan tsëö, the hands or feet wet with perspiration.

攪 A wooden barrier against water; a flood-gate.

攪 The noise made by a dog.

攪 A large boat, or other vessel for the purposes of navigation.

觥

A horny appearance like having horns.

讒

To be fond of talking of people's vices; to calumniate; flattering to the persons addressed, and insidious calumny against the absent; sly reflections, intended to injure other people. The name of a tripod; the name of a place.

Chan yen 讒言 and 讒佞 Chan ning, express the same; the latter expression, denotes a specious flattery connected with the calumny. 讒詔面諛 Chan chen mën yen, to slander the absent and offer adulation to the person present. 讒人 Chan jin, a slanderer.

隳

The name of a place. To involve in ruin; downfall.

鑿

A pointed instrument; a pointed stone; the coulter of a plough; to pierce; to stick into. Same as 剗. A vessel for preparing drugs.

鞞

Chan or 鞍鞞 Gan chan, a saddle for a horse.

顛

顛顛 Lan chan, the appearance of the head; a long head.

饞

Greedy; gluttonous: used also in common with 噉 Chan.

鑿

To engrave blocks for printing books in an erroneous manner; to blur.

孱 Three children standing below a door. Weak; embarrassed; sighing.

Chan jō 孱弱 feeble; weak.

儻 To see; to manifest. 儻 慳 Chan tsow, abusive language.

剗 To cut; to arrange; to attack.

潺 Chan or 潺湲 Chan-hwan, the noise of water flowing, the appearance of a stream running; of tears flowing.

潺水 the name of a stream of water.

輶 Name of a particular sort of carriage; a military chariot; a carriage to sleep in.

騾 A horse without saddle or bridle.

Chan ke 騾騎 to ride a horse without either saddle or bridle.

堯 High; lofty.

堯 Boards which cover the tiles of the roof inside Chinese houses.

棧 A kind of covered stage or scaffold; a tent with an upper story; a place fenced in; a place to store goods; a warehouse; a kind of carriage made of bamboo and wood; a hearse. A path or bridge made with boards or planks; palisades or railing; boards connected to-

gether for any purpose. A stable, or floor for a stable made with boards. 馬棧 Ma chan, a stable for horses. 羊棧 Yang chan, a sheep cot; a sheep fold. 棚棧宜高燥 Pāng chan e kaou tsaou, a tent, stable, or fold, should be high and dry. The name of a wood. A small bell.

Chan-yūh 棧 鬱 a lofty appearance. 棧香 Chan-héang, a certain fragrant wood. 棧房 Chan fang, a warehouse; a place to store up goods.

棧 High, lofty; still higher.

棧 A house or room for keeping sheep, a sheep cot.

Some use 棧.

錢 A cup made of chryso-prase stone.

錢 A wine cup; or other vessel for containing wine.

Used also for the preceding.

錢 An artificial bank raised against water.

錢 A sheep cot; an inclosure in which to keep any domestic animal.

錢 The attack of a bird of prey. Rapid flight.

錢 The name of a plant.

錢 A species of cat. A tiger having cast its hair, is

called 螻蛄 Chan maou.

螻蛄 A certain insect variously denominated; one of its names is 馬螻蛄 Ma chan. Vulgar name is 馬蠃 Ma-chūh, the horse insect peculiar to stables, called also, 蝦馬螻蛄 Hēen ma chan; and 馬蠃 Ma keuen, represented as a creeping worm-like insect, with numerous feet.

觥 A cup for wine; probably a horn cup.

觥 The name of a certain valley.

輶 A military carriage; a carriage to sleep in.

輶 denotes the same.

盞 A small cup for containing wine or oil. Horn cups were used for lamps; hence

Chan, is the numeral of lamps.

盞 Yih chan tūng, a lamp.

盤 The name of a certain tree or wood.

盤 A species of wheat.

齜 Chan, or 齜齜 Chan-gan, irregular distorted teeth; the teeth appearing as if falling out.

斬 From a military carriage and a battle axe. A carriage rent or cut asunder; to decapitate; to kill. Chan denotes, existing but for a short

time, as an increase of military and weapons speedily decides any affair.

The light parts of the inflorescence of plants which fly off; hence to fade; to be forgotten; or the traces of the lost; to be tattered or in coarse fringes. In the first sense it is applied to the actions, whether of good or bad men, which Mencius said were lost trace of in five generations. In the latter sense, mourning garments for parents are called 斬衰 Chan shwae.

斬斷 and 斬截 Chan tswan, to cut off; to cut asunder.

斬首 Chan show or 斬頭 Chan t'ow, to cut off a person's head.

斬伐 Chan fá, to subjugate.

斬罪 Chan tsuy, a capital offence.

嶄 A lofty mountain, the view of whose summit is cut off, or lost in the clouds; the lofty pointed peak of a mountain; or a mountain with an acuminated summit.

慙 The feeling arising from being cut off from the good, or the virtue one wishes to perform; a sense of failure, or defect; shame; to feel ashamed; to blush.

羞慙 Sew chan, 慙愧 Chan kwei or 媿慙 Kwei

chan, all express the sense or feeling of shame. Often read Tsan.

漸 Read Tsēn, denotes shallow. Read Chan or tsan, to ford a shallow place.

灑 The name of a demon, said to expel malignant influences. This character is commonly the last word at the foot of paper charms used by the Chinese.

獼 Chan, or 獼猴 Chan-hoo, name of an animal said to be like a monkey and of a white colour.

嶄 A high rocky precipitous mountain.

斬 Chan or Tsēn, to cut away weeds or plants that run into confusion.

漸 Species of money. Same as 獼.

儼 Chan or 儼然 Chan jen, great order and regularity, such as becomes human beings.

湛 Deep water; an appearance of depth, thickness; weight, stillness, clearness, said of heaven and of heavy dew. Quiet; composure. The name of a river. 澄湛 Ching chan, Clear; pure. A surname. Read

Tan, pleasure; delight; excess. Read Chin, to sink or immerse in water; to steep; to soak; to imbibe; to receive benefits. Read Yin, long continued rain. Read Tsin, to steep or immerse in water; or wine. Dregs.

撰 Chan, Chen or Chuen, to regulate; to form according to rule; to make; to dispose in order; to record; to correct; to put books in order. Read

Seuen, to send; to select. 撰之 Seuen che, a species of grain, so named from being well picked and examined. 白撰 Pih seuen, a species of pearl shell.

撰 Sew chan, title of the first literary personage in the empire; otherwise called 狀元 Chwang-yuen; he is called Sew-chan, in allusion to his putting in order the national records.

撰 To record; to make; to do; to prepare; to adjust. Same as the preceding. Otherwise written 纂 Tseuen. Read Tseuen, to give special instructions to the young; to exhibit to them the virtues of their ancestors.

撰 Chan, Chuen, or Seuen, boiled meat minced and mixed up with blood; after which it is reboiled. Sometimes rice is blended with it.

饌 Food; victuals; to prepare and lay out food. 菜饌 Tsae chan, vegetables and meat; food generally. Read Seuen, money or silver to the value of six léang, or taels.

產 To produce, as from the ground by growth; to send forth from the native place, said also of persons. To bear, as the female of human, or other creatures; that which is produced; an estate; patrimony; property in houses or land. The occupations of the people, in order to obtain a livelihood. A musical instrument of the reed kind. The name of a river; a surname.

置產 Che chan, to purchase an estate. 產業 Chan nē, property in houses or land. 家產 Kēa chan, the property of a family. 獻家產 Hēen kēa chan, to give up all the property of a family as in the case of a bankrupt merchant. 敗落家產 Pae lō kēa chan, to destroy and lose one's patrimony. 分產 Fun chan, to divide a patrimony amongst all the children.

土產 Too chan, the productions of the soil. 恒產 Hēng chan, constant employment. 生產 Sāng chan, to bear a child.

剗 A pointed iron instrument, as the coulter of a plough. To pierce; to cut open.

嶮 Chan, or 嶮嶮 Kēen chan, circuitous winding intricacies amongst hills and mountains.

嶮 Chan, or 嶮嶮 Kēen chan, circuitous winding intricacies amongst hills and mountains.

嶮 Perfect virtue. One says, a company; a group.

撻 Dexterity of hand; to take or select with the hand. Dexterously; skilfully.

澹 The name of a stream of water mentioned in history. 澹澹 Chan chan, a numerous appearance. One says, the appearance of shedding tears.

瘡 Tame or domesticated animals.

臄 A rising of the skin. 皮臄 Pe chan, a blister. An instrument for levelling wood; a plane. To level; to plane.

躡 To ride without saddle or bridle.

鏟 An iron utensil for smoothing or planing wood; a plane; to cut or pare away, and remove irregularities; to level.

剗 Same as the preceding.

齧 The teeth of a child; the teeth which are first produced.

籩 Rice which has been pounded once in order to remove the husk.

懺 Chan, Tsan, Chin or Tsin, to repent; to feel contrition. **懺悔** Chan hwuy, to repent and reform.

臙 臙臙 Lēen chan, a particular kind of soup made of pig's guts, pepper, mustard, and vinegar.

醜 Sour; a sour taste

羴 Sheep in a cot or fold. The upper part of the character denotes a house or shed; to lead or go before, as sheep follow the leader.

剗 To cut even; to cut to pieces and adjust

擗 To stick into.

振 Chan or Chin, between two pillars; to adjust; to put to rights.

弗 An utensil for broiling or roasting meat, by applying it to the fire.

綻 The seam of a garment; a rent seam; a seam opened; to open as a seam.

賺 To impede; to cause to delay; to hinder. Same sense as **耽悞** Tan woo, to sell not at the real price; to impede another person's affairs by underselling him; to gain profit by trading.

Chan tsēen **賺錢** to make a profit. **未有錢賺** We yew tsēen chan, there is no profit to be made.

聽 Common form of the preceding, in Canton.

綻 The seam of a garment opened or slit. **補綻** Poo chan, to mend a rent seam. Read Tan, in the same sense.

站 To stand up; to stand erect. A stopping; standing or remaining still; a stage of a journey.

Chan ke lae **站起來** stand up. **地方難站** Te fang nan chan, a place difficult to stand or remain in, either from the character of friends or acquaintances; of superiors, or from the nature of the service. **十一站** Shih yih chan, eleven stages. **驛站** Yih chan, a stage of the government express.

齇 Salt taste; very salt.

CHANG.

章 From 音 Yin, sound, and 十 Shih, ten; a perfect lumber; a piece of music completed; a piece of music variegated. **青赤** Tsing chih, azure with carnation colours are called **文** Wān **赤白** Chih pih, carnation with white are called **章** Chang **文章** Wān chang, elegant literary composition; prize essays **文章** Tsō wān chang, to write a prize essay **章** Chang, or **篇章** Pēn chang, a section; a chapter. **不成章** Pūh ching chang, to leave a statement, an essay, or an affair unfinished.

A clause of any arrangement. **章程** Chang ching, a statement of regulations. **大章** Ta chang, the great rules laid down by ancestors, the name of an ancient piece of music. **皇章** Hwang chang, imperial laws and regulations. **犯章** Fan chang, to violate the laws of the empire. **表章** Peau chang, or **奏章** Tsow chang, a luminous statement presented to the Emperor. **章** Chang, luminous; clear. A numeral of forest trees. The name of a place; of an official situation.

上章 Shang chang, the year under certain circumstances.

印章 Yin chang, a seal. A period of nineteen years in reference to the moon; the golden number is called Chang, or **章部** Chang poo. **章甫** Chang poo, a certain ancient cap. The name of various palaces; the name of a country. Occurs used for **璋璋璋**, and **璋**.

璋 璋惶 Chang hwang, the external appearance of alarm or fright.

璋 To stop up; to separate by something intervening.

璋 The epithet by which a wife designates the father or mother of her husband.

拜姑璋 Pae koo chang, — Koo chang denotes a husband's mother. — To make obeisance to the parents of a husband. In this sense **章** occurs. **兄璋** Heung chang, a husband's brother. **璋** occurs in the same sense.

璋 Same as **璋** Chang.

璋 A high and dangerous mountain. **峰璋** Fung chang, **山璋** Sh n chang, a

high precipitous mountain forming a kind of screen. 青嶂 Tsing chang, a verdant hill.

彰 From Chang, variegated; and Shang, hair or feathers; because the colour and beauty of quadrupeds and birds consist in their hair and feathers. Elegant composition. Luminously exhibited. To manifest; to exhibit. 天理昭彰 T'ien le chaou chang, a manifest display of the superintendance of Heaven in rewarding or punishing.

璋 璋徨 Chang hwang, hurry and perturbation in walking; an irregular hurried step.

瘴 瘴惶 Chang hwang, alarm of mind; apprehension; fear.

暘 The light of the setting sun, rising higher and higher on an object. Clear, bright. Same as 章.

樟 樟樹 Chang shoo, 樟木 Chang müh, 香樟 Hëang chang, the camphor tree; it grows very large at 新淦縣 Sin-kin hëen, in the Province of Këang-se. 欒樟 Yu chang, are two species of camphor tree, which must grow together seven years before they can be separated. The name of

a district in Këang-se, so called from the trees which grow at it. A small camphor tree is called 釣樟 Kow-chang.

Chang-naou 樟腦 camphor. Borneo camphor is called 冰片 Ping-pënn.

漳 The name of a stream of water in the north; the name of a district.

漳 Same as 漳 Chang.

璋 A kind of sceptre made of chrysoprase stone; a play thing for a child. The birth of a boy is expressed by 弄璋 Lung chang; of a girl by 弄瓦 Lung wa.

瘴 Chang or 瘴癘 Chang le, a distemper caused by pestilential vapours issuing from deep valleys or caverns, it is called a hot or feverish disease. 瘴母 Chang moo, mother of the Chang disease, is an expression applied to a strange appearance seen on the south of the Mei-ling mountain. At first, it is the size of an egg, increases to a circle like a wheel, and spreads wider and wider till it infects the whole neighbourhood. An unwholesome atmosphere is called 瘴氣 Yen-chang, and 瘴氣 Chang-k'e.

葦 Name of a certain plant.

遶 To walk; to go.

遶 Chow chang 遶遶 remote, wide, vague.

鄣 The name of a place.

障 A separating dike; to divide; to separate by a dike. 保鄣 Paou-chang, a dike or mound raised for a fence; important and dangerous places. 步鄣 Poo-chang, a place covered over as a walk.

鞞 Chang-ne 鞞泥 certain ornamental work on a saddle.

驛 A certain description of horse.

鸕 Chang or 鸕渠 Chang keu, a certain water fowl.

麋 A small species of deer, said to be a very pretty animal.

長 Long, in respect of space or time; senior, aged; greater; in a more elevated rank; constant; skilled. To increase by growth; to extend. The name of a star; of a palace; of a place; of a hill; of an animal; of a plant. A surname; name of a spirit or divinity.

Chang ke keaou gaou 長其驕

傲 to nourish his pride. 長強 Chang këang, the os coccygis. 長久 Chang kew, a great length of time. 長狂 Chang kwang, crazy kind of conduct. 長吏 Chang le, a superior officer. 長輩 Chang pei, superiors. 長兵 Chang ping, long weapons; as 弓矢 矛戈戟 Kung, shoo, mow, ku, keih, the bow, the single-point spear, the hooked lance, the spear with a central and a diverging point, the spear with a central and two diverging points. 長勺魯地名 Chang-chô loo te ming, Chang-chô, name of a place in the state Loo; the birth place of Confucius. 長丁 Chang ting, a long form or stool. 長短 Chang twan, long and short.

Chang nrh sow shang yuë hoo 長而瘦上曰瓠 long and lean in the upper part (of the vessel) is called Hoo. 長嘯 長久 Chang seau lëang kew, to whistle aloud for a long time. 長我兩歲 Chang wo lëang sui, two years older than I am. 長白山 Chang pih shan, mountains on the south of Manchow Tartary, near the frontier of Corea. 長沙 Chang-sha, the capital of Hoonan province. 長一身有半 Chang yih

shin yew pan, one half longer than one's body—applied to right clothes. 長遠 Chang yuen, remote; distant.

Chang yew 長幼 old and young.

家長 K'ea chang, the senior of a family. 師長 Sze chang, a teacher. 尊長 Tsun chang, a person in a more honourable place. 百夫長 Pih foo chang, the principal man of a hundred; the commander of a hundred men. 伙長 Ho chang, is applied to the Mates or Officers of merchant vessels.

生長 S'ang chang, to grow; applied to animals or plants.

養長 Yang chang, or inverted, Chang-yang, to bring up; to nourish; to educate; to cause to grow. 少長 Shaou chang, a little older.

俛 Madly; blindly; to fall down.

Chang-h'ang 俛停 careless. 俛

狂 Chang kwang, crazy kind of behaviour. 俛鬼 Chang kwei, the manes of a man who has been devoured by a tiger; a kind of vampire.

帳 From to extend and a napkin, or piece of cloth. A curtain; a cloth spread out.

To spread out; obscurely. 蚊帳 W'an chang, mosquito curtains. 幃帳 Wei chang, 帳

子 Chang tze, 帳幕 Chang m'oh, any curtain. 帳房 Chang fang, a tent, used literally or figuratively for one's place of abode. 設帳 Sh'eh chang, to pitch one's tent; to officiate as a teacher. 混帳 Hw'än chang chang, in a confused indistinct obscure manner. 帳簿 Chang poo, an account book. Some erroneously use 部 for the second character.

算帳 Swan chang, to reckon up; to estimate; to state and discuss the reasons of. 帳 Ta chang, to estimate the weight or force of reasons; to calculate accounts. 認帳 Tin chang, to acknowledge a debt or the justness of a claim. 收帳 Show chang, to receive a debt. 帳目 Chang mü, a bill or account. 開帳 K'ae chang, to make out an account. 完帳 Wan chang, to settle an account.

張 From to extend, and a bow, to draw the string of a bow, or an instrument; to stretch out; to hang up and spread out; to lay out. To boast; to place; to state, or draw out an account or list of things; a numeral of tables, beds, and such things as imply the idea of spreading out. The name of an

animal, and of a star. A surname. In composition, it sometimes means the mind stretched out or distracted. Used for 帳

Chang h'ien 張絃 to draw the string of a bow. 開張 K'ae chang, to open, to spread out.

主張 Choo chang, to lord the spreading out; to have a settled opinion or plan; to direct. 蹶張 Keü' chang, to stretch a certain kind of bow with the feet. 張燈 Chang t'ang, to hang up and spread lamps or lanterns. 譁張 Chow chang, widely, strangely, precipitately.

乖張 Kwae chang, unreasonably, perversely. 張口大

啄 Chang kow ta chuen, gaped and panted exceedingly. 張傘 Chang san or 開傘 K'ae san, to open or spread out an umbrella.

張 The appearance of a hillock of sand rising up.

漲 Water extending itself or rising higher; to overflow; an inundation; the name of a southern sea. 漲溢 Chang yih, to overflow; to inundate.

瘰 A disease which consists in a swelling out of the parts, as in dropsy.

蟻 Chang-le 蟻 name of an insect; otherwise

called 蚰蜒 Yew yen, it is represented with long and numerous feet.

悵 Feeling of regret and disappointment. 悵望 Chang-wang or 望悵 Wang chang, to wait and expect, with the unpleasant feelings arising from delay. 惆悵 Chow-chang, grieved & disappointed.

漲 Same as 漲.

漲 A swelling of the abdomen. Same as 癰.

張 To stretch the eyes; to stare with vexation and disappointment.

碾 To rub; to grind; to stop up.

糲 Rice for food. A local word, the same as 糲.

脹 A swelling of the abdomen, from an accumulation of water, or other causes; the same is expressed by 肚脹 Too-chang, 腹脹 Füh-chang, 臙脹 Loo-chang. 鼓脹 Koo-chang, swelled like a drum. 解脹 Keae chang, or 消脹 Seaou chang, to allay or mitigate a swelling. 水脹 Shwuy chang, a swelling from water. 腫脹 Chung chang,

a general swelling. 虛脹 Heu chang, swelling from weakness of constitution.

莨 The name of a plant or tree. A surname. 莨楚 Chang-tsoo, a certain tree. 烏莨 Woo chang, the name of a country.

蜚 A certain insect. Same as 蠛.

詭 Wild; irregular. 詭譎 Chow-chang, irregular, precipitate manner, as if crazed.

悖 Chang tun, a careless, loose, hasty manner.

賬 Used commonly for 帳. Chang, in those senses which refer to accounts; as 賬目 Chang mǔh, an account of money owing. See 帳. This character is not found in Chinese Dictionaries.

鋸 A sharp; a keen edge or sharp point. A man's name.

鞞 Skin stretched out; covering; or, as it is expressed in Chinese, clothing for a bow.

鞞 A leather covering for a bow; a box in which to contain a bow, which is usually kept warm.

餼 Meat spread out; a bait; which is also expressed

by 饑饉 Chang-hwang.

鼗 The sound of a drum.

昌 The light of the rising sun. Elegant; beautiful. Suitable; abundant; affluent. Increasing in length, affluence and splendour, applied to nations.

昌明 bright, splendid. 昌盛 Chang-shing, effulgent and affluent. 文昌 Wān-chang, the name of a star or deity. Chang is used for 物 Wūh, a thing.

倡 A splendid showy person; a singing girl. To harmonize or accord with. A seducer, a leader. Used for 唱 and 娼.

倡優 entertainments of singing and playing; theatrical amusements. Players; singing girls, prostitutes. 倡子和汝 Chang yu ho yu, do you sing, and I will respond to you. (She-king) 天下倡 T'een hēa chang, the leader, first or head of the empire; the Sovereign. 倡亂 Chang lwan, to lead or head an insurrection. 倡隨 Chang suy or 倡和 Chang ho, to lead and to follow;—applied to husband and wife. 倡頭 Chang

倡狂 t'ow, a head or leader. 倡狂 Chang kwang, irregular vicious conduct.

唱 To utter the voice. To recite; to sing.

唱歌 or reversed, Ko chang, to sing graver songs.

高唱 Kaou chang, to sing aloud. 唱戲 Chang he, to recite plays. 唱禮 Chang le, to give the word at great sacrifices, for the performance of the several prostrations and so on. The master of ceremonies is called 禮生 Le-sāng. 唱曲子 Chang keūh tsze, to sing light songs. 唱喏 Chang jō, a salutation performed by raising the folded hands as high as the face, and letting them fall again. It is otherwise called 長揖 Chang yǐh.

娼 A strumpet; a prostitute; a whore. Otherwise expressed by 娼妓 Chang-ke, 妓女 Ke-neu, 婬子 Peaou tszo, and 娼婦 Chang-foo.

帽 Garments thrown loosely about one; without being bound by a sash or girdle.

珺 or 珺玩 Chang wan, the stones or other ornaments attached to the ears by barbarians; otherwise called 耳璫 Urh-tang.

稻 The husk of paddy; chaff.

菖 A water plant; a kind of sedge. Otherwise called 菖蒲 Chang poo, and 垂劍草 Chuy keen tsaou, Acorus Calamus, or the hanging sword plant, which is popularly thought extremely efficacious in cutting off various demonical influences, and expelling bugs. On the 5th of the 5th moon, it is stuck up in great abundance at the doors of houses.

蝸 A certain small shell fish; a cockle.

褶 Garments loosely thrown about one. Same as 帽 Chang.

謂 To sing. Same as 唱. A man's name.

閭 Gate of an ancient palace; the name of a modern city gate in Kēang-nan.

閭闔 name of a wind said to arise in the west. The gate of heaven, said to be kept by the ancient warrior 關夫子 Kwan-foo-tsze.

駟 A designation of a horse.

鵲 The name of a certain bird.

鹵 The sediment of a natural salt.

𪚩 Ancient form of 唱. To sing; to play.

倘 To stop suddenly; the appearance of doing so.

Chang jen che 倘然止 stopped suddenly. More frequently read Tang.

倘 倘佯 Chang-yang, disconcerted, disappointed; irresolute; affecting a kind of extravagance, and desperation. Something of the sense of 徘徊 Pae-hwuy, driven hither and thither; irresolute.

惆 Chang or 惆悵 Chang-hwang, disappointed; disconcerted, and displeased.

敞 Level, elevated land from which a distant view is had. Open; plain; fully disclosed; manifested. 高敞地 Kaou chang te, elevated, spacious, level region; in contradistinction from narrow, irregular and cramped position; applied figuratively to circumstances.

Chang wang 敞罔 destitute of room and ease; cramped; disconcerted.

敞 Wide; roomy; liberal. Same as 敞 Chang.

廠 Or Chwang, an open shed; a roof without surrounding walls; such erections are common at mines above ground, and at other places where ex-

tensive works are carried on, as 銀廠 Yin-chang, erections for works at silver mines. 煤廠 Mei-chang, a colliery. 硝廠 Seaou-chang, salt-petre works. 硫磺廠 Lew-hwang chang, sulphur sheds, where sulphur is prepared.

儼 Alarmed; apprehensive; frightened appearance. Abbreviated by the character 倘.

擊 The feathers of a certain bird called 鷲 Tsew. 鷲擊 Tseou-chang, the feathers of a little bird said to be woven into garments.

驚 Same as the preceding.

跏 To sit cross-legged, in the manner of the priests of Buddha.

鞞 A certain skin.

銷 To rub. One says, a piece of iron surrounding the rim of a wheel.

常 From 尙 Shang, to manifest or display, and 巾 Kin, a piece of cloth. Garments which are always displayed; hence used also for 裳 Chang, the lower garments. — Constant; usual; common; constantly; frequently; in the habit of. Five

virtues which ought to be invariably practised, are called the Five Chang. The name of a divinity; of a district; of a hill; of a stream; of a banner; of a spear or lance. A surname; a measure of sixteen cubits.

Chang-chang 常常 commonly; 時常 She chang, constantly; always. 非常 Fei chang, unusual, extraordinary. 照常 Chau chang, according to what is usual. 平常 Ping chang, 尋常 Sin or Tsin chang, and 庸常 Yung chang, all express common; ordinary, applied to persons or things. 經常 King chang, regular; constant usages. 常服 Chang fuh, one's ordinary dress, not full dress.

家常飯 K'ea chang fan, a family dinner. 常生 Chang sāng, continual; never-ending; eternal life. 五常仁義禮智信 Woo chang, jin, e, le, che, sin, the five constant virtues, benevolence, justice, decorum, knowledge, and truth.

旗常 Ke-chang, a banner with the sun and moon depicted on it, given by the emperor as the reward of splendid deeds. 奉常 Fung chang, he who bears the banner.

嫫 嫫娥 a celebrated goddess in the pa-

lace of the moon. 姮 H'ang, is also used for the first syllable.

憲 Used for 常, in reference to the Five virtues.

掌 The palm of the hand, the sole of an animal's foot, called by the Chinese, the middle, and the heart of the hand; the root of the fingers. To grasp with the hand; to rule; to control. A surname. 蛭掌 Che chang, or 水蛭 Shwuy che, or 螞蝗 Ma-hwang, a leech. 鞅掌 Yang chang, to lose one's ease and self-control; perturbed; disconcerted. 職掌 Chih chang, to control; which belongs to one's office.

Chang-le 掌理, 主掌 Choo-chang, 掌管 Chang-kwan, to rule; to manage. 掌教 Chang keaou, to rule and teach; applied to tutors. 打他一巴掌 Ta t'a yih pa chang, give him a slap with the hand. 如示諸掌乎 Joo she choo chang hoo, easy as pointing out any thing on the palm of the hand. 熊掌味美 Heung chang wei mei, the sole of a wild boar's foot, has a sweet smell. 掌中 Chang chung, in the palm of the hand. 掌上 Chang shang, on the palm of the hand. 看手掌 K'an

show chang, to practise palmistry.

藜 The name of a plant.

瑞裳 A certain valuable stone.

裳 Chang, or Shang, to screen or fend off; the garments for the lower part of the body; a petticoat; otherwise called **帶** Keun or **裙** Keun. Vestments for the upper part of the body are called **衣** E. **衣裳** E-chang, garments generally; clothes of any kind. **穿衣裳** Chuen e chang, to put on clothes.

嘗 From **旨** Che, the will, and **尚** Chang, to manifest. To taste; to try; to essay. Having already done. The name of a certain sacrifice; a surname.

口嘗之 Kow chang che, taste it with the mouth. **嘗一些** Chang yih seay, taste a little. **嘗一嘗** Chang yih chang, take a taste. **試嘗** She chang, to try. **疑則嘗之** E tsih chang che, when you doubt or have suspicion, try it. **未嘗** Wei chang, not yet; not occurred heretofore.

鱮 Chang or **鱮揚** Chang yang, a flying fish, said

to have a head resembling a swallow. Also called in the north **揚黃頰** Yang huwang kē.

償 To pay the value of; to recompense; to pay for; to make amends. **殺人償命** Shá jin chang ming, he who kills a man must pay or forfeit his life. **有功當償** Yew kung tang chang, he who has merit should be recompensed. **填償** Tēn chang, **抵償** Te chang, to pay or forfeit; generally applied to the life. **欠債償錢** Kēen chae chang tsēn, he who owes a debt, must pay the money.

離 Same as the following.

鶻 The name of a bird.

黨 A surname. In its other senses read Tang.

場 A piece of ground laid out and appropriated to some particular purpose.

場 An arena on which to perform the rites of sacrifice; on which to gather in the grain, to perform literary exercises, or military contests; to execute capital punishments; on which to consecrate priests; for gaming; and for the course of reptiles or insects.

Numerals of affairs; circumstances; a particular period of life. Time; state or class of persons. **禾場** Ho chung, place where grain is collected. **科場** Ko chang, place of public literary examinations. **法場** Fá chang, place of execution. **賭場** To chang, a place for gaming. **少年場** Shaou nēen chang, the society of the young. **一場大夢** Yih chang ta mung, a visionary state; a dream; said often in allusion to life.

場 A kind of stone sceptre, otherwise called **圭** kwei, in length a cubit and two tenths.

腸 The parts which, the Chinese say, give expansion to the subtle fluids of the stomach; the intestines; the bowels; the seat of the affections; the name of a plant; and joined with other characters, forms several proper names. **大腸** Ta chang, the great intestines leading to the anus. **小腸** Seou chang, the small intestines; i. e. the urinary ducts.

心腸 Sin chang, a feeling towards, a liking or disposition for. **羊腸** Yang chang, name of the side of a hill. **無腸** Woo chang, name of a country. **馬腸** Ma chang, name of an

animal. **黃腸** Hwang chang, name of a coffin. **魚腸** Yu-chang, name of a sword.

暢 The excellence; good, or happiness which exists within, passing to the outside; expanding, pervading; to permeate; permeant; spreading all around. Filling; to fill; expansion of the animal spirits; contentment; joy; hilarity. A surname; the full moon; on a certain occasion the 11th moon. Applied to the playing of some songs, from their exhilarating effect. **通暢於外** Tung chang yu wae, to permeate, extending to the outside. **美暢** Mei chang, excellent; pleasing; agreeable. **暢遂** Chang suy, according with one's wishes; pleasing. **快暢** Kwae chang, feeling delight; delightful. **暢月** Chang yuē, the 11th moon. **暢充** Chang chung, to pervade; to fill.

暢 Land extensively spread but unfertile; expansive; permeant. Said to be the proper form of the preceding.

蕩 Plants or herbage expanding; luxuriant.

丈 The seal character represents a hand grasping ten. A measure of ten cubits length. A staff.

Chang lēang 丈量 to measure. An epithet applied to old persons. 丈夫 Chang foo, a husband. 岳丈 Yü chang, a wife's father. 丈人 Chang jin, or 老丈 Laou chang, term of respect to a wife's father, or any old person. 大丈夫 Ta chang foo, a great man. 方丈 Fang chang, a temple or monastery of Füh; the head of a monastery. 函丈 Han chang, the chair of a teacher. The vulgar form is with a dot. 丈量田畝 Chang lēang tēn mow, to measure land.

仗 Generic term for weapons; such as the sword, spear, and lance. 兵仗 Ping chang, 器仗 K'e chang, military weapons. 彩仗 Ts'ae chang, ornamented weapons. 打仗 Ta chang, to fight. 儀仗 E chang, the imperial guard. 錫仗 Sefh chang, crosier used by a priest. To rely, or depend on. 倚仗 E chang, 憑仗 Ping chang, to lean against, to depend on. 仰仗 Yang chang, to look up to for support. Occurs denoting a path or way. Used for 杖 Chang.

杖 To hurt; to wound.

杖 That which is grasped, to support one in walking; a staff; a cudgel or bludgeon; the stem or wooden part of a lance. To hold in the hand; to lean upon, to beat with a stick or bludgeon; to beat with the bamboo; a Chinese punishment. 拐杖 Kwue chang, a stick or staff. Kwue is a short stick; Chang, a long staff that reaches above one's head. 笞杖 Ch'e chang, to beat or flog with the bamboo. 杖一百 Chang yih pih, to flog with a hundred blows. 虎杖 Hoo chang, a plant. 杖者 Chang chay, an old man; —at 50 years of age, he may use a staff in the house; at 60 in the village; at 70 in his native principedom; and at 80 in the palace of the Emperor.

疾 Disease.

倉 Chang or Tsang. From 食 Shih, to eat, and 口 Hwuy, an enclosure. A square building in which to store up grain. A granary. See Tsang; haste; hurry.

愴 Chang or Chwang, the heart perturbed. 悽愴 Tse chang, painful feeling; perturbation of mind; grief. 愴悽 Chang hwang, disappoint-

ment, vexation.

戕 To hurt; to wound. A wound; a sore.

鎗 A wooden lance pointed and hardened by fire. Used by peasantry against banditti.

鬯 The name of a fragrant plant, which is blended

with black millet and fermented, to form a species of wine used in sacrifice. 秬鬯 Keu chang, black millet and the plant Chang. An odoriferous wine used to invoke and cause a descent of the gods. Used for 暢. 鬯茂 Chang mow, luxuriant.

CHAOU.

召 To call upon with authority; to summon; to cite to appear; to invoke. 召見 Chaou keen, to summon to an interview, as is frequently done by the Emperor. Another person's invitation is called. 龍

召 Chung chaou, a gracious summons. 父召子 Foo chaou tsze, a father summons his son.

召他來 call him here. 召臣 Chaou chin, summons his ministers to attend. Chaou püh taou 召不到 not to appear on being summoned.

召 To call a man. 召穆 Chaou müh, to walk in order. To place people in proper order. Chaou denotes a father; and 穆 Müh, a son. 昭 Chaou is used in the same sense.

召 From Chaou, to invoke, and 卜 Püh, to divine.

To enquire by divination.

昭 Calling to in a hoarse guttural manner.

A female name.

沼 A pool of water; a pond. One says, a pool with a winding margin. A piece of ground appearing in a pond; an island.

詔 The same as 昭. To call one's-self.

詔 A certain kind of bow. The elastic flying back of a bow after the arrow shoots from it. 大詔 Ta chaou, a large bow.

招 From To call, and a hand. To call and make a signal of invitation at the same time; to invite with the hand; to beckon; to induce to come by proclamation. Hand-bill or

sign-board. To entreat; to entangle; to take crime to one's-self; to confess; to assume; to excite; to raise. A surname. **招手** Chaou show, to beckon with the hand. **招舟子** Chaou chaou chow tsze, to hail a boatman. **招安** Chaou an, to issue proclamations to soothe the people, or invite insurgents to submit. **招賢** Chaou hien, to invite good people to come forward. **招惹** Chaou jny, to provoke. **招搖** Chaou yaou, to shake, to excite. **招告** Chaou kaou, to invite the people to accuse suspected officers. **招郎入舍** Chaou lang jüh shay, inviting a bride to enter a cottage. **招募兵** Chaou moo ping, to raise soldiers, or **招天下** Chaou t'een hëa, to call the whole empire. **招商** Chaou shang, to invite people to come forward to engage in the mercantile concerns of government. **招帖** Chaou t'ë, a hand-bill or placard. **招牌** Chaou pae, a sign-board. **招罪** Chaou tsuy, or **招認** Chaou jin, to confess some crime. **自招** Tsze chaou, to bring upon one's-self. **招禍** Chaou ho, to bring some calamity on one's-self; which is also expressed by **招災攬**

禍 Chaou tsae lan ho.

昭 The splendour of the sun; bright; splendid; light; manifest; manifested; refulgent. **昭穆** Chaou mûh, the display of order, as between father and son; far off and near at hand; old and young; nearly and distantly related. Chaou is **明** Ming, luminous; and **次** Tsze, order. Chaou is the higher place, on the left side, or towards the south; **穆**, is the right side, or towards the north. **昭蘇** Chaou-soo, the manifestation of Spring, by the flight and noise of various insects. An abbreviation of the following.

照 The light of fire reaching to; light illumining by falling upon an object; to illumine; to extend care and superintendance to; to accord with former acts, usages or precedents; like; according to; the same as. **普照** Poo chaou, to illumine every place. **拱照** Kung chaou, to surround with light and splendour. **日照** Ho chaou, fire light. **日月照臨** Jih yuë chaou lin, the light of the sun and moon descending or reaching to. **正照**

Ching chaou, light falling, at right angles. **反照** Fan chaou, reflected light. **照應** Chaou ying, **照顧** Chaou koo, to pay attention and regard to, for the purpose of assisting. **照管** Chaou kwan, **照料** Chaou leaou, to oversee; to manage and direct affairs. **心照** Sin chaou, to regard or pay attention to with the heart or mind. **照常** Chaou ch'ang, the same as usual. **照舊** Chaou kew, the same as formerly. **照例辦** Chaou le pan le, to act or manage agreeably to standing regulations. **照壁** Chaou peih, a wall opposite the gates of government officers. **照數** Chaou soo, according to the number. **照算** Chaou swan, according to the calculation or reckoning to be made. **照此** Chaou ts'ze, according to this. **照樣** Chaou yang, the same as a pattern. **照如天日** Chaou joo t'ëen jih, as manifest as the sun in the heaven.

招 The appearance of a tree agitated; a target to shoot at. A bathing seat or couch. **招** The light of fire; to illumine by fire; light; mental discernment. A surname. Same as **照**.

牀 Another name for **牀** Chwang, a bed or couch. **破** The thin membrane which covers flesh below the external skin. **盃** A certain vessel. **昭** To make signs in sport, to a person with the eye. To wink; to ogle; to play with the eye. **昭** The name of a person. **答** Also read **Teaou**, a broom; to sweep. **詔** To declare; announce or proclaim to; a Royal or Imperial declaration, or proclamation. To teach; to instruct; to promulge to the whole empire. **待詔** Tae chaou, name of a certain office in the Han-lin college. Name of a certain barbarian king. **頒詔** Pan chaou t'ëen hëa, to promulge the Imperial will to the whole empire. **人暗不見事宜則詔告之** Jin ngau püh këen sze e, ts'ih chaou kaou che, if a man does not perceive what is proper in any affair, then instruct him. **詔旨** or **敕詔** Ch'ih chaou, or **丹詔** Tan chaou, an official and public declaration of the Emperor's will; an

imperial proclamation addressed to his ministers and people.
恩詔 Ngün chaou, a gracious declaration of the imperial will, as a general pardon.

超 To step lightly; to trip; to step over; to leap over; to precede; to surpass; to excel; to raise to a higher state of intellectual or spiritual excellence; to raise from purgatory to the region of the blessed. A surname.

Chaou chō **超卓** personal accomplishments or talents, surpassing others. **超羣** Chaou keun, to excel the ordinary class of men in talents or virtue. **超性** Chaou sing, supernatural. **超渡** Chaou too, to raise from a state of suffering, departed spirits. **超越** Chaou yuē, to raise or promote over the heads of others. **超拔** Chaou pā. **超升** Chaou shing, and **超舉** Chaou keu, all express a similar idea.

鋤 A large sickle or scythe.
颯 A cool breeze; a breeze when the air is pure and clear.

駟 Name of a horse

吵 Read Meaou. The hoarse voice of a certain wild

bird. Read Chaou, clamour; to wrangle **相吵** Sēang chaou, mutual wrangling.

吵囊 or **吵鬧** Chaou nang, to make a clamorous disturbance; to clamour. **何等吵鬧** Ho tēng chaou naou, what a wrangling noise and bother!

抄 To take; to take by force; to take or stir as with a spoon. To seize a person's effects by an order of government. To transcribe, or copy a paper. A surname.

Chaou sēay **抄寫** or **抄謄** Chaou tēng, to transcribe any paper or book. **抄白** Chaou pih, to make a fair copy of an original official document. **抄正字** Chaou ching tze, to copy out in the plain hand. **抄家** Chaou kēa or **查抄** Chaou chaou, **家產** Kēa chan, all express searching a person's house, and taking possession of the property by order of government. Same as **鈔** Chaou. **抄咨** Chaou tse, copy of an official letter from one officer of rank to another.

炒 To fry; to roast in a pan with a small portion of water, lard or liquor.

鈔 To till or plough the ground.

鈔 An instrument of husbandry; to plough, and replough the ground.

舢 A boat restless or agitated on the surface of the water.

鈔 To make a disturbance, a tumult. Light; volatile; slender waisted; artful. A man's name. Same as **吵** Chaou, in the phrase Chaou naou.

鈔 A horn spoon.

鈔 To take; to seize by order of government; to transcribe; to copy. Same as **抄** Chaou. A surname. **鈔關** Chaou kwan, a sealed document or official receipt given by an officer of government for articles received. A kind of paper money, or bank note employed by government, under the dynasty Sung, in the reign of **紹興** Shaou-hing (A. D. 1170); value from one to five thousand cash were called **大鈔** Ta chaou; and from one to seven hundred, were called **小鈔** Sēou chaou. Officers were appointed every where to receive and give them out. They were to be renewed within seven years, and fifteen cash for every thousand were deducted for the expense of making the notes; a

general name for them was **錢鈔** Tsēen-chau, and they were also called **楮幣** Choo-pē. A scarcity of copper is assigned as one reason; and another is, a want of money to pay the army; which led to this scheme to entice the merchant with the convenience of it; for it is said that **公私便** Kung sze pēn, it was convenient both for the government and individuals.

鈔 A certain preparation of rice and wheat fire-dried and ground to a powder, or formed into certain cakes.

爪 The nails of the fingers and toes; the claws of an animal; the talons of a bird. To scratch; to claw; to tear to pieces with the claws; to lay the claws upon any thing; to lay the hand upon with the palm undermost; to take with the hand **王之爪牙** Wang che chaou ya, the king's claws and teeth; applied to himself by an ancient statesman. **買辦爪** Mae-pan chaou, the Compradore's claws; i.e. the labouring people he employs. **爪爛** Chaou lan, to tear terrags with the claws. **虎爪** Hoo chaou, the claws of a tiger; and so of

any other animal or bird.

抓 To scratch gently, or tickle; metaphorically to cajole; to tear with the nails. **手抓食** Show chaou shih, to seize food with the fingers.

Chaou choo 抓住 to grasp with the talons, as an eagle does. **抓抓耳** Chaou chaou erh, to scratch one's ear. **抓着他的癢處** Chaou chōt'a teih yang choo, scratch the part of him which itches; assail him on his weak side. **抓破臉** Chaou p'o lēn, to scratch and tear a person's face.

爪 Wood acuminate. A thorn; to pierce with a sharp point

筴 An utensil made of bamboo or reeds, for receiving solids and permitting fluids to pass through, said to be like a spoon. (M. S. Dictionary.)

Chaou-le 籠籬 a kind of uncovered basket. The nest of a bird, when made in any hole, and not on a tree.

兆 Chaou. A tortoise shell dried by fire, for the purpose of divination. An altar of earth; the mound which surrounds an altar or grave. A million.

Chaou 兆 or **兆頭** Chaou t'ow, or **先兆** Sēn chaou, an o-

men; a prognostic. **吉兆** Keih chaou, a favorable prognostic; an omen of good. **億兆** Yih chaou, the hundred thousand and the million, denotes the mass of the people, which is also expressed by **兆民** Chaou min. **京兆** King chaou, the place where the million assemblies, the residence of the emperor and court. **宅兆** Tsh chaou, the ground round a tomb. **游兆** Yew chaou, a certain year of the cycle.

兆 Same as the preceding.

兆 Same as the following. **Read Taou**, a cave in a field.

兆 Chaou or T'haou. Any dike, limit, or boundary, is called Chaou. The name of a certain sacrifice. **宅兆** Tsh chaou, the dike drawn round a grave, in the Chinese manner, to mark the limits of it.

旐 A kind of banner on which dragons and serpents are depicted, to which superstitious ideas are attached. **旗旐** Ke chaou, a banner, a flag with various devices worked on it.

晁 An ancient form of **朝** Chaou.

挑 A surname.

挑挑 A strong powerful dog.

挑挑 Grain growing spontaneously, without sowing or cultivation.

挑 Silk threads which pass obliquely, neither lengthwise nor crosswise, as in weaving figures; variegated. A numeral of pieces of silk.

挑 A sheep under a year old. One says, a foreign sheep a hundred catties weight.

挑 A four year old horse, or according to some, a three year old horse.

挑 The name of a fish.

朝 The morning. **終朝** Chung chaou, the morning till breakfast. A surname.

An interview of Ministers with the Sovereign, is called Chaou, from their being required to go early in the morning; waiting on; seconding. Nobles or princes seeing the Sovereign, not on business, is also called Chaou. Local officers seeing a governor, is called Chaou; but not in modern use. Chaou, is the place in which the affairs of government are listened to and audience given. Chaou is also used for a dynasty; for the

reigning family; for the court, and for the empire. **我朝** Wo chaou, our dynasty. **坐朝** Tso chaou, the emperor seated to give audience. **上朝** Shang chaou, to go to court. **大朝** Ta chaou, a visit to court every fifth year. **小朝** Sēn chaou, a triennial visit of ancient princes to the emperor. **明朝** Ming chaou, the late Chinese dynasty. **大清朝** Ta tsing chaou, the reigning Tartar dynasty.

Chaou fūh 朝服 court dress. **朝見** Chaou kēn, to have an audience of the emperor. The Chinese designate the existing dynasty, and their own empire, **天朝** T'ēn chaou, the celestial empire; or the dynasty especially appointed by Heaven, to rule the world. **朝貢** Chaou kung, to present tribute as dependants. **朝鮮** Chaou sēn, Corea. **朝夕** Chaou selh or **朝晚** Chaou wan, or **朝夜** Chaou yay, morning and evening. **朝廷** Chaou ting, the hall of audience; the court; the Emperor.

啁 Chaou. To laugh; to jest; to ridicule; to boast. **Chaou chē 啁嘶** the singing or chirping of birds. **Read Taou**, also used for a dynasty; for the **啁啁** Leau taou, many words;

verbose. Read Chow, 啾 啾
Chow tseau, the chirping of
small birds; the sound made by
the swift course of a flight of
small birds. Read Leau, to
laugh immoderately.

嘲 Chaou, to laugh; to jest;
to ridicule; to play and
jest with each other. 嘲笑
Chaou seau, laughing & joking.

潮 The tide. 'Water is the
blood or breath of the
earth; and the tide is the ad-
vancing and retiring of this
blood or breath; it accords with
or follows the state of the moon.'
The tide rising in the morning
is expressed by Chaou; in the
evening by 汐 Seih.

Chaou chow 潮州 the name of
a district in Canton province.

伺潮 Sze chaou, a kind of
fowl that crows always at high

water; vulgarly called 潮水
雞 Chaou shwuy ke. 望潮

Wang chaou, a certain fish. 潮

濕 Chaou shih, damp; foggy;
moist air or ground. Tide, 乘

潮 Shing chaou, to avail one's-
self of the tide; to go with it.

潮漲了 Chaou chang leau
or 潮水滿了 Chaou shwuy

mwan leau, express the tide
flowing, or high water. 潮退

了 Chaou tay leau, ebb tide.
順潮 Shun chaou, the tide

with one 逆潮 Neth chaou
or 潮頂 Chaou ting, the tide
against one.

嘲 Same as 啾 To jeer; to
ridicule; to laugh at.

嘲 A surname.

嘲 To stamp with the feet
Lame, to able to walk.

嘲 Same as 趁 Chō.

嘲 Long oars. Same as 櫂
Chaou. Also read Chō,
which see.

嘲 To accord; to harmonize
with.

嘲 To carry on the horns
of cattle.

嘲 The name of an animal.
The royal hunt in winter.

嘲 Also read Chō.

嘲 A kind of basket or cage,
made of reeds for fishing
with.

嘲 A kind of fishing basket
Same as the preceding.

嘲 To cover over; to shade.

嘲 A shade; a shade to keep
the wind from a candle.

嘲 罩衣 a kind of surtout.
Kaoou chaou, a cover
to keep a sedan-chair from the
dust.

嘲 A small net.

解 To propel a boat; an oar;
to row.

解 A certain animal.

解 Walking; going; over-
stepping; leaning; going
rapidly, applied to designate
the wind.

解 To stamp with the feet;
to walk; to go; to pass
over.

解 A particular part of a
carriage.

解 A bird's nest on a tree;
a name as of thieves; a
lurking place. The name of a
place. The name of a country;
of a lake; of an instrument of
music; of a carriage.

解 Little; small. 儻儻
Chaou chaou, long ap-
pearance.

解 Chaou, the noise or sound
of the voices of a multi-
tude of persons.

解 Chaou or Tseou, the ap-
pearance of a lofty hill
or mountain.

解 Chaou or Tseou, to seize
and strike; an active tur-
bulent effort. To take.

解 Chaou or Tseou, the name
of a lake.

解 Tseou, a dwelling made
of stones piled on each
other, without mortar; reared

by people who throw them-
selves on or attach themselves
to, a country.

策 An instrument of music
consisting of a collection
of tubes; a large one of the
kind.

策 A certain species of net;
a small one; an utensil
for catching fish.

策 Chaou mih 藜麥 the
name of a plant.

策 To take; to seize.

策 Chaou or Tseou, to speak
for others; or to assume
the words of others; to echo
merely what others say, with-
out any will of one's own.

趨 To rise up; to strive to
be first in walking.

趨 A kind of stage on the
top of a carriage for the
purpose of standing high, and
surveying an enemy.

鄭 The name of a district.

鄭 To tie round; to bind; to
restrict.

鄭 A high elevated appear-
ance; a thing with long
legs, or feet to it.

趙 To repair hastily to; to
repair to and announce
a superior, as a small state to a
greater one; to return a thing

borrowed Acute; of long duration. Small or few. A surname; the name of a country.

燭 To roast; to fire-dry. **燭** 栗子 Chaou leh tsze, to roast chestnuts. **燭** 花生 Chaou hwa sāng, to roast or fire-dry ground nuts.

鬻 } Same as the preceding.
忽 }

鈔 }
找 To supply, or endeavour to supply what is deficient, or required; to seek for; to exchange money.

Chaou hwan yin tsien **找** 換銀錢 or **找** 錢 Chaou tsien, to exchange silver for copper coin **找** 換店 Chaou hwan tsien, money changer's shop. **找** 回銀 Chaou hwuy yin, exchange given to bring the value of articles bought and the money paid to a level. **找**

補 Chaou poo, to make up what is wanting; to supply. **找** 尋 Chaou tsin, to seek for. **找** 足其數 Chaou tsūh ke soo, to make up the full number.

肇 To strike; to commence; to begin. To correct or rectify. Intelligent, perspicacious; to devise; to project. Long, or of long continuance. The name of a hill. Used for **策** Chaou.

Chaou k'ing foo **肇** 慶府 the name of a district in the province of Canton.

量 A certain insect. A surname. In the sense of **量** The morning. The splendour of gems.

罹 A net to catch birds by throwing it over them, and preventing their flight.

櫂 An oar by which a boat is impelled, an oar applied by the side; to row a boat.

釣 Same as **掉** Chō.

CHAY.

者 The Chinese define this word as a disjunctive particle, and as a demonstrative pronoun, *This*; for which the character **這** Chay is now,

though erroneously, always employed. In the first sense it is often used when defining, and is placed after the characters to be defined, and the definition

given; as **天者理也** T'een chay le yay, Heaven,—that is, a principle of order. In **啟者** K'e chay, at the commencement of letters, Chay has merely this disjunctive sense, denoting a pause after K'e, which implies, I commence; I now begin to state or open the subject. After a verb, or a sentence denoting action or passion, Chay denotes commonly the Agent, or the person suffering; answering to, as he; she; it or they; who. **愛者** Gae chay, he who loves or loving; is the example usually given. But the fact is, that whether following verbs or nouns, it simply directs the mind to pause, and point it to the word or sentence preceding; Gae chay, may either be; the virtue of love or charity, or those who love. **仁者愛也** Jin chay gae yay, Jin (benevolence) that is love. Jin chay, may, when standing alone, either be benevolence, or those who exercise it.

借 To rend asunder.
堵 Read Chay, the name of a district; of a hill; and of a certain river. Also read **堵**, which see.

奢 Affluent; extravagant; wild spread; prodigal;

wasteful. Name of an ancient beauty. A surname; the name of a divinity. Following **阿** O, it denotes a person who marries an old woman. Following **蘭** Lan, to praise; to flatter.

Chay che **奢** 侈 or **奢** 華 Chay lwa, wasteful, extravagant; prodigal. **奢** 侈 **奢** 華 Chay che fan hwa, extravagance; show; splendour.

搯 To tear or split open; to drag along; to pull roughly and forcibly.
Chay tsūh **搯** 拆 to pull or tear apart. **搯** 去 Chay keu, to tear away. **搯** 裂 Chay lēē, to rive or tear asunder.

濬 Chay, or **贖** 濬 Tsūh chay, turbid; foul.

韮 Wide; large. Read To, thick.

搯 To strike; to flog; to beat.

著 The epithet of a father. A local word.

箸 The sugar cane.

赭 Red earth; carnation colour.

Chay shūh **赭** 石 a carnation pigment, used by painters. **赭** 衣 Chay e, garments worn by criminals. **赭** 黃袍 Chay

hwang paou, a certain royal or imperial garment.

驂 Name of a horse.

醜 Chay, or 醜醜 Chow chay, ugly.

黠 Black; dark.

車 A carriage; cart; or any vehicle which is drawn by horses, or that goes upon wheels. The jaw-bone which contains the teeth; to turn a wheel. A surname. Also read Keu. Some distinguish the characters by making the upper horizontal line longer than the lower one in Chay, and reversed it, in Ken.

Chay chwang 車床 a Turner's lathe. 車輪 Chay lun, a cart wheel. 車載斗量 Chay tse tow léang, a cart carries grain measures; or a great many measures;—there are a great many such persons or things.

嶂 Name of a certain hill.

碑 Chay keu 碑碣 a certain stone, white colour, of which some Chinese cap buttons are made. Inferior to the stone called 玉 Yuh.

瘴 A dysentery.

葦 Chay tsien 葦箭 a certain plant, said to be a remedy for a suppression of urine.

蟬 A certain insect.

頰 The jaw bones; the wheels of the face which contain the teeth.

儻 Chay or 儻儻 Chay lo, strong but not virtuous.

噤 Chay, to screen; to hide. The appearance of much talking, great loquacity.

嫵 A woman's name.

披 Chay shih 披檢 to drag; to drag affairs into notice, which do not arise naturally.

樛 A species of mulberry tree.

蔗 The sugar cane.

譟 Many words; much talk. To reprimand; to abuse; to insult.

遮 To cover over; to prevent seeing; to screen, literally or figuratively. To conceal.

Chay kae 遮盖 to cover over.

遮 Chay mwan, to hide from a person's knowledge.

蔽 Chay pe, to screen. 遮節

Chay shih, to gloss over. 遮

失 Chay shih, to conceal one's failures or errors. 遮掩 Chay yen, to screen or conceal from.

蔗 The sugar cane.

蔗 The sugar cane. Same as the preceding.

蟬 A certain insect. One says, a species of locust.

蕪 Name of a medicinal plant.

鷓 Chay koo 鷓鴣 a partridge.

斥 A surname. Otherwise read Chih.

斤 To fasten with a cord.

斤 Opposed to at a distance.

斤 Name of a hill.

斤 To stand in the road.

灸 To cauterize; to roast; to warm. Otherwise read Chih.

Chay show 炙手 to warm the hands at a fire. 炙火 Chay

ho, to warm at a fire.

晷 A clear day.

扯 To pull or tear with the hand; to drag; to pull asunder.

Chay k'ae 扯開 to pull open; to pull apart. Same as 搭.

這 This, applied to persons or things. Various numerals are joined with it, according to the noun which follows.

Chay ko jin 這個人 this man. 這裡 Chay le or 裏 le, this place; here. 這事 Chay sze or 這件事 Chay k'ean sze; this affair or business. 這時 Chay she or 這時候 Chay she how, at this time. 這樣 Chay yang, thus. 這等 Chay t'ing, this class, sort, or kind; such.

哆 Chay. Gaping; the appearance of opening the mouth wide; large mouthed appearance of the lip hanging down. The wish or opinion of the multitude. The name of a person. 哆然 Chay jen, with one consent, unanimously.

栢 A species of mulberry tree.

CHE.

知 From a dart, and mouth; denoting the rapidity with which knowledge is communicated. To know; to advert; to perceive; to remember; to be acquainted with; to cause to know; to tell. The name of a medicine; name of a place; a surname.

Che che chin hing che lefū 知之真行之力 knowing its truth, practice it strenuously.

知府 Che foo, the magistrate of a Foo district.

知縣 Che hēen, the magistrate of a Hēen district.

知會 Che hwuy, to give information to; to inform; to tell.

知己者 Che ke chay, a very intimate friend.

知覺 Che kēō, to advert to; to remark; to observe; to notice.

知幾如神 Che ke joo shin, to know incipient causes like the gods.

知明處當 Che ming choo tang, that which is clearly perceived will be managed well.

知滿 Che mwan or 知足 Che tsūh, to know that one has enough; to be contented.

知道 Che taon or 知道了 Che taon leaou, I know it; very well; said in reply to some information given. It does not signify approbation, nor its opposite.

These words are often the official reply of the Emperor to papers which are sent to him. 知識 Che shīh, knowledge; information. 知無不言 Che woo pūh yen, to tell, to a pupil, all that one knows.

御 To walk; to go or come.

御 To walk; to go or come.

御 The hair of an animal abundant; shaggy; hairy.

御 Knowledge; very general information; universal science. Wise; wisdom. Occurs in a bad sense, for the skill and talent of a villain.

御智士 or 智者 Che chay, a wise and good man.

御知之端 Che che twan, the principles of knowledge.

御 Name of a stream of water.

御 To stamp; to beat with the feet; to knock the head against the ground.

御 Foolish; diseased knowledge; diseased intellect; derangement of mind.

御 痴呆 silly; foolish. 痴 痴 Che gae 痴呆 silly; foolish. 痴 痴 Che choo, not capable of understanding. 痴病不知

人事 Che ping pūh che jin sze, disease of silliness or idiotism; in which a person is incapable of comprehending human affairs.

茹 Che moo 茹母 a certain plant. 知 is also used in the same sense.

蜘蛛 a spider.

知賀 To give property as a pledge or security.

知 Hesitation; embarrassment; irresolute.

知 知 知 embarrassment; unable to proceed either on with a journey or with affairs.

知 A kind of demon or evil spirit.

知 Che-choo 知 知 the appearance of the running-hand character; a mere black daub.

知 Three battlements or embrasures of a city wall are called Che.

知 A bird flying down to the earth, where it arrives at the termination of its flight. To go or come to; arrival at the given or extreme point; to arrive at a certain place, or point of time; till; the extreme limit; the highest degree; great; good; to communicate information to; the extreme of the sun's course

知 north and south; the solstices. As to; respecting.

Che chang 至掌 name of an insect. 至醜 Che ch'ow, most ugly. 至易 Che e, most easy. 至惡 Che gō, extremely vicious; wicked in the highest degree. 至賢 Che hēen, the highest degree of morals and goodness. 至近 Che k'in, as near as possible. 至公 Che kung, most just and equitable. 至極 Che kejh, the utmost extreme; a double superlative. 至難 Che nan, most difficult. 至于他邦 Che yu t'a pang, went to another state. 至老 姦邪 Che laou kēen sēay, even until old age, intriguing and unprincipled. 至聖 Che shing, most holy, is applied to Confucius. 至神 Che shin, most divine, was applied to the first Emperor of the Ming dynasty. 至德 Che t'ih, most virtuous. 至親 Che tsin, the nearest related—are father and son; elder and younger brother. 至此地位 Che ts'ze te wei, to this state of circumstances—either good or bad. 至遠 Che yuen, extremely remote. 至仁 Che jin, most benevolent.

至 A certain species of bamboo.

致 To go to, or come to; to visit; to take pleasure in; to repair to with alacrity; to carry to the utmost degree; to push inquiries for the perfecting of knowledge. To terminate or resign an office. To expose or venture one's life in a cause. To rule or regulate; the end to be aimed at; and the manner of pursuing it. Minute; subtle. To lead to; to tend to; that, noting the cause which leads to a certain end; or the tendency to a certain end.

Che ching **致誠** the utmost truth and sincerity. **致之** Che

che, to make a list of and send.

致意 Che e, to communicate

one's good wishes or compliments to another person. **致**

命 Che ming, to give or sacrifice one's life in a device. **致**

女 Che neu, the formal civilities of inquiry and compliments paid to a bride three months after marriage. **致書** Che shoo,

a letter between equals; a national letter from the Tartars is so called in History. **致仕**

Che sze, to resign an office. **致**

師 Che sze, one who stimulates to daring in battle. **致身** Che

shin, to resign one's life. **致**

達 Che tā, to communicate information to. **致知在格**

物 Che che tsae kih wūh, the

perfecting of knowledge consists in scrutinizing the properties of things. **致用** Che yung, to collect or prepare for use. **致樂** Che yō, to regulate music.

餽 Che. Things coming together, coming into contact.

擻 To apply the hand to; to pierce; to stab; to plunder; to take property from. To point with the finger; to go to; or arrive at.

溼 Damp; moist; tendency to wetness.

瘵 Disease in the inferior extremities.

緻 Fine; subtle; delicate; elegant; soft; effeminate.

To mend or repair garments; torn garments.

襞 To seam or mend garments.

藪 Large grass.

藪 Words; discourse; to laugh at; to ridicule.

鞞 Sole of a shoe.

闕 The 陰 Yin, or dark vapours obscuring the 陽 Yang, or light. Close and secret.

鰾 The name of a fish.

止 To stop; either as an active or neuter verb. To desist; to be still; to rest or abide in a certain place, or given circumstances; to stop at a certain point; hence; only; the point at which any transaction closes.

Che lew **止留** to stop; to detain.

止怒 Che noo, to desist from anger; to be pacified. **止息**

Che seh, to desist from. **止是**

Che she, only is; only; but.

止得 Che tih, only can.

啼 Che or Te, to bewail with cries and tears; the crowing of a cock; the note of a bird.

哭哭啼啼 Kūh kūh te te,

weeping and lamentation. **鳥**

啼 Neou te, the bird sings.

啼哭 Te kūh, to bewail and weep.

址 A foundation; that which is fundamental. **基址**

Ke che, a foundation, as of a house or a family; seems also used metaphorically.

咫 Eight 寸 Tsun or tenths

of a cubit. **咫尺** Che

chih, measures of length generally. Near to; not far.

砥 A large stone; a stone for

beating silk.

泚 A small island; a small pond in which is an island.

祉 Happiness; felicity.

Che fūh **祉福** or reversed, Fūh che, happiness; joy; felicity.

峙 To be supplied with provisions is expressed by

供峙 Kung che. To halt; to hesitate.

紕 Certain rushes or grass platted into a cord.

耻 Vulgar form of 恥 Che, a feeling of shame; to put to shame.

Che jūh **耻辱** to disgrace or insult. **耻心** Che sin, a feeling of shame.

芷 A certain fragrant medicinal plant; also called

白芷 Pih che, and **芳香**

Fang hēang. The name of a place.

訛 To accuse; to accuse face to face; to impeach a superior.

趾 The toes of the feet; the foot of a wall; a foundation.

交趾 Keou che, Cochin-china was formerly so called; appears to have been a nick-name implying that their toes folded over each other, in an odd manner.

Che kaou sin pūh koo 趾高心
不固 he who trips lightly has
an unsteady mind.

趾 Same as the preceding.
Used also for 址 Che.

之 From 里 issuing forth
from; going to; meeting
with. The lower stroke repre-
sents the ground; the middle
one the stem of a plant; those
on the side, leaves or shoots
which go forth from the stem;
hence, borrowed to denote the
possessive case of nouns. Ex-
pressive of that which comes
forth from, or belongs to. It
may often be translated by *of*,
or the sign of the genitive 's.

一人之子 Yih jin che tsze,
a man's son. 天之恩 T'ien
che gān, the favour of Heaven.
When coming between two
nouns, the first of which is pre-
ceded by a verb, it may be
translated *who* or *which*; as 有
德之人 Yew tih che jin, a
man who is possessed of virtue;
i. e. a virtuous man. 有險
之事 Yew hēn che sze, an
affair which has danger; i. e. a
dangerous affair. It is the same
between a verb and a noun, as
可惡之事 K'o woo che sze,
an affair which is worthy to be
hated; i. e. a detestable affair.
After a verb, it may be trans-

lated by the pronouns, *him, her,*
it, them. 不要做之 Pūh
yaou tso che, don't do it. In
the same sense it occurs before
the verb, as 臣未之聞也
Chin we che wān yay, I have
not heard it. It frequently oc-
curs doubled, 之之 Che che.
The first of which is translated,
him, her, it, them, according to
the gender and number of the
antecedent noun; and the se-
cond Che, is translated by *who,*
as 聽之之人 T'ing che che
jin, the person who hears him,
or her, or it, or them. 之子
Che tsze, a bride.

芝 The budding forth of
plants, name of a parti-
cular plant, said to be incor-
ruptible, and is used as an em-
blem of happiness. It has nine
stems; is of a gold colour, and
admits a lustre at nights. Others
say, there are six varieties of
colour. 靈芝瑞草 Ling-
che suy ts'aou, the spiritual Che,
the felicitous plant. A surname.
There are varieties called 水
芝 Shwuy che, and 土芝
T'oo che.

Che lan che shih 芝蘭之室
the mansion of the Che lan
flower, and 芝蘭氣味 Che
lan k'e we, the fragrant exhal-
ations of the Che lan, both refer

to the beneficial influences of
human happiness.

支 A hand pulling off a
branch of bamboo. A
branch; those that branch off.
as posterity. To branch off; to
diverge; to separate; diverging.
To grasp or hold up; to mea-
sure. The twelve Che are pe-
riods of two hours each. A
surname. 說話支離 Shwō
hwa che le, a discourse that
branches off and leaves the
point in question. Vague, irre-
levant harangue. 本支 Pun
che, the root and branch; an-
cestors and posterity. 宗支
Tsung che, those who are de-
scended from the same ancestor.

Che chiu 支柱 a post; a sup-
port. 支干 Che kao, branch
and trunk. 支給 Che keh,
to give out to; to distribute.
支離 Che le, branching off
widely; vague; not to the point.
支派 Che phae, to point to a
particular branch, or situation.
支子 Che tsze, descendants
from the first born son of the
Emperor or prince. 支借
Che tsay, to lend. 支用 Che
yang, to employ in its own
branch; to appropriate; to lay
out any money. 支葉 Che
yè, the branch and leaves.

伎 To dislike; to hate; stub-
born; forward. To of-
fend; to injure.

枝 The branch of a tree; to
spread; to scatter; the
joints of the fingers. Numeral
of branches of flowers. A sur-
name.

Che k'o 枝柯 a branch or half.
枝葉 Che yè, the branch and
leaves. 枝梧 Che wo, the
first is an upright post; the
other is placed aslant.

波 Diverging streams of wa-
ter flowing from one
source.

稊 A stalk of grain.

痼 Sickness; disease.

袂 Certain garments pecu-
liar to the nuns of the
Buddha sect, and enjoined by
the rules of their order.

肢 The upper and lower ex-
tremities of the body are
called 四肢 Sze che, the four
Che.

Che se 肢體 the body. 肢解
Che keae, to cut a body into
four parts; to quarter.

跂 The feet diverging; press-
ing onward to the attain-
ment of virtue. Read Ke, in
other senses.

Che wang 踮望 to stand on tip-toe with expectation; to hope anxiously for.

翅 Wings of a bird. The fins of a fish.

鵙 Cl'e or 鷓鴣 Cl'e ts'ë, a certain bird referred to in Fable and in Poetry; harbinger of glad tidings.

玆 Many; much.

志 That on which the mind determines; the inclination; the will. Topographical and statistical work.

志意 the inclination; the bent of mind; the will 志向 Che h'ang, that to which the mind or inclination is directed; the inclination. 志意高遠 Che e kaon yuen, an elevated and comprehensive mind.

悵 To forget.

痣 A dark black spot on the human body; a spot of any kind or colour. 人有生紅痣的 Jin yew s'ang hung che teih, there are some people who break out in red spots. 有好痣有惡痣 Yew haon che yew ô che, there are good

spots, and these are bad spots. It is remarked of the first Emperor of the Han dynasty, that he had on his legs seventy two dark spots.

誌 Che or 記誌 Ke che, to remember; to fix upon the memory; historical annals. Used also for 志 Che and 誌 Che.

氏 A surname; the name of a person; forms part of the name of a state on the west, called also 月支 Yuë che. 氏 Yen ch'e, epithet of an ancient Tartar. Name of a H'ee district. See She.

砥 Che or Te, a kind of soft stone, fit for grinding or rubbing tools on. Leading to final end; that; certain; to or at. 砥石 a whet-stone. 砥言惠可砥行 Chei yen hway k'o che hing, my words are reasonable, and may be carried into effect. (Shoo king.) 砥柱 Che choo, name of a hill.

坻 Che, to stop; a bank; a small stream which is banked in.

底 Used for 至 Che, to or at a given point. Commonly read Te, which see.

抵 To strike; to beat or strike with the hands;

clap the hands. More frequently read Te, which see.

砥 A grind-stone on which to rub tools. Even; flat; level as a stone which is rubbed plain; equitable.

砥礪 stone on which to rub or grind tools; to exercise one's-self in moderation; to rub off vicious angles or asperities.

砥硯 Che gae or yae, a certain valuable stone.

祗 Respect; awe; veneration, such as is felt when a communication is made from a divinity; to receive respectfully. Same as the following.

祗 Only; but, as introducing some qualifying clause. Also read Te.

秖 Grain beginning to ripen. One says, it denotes re-planted. Also read To.

帑 Che, denotes smooth; something made level and smooth by rubbing on a stone. Paper; it should be written without the dot. The character is formed from Silk, because in former times documents were written on silk. A surname. 蔡倫 Ts'ae lun, (A. D. 940) cut to pieces old cloth, pounded and made paper of it,

帑紙 Paper; it should be written without the dot. The character is formed from Silk, because in former times documents were written on silk. A surname. 蔡倫 Ts'ae lun, (A. D. 940) cut to pieces old cloth, pounded and made paper of it,

from which time 巾 Kin, a piece of cloth entered into the composition of the character. 白紙 Pih che, white paper. 紅紙 Hung che, red paper. 草紙 Tsaou che, paper made from plants.

Che chang 紙張 paper in sheets; a sheet of paper. 紙

錢 Che ts'ëen, paper money; means paper burnt in certain rites. 紙牌 Che pae, gaming cards. 打紙牌 Ta che pae, to play at cards. They are of various sorts. The most ancient and most elegant are called 點子牌 T'ien tso pae, dotted cards. The dots have a reference to the stars. They were introduced by the Emperor 宣和 Senen-ho, originally called 牙牌 Ya pae, bone or ivory tickets. 紙蓮 Che t'ung, the paper-like lamina of the plant T'ung, known in England by the term Rice Paper. 紙蓮花 Che t'ung hwa, artificial flowers made of rice paper.

蛭 Name of a certain insect, or shell-fish.

脰 Che or 脰脰 Pe che, the stomach or crop of a bird. The stomach of a cow.

觥 A certain drinking vessel.

抵 Same as 翅 Ch'e, a wing. Occurs in the San-kwō

跣 To tread with the feet.

貳 A certain pearly kind of shell-fish.

鯢 A certain fish.

鯨 A certain fish.

鴟 Ch'e or Te, a certain bird.

犀 Se or Ch'e, slow; not progressing; length of time; stillness. Strong

犀 犀利 Ch'e le, strong beneficial or useful; applied to utensils.

墀 Ch'e, a raised path leading to the hall or principal apartment; the vestibule, or open landing place in front of a hall, to which there is an ascent by one flight of steps; the name of a country. 天子以丹漆地故稱丹墀 T'een tsze e tan tsih te koo ch'ing tan ch'e, the Emperor varnishes the ground with a red colour, and hence the path or vestibule is called 'Tan-che. The landing place is commonly called 天階 T'een keae. That of the Emperor is otherwise

denominated 赤墀 Ch'ih ch'e and 玉墀 Yü ch'e. The first of which terms denotes that the vestibule is of carnation colour, and the last, that it is of gems. A great variety of epithets are applied to this vestibule, open to the heavens, as 天墀 T'ien ch'e. 階墀 Keae ch'e. 金墀 Kin ch'e, the golden vestibule or porch. 玉龍墀 Yü lung ch'e, the precious stone dragon vestibule, and so on. 拜月墀 Pae yü ch'e, the vestibule, on which the moon is worshipped. 竹掃墀 Ch'ü saou ch'e, the bamboo's brush, the vestibule. 露盈墀 Loo ying ch'e, the vestibule covered with dew. Though the word vestibule is not strictly applicable to an uncovered porch, it is here used to avoid circumlocution. Same as 墀 Ch'e.

穉 Young grain; late grain; grain that is late in ripening, whatever is young and small is expressed by Che. One says, a self-conceited haughty manner.

穉 Che k'e 穉氣 delicate temperament. 穉子 Che tsze, a young, a delicate boy. 穉且狂 Che tsäy kwang, young and wild.

蒞 Name of a plant.

諱 Language serious and impressive. A man's name.

遲 To walk leisurely; to be long in doing; to impede by being in too much haste. Slow; dilatory; late; to delay or stay for. A surname. 委遲 Wei ch'e, remote; distant appearance. 來得遲 Lai th ch'e, come late. 棲遲 Tse ch'e, to desist; to lay by and wait for; to stop.

遲滯 Ch'e che impeded in its course. 遲緩 Ch'e hwan, delay; dilatory. 遲久 Ch'e kew, slow and long. 遲留 Ch'e lew, to detain; or be detained.

遲遲吾行 Ch'e ch'e wo ling, slow and leisurely do I walk. 遲明 Ch'e ming, before or about day-break. 遲速不同 Ch'e süh p'ü t'ung, slow and fast are different.

遲 Slow, leisurely mode of speaking.

遲 Speaking in a slow leisurely tone.

摯 To seize or grasp with the hand; to hurt or break; to reach or extend to; that which extends to and manifests. To take a thing and offer it as a present when about

to see a person. A present; to introduce to; to carry to the extreme. Name of a country; the name of a person. To loosen or open up. Read Che, to drag along the ground. Read Ch'ih, a surname.

摯見禮物 Che k'een le w'ü 摯見禮物 to take a present, when visiting a superior.

贄 A present, or offering made at the first visit to a superior, or a person from whom one has to request something. The presents mentioned are valuable stones, or pieces of silk, these are called great presents. Rare birds are called smaller presents. Women give fruit.

贄儀 Che e 贄儀 the presents which are proper or suitable for the occasion.

輕 A cart heavily laden on the fore part.

輦 A bird of prey; any ravenous animal; to grasp; to seize by violence.

制 To cut things.

制 To cut and form; to adjust; to regulate; to direct; to rule; to make; to invent.

Kwō che 國制 the rule or government of the country. 禁制 Kin che. prohibitory regulation. 挾制 Hēē che. to restrict; to confine. 品制 P'in che. the laws of rank. 制法 Che fā or 制令 Che ling. rules; laws; national regulations. 制作 Che tsō. to make; to do. 制度 Che too. to form rules; rule; management; direction; plans of government; laws. 制祭 Che tse. to cut and divide a victim about to be sacrificed. 制臺 Che tae or 台 Tae. also 制軍 Che keun. the person at the head of the government in a province.

掣 掣肘 Ch'ē chow. to impede as by holding under the arm; to put an obstacle in the way of progress being made; to embarrass or hinder.

掣 掣河 Che or 掣河 Che ho. the name of a river.

製 製 To cut out clothes for garments; to make; to form; to fashion; to regulate; to decide; to compound, as medicines. A

pattern for clothes. 裁製衣服 Tsae che e fūh. to cut out clothes. 法製藥 Fā che yō.

to compound, or make up medicines. 他製的是什麼樣衣服 T'a che teih she shé mo yang e fūh. what is the pattern of the clothes which he is cutting out?

Che tsō 製作 or 製造 Che tsaou. to make; to do; to invent.

瞶 A clear bright eye.

瞶 瞶 Fish brine; the brine from salted fish; pickled or preserved fish roes.

瞶 瞶 Perverted speech.

製 製 An instrument for eradicating plants.

製 製 Name of a certain fish; certain pickled or preserved fish, of which the head is much esteemed. Hence the proverb. 寧去屢世宅不去製魚額 Ning k'eu luy she tsih. pūh k'eu che yu gih. better be deprived of an house which has been possessed for ages. than be deprived of the head of the Che fish.

質 質 Something left for security as a pledge; to pledge; to pawn; to give a person as a hostage. 交質 Keou che. mutual hostages. See Chih.

磧 Read Che or Chih. the stone below a pillar; the base of a pillar.

躓 To stumble by something embarrassing the feet.

Che urh tēn 躓而顛 stumbled and fell headlong. 躓蹶 Che keuē. to stumble; to fall; familiarly 失脚 Shih k'ō. to slip the foot.

始 The morning; to begin; then, as denoting the beginning of one circumstance after another has elapsed. Forms part of the name of medicines; of a star; and of a hill. 四始 Sze ch'ē. refers to the origin of material existences. 三始 Sao ch'ē. refers to the year, the sun, and the moon. 七始 Ts'ih ch'ē. the name of a medicine; applied also to heaven, earth, man, and the four seasons.

始終 Ch'ē chung 始終 the beginning and end of any affair; applied also to human existence. 始終俱善 Ch'ē chung keu shen. the beginning and end of (human life) both such as are desirable. 始得贖回 Ch'ē t'ih shūh ihwuy. then succeeded in being restored by ransom.

治 The name of a stream of water. To put in order. To heal; to rule; to direct; to

govern a family or a nation; to form. Denotes some end being sought; experienced, or accustomed to; the petty affairs of prisons. The retired apartments of the sect Taou. Also read Tse and E.

Che hēa 治下 to rule those below one. 治家人 Che k'ēa jin. to chastise domestics. 治家 Che k'ēa. to rule a family. 治國 Che kwō. to rule or govern a nation. 治人之道 Che jia che taou. the principles by which to govern others. 治病 Che ping. to cure a disease. 治世之才 Che she che tsue. talents fitted to rule the world.

笞 To beat with a bamboo or stick; to flog; one of the petty punishments of China. To chastise; to correct; it is intended to cause a feeling of shame.

Che ch'ang lew too 笞杖流徒 to bastinado and transport. The two first and two last express different degrees. 笞者所以教之也 Che chay so e keaou che yay. correction is the means of instruction.

搭 搭 Vulgar form of the preceding.

道 Near to.

只 Only; simply; singly; this and no more; merely. Also read Chih. Sometimes denotes particularly.

Che tih joo ts'ze **只得如此** only obtain this; merely this; obliged to act thus. **只些東西** Che s'ay tung se, only a few things.

咫 The ancient cubit, equal to eight tenths of the present one. It contained **八寸** Pā tsun, and is called **周尺** Chow chih.

In a small degree. **咫尺之間** Che chih che k'een, between a Che & Chih, i. e. much the same.

扱 To open; in the same sense read Ke. Read Chae, to strike.

枳 Name of a high thorny tree of which hedges are made. A certain tree which bears a fruit. To hurt.

Che küh **枳殼** a certain medicine. **枳落** Che lö, a place fenced in as a residence. **枳實** Che shih, the fruit of the Che tree.

沢 Name of a stream of water.

痕 To beat and wound; to bruise with the hand or

with a stick; to peel the skin off and discover the part, but not cut the flesh.

軹 A certain appurtenance of the wheel of a cart; a kind of covering for the end of the axle. Name of a district. Diverging. Same as **只**.

峙 A lofty mountain. **峙峙** Kung eh'e, provided with; prepared for.

Ch'e-leih **峙立** to stand firm as a mountain. **峙其糧** Ch'eke ch'ang, well provided with a supply of provisions.

庖 Placed beneath a house or cover; provided with; having a supply.

Che choo **庖儲** accumulated together; laid up in store; said of grain or provisions.

持 To grasp; to hold fast.

Ch'e show t'ae yen **持守太嚴** to hold fast with too great severity. **持一心念佛** Ch'e yih sin nëen fūh, to fix the whole heart in meditation on Buddha.

峙 Waters diverging and leaving places dry; an island; an island in the midst of a stream.

峙 A place of sacrifice. The name of a place.

痔 A disease in the posteriors; an ulcer of the anus, of which there are **內痔** Nuy eh'e, internal, and **外痔** Wae eh'e, external. Ch'e denotes to gnaw or eat; as if corroded by insects.

Ch'e-ch'wang **痔瘡** a posterior ulcer.

峙 To halt; to stop. **峙躍** Ch'e choo or 踏 Choo, irresolute; undetermined; unable to make progress. The phrase is variously written.

峙 Prepared. Same as the preceding.

峙 To wait; to stand; prepared for. Syn. with **沢**.

侈 Large; tending to expand; extended; profuse; prodigal. To screen or shelter the ribs. **奢侈** Chay ch'e, extravagant; prodigal. **侈兮** Chay he eh'e he, denotes the apparent expanding, or the scintillation of the stars.

Ch'e sze **侈肆** irregular, extravagant.

侈 Wide; large; extensive; to extend; to increase the power of; to attack on one side.

侈 Gaping; the appearance of opening the mouth wide; large mouthed; appear-

ance of the lips hanging down. The wish or opinion of a multitude. The name of a person.

侈然 Chay jen, with one consent; unanimously.

侈 To lean or rest upon. To rest or depend upon land; to work or cultivate the land.

侈 A pretty woman; a worthless woman; a prostitute. Elegant; good. Occurs as a local word applied to deceased parents.

侈 A person's name.

侈 Much flesh; fat; plump; handsome. **侈侈** Chay ch'e, coarse.

侈 Read E and Che, in the same sense, as the following.

侈 Separated; spread out; diffuse.

Ch'e ch'ang **侈張** spread out; extended.

侈 To walk briskly; to approach or recede from with rapid steps.

Ch'e ta' **侈臺** a kind of terrace, appended to a royal palace mentioned in history.

侈 Same as **馳** Ch'e.

侈 The rushing down of a hill or mountain.

鉢 A kind of tripod, or other distorted vessel; a kind of steel or vessel for chemical purposes.

𤑔 Read Chih, but in a sense which is lost. Read Che, clayey, adhesive earth.

幟 A kind of banner or flag; a pendant streamer; to attach to, or fasten, as by sewing, or with cords. To make a record of; to record.

擻 To grasp something and stand opposed to; to oppose.

熾 The flame of fire; light or splendour issuing from a flame, from a star. To burn.

識 To inscribe on a tombstone; an inscription; to remember. **墓識** Moo che, an epitaph. Read Shih, to know.

織 Dyed silk of which scholar's garments are made; the coloured silk of which banners or streamers are made; hence used as **趁**. Read Chih, to weave.

憲 Hindered; impeded; wishing to advance, but prevented by something which embarrasses. Read Te, the bit of

stalk by which fruit hangs from the tree.

旨 Excellent in its kind; a pleasant taste. The meaning; sense; or import of; the declared will of the Sovereign. **甘旨** Kan che, sweet taste; pleasant food.

旨意 the wishes or commands of the Emperor; the sense or import of a passage. **旨遠** Che yuen or **旨意深遠** Che e shin yuen, the sense is profound and abstruse.

旨 The same as the preceding.

憤 Vexation; anger; rage.

指 To point with the finger; to point or refer to.

指掌 to point to the palm of the hand; easy as doing so. **指畫** Che hwā, to write, to draw lines with the finger, as on sand. **指揮** Che hway, to point to, to make a signal with the hand. **指日高陞** Che jih kaou shing, point to the day of elevated promotion; a favourite sentence with the Mandarins. **指日可待** Che jih k'o tae, the day may be pointed out when you will at-

tain, said in compliment. **指南車** Che nan chav, the compass and needle. **指事** Che sze, to point to an affair; to make an allusion; the second class of characters. **指天** Che t'een, to point to heaven.

脂 Horned cattle; fat animals, whether quadrupeds or birds. Animals destitute of horns are denominated **膏** Kaou. Congealed fatty substance or lard, is called Che; unctuous or oily matter is called Kaou. A greasy pigment or cosmetic is called Che. Figuratively used for honours and emoluments. To grease. Name of a bird; of a plant; and of a medicine. A surname. **胭脂** Yen che or **紅脂** Hung che, rouge, a vermilion cosmetic.

脂粉 a cosmetic composed of vermilion and white. **脂膏** Che kaou, fat; unctuous; greasy matter; lard; oily substance.

滯 Water impeded; some hindrance to the circulation of fluids. Congelation; glaciation; concretion. A stoppage in the human system; to spread out diffusely in consequence of some stoppage; discordance.

滯住 a stoppage or

impediment of any kind. **滯氣** Ch'e ke, a stoppage of a subtle fluid in the human system, or in nature. **滯隔** Ch'e kih, impeded; making no progress. **滯積不通** Ch'e tseih püi t'ung, an accumulation of any thing which causes a stoppage.

滯胃 Ch'e wei, a stoppage in the stomach; indigestion.

滯 Some impediment or hindrance causing disagreement; discordance.

獒 A mad dog.

蹠 To tread with the feet. **蹠林** Che lin, the name of a plant.

值 To manage, or transact; to occur; to take hold of. Read Chih, to be worth; the value of; the price. **大值事** Ta che sze, the principal managers of an affair. **適值這幾日有事** Shih che chay ke jih yew sze, it has so happened, that I have been occupied these few days.

值凶禍 to meet with severe misfortune. **價值** Kēa chih, the price. **是甚麼價錢** She shin mo kēa ts'een, what is the price of it? **值得十員** Chih tih shih yuen, it is worth, or cost, ten

dollars. 不值錢 Pūh chih ts'een, it does not cost much; it is not expensive. 不值一錢 Pūh chih yih ts'een, not worth a farthing. 不值與他計較 Pūh chih yu t'a ke keaou, it is not worth while to argue with him.

殖 A kind of bow.

植 An iron pestle or wooden beater; a club; to lean upon. To strike with a beater or club. Read Chih, to stick into the ground; to plant.

置 To establish; to appoint; to place; to purchase.

Che nē 置業 to purchase an estate. 置身無地 Che shin woo te, no place to put myself; expresses feeling of shame for having done, or said something disgraceful. 置之度外 Che che too wae, to place or put it without the mark; to be careless or indifferent about.

躡 To stand erect.

齒 The teeth; the upper teeth. The inferior are called 牙 Ya, the mark of one's age; the order in which people are arranged according to their age; to arrange; to sort; to chase persons.

Ch'e yaou che 齒咬之 to bite with the teeth. 齒牙之慧 Ch'e ya che hwuy, the smartness of the teeth; expresses a ready elocution. 齒根肉 Ch'e kan jow, the flesh at the roots of the teeth; the gums.

齧 To bite; the root of the teeth; the gama.

齧 To chew over again; to chew the cud; to ruminate. This word is used for the cow; other words are used for other animals.

齧 The receptacle of the teeth; the socket where they are fixed.

齧 Name of a plant.

齧 Same as 掣 Ch'e.

齧 A certain wine vessel.

絺 A fine sort of hemp or flax, after it is prepared or cloth made therefrom; the name of a place. A surname.

Ch'e kēth 絺絺 the fine and the coarse sort of the above. Ch'e is the fine sort, and Kēth the coarser.

卮 Che, a certain round vessel for limiting the quantity of food and drink. A syphon; a wine vessel, containing

four 升 Shing. 玉卮 Yūh che, a cup made of stone. 漏卮 Low che, a syphon to drain off liquids. 酒卮 Tsew che, a wine syphon. 水卮 Shwuy che, a water syphon. 卮言日出 Che yen jih chūh, language daily changes, like a vessel, now full then empty.

梔 Che or 梔子 Che tsze, a saffron coloured fruit, or nut which serves for a dye. A certain flower, white coloured and fragrant; the preceding is also used for it.

离 Same as 齏 Read Lae. To disperse; to spread wide or separate from. Elegant; clear.

螭 Same as the following.

魑 A fairy mountain or elf; a malevolent diabolical spirit. A monster with a human face, and body of a beast.

Che mei wang lēang shan chuen che suy 魑魅魍魎山川之崇 superhuman and monstrous appearances of an infernal or diabolical nature, are the expressions of the wrathful displeasure of the gods emanating from hills and rivers.

藟 A glutinous adhesive kind of substance; paste. Also

read Le. Ch'e keaou 藟膠 birdlime. 藟鳥 Ch'e neaou, to catch birds with adhesive substance put upon a bamboo.

僦 A wheel. Also the same as the following.

僦 Uneven.

籥 A musical instrument of the reed kind; the sound of the pipe. 籥壎 Ch'e heun, names of two instruments which form a cord; and hence the expression denotes brothers living in harmony with each other.

褫 To put off one's clothes; the fringe of a garment; to put off the garments, peculiar to a magistrate.

Ch'e kīh 褫革 to dismiss from office. 褫氈 Ch'e chun, a couch or mattress on which to lie down.

地 To split up fire wood; to split or cut up wood.

池 A pool; a pond; a ditch or fosse; a receptacle for water, or any liquid. The sea. Ornaments for a coffin; joined with various proper names; a surname. 城池 Ch'ing ch'e, a ditch round a city wall. 魚池 Yu ch'e, a fish pond. 中池 Chung ch'e, the well in the

centre; the heart.

Ch'e tang 池塘 a pond; a fish pond. 池魚 Ch'e yu, fish from a pond. 池中物 Ch'e chung wūh, a thing in a pond. This and the preceding expression are used figuratively, to denote being limited to a place for want of talent to acquire promotion.

馳 To run at full speed. To gallop; to ride on horseback. To propel, or go with a ship or boat, as if at full speed; that which extends remotely.

Ch'e keu hwang loo 馳驅皇路 to gallop on the Imperial road; i. e. to be employed in the service of government. 馳馬試劍 Ch'e ma she keen, to practice riding and a kind of sword exercise. 馳名 Ch'e ming, a name which is known at a great distance; famous. 馳道 Ch'e taou, the imperial road; that on which the Emperor himself travels. A surname.

蚩 A worm; an insect. Ugly; crawling; destitute of knowledge; ignorant. To treat as if ignorant; to impose on. The gait or motion of an animal.

Ch'e ming 蚩氓 ignorant people; poor labouring classes; plain honest people. 蚩蚩

Ch'e ch'e, plain honest appearance.

嗤 Appearance of laughing.

Ch'e che 嗤之 laughed at him.

媼 A worthless woman; ugly and lewd; foolish.

袤 Long handsome garments; robes. Read F, the name of a place. Also read No.

雉 The fowl species; they say there are forty sorts.

An open aperture on the top of a city wall; an embrasure. A surname. Name of a district.

Ch'e neaou 雉鳥 or 雉雞 Che ke, a bird of the fowl or the pheasant species. A pheasant.

茹 Che or 茹母 Che moo, a certain medicinal plant.

饘 Victuals; provisions; grain from which liquor is made; grain used in sacrifice. To prepare or dress provisions.

Ch'e chan 饘饌 provisions; victuals. 饘人 Ch'e jin, a cook.

糒 Same as the preceding.

糒 A handle; a something on which to wind silk.

糒尿

糒 Fast bound or connected together. Strong.

禔 Repose; rest; happiness. Also read Te and She.

啻 Only. Used in the sense of 但 Tan, and 止 Che

不啻 Pūh ch'e, not only.

Also denotes, an overplus; an excess. 不啻父母 Pūh ch'e foo moo, not only as father and mother; i. e. more than father and mother.

久 Walking slowly leisurely.

耻 From heart and ear. Because shame heats and discolours the ear. To feel shame; to be ashamed of.

Ch'e sew 耻羞 shame manifested in the countenance. 耻心

Ch'e sin, inward feeling of shame. 耻不若人 Ch'e pūh jō jin, ashamed of being inferior to other people. 耻

恶衣 Ch'e ô e, to be ashamed of bad clothes. 耻恶衣

恶食者未足 Ch'e ô e ô shih chay we tsūh, he who is ashamed of bad clothes or bad food, is deficient in right feeling.

徵 One of the Chinese notes in music. Read Ching, in a different sense.

刺 To embroider with the needle; a kind of embroid-

ered cap used in performing sacrifice; variegated.

Chin che 針黹 to embroider with a needle.

苣 Che or Che-lan 苣蘭 a certain odoriferous plant.

寘 To place; to put down in a place of rest; to put near one; to place in one's bosom. To lay aside.

多 Crawling reptiles; insects destitute of feet; opening or expanding; a wriggling motion like a worm.

Che-che 多 appearance of a long back.

觶 A kind of village horn cup for drinking wine out of. A cup used when drinking as a forfeit.

翹 Only. 不翹 Pūh ch'e, not only. Commonly used for the following.

狡 Wings; the wings of a bird. Also read Ke.

Ch'e ch'e 狡狡 appearance of flying.

癡 Foolish; idiotical; simple. 癡態 Ch'e t'ae, a foolish manner.

儻 To stop; to embarrass; to detain.

Ch'e cha 儻侗 undetermined; irresolute.

嗜 To relish much. Usually read *Shē*.
嗜義 *Ch'e* to relish or delight in truth and righteousness.

蕤 Swine; pigs; a sow.
 Name of a plant; and of a place. A surname.

CHĒ

折 To break asunder; to break off; to break off a part, as of a piece of a thing; to deduct; to diminish. To break in the midst; to decide; to bend; to press down; to repress; to oppress; to stop; to point out a person's offence. To reprehend; to pull down; to rear an altar. To cut short one's life. A certain part of funeral equipage. Name of a place. A surname. Read *Te*, at rest or ease. Read *Che*, to bend; to break.
折 or **扣折** *Kow chē*, a kind of discount, which buyers sometimes insist on; if they promise a hundred dollars for an article, they insist on reckoning the dollar at such a weight as makes 77 or 78 dollars equal to a hundred. **折服** *Chē fūh*, to induce, or persuade to submit to. **折福** *Chē fūh*, to ruin one's happiness, by vicious practices. **折中** *Chē chung*, to break in the midst; to decide equitably. **折**

花 *Chē hwa*, to pluck a flower.
折毀 *Chē hwuy*, to pull down; to lay in ruins. **折桂香** *Chē kwei hēang*, to pluck a branch of the fragrant olive; denotes attaining the rank of *Keu-jin*; because that flower is in blossom in Autumn when the examination occurs.
折辯 *Chē pēn* to debate or discuss a person's conduct whether right or wrong. **折損** *Chē sun*, to break; to injure.
折樹枝 *Chē shoo che*, to break off the branch of a tree.
折罪 *Chē tsuy*, to make amends for a crime or fault by doing something meritorious.
折斷 *Chē twan*, to break asunder to decide or determine.
折獄 *Chē yō*, to decide who is to enter prison; i. e. to determine as a magistrate. **折墮我** *Chē to wo*, break and sink me to hell; a vulgar imprecation.
折 Reciprocal; mutual.

哲 To know; to have a clear and thorough knowledge of; possessing great knowledge and keen discernment. Wise; sage. To rhyme, read *Ch'ih* and *Che*. **知之曰明哲** *Che che yuē ming chē*, to know a thing is called *Ming-chē*. **古先哲王** *Koo sēn chē wang*, the wise king of ancient times.

詰 A high degree of intellectual light and intelligence. **聖詰之治** *Shing chē che che*, the rule or government of the enlightened sages.

浙 A certain insect; a species of locust.

哲 Clear mental discernment; acute intelligence; perspicuity; intuitive knowledge. **不哲** *Pūh chē*, indistinct vision; want of clear discernment. **明哲之性** *Ming chē che sing*, naturally endowed with clear discernment and acute intelligence.

晰 Clear, bright; luminous; splendid, as a star, or as the sun. Also read *Che*.

浙 Name of a river. To wash or scour rice. **浙江** *Chē-kēang* a province on the east coast of China, south

of *Kēang-nan*; the river which runs through it is also called *Chē-kēang*. The province seems named from the river.

浙 *Chē* or *Che*, a lance like weapon.

浙 *Chē* or *Che*, to hear.

蜚 The sting of an insect; to sting.

蜚 *Chē p'e* 蜚皮 or 海蜚 *Hae chē*, or 水母 *Shwuy moo*, a kind of blubber fish; which is prepared and eaten by the Chinese.

浙 The skin or scum on fatty substance. Fat; lard.

浙 To break off or cut down plants; to cut grass. Mats made of sedge, reeds or rushes.

鞘 A case for a knife; a scabbard for a sword.

齷 The smell spoiled; stinking.

聶 Read *Nē*, to place the ear to another person's mouth in order to listen, which makes a union of three ears. To whisper. To take. Read *Shē*, in the same sense. Read *Chē*, to cut small; to mince; to unite together. Read *Shē* and *Yē*, a waving appearance, as of trees.

聶 *Chē*, a mouth without any rule or law to itself. The

mouth moving or chattering and talk; vilifying; backbiting. Ch'ē joo 聒聒 loquacious, wordy; indistinct murmuring. 聒聒 Ch'ē nēē, indistinct whispering.

攝 Ch'ē, a certain earthen-ware vessel to contain wine or water.

藁 Grain shaken by the wind.

甌 A kind of earthen-ware basin.

譟 Loquacity; talkativeness. Ch'ē noo 譟譟 much talking and chattering; indistinct prattle. 譟談 Ch'ē k'ē, verbosity, loquacity; unfounded prattle and chattering.

榧 The small leaves of a tree.

箴 The internal part of the bamboo, used as a medicine; the bamboo used for fuel.

菘 Grass or herbage; grass or herbs growing. Hemp prepared by steeping. A good arrow or dart. Excess, overplus. Read Chow, a bird's nest. Read Choo, to take wood and cover over a coffin, after which mud was applied as a plaster.

摺 To destroy; to complicate; to fold or gather up;

to double up as garments, to plicate; a paper folded up; an official document send to the Emperor; to send or state, by that means.

Ch'ē tsze 摺子 an official document, send to the Emperor by his higher officers of government. Read Lō, to drag; to seize. 奏摺 Tsow ch'ē, to report by an official document to the Emperor. 摺疊 Ch'ē tē, to heap one thing over another; to complicate with many folds.

脔 Meat minced and half dressed.

剝 To cut or mince meat. Originally written 牒. Ch'ē, a knife to cut herbs into small parts.

瘵 Disease. 瘵瘵 Yen ch'ē, slight disease.

牒 From meat and a leaf. To cut into leaves. To cut into small slices, or bits; to mince meat; minced meat whether beef, mutton or fish.

聒 To run an arrow through the ear; a military punishment.

CH'Ē.

榧 That which unites two leaves or planks. Ch'ē fung 榧縫 to join a seam. Also read Che, to carve or engrave.

晰 A glance of the eye; the lustre of the eye; clear sighted; beautiful eyes.

哲 Ch'ē. To pick up stones; to throw stones at.

斫 Submissive. 心服也. Sin fūh yay, the heart submitting.

懾 Timid; timorous; fearful; apprehensive; wanting courage; wanting boldness; pusillanimous. Also read Shē. Ch'ē ch'ē 懾懾 afraid; frightened; pusillanimous.

歎 To take. 歎歎 Ch'ē ch'ē, to pant or palpitate; heaving or motion caused by the breath.

攝 The branches of trees shaken by the wind; trees with ponderous leaves and weak branches wave beautifully; creeping plants.

緝 To fold or double up garments; to plait or fold; to plicate. Plaited, puckered, rumbled. A plant.

躡 Flesh cut into small pieces; minced meat.

噉 A distorted mouthing, and incorrect speaking.

徹 Pervious; penetrable; to penetrate; penetration, perspicacious; intelligent, discerning; that may be passed through; passable; a road. To skin; to peel off the skin. To cultivate land; to throw in ruins; to pull to pieces; to remove, or take away food whilst the music plays.

Ch'ē chan 徹饌 to take away food, or the remains of a sacrifice.

徹俎 Ch'ē tsoo, to remove the vessels used in sacrifice. 徹始 徹終 Ch'ē sh'ē ch'ē chung, to discern clearly the whole from beginning to end, from first to last. 徹底 Ch'ē tē, to penetrate to the bottom, as in examining a case. 徹底做過 Ch'ē tē tso kwo, to make entirely over again; to begin again and make from the very bottom.

澈 Clear water; limpid; pellucid; water through which you may see to the bottom.

躡 Traces; footsteps of; print or mark left on a path or road.

撤 To send away; to put aside; to reject; to remove either from one, or to one. Ch'ē k'eu 撤去 to send away.

撤回 Ch'ě hwuy, to recall; as, an officer of the government in case of causing dissatisfaction.
 撤席散坐 Ch'ě seih san tso, to remove the tables and sit round the room. 撤樂 Ch'ě yō, to send away the music.

橄 A certain fruit of the plumb kind.

織 Torn or tattered garments.

聒 The ears hanging down. 聒耳 Ch'ě urh, the name of a state.

俚 Ch'ě ch'ě 俚俚 the appearance of a mean worthless man.

媼 Ch'ě ch'ě 媼媼 the appearance of a vicious woman.

輓 The cloth which goes round under the ears; a kind of collar.

扞 Ch'ě, T'ě or N'ě, to take hold of firmly with the fingers.

輓 The sides of a wheeled vehicle; of a war chariot, where the weapons are stuck. Suddenly; abruptly; forthwith; without ceremony; without taking time to ask permission; without enquiry; hastily; dis-eased in the feet. A surname. Ch'ě kan 輓敢 forthwith dare.

輓 A common, but erroneous form of the preceding.

輓 Ch'ě, or N'ě, small tweezers for plucking out hairs; to eradicate hairs; nippers.

鮓 Fish prepared without salt; dried fish; cured without salt.

鮓魚 or 鮓膊魚 Ch'ě yu 鮓魚 or 鮓膊魚 Ch'ě pō yu, fish cured without salt.

惴 Fearful; timid; timorous; to tremble with fear; cowardly. Same as 懼; also read T'ě and Seih, in the same sense.

惴伏 Ch'ě fūh 惴伏 to succumb; to submit in a dastardly manner.

詔 Indistinct, erroneous pronunciation; precipitate, hurried enunciation.

詔 Ch'ě ch'ě 詔 詔 hurried indistinct pronunciation, such as is induced by fear.

掣 To drag or pull; to take; to pluck out; to draw, as in drawing lots.

掣肘 Ch'ě chow 掣肘 to hinder or impede in the doing of a thing; to be hindered. 掣籤 Ch'ě ts'ēn, to take out a Tsēn; i. e. a slip of wood with the name of a province on it. It is a drawing of lots to determine in which province an officer is to serve. To preside on this occasion is called 監掣 K'ēn ch'ě. 掣

筆 Ch'ě p'ēh, to take hold of a pencil.

龔 The hurried, inarticulate enunciation of fear, as if

CHEN.

占 From 卜 Pūh, to divine, and 口 K'ow, the mouth.

To observe prognostics for the purpose of foretelling good or evil. To divine; to cast lots; to observe; to look towards; to wait. Read Chen, to usurp; to seize; to possess; to possess firmly. 隱占 Yin chen, secret study of the prognostic. 口占 K'ow chen, to deliver orally, or to dictate in order to be committed to writing; to deliver verses without any previous theme.

占卜 Chen pūh 占卜 to cast lots; to divine. 占年 Chen n'ēn, to divine what will be the fortune of the current year. 占驗 Chen yen or 占應 Chen ying, the verification of certain prognostics. 占不靈 Chen pūh ling, a prediction from certain signs, which fails of being accomplished. 占候 Chen how, to wait; to look for; to expect; in the sense of 瞻 Chen. 占小善 Chen seaou shen, to possess a small portion of good-

out of breath. Fear; apprehension; dread. Incessant talking. A man's name.

遺占 E chen, a posthumous command, or order.

佔 To see; to look at. Commonly used for 擅 Ch'en, to denote assuming or usurping.

佔便宜 Chen p'ēn e 佔便宜 to assume that mode of acting which is for one's own convenience or benefit, without regard to others. 佔身分 Chen shin fun, to have regard to one's station, and careful not to disgrace it. 佔先去 Chen s'ēn k'eu, to assume the precedence rudely in walking.

怙 Chen ch'ě 怙怙 interrupted, broken discordant sounds. Otherwise read T'ě.

毡 A carpet or cloth for a floor. Same as 氈 Chen. 毡 Chen shang p'ā t'eaou maou 毡上拔條毛 (easy and as little felt as) plucking a hair of down from a carpet.

沾 To moisten; to imbue with; to wet; to tinge; to be moistened or wet by the dew or rain. To receive benefits

from; to be the recipient either of good or evil; to be affected or infected by. Read T'een, the name of a river. To add to.

Chen kan 沾感 to be moved to gratitude by benefits received.

沾光 Chen kwang, to receive light or honor from the visit or friendship of a superior. 沾

溉 Chen kae, to be wet or moistened by. 沾病 Chen ping, to catch a disease; to become sick. 汗出沾背 Han ch'uh

chen pei, the perspiration comes forth and wets the back. 沾

恩 Chen ngan, to receive acts of kindness. 沾候醒醒之

態 Chen how uh tsuh che t'ae, a halting, interrupted, embarrassed manner. 沾潤

Chen jun, to be moistened, mollified or wet by; figuratively. To receive and be benefited by. 沾

染 Chen yen, to be infected by some noxious air or influence, which induces disease.

沾 沾 沾 Chen, or Chen ch'e 沾 沾 沾 discordant sounds; broken, interrupted, and tumultuous sounds which

distress and annoy. 沾 沾 沾 A drizzling rain. To wet with a drizzling rain.

Chen fuh 沾服 wet clothes. 沾 沾 沾 Chen shih, damp or wet

with small rain. 沾體塗足 Chen t'o t'oo tsuh, the body wet with rain, and the feet daubed with mire.

沾 To peep; to spy; to look slyly and clandestinely at; to eye a person in an underhand manner.

沾 沾 沾 To stand up; to stand erect; to stand steady a long time; a stage of a journey.

沾 沾 沾 Chen choo 沾住 to stand firmly; to be in secure circumstances.

沾 沾 沾 沾起來 Chen k'e lae, to get up; to stand on one's feet; or imperatively commanding to do so. 沾立

Chen leih, to stand erect. 沾不穩 Chen p'uh wän, to stand insecurely; to be in unsafe and uncertain circumstances.

沾 Name of an insect, described as a hairy worm like insect on the pomegranate tree.

沾 The appearance of garments waving or shaken. Read T'een and T'ee, an upper garment or fold which covers the joining of the inferior one.

沾 To spy; to peep; to take a side sly look at.

沾 To chatter and talk much; specious, clever, seduc-

tive language. To play or joke with, as with children. The appearance of disagreeing with. A man's name.

沾 沾 To walk; to go.

沾 沾 To open a door in a slight degree; to set the door ajar in order to wait for. 沾

沾 K'wei chen, to peep through an opening amongst the grass, as a frightened bird.

沾 Any thing moved or shaken by the wind; the waves agitated by the wind.

沾 Many words; verbose; at such a time; to examine into and give directions and orders about; name of an officer who presides at divinations.

The name of a hill. A surname. Read Tan, the feet.

沾 沾 沾 Chen sze foo 沾事府 a certain officer at court, whose duties consist in a kind of supervision.

沾 沾 沾 Chen yiu, an officer who presides over divinations.

沾 沾 沾 Conversation; talk; loquacity. Read Tan, 沾 沾 沾 Tan tan, troublesome

verbosity; fatiguing loquacity. Originally written 沾 Chen.

沾 沾 Chen, or Chen shen 沾 沾 the appearance of raising the hand.

沾 A kind of curtain that surrounds a wheel carriage; that which covers or screens an aperture; an outer part or fold of a vest,

which hides the joining of an under one. Ch'ay chen 沾 a carriage curtain.

沾 The peak of a hill or mountain.

沾 To look upwards to; to look up to with reverence and awe as to a sovereign, or as man to the deity. The name of an office; of a certain landscape.

A surname. The name of a certain state or country.

沾 沾 沾 Chen t'eaou 沾眺 to look upwards and remotely. 沾 沾 沾 Chen sh'e, to look upwards to something superior, or to the gods. 沾 沾 沾 Chen yang, to raise the head and look upwards to something great or striking; to look up to the Emperor of China as the Sovereign of the world. Foreign Embassadors seeing his Imperial Majesty, is expressed by Chen-yang. 沾 沾 沾 Chen le, the rites and ceremonies, attending state interviews or religious solemnities.

沾 沾 沾 Verbose; a multitude of words; loquacity.

沾 沾 A horse running at full speed.

檐 A kind of curtain or cloth which surrounds or covers a wheel carriage.
棚 Same as 檐. Garments which hang down before and cover the knees; also the corresponding part of the garment which hangs down behind. The appearance of being adjusted and put in order.
裳 Shang chen, the flaps of an Asiatic garment.

Chen chen 檐檐 moved or shaken as garments, which hang down loose are moved by walking, or by the wind.

趨 Chen-chen 趨趨, walking with haste. To advance with a hurried step.

闚 To spy; to peep; to look furtively.

墮 To rush down as falling into a pit; to be involved.

鞞 Certain ornaments about a saddle.

鷓 A certain ominous bird, that portends the fall of a dynasty.

亶 Chen, or 屯直 T'un chen, proceeding with labour or difficulty; making little or no progress.

漚 The same as 漚 Chen.

旛 A banner or flag composed only of one colour.

氈 Hair worked up into a kind of cloth or felt. Of this the Chinese make caps, coverlids, and carpets, also the soles of shoes; for this last purpose cotton is also worked into a felt.

毛氈 Maou chen, hair felt; a felt cap. **地氈** Te chen, a carpet. Chen is also used for textures which are of a coarse hairy felt-like appearance.

皴 The epidermis or scurf skin.

瞠 To look at and stop, as with surprize; to look at and change colour.

糲 A scum that comes on gelatinous liquids as they cool, particularly rice water; thick congee.

躰 Appearance of being uncovered; a naked figure.

躰 Chen or T'un chen 逌 逌 to progress with difficulty; to appear to gain no ground.

醴 Bitter wine or other liquor for common drink.

糲 Thick rice water; congee. **糲粥之食** Chen ch'ü che shih, a congee, or rice water diet.

顛 The head inclined to one side, and all the members of the body trembling with cold.

驢 A horse heavily laden; a white horse with a black back.

鱣 A certain large fish, whose mouth is said to be below the chin; having a long snout and no scales. In some places called 黃魚 Hwang-yu. The accounts given of it are contradictory.

鷗 A certain bird of prey, said to be yellow in colour, rapid in its flight, to fly with a tremulous motion of its wings against the wind, and to pounce particularly on the pigeon species, which it devours.

嚙 To speak with difficulty.

戰 To fight. A battle; to be struck with fear; to dread; to be alarmed. A surname: 打戰 Ta chen, to join in battle.

Chen chen 戰戰 fear; under alarm. 戰陣 Chen ch'in, an army arrayed for battle. 戰船 Chen ch'uen, a ship-of-war. 戰十餘合 Chen shih yü hō, fought upwards of ten battles. 戰懼 Chen keu, fear; alarm. 戰兢惕厲 Chen

king t'eh le, a constant apprehension of erring; care; great attention. 戰輸 Chen shoo, to be defeated in battle. 戰死 Chen sze, died fighting in battle. 戰鬪不息 Chen töw p'ü seh, incessant fightings and wars.

載 The name of a plant.

展 From four persons turning over cloth. To inspect it; to turn over and inspect; to unroll; to open or spread out; expansion of the feelings, from ease and agreeable circumstances; to arrange; to inspect; to judge of; true; sincere. Something great effected or attained; or capable of effecting something great. A surname.

Chen ch'ing 展誠 a faithful sincere man. 展發 Chen fá, to open and exhibit. 展犧牲 Chen he sāng, to lay or spread out victims. 展緩 Chen hwan, to extend or delay the time; to defer the time of doing something. 展開 Chen k'ae, to open or spread out; to open a scroll or a book. 展閱 Chen yüé or 展看 Chen k'an, to open and look at. 展省 Chen sing, to examine; to investigate.

嫵 嫵婷 Chen t'ing, beautiful; handsome.

振 To bind; to tie. 振搯 Chen chen or K'een, to spread or lay out as wide as possible. A long ugly appearance.

輾 To turn as a wheel; to turn half round.

Chen chuen fan ts'ih 輾轉反側 to turn backwards and forwards. 輾轉不能忘 Chen chuen p'ih n'ang wang, revolving a thing over and over in the mind, unable to forget it.

輶 A certain appendage on the outside of wheels.

臚 To plan, by force or fraud, to obtain people's property; to rob upon the high-way.

旃 A certain kind of banner; a certain crooked handle of a banner; to make a signal with a colour.

蕝 An imperial order.

儻 To direct; to moderate.

儻 Chen or Chan, to see; to manifest. 儻儻 Chen ts'ow, abusive language. Also read Chwan, to prepare; to supply.

Chen kung 儻功 to manifest that which is meritorious.

CH'EN.

蟾 Species of toad, parts of which are eaten medicinally by the Chinese, and also applied to ulcers; it is variously denominated.

Ch'en ch'oo 蟾除 or 蟾諸 Ch'en choo, and 蟾蟾 Ch'en choo, called also 蝦蟆 H'ea m'oa and 去蚊 K'eu w'an, a destroyer of mosquitos; this animal is further said to reside in the moon, and possesses certain spiritual powers; hence.

Ch'en kwang 蟾光 the lustre of the moon.

儻 Ch'en or Shen, air; look, manner. 儻個 Shen hwuy, appearing to advance. Also read T'an, 儻儻然 Tan t'an jen, easy, leisurely, no appearance of haste. Read Tan, but; but when. Commonly written 但 Tan. Read Sh'eh, occurs in the sense of 禪 Shen, to transfer to.

擅 Ch'en or Shen, to assume; to usurp; to maintain pertinaciously. To presume to do any thing of one's own accord, without permission from those who possess authority.

Ch'en chuen 擅專 or 擅權 Ch'en k'eu'en, to usurp authority; to assume a power to act independently of any other per-

son. 擅到 Ch'en taou, to presume, without permission, to go to a place. 擅自去做 Ch'en tsze k'eu tso, without asking permission to presume to go and do a thing of one's own accord. 擅自作爲 Ch'en tsze ts'ö wei, to presume to do or act of one's own accord.

擅 Grain bound or tied up after being cut down; a sheaf of grain.

纏 A single garment; cool garments. Used also for 纏 to wrap or twine round.

Ch'en yuen 纏絲 the veins which wind round the stomach, according to Chinese anatomists.

褻 A single light plain undorned garment; a particular robe of a Queen. To open or lay partially aside. The covering of a corpse, to prevent its speedy putrefaction; a shroud.

譚 To be negligent; inattentive; rude or uncivil to.

嘽 To breathe; to pant. A horse panting or broken winded.

Ch'en heuen 嘽嘽 leisurely, slowly. In one part of China, seeming stoppage of the throat, which is occasioned by anger,

was expressed by Chen-heuen.

嬋 Ch'en or Shen, beautiful; elegant; beauty in colors; elegance and gracefulness of manner.

Ch'en yuen 嬋娟 a handsome elegant appearance; the pleasing beautiful appearance of trees, or plants, or flowers.

幃 The appearance of a carriage screened by a kind of curtain.

燁 The appearance of flame rising; to apply fire to; heat; hot.

揮 Ch'en or Ch'en hwan 揮 援 to pull; to drag.

獠 To bite; to tear with the teeth, said of dogs or other animals.

禪 Ch'en or Sheti, an altar or leveled arena on which to offer sacrifice. To resign in behalf of another. Used by the Buddhists, denoting a silent, quiescent, contemplative state; abstracted contemplation. They distinguish five sorts.

Ch'en lin 禪林 the contemplative forest; a concourse of people devoted to a contemplative life. 禪師 Ch'en sz'e, teacher of the contemplative doctrines. 禪堂 Ch'en t'ang, the hall of contemplation.

緝 A kind of sash worn with its ends hanging down.

蟬 Ch'en or Shen, an insect of the cricket kind, it appears in the fifth moon. The cicada. Poison. A certain kind of carriage. A man's name.

Ch'en t'uy **蟬退** the shell cast off by the cricket. **蟬噪** Ch'en ts'au, the noise made by the cricket.

譚 Unfounded; fabulous; lying; irregular speech. A man's name.

闡 To open; to lay or spread out; to manifest clearly; manifest; luminous; great; to extend. Name of a place.

Ch'en choo **闡註** a clear and luminous explanation of, or commentary on. **闡廣** Ch'en kwang, to extend the limits of a territory.

瀾 Water of a river overflowing and forming a number of small streams. The name of a river.

暉 Name of a city in the state Loo.

囁 **囁囁** Ch'en ch'en, a gaping silly foolish appearance.

鞞 Ch'en jen **鞞然** a laughing appearance; loud laughter.

鞞 Yellow colour.

塵 A place where things are sold; a shop. **塵市** Ch'en she or **塵肆** Ch'en sz'e, a shop, a place where people meet to buy and sell.

漣 Name of a river on the north-west part of the empire.

攪 To twist or turn round with the hand.

纏 To wind round and cling to; to bind to; to tie; to wrap with silk. A surname. Hing ch'en **行纏** to wrap clothes round the legs in order to strengthen them for walking.

Ch'en tae **纏袋** a long pudding-like sash, which the Chinese tie round them, and in which they carry money or secret papers.

纏頭 Ch'en t'ow, a cloth wound round the head, as the people of Füh-k'een do. **纏繞** Ch'en jaou, to wind round; to convolve round and round; to implicate. **纏綿** Ch'en m'een, to wind about and adhere to; to dwell upon with the mind.

躪 To remove.

躪 To tread with the feet; to move; to go. The path trodden; a rut made by a wheel.

Ch'en ts'ze **躪次** the course of the stars or planets.

鄣 A place where things are sold; a market place.

鑷 Ch'en ch'uen **鑷釧** a kind of pin for braiding up the hair.

闡 The gate of a shop or market place.

剗 Ch'en or Ch'an. To pare off; to make level. To reap or cut down grain. Read Ch'en, to attack; to reduce; to level; to equalize.

Ch'an s'öö **剗削** to pare off. **剗** Ch'oo ch'an, to pare or level

the ground; to plough.

詔 To flatter; to address praise, worship, or sacrifice to those to whom it is not due; mean spirited adulation; to gratify the eye and ear. **不詔可敬** Püh ch'en k'o king, he who will not flatter deserves respect.

Ch'en yu foo kwei **詔諛富貴** to flatter the rich. **詔媚** Ch'en mei, the soothing blandishments of flattery. **詔笑** Ch'en seon, to flatter and giggle. **詔人可鄙** Ch'en jin k'o pe, the flatterer deserves contempt.

CH'IH.

彳 A small step or pace; a step made with the left foot. Joined with **亍** Choo, a step with the right foot; united they make **行** Hing, to walk.

只 Ch'ih or Che. From Mouth, and Lines representing the breath falling. A final particle; a mere tone. In the beginning of a sentence; it forms a connective, which may be rendered *merely; only; but; but just; then; forthwith; and so on*, as the scope requires. A surname.

Ch'ih e **只宜** implies this way

alone is proper. **只可** Ch'ih k'o, this alone may be done. **只見** Ch'ih k'een, only saw; just observed; it was seen; it then occurred; then—very common in colloquial books. **只顧** Ch'ih koo, mind nothing but; heedless of other things. **只管** Ch'ih kwaa, denotes acting from the spur of the moment; a temporary essay; also inconsiderately acting according to one's humour. May be translated, just try; merely for the present; inconsiderately permit themselves; thoughtlessly; indis-

creetly; continually; on every occasion. 只得 Chih tih, only can; to be obliged to; having no alternative. 只有 Chih yew, merely have; will then assuredly be.

汁 Juice; gravy; the good of any thing obtained in a liquid form, by steeping or expressing, or boiling; thick liquor. Used metaphorically for any piece of writing, which pleases the mental taste. Snow and rain blended; sleet.

汁漿 Chih tsëang, gravy; juice; any thing tasty, that pleases the palate or the imagination. 汁水 Chih shwuy, water thickened by steeping any-thing in it.

隻 From a Hand grasping one Wing; hence a single bird. A hand grasping two wings, makes 雙 Shwang, a brace; a pair. Single; alone; not in pairs; one of a pair. Numeral of things which are single. 一隻鴨 Yih chih yá, a duck. 一隻狗 Yih chih kow, a dog. 一隻洋船 Yih chih yang ch'uen, a foreign ship.

隻身 Chih shin, one person alone in a place, or a cause. 隻手不能遮天 Chih show pūh nāng chay t'een, one hand can-

not screen the heavens; i. e. cannot effect much.

炙 From 月 Jow, flesh, placed on 火 Ho, fire. To broil; to dry with fire; to apply fire to, or to apply to the fire; to heat; to near; to approach near, said of persons.

炙衣服 Chih e fuh, to dry clothes with fire. 炙熟 Chih shūh, to broil maturely. 炙過 Chih kwo, broiled; dressed at the fire. 炙熱 Chih jě, to heat by applying to the fire.

侄 Firm; unbending. Foolish. Name of an animal. 侄侏 Chih yih, not advancing; impeded.

姪 Chih or Tsih, from woman and to go. The sons or daughters of brothers; these accompanied the daughters of the rich when married. A husband also calls his wife's nephews and neices Chih or 外姪 Wae chih. His own are called 內姪 Nuy chih, internal.

姪婦 Chih foo, a nephew's wife. 姪女 Chih neu, a niece. 姪婿 Chih seu, a niece's husband. 姪孫 Chih sun, a nephew's children. 姪子 Chih tze, a nephew.

挫 To cut down grain. 挫挫 Chih chih, the noise

made in cutting down grain. To heat; to strike a blow with the fist.

桎 Fetters for the feet; to stop; to pierce; to stab.

桎 Chih küh sze chay, fei ching ming yai 桎措死者非正命也 to die in fetters and manacles, is not a regular death. 丹桎 Tan chih, a certain medicinal bark. 桎鑄 Chih hää, a certain piece of iron at the ends of the axle of a wheeled carriage, by which the wheels are regulated. Applied to persons who regulate by moral doctrines the manners of the world.

程 The noise made in reaping or cutting down grain with a sickle.

睭 Great; large; light; splendid.

窒 To stop or close; to fill; to impede; the moon at a certain period.

窒礙難通 Chih ngae nan t'ung, embarrassed; impeded, difficult to comprehend, or get through the management of. 窒塞 Chih sih, to fill or stop up.

啞 To vomit; to speak angrily, or opprobriously.

啞 Dull of hearing, in a moral sense; obtuse; dull of

comprehension

螿 Name of an insect somewhat like a spider, and which shuts itself up in a hole.

蛭 A species of leech.

跬 Footsteps; traces of the feet.

鉞 A short hook or sickle for cutting grain or grass.

一 One who reaps or mows. Name of an ancient district.

帙 A cloth to prevent losing; Covers for books, made of cloth or other materials; a little bag. In order; arranged. A surname.

書帙 Shoo chih, a case or cover in which to enclose books.

扶 To strike; to beat; to chastise by beating or flogging.

祔 Sacrifices offered, with a certain order of the persons attending.

紕 To seam; to mend; to connect as by sewing.

紕衣 Chih e, to mend, or repair garments; to seam.

袞 A cover or case for books; to pierce as with a needle; a satchel made with a needle, used by women.

帙 A period of ten years. A surname.

直 Straight; direct; morally upright. 直來的船 Chih lae teih ch'uen, ships which come direct from a place.

直隸 Chih le the province in which the Court of China is now held; it is an epithet applied to various districts in the empire. 直上 Chih shang, to go straight up to. 直前 Chih ts'een, to advance straight forward. 直道 Chih taou, to go the straight road, either physically or morally.

值 To be worth; the value of; the price. Read Chih, to manage or transact; to occur; to take hold of. 價值 Kēa chih, the price. 是甚麼價錢 She shin mo kēa ts'een, what is the price of it. 不值錢 Pūh chih ts'een, it does not cost much; it is not expensive.

不值一錢 Pūh chih yih ts'een, not worth a farthing. 不值與他計較 Pūh chih yu t'a ke keaou, it is not worth while to argue with him.

值得十圓 Chih tih shih yuen 值得十圓 it is worth, or cost, ten dollars.

埴 Clayey, adhesive earth. Work in clay is called 埴 T'wan chih. To poke or feel one's way as a blind man, is called 摸埴 Chih chih.

植 Erected; planted; to thrust into the ground; to stick into; placed erect; to lay down. A surname. Chih k'e ch'ang urh yun 植其杖而芸 stuck his staff into the ground and rooted up the plants. 植立 Chih lei, to plant erect; to raise perpendicular. 植木 Chih mūh, to plant a tree; any piece of wood erect. 植壁秉圭 Chih peih ping kwei, laid down the Peih and took hold of the Kwei. 植物 Chih wūh, any thing standing erect.

植 To apply the heart or mind, is called 專植 Chuen chih.

植 Erected; planted; to thrust into the ground; to stick into; placed erect; to lay down. A surname.

殖 To fatten; to enrich, as by steeping in fat; to plant; to grow; to erect and make to prosper. To increase; to flourish; to increase wealth and riches. To be covetous of gain and prosperity. Chih chih, even; to level; to confer office upon. Chih ho 殖貨 to raise the price of goods from a covetous desire of gain. 殖有禮 Chih yew le, give office to those who are correct in their deportment. 殖苗 Chih meau, grain planted and well manured.

擲 To throw; to cast away with the hand; to throw or cast away with some vehemence. 擲地金聲 Chih te kin shing, thrown to the ground sounds like gold; is applied to a sonorous pleasing style. Chih hea 擲下 to throw down. 擲瓦 Chih wa, to throw tiles or brick-bats. 擲果盈車 Chih kwo ying ch'ay, threw fruit and filled the carriage; has an

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儻 Chih or Tsih. Fearless. 儻儻 Chih shih, bad, vicious. Read Cha, 儻儻 Kwa cha, appearance of walking.

摘 The noise of haste or hurry. The vulgar form of 摘 Tsih, to reprehend.

摘 Chih or Tsih, to take with the hand; to pluck. See Tsih.

摘 Appearance of the ears sticking up; to prick the ears.

摘 Chih or Tsih, to blame; to reprehend; to find fault with; to be angry with; to punish or chastise. To change appearances.

摘 The marrow in bones; to take out the marrow from a bone.

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allusion to an ancient story. 擲回 Chih hwuy, to throw back, used by the Emperor in reference to documents which displease him. 擲光陰 Chih kwang yin, to throw away one's time.

躑 Chih, or Chih chūh 躑躅 embarrassed; irresolute; neither going one way nor another, making no progress any way.

擷 Chih or Chō, to take. 擷拾遺文 Chih shih e wān, to take up and adopt other people's essays, instead of writing one's own thoughts. Chih tseu 擷取 to take to one.

蹠 To tread with the feet; to skip or leap for joy; to dance. To occur; to happen. Chih tsūh hea 蹠足下 to tread under the feet.

執 To take with the hand; to grasp, to lay hold of; to stop or fill up; to pursue and apprehend; to persecute. A surname. 捕執 Poo chih, to apprehend as by the officers of the police. 固執 Koo chih, to be obstinate and inflexible. Chih ch'e 執持 to seize hold of with the hand or with the mind. 執法相繩 Chih tā scang

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shing, to grasp the law and measure with a line; a pertinacious adherence to rule. **執法如山** Chih fá joo shan, maintain the laws immovably as a mountain; the declaration of magistrates. **執拗** Chih ngaou, obstinate and perverse; a pertinacious wrangling manner. **執會** Chih hwuy, to summon the meeting of a kind of benefit society. **執己見** Chih ke k'een, to adhere pertinaciously to one's own views of things. **執迷不悟** Chih me p'uh woo, to adhere to a stupid apprehension of things. **執守** Chih show, to grasp and maintain hold of. **執手** Chih show, to take by the hand in token of friendship. **執性** Chih sing, a determined disposition. **執事** Chih sze, to grasp an affair; or be a manager of affairs, great or small. **賤也執事者** Ts'een yay, chih sze chay, the ignoble or mean, are those who manage the affairs. **執一不通** Chih yih p'uh t'ung, to seize hold of one view of a subject or sentiment, and be impervious to the reasons assigned for any change. To grasp one form of a subject and be impenetrable to every thing else. **徒執己見** Too

chih ke k'een, a useless and absurd adherence to one's own perception of any opinion or circumstance.

繫 To connect as by sewing or tying together; to tie or fasten to, as a horse or cow.

蟄 A place of retirement and silence; to retire to silence. **蟄虫** Chih or Chih ch'ung, insects which retire into holes and become torpid; one of the Chinese vernal terms takes its name from their coming forth again.

娥 A name of women.

織 To weave; a general term for weaving silk or cloth of any kind.

織機 Chih ke, a loom for weaving. **織布** Chih poo, to weave cloth-cotton cloth. **織綢緞** Chih ch'ow twan, to weave silk. **織得精緻錦繡** Chih tih tsing che kin sew, woven with elegant figures.

職 To record small affairs; to control; to direct; to manage; continued direction or control of; tributary offerings; undivided attention; direction to. Chih chih, much, many. A surname.

職員 Chih yuen, an official officer; one who has purchased

his rank, but does not actually fill any station, a mere honorary appointment. **職事** Chih sze, to control; manage or direct any affair. **職主** Chih choo, or **職理** Chih le, or **職掌** Chih chang, or **職守** Chih show, to superintend; to direct; to manage. **職分** Chih fun, an official national appointment. **有職分** Yew chih fun, is to be an officer of the government. **職任** Chih jin, the duties of any official situation. **職分之內** Chih fun che nu, to be included in one's official duties.

櫛 A general term for combs; to comb the hair; to put away dirt or any thing offensive.

櫛風沐雨 Chih fung m'uh yu, to be combed by the wind, and wet by the rain; to suffer by the wind and rain.

澗 The noise made by water dashing against itself, or violently thrown against rocks; water flowing rapidly; the dashing of a torrent.

澗 Earth imbued or saturated with water.

澗 To congregate in large numbers. A large collection of silk worms is called Chih chih.

擇 Chih or Tsih, to choose; to select; which is also expressed by **選擇** Seuen chih, or reversed Chih seuen.

擇肥而噬 Chih fei urh she, to select the fat and eat them; denotes selecting wealthy people as objects of extortion. **擇交** Chih keaou, to select good people for acquaintances. **擇善** Chih sheh, to select and practice what is good. **擇食** Chih shih, to select food-persons on whom to exercise extortion. **擇地而蹈** Chih te urh taou, to select the ground on which one treads, to select the place of one's residence; used when China was divided. **擇人** Chih jin, to choose proper people to employ.

拂 To strike. Read Poo, to collect together scattered grass.

陟 To raise to a higher place; to cause to ascend; to promote; to advance; high; eminent. A man's name.

陟黜 Chih ch'uh, promotion and degradation; applied to the officers of government. **陟降** Chih kang, to ascend and to descend; applied to spirits being present with a worshipper, although invisible. **陟臨** Chih lin, denotes Heaven or the gods

looking down on human affairs from on high.

質 The body or substantial part of; the substance or matter of; to substantiate as by witnesses; to confront; to examine, to settle or fix. To realize; plain, unadorned; true; sincere; a mark at which to shoot; a kind of agreement for wholesale merchandize. The ground or nature of; regular, correct procedure; the part which the hand grasps in a bow. A surname. **原告解往備質** Yuen kau keae wang pe chin, let the accuser or plaintiff be sent forward (under custody) to be ready to confront with the accused. **氣質** K'e and Ch'ih both refer to the elements of things; K'e respects the more subtle, and Ch'ih, grosser elements, and includes the accidents or qualities of matter. K'e ch'ih, taken together denotes the natural complexion.

質直 Ch'ih ch'ih naturally straight forward; of an upright plain and honest disposition. **質訊** Ch'ih sin, to confront and examine; to interrogate face to face. **質地** Ch'ih te, the natural constitution; temperament and talent of a person. **質劑** Ch'ih tse, a kind of bond, in an-

cient times. **質地過人** Ch'ih te kwo jin, possessing original talents superior to other men.

瀆 Ch'ih. The body feeling cold; to tremble with cold.

礎 A stone base of a column; or the stone on which a wooden pillar stands.

櫛 A certain instrument used to inflict punishments, or torture the feet. Used also for the following. An axe or hatchet.

鑕 An axe or hatchet. A sword with which to decapitate.

騰 A stallion. To mount a horse and ascend a hill; to cause to ascend; to raise; to promote the welfare of; to fix; to determine. **陰騰** Yin ch'ih the secret favorable determinations of heaven respecting any one; the secret blessing of Heaven on the actions which procure it.

CH'IH

尺 A measure of length; the Chinese cubit. Its length has been various at different periods. The tenth of it is called **寸** Ts'un. **指斥** Sh'ih ch'ih wei ch'ang **十尺爲丈** ten cu-

bits make a Ch'ang. **咫尺** Ch'ih yew so twan ts'un yew so ch'ang **尺有所短寸有所長** that which is too short for a cubit, may be more than enough for an inch; the person who cannot answer every purpose, may answer some purposes very well. **尺蠖** Ch'ih hwō, a worm. **尺寸** Ch'ih ts'un, measured with the Ch'ih and the Ts'un; adjusted; proportioned; the measurement; the dimensions.

叱 To drive with noise and shouts; to bid in a rough angry tone; to hoot at, as to a dog; to mention. **訶** Ho ch'ih **訶叱** or **叱咤** Ch'ih ch'a, loud, angry, boisterous utterance. **煩爲叱名致候** Fan wei ch'ih ming che how, I'll trouble (you) to mention (my) name and make (my) compliments. **Read** Ts'ih, noise; sound; strong breathing.

斥 To expel; to drive far from one; to accost rudely; to reprehend unceremoniously; to eject; to exclude. **Salt** find; reaching far; many; to extend; to point to. The name of a hill; a surname. **指斥** Che ch'ih, to point at, and find fault with.

斥逐 Ch'ih ch'ih to thrust or drive out. **斥鱗** Ch'ih hwō, a worm. **斥候** Ch'ih how, unprepared and standing aloof; looking watchfully at, as two opposing armies. **斥罵** Ch'ih ma, to scold or find fault with a person in an abrupt offensive manner. **斥辱** Ch'ih jūh, to put to shame by an offensive reprehension. **斥鹵** Ch'ih loo, salt unproductive land, as on the sea coast.

坼 Ch'ih or Ts'ih, to split; to rive; to rend asunder. **坼甲** K'ea ts'ih, the opening of buds and of fruit, as in Spring.

坼副 Ch'ih peih nan ch'an yay **難產也** difficult labour in the birth of children is expressed by Ch'ih peih.

拆 To split, or rend; to tear open; to break open, as a letter; to pull to pieces; to lay in ruins. **To strike; to attack.** **拆壞** Ch'ih hwae to break up; to break to pieces, as the planks of a boat. **拆開** Ch'ih k'ae, to break or tear open. **拆毀** Ch'ih hwuy, to lay in ruins. **拆爛** Ch'ih lan, to break to pieces. **拆卸** Ch'ih s'ay, to pull down, as a house. **拆閱** Ch'ih yue, to break open and look at.

赤 Naked. Carnation or colour; of a reddish colour; vermilion. Name of a river. A surname.

Ch'ih t'e ch'ih shin **赤體赤身** the naked body. **赤地千里** Ch'ih te ts'een le, a thousand miles of parched, barren, unoccupied land. **赤子** Ch'ih tsze, an infant; a word of tenderness for the people. **赤土** Ch'ih t'oo, a red earth, which serves as a dye. Same as **赭**.

啞 Ch'ih or He, a loud laugh. **啞啞然** He hē jen, laughing. Read Che, in the same sense. Also to stop. Read Tē, to gnaw; to bite.

忒 Ch'ih. Alarmed; timorous; afraid.

勅 A precept; an order; a prohibition. Sincere. **勅旨** Ch'ih che, the Imperial will made known officially. **勅行** Ch'ih ling, the Sovereign's mandate proclaimed to the Empire. **勅命** Ch'ih ming, **勅書** Ch'ih shoo, or **勅令**

Ch'ih ling, a written imperial order; written credentials or letter concerning some privilege. **誠勅** Keae eh'ih, precepts; admonitions; directions; orders. **勅封** Ch'ih fung, office conferred by Imperial order.

鵠 A certain elegant water bird, well known in China.

飭 Compact, firm, reverent, respectful manner; well regulated; adjusted; arranged; to command; to give injunctions or orders to, as a master, teacher, or Sovereign.

Ch'ih hēa **飭下** to give orders to inferiors. **飭其子** Ch'ih k'e tsze, to give injunctions to his sons.

飾 Erroneously written for the preceding.

喫 To eat or drink; to receive or be impressed by; to suffer. See Shih. In Colloquial Language, to eat or drink is commonly thus pronounced. The Dictionaries read Shih, which see.

CHIN.

參 Bushy; thick black hair; a fine head of hair in Chinese estimation.

珍 To grasp or lay fast hold of; to drag or lead in a rude perverse manner.

夙 New fledged.

珍 Valuable; precious; important; excellent in its kind; extraordinarily good; to deem precious. Name of a district.

Chin choo **珍珠** pearls. **珍珠粉** Chin choo fun, a species of white sage. **珍重** Chin chung, to esteem; and take care of as valuable; applied to one's person and one's health. **珍寶** Chin paon, excellent and valuable. **珍奇** Chin k'e, rare and valuable. **珍貴** Chin kwei, excellent and valuable.

珍怪 Chin kwae, strange; extraordinary, applied to food. **珍饈** Chin sew, excellent food; eight animals are called the Eight Chin. **珍瑞** Chin suy, excellent; felicitous. **珍玩** Chin wan, a valuable curiosity. **珍味** Chin we, a delicious taste.

畛 A kind of dyke in Chinese fields, which serves both for a path and as a division of the land. To approach before; as before the gods; to announce or state before. The name of a river. To terminate; the root of.

Chin yih **畛域** a land-mark or boundary.

眇 Clear; bright.

疹 A cutaneous disease of children; a breaking out of pustules; a disease of the lips; a kind of small-pox.

矜 A rugged rocky appearance.

Chin chin **矜矜** difficult to approach, or reach to.

眇 Something intercepting the sight; heavy; dull. A man's name.

聆 To tell or state to; to hear.

矜 Turned; bent; curved; perverse. Single garments. To turn or twist a cord.

疹 A disease or ulcerated state of the lips; a breaking out of the lips, pustules; small-pox.

衫 Black garment; single raiment, such as is worn in warm weather; garments with flowers worked on them.

Chin e **衫衣** single thin garment.

診 To look at; to examine; to try the state of; to verify; to feel the pulse; to interpret a dream.

Chin mih **診脈** to try or feel the pulse. **診視** Chin she, to look at and examine. **診夢**

Chin mung, to interpret a dream.

軫 A transverse piece of wood in the hinder part of Chinese carts or carriages. To move; to turn; a numerous collection of carts. A certain string of the Kin instrument. The name of a country; a surname.

Chin hvae 軫懷 painful, anxious thoughts.

軫 Same as 珍 Chin. See above.

軫 Bashful, modest; attentive; little hair upon the head.

Chin lin 軫類 little hair on the head; a partial baldness.

軫 Chin or Chin chen 軫驢 a horse heavily burdened and progressing with difficulty.

鬚 Long hair.

黢 Black; dark.

眞 True; truth; sincere; sincerity; real; genuine; pure; spiritual; the name of a star; a name of tea; a name of gold, of incense, of a stone, and of a district. A surname; a designation of Buddha, and of the eminent in the Taou sect.

Chin ch'a 眞茶 a particular spe-

cies of tea 眞人 Chin jin, a designation of those of the sect Taou, who put off their corporeal figure and become a kind of spiritual genii. 眞如 Chin joo, a phrase of the Buddha sect, denoting the original nature or constitution of 眞假 Chin k'ea, or 眞偽 Chin wei, true and false; real and fictitious. 眞經 Chin king, the mysterious dogmas of Chwang-teze, and several other ancient writers are so called. 眞理 Chin le, true principles; truth. 眞實 Chin shih, true and real. 眞宰 Chin tsae, the True Ruler, denotes Heaven. 眞元 Chin yuen, the True Origin; refers to Heaven.

嬪 A woman's name.

瑱 Stones formerly suspended at the ear. Fame of a particular stone. A man's name.

強 To stretch as the string of a bow; to strike, as the string of an instrument.

禛 The blessing of Heaven on truth; happiness received in consequence of truth and sincerity.

稊 A collection of many things bundled or crowded together; thick, close, collection of.

箕 A certain vessel or utensil. Reeds of which arrows are made.

縝 Silk prepared, but not woven. Close; thick. Black.

眞 Name of a plant.

輶 A cross bar in the hinder part of a wheeled carriage. To move. A surname.

鎮 To press down; to keep down; to repress; to keep the people in subjection; hence applied to certain officers. To repress, any evil influence or occurrence from arising, hence applied to pagodas, hills, and so on, which, in the Chinese superstition, are thought to keep down demoniacal or pestilential influences. A surname; name of a star.

Chin yā 鎮壓 to repress; to keep down. 鎮守 Chin show, to keep in a state of subjection.

鎮臺 Chin t'ae, the title of certain military officers whose duty it is to keep down the people, and to prevent sedition or insurrection. 鎮守廣東將軍 Chin show Kwang-tung ts'ang keun or 鎮粵將軍 Ch'ui yue ts'ang keun, the Tartar General placed over Canton town and Province.

鬚 Thick, bushy, black hair.

黢 Black hair; an elegant head of hair. A dark black appearance.

佺 Boys from ten to twelve years of age. Chin, denotes Good.

Chin tze 佺子 and 佺童 Chin tung, boys employed to play on instruments at funerals.

唇 Alarm, apprehension; to intimidate. Commonly used for 脣 Shun, the lips.

帳 A kind of bag employed in feeding horses, or a basket with grain in it, to suspend round the horse's head. Applied also to a vessel or basket to carry provisions for men when travelling on horse-back.

振 To move; to agitate; to shake; to excite; to raise; to rescue; to adjust to; put in order; to repair. To stimulate; to rend or tear asunder; to stop; to receive. Chin occurs in the sense of ancient; the appearance of a flock of birds flying. A great number or quantity of. Read *Chin*, occurs in the sense of a single garment.

Chin m'uh t'oe tseu chung 振木鐸以聚衆 to ring a kind of bell in order to assemble the multitude. See 木 M'uh. 振

作 Chin tsō, to excite; to rouse; to stimulate to action; to repair or put in order.

振 Situated between two pillars; certain beams of a house.

賑 Rich; to enrich; to supply the wants of; to give to. A largess or bounty conferred on the distressed people of any district.

賑貧民 Chin p'in min to afford pecuniary assistance to the poor people. 賑恤 Chin seh, to commiserate and perform acts of beneficence. 賑濟 Chin tse, to afford supplies, or give assistance to those in want.

賑乏絕 Chin fá tseuē, to relieve those who are impoverished and destitute.

震 To shake; to agitate, as by thunder or by an earthquake; to raise; to commence; to conceive or become pregnant; to intimidate or strike terror into by pomp and state, or by despotic power. Name of one of the eight Kwa.

震懼 Chin chē to tremble with apprehension; fear. 震驚 Chin king, to strike with alarm

震懼 Chin keu, to be shaken with fear; to tremble with fear.

震氣 Chin k'ie or 震怒 Chin

noo, to rouse; to excite; to put in motion, or cause the action of. 震怒 Chin noo, to shake with anger; to tremble or quiver with rage; to terrify by one's anger; the anger of a king.

震動 Chin tung, to shake; to put in motion; to agitate. 震澤 Chin tsib, the name of a lake.

堪 To grasp and strike; to stab. The noise of cutting timber.

斟 To take or pour out, as with a spoon; to add to; to pour into; to deliberate, and adjust. A surname.

斟酌 Chin chō to consult about; to deliberate and consult with. 斟議其事 Chin e k'e sze, advise, consult, or deliberate about the affair. 斟酌盡善 Chin chō tsin shen, to have deliberated about and brought to an arrangement perfectly satisfactory.

榘 A kind of staff; an instrument for cutting down wood.

礎 A stone on which to beat silk.

篋 A kind of broach or large pin for braiding up the hair. To collect together as the hair braided up.

敲 To strike suddenly.

錐 A kind of an awl, or pointed tool to bore holes; an instrument to cut with.

錐錐 Chin jin an interrupted noise; a noise which does not increase.

勉 To use effort, or exert strength.

枕 A block or stake of wood or something of the kind to fasten cattle to. A pillow on which to rest the head. A surname.

枕頭 Chin t'ow a pillow for the head; in China they are generally hard. 枕上死 Chin shang sze, to die on one's pillow; to die peaceably in one's bed. 枕畔 Chin p'an, the side of the pillow.

尙 To stand in a lower place and strike at what is higher.

尙 A melon with a bluish skin.

頰 A certain bone at the back of the head or neck.

雉 A certain bird said to eat serpents, which renders it poisonous; its feathers steeped in any liquor are

said to form a strong poison.

鷓鴣酒 Chin tsew che hó 鷓鴣酒止渴

to drink poison to quench one's thirst; is applied to those who borrow money at exorbitant interest, in order to supply temporary necessities. 鳩毒 Chin tūh, a deadly poison.

玆 To dig a hole in the ground; to pound. A dark carnation colour.

陣陣 To arrange; to put in order, as soldiers in their ranks; ranks; the army; to state in order; to spread out and lay before, physically or morally. A gust of wind; a shower of rain.

陣陣 Many; a long time. A certain grain, when old; the front of a hall near the door; at ancient name of the capital of Ho-nan.

上陣 Shang chin, to ascend the ranks, to enter the army, or engage in battle.

陣亡 Chin wang to die fighting in the ranks. 陣例 Chin lē, to arrange; to put in order.

靄 Clouds; banks of clouds.

箴 A needle; a surgeon's instrument to probe with; formerly made of stone, now of steel; to probe. A surname.

箴言 Chin yen piercing words; moral truths which probe or prick the conscience. 箴規 Chin kwai or 箴誠 Chin keae,

moral instructions delivered in pointed language. 箴諫 Chin k'een, pointed remonstrance, addressed to the Sovereign, or other superiors.

蕨 A certain water plant; a certain sour sirrup.

鯨 A kind of sword fish.

鷺 Chin or 鷺鷥 Chin tse, a certain water fowl.

鍼 A sharp instrument to sew with. A needle; to prick as with a needle. A man's name.

Chin shih 鍼石 a caustic stone.

鍼術 Chin shih, the art of cauterizing. 鍼灸 Chin kew, to cauterize with a hot iron.

針 An abbreviated form of the preceding. A needle; a pointed instrument.

Chin fung s'ang tuy 針鋒相對 a needle and lance opposed to each other, two keen and fierce opponents. 針線 Chin s'een, needle and thread.

針嘴魚 Chin tsuy vu, a species of sword fish. 針帶 Chin che, needle work of the finer sort; embroidering, working figures, and so on.

甄 To burn earthen ware; to form or mould as the Potter. To search; to examine,

to brighten; to illustrate. Also read K'een.

Chin p'ee jin ts'ae 甄別人材 to examine and discriminate men's capacities. 甄陶 Chin t'ou, to form; to mould; to fashion as the Potter; as Heaven forms all things; and as men mould or fashion the characters of others by education.

蕷 Name of a plant variously denominated; one name is, the pig's head.

朕 In ancient times used by all persons indiscriminately for the Pronoun I. Two centuries before the Christian era, it was employed by the first universal monarch of China, as the peculiar designation of royalty, and has continued so ever since; Chin is, I, the Emperor. The seam of a garment, or of a skin formed into armour.

Chin chaou 朕兆 the incipient springs of.

朕 The pupil of the eye; the incipient principles or causes of; subtle originating causes, or incipient operations, are called Chin, or Chin chaou. 朕兆 Kang-he uses the preceding.

拒 To wipe; to make clean; to give; to bind, as by an

agreement. Chin shih 拒拭 to wipe clean.

疹 A disease which causes heat or fever.

CH'IN

趁 To approach from behind; to walk hastily up to; to take possession of, or embrace an opportunity.

Ch'in k'eu 趁墟 to go to market. 趁早走 Ch'in tsaou tsow, to take an opportunity of going early. 趁洋 Ch'in yang, to go to sea. 趁機會 Ch'in ke hway, to take an opportunity; concurrence of favorable circumstances. 趁時候 Ch'in she how, to take a right or favorable time. 趁趨 Ch'in chen, the appearance of progressing with difficulty; embarrassed.

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嗔 Vulgar form of Ch'in 謔 angry words; scolding; railing; mutual abuse.

礮 Ch'in or T'een, the noise of something falling; the noise of stones clashing against each other, is expressed by Ch'in jen 礮然. Chin further denotes, the base of a pillar.

瞋 To stretch wide the eyes in anger; to stare in a passion.

Ch'in she 瞋視 to look in an angry enraged manner. Read Chin, luxuriant; affluent; abundant.

謔 Used both for laughing or smiling, and for being in a passion. Angry; the words uttered in anger.

戣 A small weapon for cutting; to cut; to stab; to kill.

諶 True; sincere; truth; sincerity. A man's name; name of a state or nation.

顛 Weak; feeble.

顛沈 To sink. To cause; to sink under water.

Ch'in shwuy, 沉水 to sink in the water. 沉淪墮落 Ch'in lun to lö o sink down to an extremely low state of moral depravity, or of suffering after death; sometimes uttered as an imprecation, in which use, it corresponds to Europeans imprecating damnation. 沉沒 Ch'in m'uh, to sink and be drowned; to be lost in the water. 沉案 Ch'in hgan, to sink, or to suppress a case in any court, for a bribe given. 沉溺 Ch'in nelh, to sink under water.

訖 True; truth; credible; to credit; to believe. A man's name.

酖 A wine or liquor in which a certain poison is infused. Ch'in heu yu tsew 酖酖于酒 poisoned and enraged with wine; rendered mischievous by intoxication.

茺 Read Yin, hot. Read T'an or Ch'in, name of a plant, otherwise called 茺母 Che-moo; employed in medicine.

燠 A bone in the head of a fish.

墮 Ch'in or Ch'in tun 墮 螿 the appearance of insects crawling, unsettled appearance.

琛 Natural gems or precious stones.

臣 Any man who serves another; to be subject to: one who has to stoop and bend; which is represented by the character. Now used only for state servants. A servant in a family of distinction. It is modified by the words 大 Ta, Great, and 小 Seaou, Small, petty, preceding it. The minister about the person of the Sovereign are called Ta-ch'in. Chinese Governors of Provinces, and others who are per-

mitted to write to the Emperor, use Ch'in, instead of the Personal Pronoun I, to designate themselves.—The Tartars use 奴才 Nuo-ts'ue, a slave.

Ch'in tze 臣子 a public servant. 臣事君 Ch'in tze keun, a statesman serves his Prince.

岑 A hill or mountain which is high, but small and tapering; a kind of peak. A surname. A certain edible plant. Ch'in-ch'in, mournful; sorry.

覘 To put out the head and peep clandestinely.

塵 From a stag and earth, the dust thrown up by the stag running. In the language of the Buddha sect; the world; the age. Dust; small particles of earth or sand; effluvia. Traces of a person. A surname. To rhyme, read Chen. Occurs in the sense of 久 Keu, a long time.

Ch'in she 塵世 the world; the present state of existence. 俗塵 Süh ch'in, vulgar dust, expresses the same. 塵埃 Ch'in yae or 有塵 Yew ch'in, dusty. 灰塵 Hwuy ch'in, the dust of ashes. 一點塵 Yih t'een ch'in, a particle of dust; an atom. 無一塵 Woo yih ch'in, not a particle of dust;

not an atom. 一塵不染 Yih ch'in p'ü jen, not soiled by a particle of dust. 烟塵 Yen ch'in, smoke and dust. 塵汚 Ch'in woo, to defile with dust. 拂塵 Füh ch'in, to wipe or brush away the dust. 清塵 Ts'ing ch'in, to cleanse from dust. 驚塵 Hsiao ch'in, noise and dust. 揚塵 Yang ch'in, to raise a dust. 掃塵 Sao ch'in, to sweep away the dust. 心塵 Sin ch'in, the dust of the heart; used in a bad sense for vicious propensities. 後塵 How ch'in, the traces of a person, left to posterity. 步後塵 Poo how ch'in, to walk in the footsteps of an emi-

nent person gone before. 塵惑所染 Ch'in hwō so jen, defiled by the seductions of the world. 塵器 Ch'in k'e, a dusty vessel.

闖 The appearance of a horse going out at a door; to thrust out the head; to bolt suddenly out or in; to rush precipitately. Also read Chwang.

Ch'in ch'uh 闖出 to bolt or rush suddenly out. 闖關 Ch'in kwan, to bolt past the custom-house, for the purpose of smuggling. 闖了進來 Ch'in leaou tsin lae, bolted in. 闖出頭 Ch'in ch'uh t'ow, to thrust out the head.

CHING.

正 From *To rest in, or maintain, and One; to be uniform; not ambiguous, no duplicity*. An apartment fronting the light; the name of a bird. Name of an office. In the centre or middle place; not inclined to either side, not deflected from the straight line. The first; the principal; correct; regular; adjusted; to correct; to justify or put in right order; just at a given point of time. To execute the laws.

Ching ch'ih yu 正直語 correct straight forward speech. 正法 Ching fā, to execute the laws, generally refers to inflicting capital punishment. 正理 Ching le, right reason, correct principles. 正氣 Ching k'e, right feeling, or spirit, a correct virtuous temper of mind. 正革 Ching k'ih, or 正的 Ching te'ih, a mark at which to shoot with an arrow. 正是 Ching she, accurately is—

has been described in what precedes. **正單貨** Ching tan ho, the regular cargo of a ship. **正堂** Ching t'ang, the principal officer, in contradistinction from an assistant. **正進來時** Ching tsin lae she, just when he came in. **正宗** Ching tsung, or **正經** Ching king, correct and honorable; of the correct and sacred books; are applied to a person's conduct, denoting that it is moral. Immoral is expressed by **不** P'uh, before these. **正從** Ching ts'ung, when two persons are of the same rank, but still one has a precedence of the other, the first is called Ching, and the second Ts'ung, hence, **正一品** Ching yih p'in, the first of the first rank. **正要再問** Ching yaou tsae wän, just whilst wanting to repeat the question or ask over again. **正月** Ching yue, the first moon or month of the year.

征 Ching kung k'eu hing maou **征伐遠行貌** Ching kung, denotes appearing to walk in haste; agitated; afraid.

姪 A woman's name.

征 A mark at which to shoot with an arrow.

征 To walk; to go; to mark; to take; to spy; to subjugate; to conquer or reduce to subjection, as a punishment. A surname.

Ching tsenou **征勦** to reduce and exterminate; to subjugate and destroy enemies. **征之** Ching che, to reduce or conquer.

延 To walk; to go.

怔 Ching, or Ching chung **怔忡** fear; apprehension.

症 Ching yō **症燄** the rapid motion of flame.

政 To serve; to render a kind of tributary service to the government; to be ruled or governed. To regulate; to rule; government. The seven planets are called seven Ching. A surname.

Ching hwāu chūh **政昏濁** want of discernment and order in the acts of government. **政治脩舉** Ching ch'e sew keu, every thing perfectly well arranged in the government. **政令** Ching ling, the orders of government. **政事** Ching sze, the affairs of government; politics. Good government is called **仁政** Jin ching. Cruel tyrannical government is called **酷政** K'uh ching. To talk of

politics is called **論政** Lun ching. **政體** Ching t'e, the matter or subject of government; the rules of government.

絳 The ornamental harness of a carriage horse.

症 Disorder; a diseased state of mind or body. **癲狂症** T'een k'wang ching, the disease of madness.

Ching chung **症疴** a disease which consists in the loss of memory. **症效** Ching heou, disease; complaint; disorder.

証 To remonstrate with; to bear witness to; to prove; to verify; to substantiate by evidence.

Ching keu **証據** to be evidence.

証見 Ching k'een, to witness.

証人 Ching jin, a witness.

証明 Ching ming, to state clearly on evidence in one's own behalf. **証實** Ching shih, to bear witness to the fact; to witness against.

延 To walk regularly and orderly.

鉦 A kind of bell or other jingling instrument used in armies to make certain signals. A certain part of a bell.

Ching koo **鉦鼓** the bell and the drum; the first is a signal to rest, or desist; the last is a

signal to move, or act.

鷂 A certain bird; a species of the eagle or hawk.

整 From **to strike, to bind, and to adjust.** To repair; to put in order; to adorn, or ornament.

Ching ch'e **整治** to repair, as roads, bridges, and so on. **整肅** Ching sūh, pompous, stately, grave, serious deportment.

整齊 Ching tse, to put away things in regular order; to adjust one's dress.

貞 From P'uh, to divine, and Pei, a kind of pearl shell.

To enquire by divination. Name of one of the Kwa. Chaste; correct in morals; pure; uncorrupted; not depraved; firmly tenacious of correct principles and conduct. **守節** Show ts'ee, to remain a widow during life.

Ching ts'ee **貞節** correct, chaste strict moral conduct.

偵 To enquire. A spy; a servant to watch the motion of the enemy.

Ching sze **偵伺** or **游偵** yew ching, all express the same. A spy is otherwise called **細作** Se ts'ō, and **間諜** Keen ts'ee.

嬪 A woman's name.

寅 Name of a man, which occurs in ancient history. To lead; to draw.

楨 The name of a tree, otherwise called 女楨 Neu ching, an evergreen.

楨榦 planks between which mud is placed in the formation of walls; the two side planks are called Kan.

瀆 Name of a river.

禎 From Ching, pure and uncorrupt; and She, a manifestation of heaven. A favorable prognostic; a manifestation of Heaven's approbation of virtue.

禎祥 a felicitous omen.

偵 Same as 偵 Ching, to explore.

鄖 Name of a place.

隕 Name of a certain bill.

徑 Walking in an irregular manner.

蒸 Hot vapour; a certain sacrifice in winter.

致 To strike.

燄 Hot vapour. Used also for the following.

拯 To deliver; to rescue; to raise up; to assist. **拯** 已於水火之中 Ching ke yu shwuy ho che chung, to save from the midst of water or fire; figuratively to save from any calamity; to save the people from national calamities by defending the country from foreign invasion.

拯救 to rescue; to deliver; to save.

蒸 Vapour ascending from fire; to apply fire to any liquid; to warm or heat; to boil; to decoct; to distill. To send; a Prince; to advance; to flourish. A multitude; dust caused by a wind. To place or put down. A winter sacrifice. To debauch superiors. An expletive, occurring in the commencement of a sentence. **雙蒸酒** Shwang ching tsew, double distilled spirituous liquor.

蒸茶 to boil tea. **蒸** 嘗 Ching ch'ang, sacrifices in winter and autumn. **蒸飯** Ching fan, to boil rice. **蒸梨** Ching le, to boil pears. **蒸酒** Ching tsew, to distill spirituous liquors. **蒸而爲雨** Ching urh wei yu, vapours collected and forming rain. **蒸魚** Ching yu, to boil fish.

蒸 Ching, or 骨蒸 Kūh ching, disease or aching of the bones.

蒸 A certain species of bamboo.

蒸 A kind of torch; the stalk of hemp of which a torch may be made; to ascend as vapour. Used in several of the senses of 蒸 Ching. A warm, or hot vapour.

蒸蒸 Ching ching jih shang

蒸蒸日上 daily rising higher and higher, better and better; said of the usages of the people, and of the progress of learning. Ching sin **蒸薪** Ching, expresses fuel of a finer sort; Sin, common fuel.

蒸仍 Ching or Ching jing 蒸仍 words boiled and served up again; tedious tautology.

蒸豚 Boiled fully or maturely. Ching tuy **蒸豚** a well boiled leg of pork.

蒸 Same as 蒸 Ching.

蒸 A yellow colour.

蒸 Ancient forms of the following.

徵 To induce incipient action; to set in motion the hidden spring of action; to act; to do; to inflict; to witness; to make manifest what internally exists; to prove the truth of something preceding by the fulfillment of what was expected, as of hopes founded on prayer to the gods; the fulfillment of a prediction. Evidence; to enquire after, or call for; to gather together; aim at or seek some end. A surname. **有徵** Yew ching, possessing evidence. **無徵** Woo ching, without any proof.

徵召 or **徵令** Ching ling, an invitation or call from the Sovereign for men of talent and virtue to come forward to serve the country. **徵諸庶民** Ching choo shoo min, to afford a proof to the people; i. e. a proof of the existence of virtue, by practicing it one's self. **徵辟** or **徵聘** Ching p'ing, to invite to come with much formal civility, presents being sent with the invitation. **徵實** Ching shih, a thing proved, as an essay supported by classical quotations. **徵驗** Ching yen, completion; accomplishment.

瘵 Ching, or 瘵結 Ching k'ie, a disease of the ab-

domen, a kind of cholic.

鄧 Name of an ancient nation.

儳 Ching, or 倭儳 Ling ching, to walk as if sick or lame; to walk as if drunk.

證 To witness; to verify by evidence; to confront; to substantiate.

CH'ING.

呈 A statement, or exposition of any case in the form of a petition; to present a petition to; to offer up to a superior. A surname.

Ch'ing k'ong 呈控 to petition against. 呈明 Ch'ing ming, to state clearly any case to a friend or to the government.

呈上 Ch'ing shang, to present up to; to lay before a superior. 呈子 Ch'ing tze, a petition. 呈閱 Ch'ing yue, to present to in order to be revised.

徑 To walk on a bye path; foot path to walk on after rain.

徑 A bye path.

惺 Ch'ing or 惺惺 Ch'ing heuen, the intention or mind not fully laid open; anxi-

ous; mournful.

程 A certain small measure, ten hairs make a Ching; a decimal part of a rule; a pattern; a measure; a limit; a road or path; to travel on a road or path. Name of a city; a surname. Chang ch'ing 章程 rules and regulations. 前程 Ts'een ch'ing, preferment; promotion; prosperous circumstance.

Ch'ing t'po yau yuen 程途遠 遠 the road is vastly long; the distance is great. 程數 Ch'ing soo, a certain decimal part of a debt paid by a person who becomes bankrupt. 一程 Yih ch'ing, one tenth. 五程 Woo ch'ing, five tenths, &c.

鄭 Substantial; possessing worth; diligent; careful. Name of an ancient state, and of a H'een district; an usual surname.

瑄 A certain valuable stone, such as the Chinese wear at their girdles, as ornaments.

醒 Ch'ing-ch'ing 醒醒 to look; to examine; anxious; the mind oppressed.

篁 A certain species of bamboo or reed. A mat made of reeds, on which the Chinese of former times sat and ate their meals.

程 Ch'ing or Lo-ch'ing 裸 程 naked; disrobed in a rude barbarous manner. A girdle worn round the waist; to wear at the girdle.

逞 High minded and presuming; thrusting one's self forward; seizing or availing one's self of; precipitate; alacrity; pleased with; to penetrate or extend to; to carry to the extreme limit; a careless dissipated manner of acting is called 不逞 P'uh ch'ing.

Ch'ing yih she keen teih fun noo 逞一時間的忿怒 to act on a fit of passion.

醒 Partially roused from a fit of intoxication; slightly come to one's senses after being intoxicated; the sorrow and vexation which is felt on recovering from a degrading state of drunkenness.

餼 Provisions; victuals.

賸 Unable to sell; unsaleable.

頰 A carnation colour; twice dyed; a change of colour; extreme toil and labour, which idea, they say, arises from a fish's tail becoming reddish by toil, and the human hair white.

丞 Two men supporting with the hands. Original form of the following. A surname.

承 To be second to; to second; to aid; to help; an assistant; a helper; an assistant in office. To receive or present to. 扶丞 Foo ch'ing, to support.

承 丞相 Ch'ing shang, a minister of state was so called under the Ming dynasty. 縣丞 H'een ch'ing, a second officer or assistant in a H'een district. 中丞 Chung ch'ing, a certain officer of considerable rank in the state, who has the privilege of writing to the Emperor. 上丞 Shang ch'ing, and 少丞 Shao ch'ing, names of stars.

Ch'ing hing kung 丞行公 the head clerks who drew up papers in the inferior public offices. See 稿 Kaou.

丞 Ch'ing, or Ts'een ch'ing 潛丞 to put under water; to sink.

胾 To fill a tripod used in sacrifice, with the flesh of the victim; a vessel without feet, filled in the same manner, is expressed by 載 Tsao.

番
跡
鞏
摩
成

To fly; to raise high; to assist.

The feet.

To ascend the hinder part of an open carriage, where one can see all around.

To assist in perfecting; to finish; to perfect; to effect; to complete; to become; that which is good and fit for use; things to be done in the day, month or year; that which is well and properly done. To level or adjust; a complete piece of music. Name of a district; a surname.

Ch'ing sze tsao t'een 成事在天

to give success to, or perfect any work, remains with Heaven; it is not in man's power. 成人之美 Ch'ing jin che mei, to assist people in affecting their virtuous purpose; or 成人好事 Ch'ing jin haou sze. 成空 Ch'ing k'ung, to become a void; to be annihilated. 成吉思汗

Ch'ing-keih-szq-k'o-han, Genghisk'han, the great Tartar conqueror. 成帝 Ch'ing-te, the Emperor who reigned when our SAVIOUR appeared in Judea. 成員 (或圓) 銀子 Ch'ing yuen yin tsze, whole dollars.

See 碎 Suy. 成大儒 Ch'ing ta ju, became a great scholar. 成都 Ch'ing too, the capital of Sze-chuen Province. 成就 Ch'ing tsew, to assist in effecting, whether it be good or bad. 成功 Ch'ing kung, to effect a meritorious work. 成人 Ch'ing jin, to act as becomes a human being, and not as a brute. 成始成終 Ch'ing che ch'ing chung, that which ends well, and has had a good beginning; all well executed. 成了 Ch'ing leaou, finished; completed; brought to a successful termination or conclusion. 成不起 Ch'ing p'ih k'e, unable to effect, or to complete. 成交 Ch'ing keaou, deciding on a commercial transaction, finishing a bargain.

城 From T'oo, earth, and Ch'ing, formed; perfected. The wall of a town; a walled town or city. A surname. 化城 Hwa-ch'ing, converted to a city; occurs in the books of Buddha. 內曰城外曰郭 Nuy yüe ch'ing, wae yüe kö, withinside is called Ch'ing, without is called Kö; the city and the suburbs. 皇城 Hwang ch'ing, the imperial city; denotes that space which is enclosed within the city of Pe-

king, around the Imperial palace. 省城 Säng ch'ing, the metropolis of a province. 廣東省城 Kwang-tung säng ch'ing, the city of Canton. 城人 Ch'ing jin, the battlements on the wall of a city. 城根 Ch'ing kân, or 城脚 Ch'ing këö, the foot of the wall of a city. 城池 Ch'ing ch'ie, the ditch or moat which surrounds the wall of a city. 千里長城 Ts'een le ch'ang ch'ing, the city wall a thousand le in length, is the famous Chinese Great wall. 產城 Ch'an ch'ing, a growing city; is a phrase applied to those princes of ancient times, who by assumption aggrandized the limits assigned them by the Emperor. The expression alludes to a child's gradually increasing in size. 火城 Hwa ch'ing, fire city, denotes a vast collection of lights. 司城 Sz'eh ch'ing, a certain officer. 赤城 Ch'ih ch'ing, and 折城 Ch'eh ch'ing, a certain mountain. 墓地曰佳城 Moo te yüe K'ea ch'ing, the place of a tomb is called K'ea-ch'ing, a happy city. To rhyme, read Chang.

城 A hill.

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城 A hill.

歲 To contain, as a house; that which is contained in a house.

晨 A kind of cupboard or press, in which to keep rice.

城 A certain valuable stone.

城 The bricks or tiles connected with the pillar of a house.

盛 Ch'ing or Shing. The grain to be offered up to the gods placed in its appropriate vessels; name of a vessel; to receive or contain as a vessel of vast capacity; to put into; filled full. Affluent; luxuriant; exuberant foliage; abundant; plentiful; copious; excellent; good in the highest degree; flourishing; prosperous. To guard off, or guard against. See Shing. 盛酒 Ch'ing tsew 盛酒 to fill with wine; to pour out into cups.

箴 Ch'ing kwang 箴筐 an instrument, or utensil used in weaving.

絨 To form by weaving.

誠 Without guile; without admixture; of one mind; sincere; true; honest; sincerity; truth.

誠實 Ch'ing shih 誠實 true and real; sincere; without deceit or fraud.

誠心在乎人 Ch'ing sin tsue hoo jin. sincerity of mind depends upon a man himself
 誠能動物 Ch'ing nang tung wuh, sincerity can influence, move, or excite all nature

蒧 A certain plant, or plants generally

郕 The name of an ancient state or nation. A surname

臧 Name of a hilly region.

頤 The neck.

鷓 Name of a bird.

懲 To form; to regulate; to stop; or cause to desist; to repress; to caution; to warn; to correct.

懲愆 Ch'ing chwang 懲愆 to repress what is vicious or irregular, by reprehending or chastising
 懲忿窒慾 Ch'ing fun ch'ih yü. to repress anger, and restrain vicious desires.

乘 Ch'ing or Shing. A cart or carriage drawn by one or more horses; pairs of things are expressed by -hing; also things in fours. In ancient times, eight hundred families furnished to government one war chariot and a horse; three men

in armour, and twenty two foot soldiers; hence, Ts'een ch'ing che kwō 千乘之國 a nation with a thousand chariots of war, which was considered a great nation, contained eight hundred thousand families. Read Shing, to ascend a carriage; to mount a horse; to embrace an opportunity; to avail one's self of. 車乘 Chay ch'ing, a carriage.

乘興 Ch'ing hing 乘興 to feel elevated; cheerful. 乘駕 Ch'ing k'ea, to ascend a horse or carriage. 乘馬 Ch'ing ma, to mount a horse; or read Ching, four horses. 乘矢 Ch'ing she, four arrows; has a reference to an ancient story. 乘時 Ch'ing she, to avail one's self of a favorable time. 乘勢 Ch'ing she, or 乘機 Ch'ing ke, to avail one's self of an opportunity, as it respects circumstances. 乘輿 Ch'ing yü, to ride in a carriage.

塍 A ridge or dike in the midst of Chinese fields, which serve to divide them, and also a path for the husbandmen to walk on.

A path for water.

Overplus; remainder. See Shing.

The name of a hill.

A simple silly appearance.

Words rapidly enunciated.

A cart or carriage; a kind of assistant one.

To raise; to elevate.

From Grain, which is used with various terms denoting measuring. To measure; to weigh; to adjust; to be adjusted to one's wishes; corresponding to each other; suitable; the mind gratified or satisfied with. To speak about; to denominate; a designation, or name. To say; to declare; to state verbally; to compliment; to praise; to commend. A surname. 通稱 Tung ch'ing, a general designation or name. 自稱其父曰家父 Teze ch'ing k'e/foo yu' K'ea-foo, to designate one's

own father is done by the term K'ea-foo.

稱茶 Ch'ing ch'a 稱茶 to weigh teas.

稱呼 Ch'ing hoo, to designate in complimentary phrase; the terms proper for complimentary address. 稱人意 Ch'ing jin e, to suit people's wishes. 稱人之父曰令尊 Ch'ing jin che foo yüé Ling-tsun, to compliment a person's father, or to call him by a courteous epithet, is done by the term Ling-tsun. 稱人 Ch'ing jin, to praise other people. 稱己 Ch'ing ke, to praise one's-self.

稱功 Ch'ing kung, to tell of one's meritorious deeds. 稱名 Ch'ing ming, to tell one's name. 稱病 Ch'ing ping, or 稱疾 Ch'ing tseih, to plead, or make a pretext of sickness.

稱羨 Ch'ing s'een, or 稱讚 Ch'ing tsan, to praise; to commend; 稱道 Ch'ing taou, or 稱說 Ch'ing shwō, to say; to state; to declare; to speak well of. 稱揚 Ch'ing yang, or 稱舉 Ch'ing keu, to exalt; to laud to praise. 稱物輕重 Ch'ing wuh k'ing chung, to weigh whether things be light or heavy.

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慥 Ch'ing-ch'ing 慥慥 a simple, stupid, silly appearance.

傳 To commend; to praise; to exalt.

媯 A woman's name.

菌 Ch'ing, or Ken-ch'ing 巨菌 a certain plant.

澄 Still pure water; clear, limpid.

Ch'ing ts'ing 澄清 clear, pure, limpid. 澄江 Ch'ing k'ang, a pure river of water; a clear stream.

澄 Evenness or composure of mind.

黳 Rice black and spoiled.

檉 From Tree, and Shing, intuitive knowledge. A river willow; a willow which grows by the side of a river, and whose bark is of a reddish colour. It exhibits some unusual sensibility to the approach of rain, from which circumstance it has derived its name. The name of a place.

蛭 A species of oyster of an oval figure.

愷 To praise. Ch'ing-ch'ing, to caution; to warn.

詭 To praise; to commend.

繩 Ch'ing, or Shing, a cord; a string; a rope; a line stretched; to make a straight

mark; to cause to conform to the straight line, in a moral sense; to warn; to restrain; to restrict; continued as by a line, not disconnected. Occurs denoting to praise or commend.

玉繩 Yü ch'ing, the name of a star. 繩繩 Ch'ing ch'ing, many; a multitude; a great number of. 繩法 Ch'ing fa, royal laws or restrictions. 繩已 Ch'ing ke, to restrain one's self from any irregularity; to bind one's self by the laws of decorum and moral propriety.

繩墨 Ch'ing mih, string and ink, a Chinese carpenter's marking line; he uses black ink.

繩子 Ch'ing tsze, a string or cord. 繩人 Ch'ing jin, to point out the line of duty by instruction; or to enforce it by authority.

繩 A surname.

繩 Small fish.

繩 Many; a great number.

繩 To walk; run or press straight forward; a horse running straight forward at full speed.

繩 Ancient form of the preceding.

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CHÖ.

子 Formed from the reverse side of 彳 Ch'ü, to step with the left foot. According to Shaw-wán, Chö, denotes to stop a little. According to others, to step with the right foot, which joined with Ch'ü, makes the character 行 Hing, to walk.

卓 To erect; to erect firmly; establish; raised high; eminent; lofty and stable; distant. A surname. 超羣卓立 Ch'au k'ün chö lei, raised superior to all. 超卓 Ch'au chö, to give preeminence to; supereminent. 顏苦孔子卓 Yü k'oo K'ung tsze chö, delighted in the lofty and difficult doctrines of Confucius.

卓 Chö chü woo te che jin 卓錘 無地之人 a man without land enough in which to stick an awl. 卓異 Chö e, an honorary title bestowed by the recommendation of governors on able officers at quinquennial examinations. 卓絕 Chö tsue, or 卓越 Chö yü, to surpass others in talents; external figure; address or goodness. 卓立 Chö lei, to erect; to establish; erect; upright; morally correct.

卓 The name of a certain wood; a table. 椅棹 E chö, a kind of table or stand. Chö tsze 棹子 a table. 棹子上 Chö tsze shang, on the table. 放在棹子上面 Fang tsze chö tsze shang m'een, place upon the table.

諱 Commonly used for table. Considered also the same as 卓 Chö. A man's name.

焯 The matter of fire; light; clear; luminous.

噉 A certain articulate sound, which is denominated 轉舌呼 Ch'uen she

焯 Great; lofty; bright; manifest. 焯彼雲漢 Chö pe yün han, clear and extensive as the Milky Way. 有焯其道 Yew chö k'e taou, there is a large open road.

焯 Same as the preceding. Also, the appearance of many mouths. Read Sö, many voices. Read Ch'au, as 焯焯 Ch'au-ch'au, the voices of birds.

焯 Chö-yö 焯約 a handsome and delicate appearance.

焯 Luminous; splendid; effulgence.

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hoo; articulating or enunciating, with a turn of the tongue; such as the 羅 Lo, and 嚙 Loo, i. e. Ro and Roa, of the Buddhists and Tartars; by which it would appear that the sound referred to, is that of the letter R.

淖 Chō yō 淖約 supple; weak; delicate. It is used with several other characters. Read Naou, mire; miry; the name of a stream. A surname. Read Chaou, concord; harmony.

獒 A fierce strong dog.

筲 Chō or Chaou, a kind of basket for taking fish with.

瞭 Clearness of sight.

綽 Slow; leisurely. Chō yō 綽約 weak; delicate.

蹕 Chō or 蹕 Chīn chō, an unusual extraordinary appearance; not constant and regular. 蹕蹕 Chīn chō, not making progress.

遄 Struck with alarm; walking or going to a great distance, remote; distant; high. Read Chaou, to over-step; to over-pass.

蹕 A horse making little or no progress.

鬢 Long hair.

勺 To take or pour out, as with a spoon; a certain spoon or bowl for lifting liquids. To contain a small quantity. Name of an ancient piece of music. A certain exercise; a surname. 一勺水之多 Yīh chō shwuy che to, as much as a Chō (or spoonful) of water. **漏勺** Low chō, a wooden bowl, or large spoon with holes, to lift the solids and permit the liquids to flow out.

勺 Chō, implies to take or adopt. 勺先祖之道也 Chō sēn tsoo che taou yay, to adopt or follow up the principles or doctrines of the ancient fathers. **舞勺** Woo chō, a kind of exercise which consists in brandishing weapons, and throwing one's self into various attitudes.

洑 A plank; a plank for crossing a stream.

勺 Chō yō 勺約 a shooting star.

洑 The noise of dashing against water. The name of a stream, and of a place.

剽 Strong; robust.

灼 To burn; to cauterize; to illumine; to make splendid.

灼灼 Chō chō 灼灼 a splendid luminous appearance; glorious. **灼艾分痛** Chō ngae fun t'ung, cauterizing himself to share the pain (with his brother.)

灼 Chō, or Chō ke 灼箕 a kind of cover, to keep the rain off a carriage.

灼 Name of a plant.

灼豹 Name of an animal like a leopard.

芍 Chō, or Chō yō 芍藥 a medicinal plant, well-known in China.

芍 A single garment; cool clothes; short garments which leave the legs at liberty.

酌 To pour out and fill other vessels; to deliberate; to consult; in order to devise the best means; the name of a place.

酌 Chō 酌議 to consult, to devise.

酌 酌酒 Chō tsew, to pour out wine, to fill another vessel with.

黝 Chō or Teih. A black or red spot put on the face intentionally by females.

啄 To strike with the bill; to peck. A bird eating; to pick up food with the beak; to peck. Also read Chōw, in the same sense. **啄** 啄蚊虻而食之 Foo

chō wān mang urh shīh che, bowed the head, pecked flies and ate them. **剝啄** Pō chō, to knock, as at a door.

啄粟 Chō sō 啄粟 to peck grains of millet. **啄木鳥** Chō mūh neaou, a woodpecker. To rhyme, read Tūh.

戮 To strike; to push.

戮 To strike; to push; to cut or pierce wood.

殛 A punishment which consists in depriving of the parts of generation, or otherwise mutilating the body.

涿 Flowing down in drops; to strike. Name of a stream, and of a district.

琢 To work stones or gems; to cut; to carve. To choose; to select.

琢 Chō yūh ch'ing k'e 琢玉成器 to cut a stone and form it into some utensil for use or ornament. **琢磨** Chō mo, to cut and rub a stone; used to denote employing labour upon any thing, particularly on the style of written composition. **琢** 琢雕 Chō teau, or 琢彫 Chō teau, to cut and carve, or dress up a stone. **琢文** Chō wān, to cut and adorn with engraved lines.

涿 Name of an ancient prin-
cipality.

疥 Chō or Chūb. Sores on
the hands and feet caus-
ed by cold.

琢 To strike, as with a stone.

斫 To cut; to engrave; to
carve; to cut into pieces
or slices.

詆 To attack with words; to
state or tell to. To repre-
hend; to blame; to rail at; to
slander; to vilify.

蜚 Chō, or Ma chō 馬蜚
a certain horse insect.

躐 To skip or leap.

餽 To eat; a kind of cake.

甌 A hill.

龍 The tail of a dragon.

關 Name of a river.

捉 Chō or Tsūh, to prose-
cute; to lay hold of; to
grasp; to catch; to seize; to
reprehend.

Chō chao 捉住 to seize and hold
fast 捉獲 Chō hwō, to catch;
to seize as a criminal. 捉姦
Chō kēn, to catch an adulterer.

捉拿 Chō na, to take hold
of; to seize. 捉搦 Chō nēh,
to grasp; to seize. 捉賊 Chō
tsūh, to catch a thief.

媿 Chō, or repeated Chō chō,
discreet, respectful, cor-
rect manner.

泥 Sediment; dregs; that
which sinks to the foot
or bottom. 寒泥 寒泥
name of a person mentioned in
history.

琕 Chō or Chūh, class; series;
arranged in order.

盃 A cup or other vessel of
the kind.

石 Chō or Chūh, a small
stone.

蹇 Chō chō, a slow drawing
pace, as if diseased in
some way.

鍬 To fetter the feet; an iron
instrument for delving.

齧 Chō or Tsō, noise made
by the teeth against each
other; the grinding of the teeth;
gnashing the teeth, expressive
of the pressure of some dif-
ficulty, which is also denoted by
齧齧 Uh-chō.

獨 An utensil for catching
fish; to take by piercing
or sticking into; to strike; to
barpoon; to push.

惛 Disquietude of mind.

斲 To deprive of the parts
of generation as a punish-
ment; to mutilate the body.

葛 Name of a plant.

鐃 A kind of small bell used
in the army for making
signals.

擢 To pluck up; to select
from; to raise; to pro-
mote; to employ in office; to
lead; to induce; to excite.

Chō yung 擢用 to raise and
employ in the government.

籊 To wound, hurt, or injure
any thing with a bamboo.

蔞 Sō-chō 蔞蔞 a certain
plant with five leaves.

濯 To rinse, to wash; to drink;
bright. A fat and sleek
appearance, an oily shining ap-
pearance, such as is exhibited
by well fed animals.

獼 A certain animal like a
monkey, of a yellow co-
lour.

蟪 A certain animal of the
monkey species; a kind
of small frog.

霪 Chō-chō, a heavy rain.

鶴 A wild fowl with a long
tail; a pheasant.

著 To place; to cause to take
effect; to order; to com-
mand; to strike at; a com-
mand or order. Follow-
ing Verbs, shews their
action, or their taking
effect.

Chō kēh 着急 to become im-
patient; anxious; the mind in
a hurried fluttered state, not
knowing what to do. 着落
Chō lō, being placed; arrang-
ed; the responsibility, or oblig-
ation to pay, fixed on some in-
dividual, or class of persons;
when exactions of the govern-
ment offices are thus settled,
they are said. Yew 有 to have
Chō lō. 看着 K'an chō, to
look at.

儲 A surname.

摺 To place near to.

斲 To split or rend.

躐 To skip; to hop; to run
in an irregular manner.

斲 To cut; to pare; to hew.

錯 To cut or hew; to chop.

剗 To chop or hew. Read Tow, a small orifice.

斫 To cut off; to cut across, or cut down, with a knife or sword; to chop; to hew.

斫 Name of a stream of water.

斫 A kind of axe or hatchet.

斫 An utensil for washing rice and permitting the water to run off; a kind of sieve.

斫 Garments reaching to the ground.

繳 Chō, or 增繳 Tsing-chō, silk cord attached to an arrow or dart to shoot at birds and draw the arrow back again.

繳 Chō jaou 繳繞 Winding about; wound round.

CH'Ō.

灼 A go-between in making marriage alliances; to consult about uniting two families.

促 Near, short, close; urgent, pressing. See Tsūh.

觸 A name of a person famous in history, is 顏觸 Yen-chō.

CHOO.

A point; a stop. That which denotes a stop. The flame of a lamp. Borrowed to denote 主 Choo, that which illumines and directs; A lord or master.

In the religious books of Fūh, used for 伊 E, a pronoun, he, she, it, they. Also, the form of 下 Hēa, below, in the Running hand.

主 The flame in the midst of a lamp. That which

gives light and direction; A Sovereign; a lord; a master. The principal; the chief. Read as a Verb, to rule; to govern; to direct; to consider as the principal or chief. 家主 Kea choo, the master of a house. 人主 Jin choo, 國主 Kwō choo, 君主 Keun choo, 主子 Choo tsze, the Sovereign of a country. 施主 She choo, a person who gives a donation to a religious house. 恩主 Ngān

choo, a benefactor. 債主 Chae choo, a creditor. 誰作 主 Shwuy tsō choo, who acts as master? who controls? 主 Choo, the Deity, in the language of Chinese Mahomedans. The Romish Missionaries use 天主 T'een choo, the Lord of Heaven, to denote the Supreme Being. 店主 T'een choo, an inn-keeper. 祭主 Tee choo, the person who presides in offering sacrifice. 縣主 H'een choo, a magistrate of a district. 公主 Kung choo, a Princess. 上公主 Shang kung choo, the sisters of the Emperor. 大上公主 Ta shang kung choo, the Emperor's aunt. 自主 Taze choo, to direct one's-self; personal liberty. 我不敢專主 Wo pūh kan chuen choo, I dare not assume the control. 是他的主意 She t'a tesh choo e, it is his will. 任憑你主意 Jin p'ing ne choo e, you may have your own will. 有箇主意在此 Yew ko choo e tsae ts'ze, here is a plan. I recommend this method. 神主 Shin choo, a tablet in family temples, with the name of the deceased inscribed on it. If he has held an official situa-

tion, the name of his office is inscribed before his own. 爲主 Wei choo, to be, or to be considered the chief or principal.

Choo ch'e 主治 to govern, to regulate. 主持 Choo ch'e, to have the control in one's own hand, to have the management of. 主張 Choo chang, a plan of proceeding or management existing in one's mind; to manage. 主意 Choo e, the decision; the will; a plan. 主父 Choo foo, a double surname. 主奧 Choo ngaou, to sit in retirement. 主顧 Choo koo, a patron, a protector. 主令 Choo ling, to order. 主人 Choo jin, the opposite of guest. 主人 Choo jin, a master. 主日 Choo jih, the Lord's day, or the chief day; is used for Sunday by the Catholics in China. 主母 Choo moo, a mistress. 主簿 Choo pō, an assistant officer in a H'een. 主保 Choo paou, to protect, or advocate the cause of another. 主守 Choo show, to keep; to guard; to protect. 主使 Choo she, to order or direct as a master. 主宰 Choo tsae, to rule, to control. 主意不在我 Choo e pūh tsae wo, the

decision does not rest with me.
住 To halt; to stop; to erect; to withstand; to dwell.
 A surname. **停住脚** T'ing choo k'ö, to stop the foot; to cease from walking. **留住** Lew choo, to detain. **塞住** S'ih choo, to stop up an aperture.
住手 Choo show, to stop the hand; i. e. to cease from working or doing anything. **忽然住了口** Hwüh jen choo leaou k'ow, suddenly stopped the mouth; i. e. ceased to speak.
抵敵不住 Te t'eih p'uh choo, unable to withstand an enemy. **忍不住** Jiv p'uh choo, unable to endure. **你在那裡住** Ne tsae na le choo, where do you live? or which expresses the same. **你住在那裡** Ne choo tsae na le. **我係在省城居住** Wo he tsae säug ch'ing keu choo, I reside at the chief city of the province. **雜住** Tsä choo, various ranks or tribes of persons living in the same place. **住止** Choo che, to be settled in for a time only. **住居** Choo keu, to reside or dwell in permanently. **住了哭** Choo leaou k'uh, to desist from weeping.

哇 A distorted mouth; the sound made when calling to fowls. According to some, the bill of a bird; the voice of a bird. Same as **咪** Choo.
宝 A stone tablet erected with a kind of border around it, or in a case, on which the name of the deceased is written, otherwise called **神主** Shin choo.
柱 A post placed in an inclined position to support something; to pierce; to stick; to oppose.
挂楣 Choo mei, a transverse beam. **挂撐** Choo ts'ang or Ch'ang, an inclined post.
柱 A wooden post; a stone pillar; used figuratively for persons who are a support to any cause; forms part of the name of a hill; of offices in the government; the strings of an instrument. To sustain; to support; to uphold.
柱石之臣 Choo shih che jin, a statesman who is as a pillar to the empire. **柱下** Choo h'ea or **柱後** Choo how, a certain official cap. **柱國** Choo kwö, or reversed Kwö choo, a pillar of the nation; a minister of state; a statesman. **柱廳** Choo t'ing, a kind of dome supported by pillars. **柱工員**

Choo kung yuen, a certain officer; a kind of musician.
嵯注 Choo, or **天嵯** T'ien choo, a lofty hill.
注 Water flowing or shooting off in streams; to lead or be led; that to which the mind is directed; to record; to comment upon or illustrate by appropriate attention to.
注意 Choo e, to direct the attention of the mind to; or the mind to flow to an object. **注措** Choo tsoo, to point to and place; to spread out and arrange. **注眼** Choo yen, to fix the eyes upon.
炷 The light of a lamp, the wick of a lamp; from which chiefly the light proceeds; a match or stick of fragrant wood.
炷香 Choo häang, a stick of incense.
蛀 To stop; to wait.
蛀 The tablet inscribed to departed spirits in temples; or the assistance derived therefrom. The stone or base on which the tablet dedicated to departed spirits is placed, or the tablet itself.
笙 An utensil for tuning stringed instruments.
狂 A yellow dog, with a black head.
罟 A small net for catching fish.
疰 Disease.
蛀 An insect that destroys wood.
註 To define; to explain; to illustrate the import or sense of; to record; to preserve a written account of. Explanation; definition; commentary.
四書註 Sze-shoo choo, a commentary on the Four books.
註解 Choo keae, to illustrate; to explain.
註釋 Choo shih, to illustrate; to explain.
註明 Choo ming, a clear, lucid explanation, or commentary.
註疏 Choo soo, open full explanation. **註書立說** Choo shoo leih shwö, to explain books and insert what is said by different authorities. **註說** Choo shwö, explanation; illustration.
駐 An erect appearance of the person.
駐 Great strength of limb; to stand firm.
駐 To stop a carriage; a carriage stopping.
駐 To inter valuables with the dead.

鞋 A piece of military dress which covers the knee.

駐 To stop and rest one's horse; a temporary residence.

Choo ma **駐馬** to stop or rest one's horse; to reside, or remain in a place for the time being.

駐蹕 Choo peih, places at which the Emperor stops in his tours through the Empire. **駐**

足 Choo tsüh, to halt; to stop; to make a temporary stay.

塵 An animal of the deer species, larger than the deer, and having a long tail; said to be a leader to flocks of deer.

點 Something which marks and points off, as , Choo, a dot or mark of a pause.

餽 A sacrifice, or to sacrifice.

龜 Choo, or Woo-choo **烏** **龜** a species of tortoise.

朱 A carnation or vermilion colour. A surname.

Choo yen hó fá **朱顏鶴髮** a red face and grey hairs; a robust old man. **朱雀** Choo

tsö, a constellation. **朱熹** Choo he, the name of Choo-foo-

tsze. **朱夫子** Choo-foo-tsze, a well known Commentator on the Four Books, who lived in

the 12th Century. **朱紅** Choo hung, scarlet.

侏 Choo joo **侏儒** a short small person; a pigmy.

Also the small pillars above the rafters of a house; in which sense it is commonly, but erroneously written **扶櫺** Choo

now. **伶侏** Ling choo, name of an ancient Musician.

咄 Ché choo **聾咄** or **吼**

咄 Teé choo, loquacious talkative manner. Read Chó, the voice of birds. Read Chow, the bill of a bird. The name

of a star. **鳳咄** Fung choo, the name of an ancient stone on which to rub ink.

姝 Handsome features; beautiful countenance; delicate.

Choo síh **姝色** a pretty woman.

株 The root of a tree lying above ground; put in the lowest place; the most degraded state; the trunk of a tree. A numeral of trees.

Choo show yih yu **株守一隅** confined in a corner for want of talent to appear in the world; said by persons of themselves.

株 Choo kow, a tree broken in the midst.

洙 Name of a stream of water, in Shan-tung. A surname.

Choo sze **洙泗** two streams

which meet and join near the native place of Confucius.

戣 A certain lance or spear; to kill; to destroy

狻 Choo, or Choo-joo **狻** an imaginary animal, said to be like a fox, having the scales of a fish, and wings.

珠 A pearl or a bead; beads strung and worn like a necklace; the ball of the eye.

Choo or Chin-choo **珍珠** the pearl obtained from oysters; any thing precious or valuable.

江珠 Kéang-choo, denotes a species of amber; the name of a place, and of a certain wood.

連珠 Léen-choo, the name of a work well known amongst Chinese literati. **混圓的**

珠子 Kwán yuen teih choo

tsze, pearls that are so round as to roll about. **朝珠** Ch'au

choo, court beads; worn as an ornamental necklace, by the present Dynasty; the different ranks of officers wear different kinds.

Choo pih san **珠珀散** a certain medicine. **珠稱夜光** Choo

ch'ing yay kwang, pearls are called night splendors; meaning the carbuncle **珠翠**

Choo teuy, pearls and feathers, for head dress.

硃 Choo, or Tan sha **丹砂** a red oxide; vermilion.

銀硃 Yin choo chung, cinnabar; an ore of mercury combined with sulphur found in the earth.

Choo sha **硃砂** Cinnabaris nativa. **銀硃** Yin choo, vermilion made from the preceding.

硃砂桔 Choo sha kelh, the best kind of Mandarin orange; denominated from its beautiful colour.

祿 Imprecations; curses.

策 A kind of screen; not spread out, or extended.

絲 A species of red or crimson silk.

蛛 The spider; otherwise called **蜘蛛** Che choo,

which expression comes from **知誅** Che choo, to know how to destroy; alluding to the skill of the spider in forming its web.

祿 Red garments.

菜 Choo yu **菜萸** name of a medicine, of an acrid taste.

誅 To make inquiry for; to punish; to wound; to destroy; to put to death; to kill;

to involve the residue of men in crime, as the root being taken

out of the ground causes the decay of the branches and leaves; to eradicate; to exterminate.

Choo tsih 誅責 to punish; to chastise. 誅戮 Choo lüh, to exterminate by cutting to pieces human beings; to inflict capital punishment on state prisoners or rebels; to exterminate or reduce a smaller state, for some real or supposed insult. 誅累 Choo luy, to involve in some calamity.

跣 The appearance of a bird; leaping and hopping like a bird; the feet appearing im-peded.

邾 Name of an ancient nation.

酖 To pour out wine; filled with liquor; drunk.

銖 Name of an ancient coin; a very small coin or piece of silver.

Choo tseih ts'un luy 銖積寸累 to accumulate farthings and hoard up inches; is applied to persons to denote that they are miserly. 銖衣 Choo e, certain garments worn by genii.

駮 A horse with a black mouth.

鮓 Name of a fish.

鵓 } A certain bird of prey, said to have a human head.

糴 } The space between a door and a screen.

宁 } Choo leih 宁立 to stand inside the door, but outside of the screen.

佇 } A considerable length of time; to stand a long time; to wait.

佇看 } Choo k'an 佇看 to stand and look. 佇立 Choo leih, to stand and look. 佇望 Choo wang, to stand hoping for, or expecting.

埤 } To heap upon and press down.

幙 } A cloth covering for a coffin; a pall.

褚 } Knowledge and wisdom.

楮 } A certain tree of the bark of which paper is made, there are different sorts distinguished by the leaf.

貯 } To stretch the eyes; to stare; to fix the eyes upon and gaze.

汔 Clear; pure; limpid.

汔 } To cause to fume by the force of heat.

罍 } A certain utensil or vessel.

佇 } To stand for a long time.

杼 } The transverse part of a loom.

紵 } A cloak, screen, or covering.

甗 } A vessel for containing rice.

羴 } A lamb.

苧 } The name of a plant; a species of hemp; the root of this plant is mixed up with wheaten flour and formed into 苧羅 Choo-lo, cakes.

詩 } That which is known; knowledge; wisdom. A man's name.

貯 } To accumulate; to store up; an accumulation; a hoard.

貯庫 } Choo k'oo 貯庫 to lay up in a public treasury. 貯在 Choo tsae, to lay or store up. 貯藏

褚 } Choo ts'ang, to store up; to lay up in a warehouse.

楮 } The name of a tree, of the bark of which both cloth and paper were made; name of a paper once substituted for money; name of a hill.

楮幣 } Choo pe 楮幣 a kind of bank note. See 鈔 Ch'au 楮錢 Choo ts'een, gilt paper which the Chinese burn in sacrifices.

渚 } Name of a river or stream of water; a small island.

煮 } To boil; to decoct; boiled; decocted. Choo-tsaou 煮蕘 name of a place. Choo shwuy 煮水 to boil water.

煮粥 } Choo chüh 煮粥 to boil rice to a kind of gruel. 煮飯 Choo fan, to boil rice. 煮茗 Choo ming, to boil tea, expresses to prepare an entertainment. 煮熟 Choo shüh, to boil maturely. 煮菜 Choo ts'ae, to boil vegetables; to prepare food.

豬 } A pig; a swine. Stagnant water, or the place where water stagnates. The name of an office, and of a hill, and of a district; the name of a medicine.

猪籠草 } Choo lung ts'au 猪籠草 Nepenthes distillatoria. 猪隻

Choo ch'ih, a pig. 猪油 Choo yew, pig's oil; lard. 猪口 Choo k'ow, the name of a place. 猪肉 Choo jow, pork. 猪毛 Choo maou, the hairs or bristle of a swine.

瀦 A small island in the midst of a stream; a place where water stagnates.

蕖 Name of a medicinal plant.

蕖 The name of a wood.

箸 The two slips of wood used by the Chinese to eat with; they hold them in their fingers so as to perform the part of nippers; chop-sticks.

箬 A kind of basket made of reeds.

褚 A surname.

著 To manifest to the world; to make or be conspicuous; to publish books as an author; to supply; to fix; to settle. Used for 宁 Choo.

Choo ming 著明 to illustrate clearly 著述 Choo sh'ub, to narrate; to write and publish.

褚 Choo or Ch'oo, a surname.

諸 Not one only; several; many. All; every. A particle denoting in; at; from; respecting. Sometimes denotes doubt. The name of an office; of a divinity. A name of plants; and trees; and insects; and hills, and swamps. A surname.

Choo fan 諸凡 all; every. 諸凶日禍 Choo hung yue ho, all evils are called Ho. 諸侯 Choo-how, princes of ancient states. 諸葛 Choo-ko, a man famous in the history of the third century. 諸公 Choo kung; or 諸位 Choo wei, all you gentlemen. 諸事 Choo sze, all or every affair. 諸多 Choo to, a great many. 諸子 Choo yu, certain clothes. 求

正 諸己 K'ew ching chook, to endeavour to put one's person in a straight, correct posture in order to shoot with the bow.

儲 To collect together; to provide in order to assist. To assist, or be second to. A surname.

Choo ts'eh 儲積 gathered together; accumulated. 儲君 Choo keun, or 東儲 Tung-choo, the Prince, or heir apparent. 儲時 Choo che, provided with.

櫛 Name of a wood, said to be very durable.

瀦 Name of a stream or river.

Choo, or K'een-choo 礪 礪 a certain blue stone for grinding or rubbing; it is fit for polishing gems.

蔗 Another name for the sugar cane.

Choo yu 蔗莫 a certain plant.

蟻 Choo, or Keu-choo 蟻 蟻 name of a certain insect.

槨 A certain wood. 槨 槨 K'eh choo, a kind of wood. en tomb-stone; a piece of wood with the name of the deceased upon it, left at the place of interment. Used in ancient times.

瀦 A place where water stagnates.

翥 To fly up, or fly off; to fly away.

藁 Used for Choo, a pig; and for T'oo, the abdomen.

蛄 Name of an insect or fish, which is variously described.

褚 A kind of bag or other utensil for putting clothes

in; a pall with which to cover a coffin; to cut out, or make clothes.

鑄 To fuse metals; to melt. A surname. The name of an ancient kingdom; the name of a place.

Choo ts'een 鑄錢 to coin money.

弄 A horse with a white hind left foot, and white above the knees. A horse with its feet bound.

獐 Name of a village, and of a pavilion.

CH'OO

初 Ch'oo or Ts'oo. From Knife and Clothes. To begin to cut garments. To use garments to cover the figure, is the commencement of civilization. To begin; to commence; the commencement. A surname.

凡事始初難 Fan sze che ch'oo nan, every thing is difficult at first. 你做了初一我就要做初二了 Ne teo leaou ch'oo yih, wo tsaw yaou tso ch'oo arh leaou, do you do the first, and I'll do the second, is the language of threatening. My conduct will be regulated by yours; as you behave to me, I'll behave to you. 人之初性本善 Jin che

ch'oo sing pun shen, the nature or disposition of man is originally (at the birth of each individual) virtuous. 亞初哥 Ya ch'oo ko, a beginner; one quite unexperienced. 始初 Che ch'oo, the beginning; at first.

Ch'oo lae cha taou 初來乍到 just now come for the first time. Ch'oo is applied to the first ten days of every month. 初旬 Ch'oo seuen, the first decade, or first ten days of the month. From the tenth to the twentieth, or second decade, is called 中旬 Chung seuen. The last decade, or from the twentieth to the thirtieth, is called 下旬 Hs'a seuen. 十月初八日 Shih yüeh ch'oo pä jih, the eighth of the tenth moon. 每月初一 Mei yüeh ch'oo yih, the first of each moon. 幾日到初十 Ke jih taou ch'oo shih, how many days are there to the tenth? 今日甚麼日初 Kin jih shin mo jih ch'oo, what day of the first decade is to-day?

殊 To kill; to destroy; very different from; exceedingly; very. Used also for 誅 Choo. Commonly read Shoo, which see.

趁 A man's name.

躊躇 Ch'oo, or 躊躇 Ch'ow ch'oo, the feet entangled; embarrassed, literally or figuratively; at a loss how to proceed; unable to advance; perplexed.

除 Steps up to a hall or passage; the space inside of a door, but outside the door screen. To exclude; to remove any evil; to cure a disease; to open wider. To put out of the number; to subtract, to except from; to put away; besides. To be installed in a new office, the preceding officer being dismissed; to exchange. The period when the old year expires, and is changed for the new one. Read Yu, denoting the 4th moon.

除疑 to lay aside doubts or suspicions. 除非 Ch'oo fei, excluding; the putting aside, doing so and so; i. e. putting the doing so out of the question, or suppositive; if it be put out of the question, then so and so may be done; sometimes translated by *if, or if it be so.* 除亂 Ch'oo lwan, to suppress anarchy. 除收尙欠 Ch'oo show shang k'een, besides what has been received, still owing. 除了這個

Ch'oo leaou chay ko, exclusive of this; besides this. 除惡

口 Ch'oo ngó k'ow, to put away evil speech; a vicious, harsh mode of speaking. 除根 Ch'oo kán, to eradicate. 除皮 Ch'oo pe, exclusive of the package.

除非拚死 Ch'oo fei pwan sze, putting aside the consideration of its being at the risk of one's life. 除夕 Ch'oo seih, or 除歲 Ch'oo suy, the last evening of the year. 除惡務盡 Ch'oo ngó woo tsin, in putting away bad men, they must be excluded entirely. 除去奸黨 Ch'oo k'eu k'een tang, to eject an intriguing traitorous party. 除去幾多還剩幾多 Ch'oo k'eu ke to, hwan shing ke to; how many are put away or subtracted; and how many yet remain? 除去蓋頭 Ch'oo k'eu kae t'ow, put off the bride's veil. 除了我 Ch'oo leaou wo, excepting me. 除非不要這件物 Ch'oo fei p'au yaou chay k'een w'uh, if this thing be not wanted.

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癡 Silly; stupid; foolish; swollen.

滁 The name of a river, and of a district.

蔎 A certain plant, known by more names than one.

廚 A quiver to contain arrows; a case for books.

厨 A place for killing animals; a kitchen; a cook-house.

Ch'oo fang 廚房 a cook-house; a kitchen. 厨子 Ch'oo tsze, or 厨人 Ch'oo jin, a cook.

幪 A kind of curtain; a bed curtain.

躑 Entangled; embarrassed.

澍 Seasonable rain.

箬 Ch'oo, or T'oo, a certain reed or bamboo; to break these reeds; baskets formed of them.

抒 Ch'oo or Shoo, to take by the hand; to lead; to lay open one's mind, or state one's feelings; to explain; to remove or exclude.

Ch'oo seay sing ts'ing 抒寫性情 to state one's feelings in writing to a friend. 抒意 Ch'oo e, to exhibit or declare one's intention.

杼 A transverse part of a loom. Thin or narrow; to pare thin. Name of a wood and of a fruit; in which last sense it is read Mow.

Ch'oo chūh 杼軸 two parts of a loom; the one transverse, the other lengthwise.

杵 A wooden beater, or pestle. K'ew ch'oo 白杵 a mortar and pestle. Ch'oo ch'od 砧杵 Chin, a stone on which clothes are beaten to watten them, and Ch'oo, the wooden beater.

樞 The centre of motion; a hinge; what is central; fundamental; indispensable; the north polar star is called T'een ch'oo 天樞 the hinge of heaven; the first star, as the Chinese consider it, of 北斗 Pih tow, Ursa-Major. The name of a wood; name of a sacrifice.

Ch'oo ke 樞機 the controller of motion; the hinge on which all turns, either literally or figuratively. 樞密 Ch'oo meih, the hinge of secrets, or secret hinge; formerly the title of a Commander-in-Chief, or military board. 樞紐 Ch'oo new, the loop on which anything hangs or turns. 樞德 Ch'oo tih, a cardinal virtue. (MS. Dictionary.) 樞密院 Ch'oo meih

yuen, a kind of privy council under the Sung dynasty.

狙 Name of a certain animal.

攄 To spread out; to extend; to scatter; to extend; to ascend; to mount; to determine; to decide.

貍 Ch'oo, or Ch'oo-hoo 貍虎 animal about the size of a dog said to be like a fox. Ch'oo jin 貍人 men, whom it is fabled, can transform themselves into tigers.

樗 A certain wood; a wood, the substance and bark of which is like varnish, and its leaves stinking; when large, it is full of protuberances which make it unfit for use; and when small it is so crooked as to be useless.

Ch'oo leih yung ts'ae 樗櫟庸材 an ordinary material; useless as the trees Ch'oo and Leih. Used by statesmen to represent themselves when writing in an affected tone of humility to the Emperor.

處 To stop; to rest; to dwell; to reside; to distinguish; to discriminate; to manage; to arrange; to do what is necessary in any case. A district; a surname. Read Ch'oo, a

a place; a particular portion of space; a dwelling place. A circumstance; a point of conduct or character. A man's name. 居處 Keu ch'oo, to live, to dwell. 短處 Twan ch'oo, the short part of a man's character; a fault; an error. 怎麼處 Tsang mo ch'oo, what place? Ch'oo tsze 處子 an unmarried woman who dwells retired. 處置他 Ch'oo che t'a, to place him down; to settle, or do for

him; to put him to death. 處世 Ch'oo she, to attend to the affairs of the world. 處家 Ch'oo k'ea, to manage the affairs of a family. 處己 Ch'oo ke, to manage or attend to one's-self. 處暑 Ch'oo shoo, a term, August 24th. 處事 遲而不急 Ch'oo sze che' nsh p'ih keih, to manage affairs leisurely, not with precipitate haste. 處大事 Ch'oo ta sze, to manage great affairs.

CHOW.

宙 A kind of helmet.

宙 To contain under cover, as in a ship or carriage; to contain as the earth, or the universe; including all ages, from high antiquity to the present time. See 宇 Yu. 宙 Yu chow, the universe.

妯 The heart moved or affected by grief; disquietude of mind.

Chow le 妯娌 the wives of the eldest and second son, are denominated by these two words; they address each other by them; the junior calls the senior Chow, and the senior calls the junior Le.

惆 Sorrow and apprehension; concern of mind.

縐 Chow, or Tsow. 縐紗 Chow sha, a species of crape, a well known Chinese manufacture.

綃 To respond to; to bless. A man's name.

胄 A helmet. 貝胄 Pei chow, a helmet adorned with gems. 甲胄 K'ea chow, armour and helmets. 甲胄在身不能全禮 K'ea chow tsae shin p'ih nang tseuen le, armour and a helmet are now upon me, I cannot perform what perfect ceremony requires. To be distinguished

from 胃 Chow, see Radical 肉 Jow, these two are often confounded in Classical books.

稍 The produce of the grain called 稻 Taou.

繒 Confused; obscure. One says, the end of a ball of thread.

鼯 A creature of the rat or mouse species.

鮒 A certain fish.

州 A place which is habitable in the midst of water; an island; a place where men and birds are collected in numbers. A district; an ancient division, supposed to be a ninth part of the world. A surname; same of an ancient nation, and of a city.

Chow, hēen. **州縣** a Chow district and a Hēen district. The Chow district consisted in ancient times of two thousand five hundred families. **廣州府** Kwang-chow foo, the district of Canton. **城** Ch'ing, city or town, added to the preceding, expresses the city of Canton, in the province known by that name to Europeans. **九州** Kew chow, the nine islands near Macao; these two words are used to denote the whole world, in allusion to a division

made after the Deluge. **州里** Chow-le a district; a neighbourhood generally.

洲 To walk; to go.

洲 An island; a place habitable for men or birds in the midst of the water. **青洲** Tsing-chow, the Isle de Verde, at Macao. **三洲塘** San-chow-tang, provincial dialect San-chow-tong, or San-ciang.

蒹 The name of a plant.

釧 A golden knife; the word gold is probably used to denote metal generally.

舟 A boat or other vessel; to put into and carry; to transport to another place. The name of a place; and of an office. A surname.

Chow ch'ay so che **舟車所至** wherever a boat or a carriage can go to. **舟之** Chow che,

to carry a thing with one. **舟中** Chow chung, in a boat or vessel. **舟山** Chow-shan, the port commonly called Chu-san.

舟楫 Chow tsēē, a boat oar.

舟適膠淺 Chow shih keaou tsēen, the boat (in which the king was) got fast aground.

舟次 Chow tsze, to remain some time in a boat; to pass

the night in a boat.

旬併 To circulate or extend to every part.

Something extended or spread, so as to screen, to shade, or obscure.

滄 A slight ripple on the surface of water.

The motion of fire or flame.

An arrow for shooting birds.

Silk prepared in a certain way for a covering; employed also as a kind of shroud.

Name of a plant.

Weak feathers.

Much talk; loquacity.

Embarrassed, making no progress.

A certain crooked pole in the fore part of a cart or other wheeled vehicle.

Chow-sow **駟騶** a large species of horse brought from beyond China Proper.

The name of a fish.

From **用** Yung, to use, and **口** k'ow, the mouth.

To provide for fully; to supply

the wants of; a curve; a bend.

To perform a circle; to extend to every place; to complete; faithful. Close together; to the extreme degree; to the end.

Enters into the formation of proper names; a surname. To rhyme, read Shoo. **道周** Taou

chow, the windings of a road **陽**

周定周平周皆縣名

Yang-chow, Ting-chow, Ping-chow, keae Hēen ming, Yang-chow, Ting-chow, and Ping-chow, are all names of districts.

Chow chang **周章** hurry; bustle.

周周 Chow chow, the name of a bird. **不周** Pūh chow,

name of a hill. **周流** Chow lew, to flow all around; to travel every where. **周密** Chow

meih, closely connected; thickly joined; crowded together; secret; every part attended to.

周備 Chow pe, to be all fully prepared. **周遍** Chow pēen,

all around. **周旋** Chow seuen, to bring matters round; to explain away and remove some difficulty. To circulate; to go round. **周而彌密** Chow

tsā me meih, all around crammed close together. **周到**

Chow taou, every thing complete. **周道** Chow taou, a royal way or road. **周財**

Chow tsae, an abundant store

of wealth. 周濟 Chow tse, to supply the wants of; to relieve the necessities of. 周詳 明晰 Chow tsung ming ci, clear and perspicuous in every part. 周全 Chow tseuen, to complete the circle; to perfect any affair; to leave no part undone; often used in the language of entreaty by persons who have been already assisted, to induce one to assist them still farther and carry them through all their difficulties. 周而復始 Chow urh tūh che, to go round and begin again. 周圍 Chow wei, to surround; all around.

啁 Chow or Chaou. To laugh and jest; to ridicule and boast.

媯 A woman's name. A surname.

徬 Chow chang 徬徨 appearance of walking; hurried step; irregular pace.

暘 The light of the sun, which extends every where.

涓 Water whirling round; making a noise like a whirlpool. Name of a stream of water.

淵 Deep; sunken.

戢 To ward or guard off.

糲 Chow, or Keou-chow 糲糲 a certain cake made of wheaten flour.

蔞 Name of a plant, of which there are five colours or species.

鬪 Appearance of a tiger playing.

鬪 The horns of a dragon.

調 Heavy; severe. Chow ke 調飢 severe hunger.

調 To bestow charity, to relieve the wants of, in a charitable benevolent manner.

調恤 Chow seuh 調恤 to compassionate and bestow charity.

調濟 Chow tse, to supply the necessities of.

輜 Heavily laden; a cart filled in every part; heavy.

閏 Appearance of a great mart, where many people are crowded together.

郟 Name of an ancient nation.

週 To turn round; to revolve; to circulate.

週知 Chow che 週知 to inform a whole circle of persons; to send a circular notice. 週流不息 Chow lew pūh seih, flowing incessantly, or circulation

without interruption; applied to the blood.

雷 A rainy appearance.

颺 A windy appearance.

颺 A divine horse.

鬚 Bushy thick hair.

瞞 Chow chang 瞞眼 motion or rolling the eyes.

請 Hurried; bustling; irregular crazed mode of proceeding.

請張多事 Chow chang to sze 請張多事 bustling, irregular, wild, officious.

咒 To curse; to imprecate; to rail. Used by the sect Fūh, for Prayers, spells, and other religious papers, in the sense of *True sayings*. To recite those prayers or spells. Some write 祝 Chow, which also means To bless.

咒咒 Chow choo 咒咒 or 咒詛

咒咒 Chow tsoo, go curse; imprecate; an imprecation, of which the Chinese have various forms.

咒罵 Chow ma, to rail and curse. 咒誦 Chow sung, recitative; to recite. 急得發

咒賭誓 Keih tūh fā-chow too she, provoked to utter curses

and squander oaths. 賭咒 咒咒 Too chow, to utter imprecations. 符咒 Foo chow, charms or spells. 誦咒 Sung chow, to recite prayers or spells.

祝 Chow, or Chūh, to bless gods or men. See Chūh.

疝 Pain in the lower part of the abdomen; pain in the heart and abdomen.

紂 A certain silk trapping of horse is, in a certain part of the country called Chow, a piece of wood which passes below the tail of an ass or mule.

紂王 Chow-wang 紂王 a vicious king of the Dynasty Shang, and with whom that dynasty closed. His name is extremely infamous.

符 A bamboo which has died in consequence of removing its root.

肘 A marine animal, said to resemble a man.

肘 The fore-arm. The joint at the elbow, a cubit and five tenths are called Chow. The muscles of the legs and arms of animals. To seize a person by the arm in order to detain him. The name of a book.

肘子 Chow tsze 肘子 a joint of meat.

肘腋 Chow yih, the armpits;

under the arm. Persons or things nearly related, as the arm and the ribs.

耐 Generous wine.

帚 Ordure; to sweep away filth. The name of a plant.

啼 The noise made by a group of birds.

箒 A besom; a broom; a certain bamboo.

整 To lead and strike; to pluck from amongst. The name of a place; the name of a person.

僮 Chow. A person of a tall appearance.

籛 A person's name, commonly called Chow ta-she

籛大史 Chow, the great Historian, and framer of the Seal Character, B. C. 1043.

籛文 Chow wán, Chow's mode of writing.

晝 The whole of the day from the rising to the setting sun; day-light; in the day time. The name of a place.

A surname.

Chow pūh yew t'ing **晝不游**

庭 in the day time not saunter about the halls, or external rooms of a mansion; said of women.

晝夜 Chow yay, day and night. **晝夜流行** Chow

yay lew hing, flowing day and night—said of the blood.

CH'OW.

抽 To take from with the hand. The water; to take a part or dividend; to draw forth.

Mei shih fun ch'ow yih **每十分抽一** to take one tenth; which is also expressed by **加一抽** Kēa yih ch'ow or **三丁抽一** San ting ch'ow yih, to take every third man for the army.

五抽二人 Woo ch'ow urh jin, to take two men from five. **私抽** Sze ch'ow, an underhand and private extraction.

逃抽 T'au ch'ow, to run and take a share; i. e. by smuggling. **加二抽分** Kēa urh ch'ow fun, to take two tenths.

抽出 to take or put from amongst. **抽分** Ch'ow fun, to take from, or out of a certain part, portion, or sum; to take a percentage.

抽起 to rise up from sitting. **抽身** Ch'ow k'e shin, to rise up from sitting. **抽官** Ch'ow kwan shway, to levy the regular taxes. **抽稅** Ch'ow pō, to extort and tear of the skin; applied to the extortions of the police. **抽救** Ch'ow pā, to rescue; to deliver

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抽身 Ch'ow shin, to take one's-self off. To remove or go to. **抽頭** Ch'ow t'ow, is phraseology used in gaming, to denote each taking his share.

抽引 Ch'ow yin, to draw out.

抽蔞 Ch'ow or Ch'ow choo **蔞** a medicinal plant, used in fluxes.

抽 Silk woven; to select; to take from; to take and draw out the ends of a ball of silk.

抽緞 a general term for silk. **抽緝** Ch'ow tseih, or **抽績** Ch'ow tseih, to arrange the threads of silk, as is done by women previously to weaving. **抽繹** Ch'ow yih, some read Yew yih, to study, to attain the abstruse and more delicate points of a subject.

圳 About the Yang-tze-kiang, a low dyke or foot path, with a ditch on each side for the division of fields or different estates, were formerly called Ch'ow. **田圳** T'ien ch'ow, the dyke which divide fields from each other, a landmark. These are subjects of very frequent affrays and litigations with the Chinese.

訓 To answer or respond by words. To revile, to curse.

Ch'ow tuy **訓對** or Ch'ow tā **訓答** to answer; to reply to.

訓咨 Ch'ow tsze, to convey notice, or information to.

柎 Name of a certain wood.

柎 Fine, sleek, smooth, glossy, warm silk.

柎 Ch'ow ch'ang **柎悵** grieved; mournful; sorry

柎 White silk; clear, bright.

柎 Grain growing thick.

Ch'ow meih **稠密** close; thick; crowded together.

網 To wrap round; to hang with ornaments; used for silk generally; thick; close; crowded together.

Ch'ow chih joo fā **網直如髮** as thick as the hair of the head.

網繆 Ch'ow mew yew hoo, to hang with wreaths and ornaments the windows and doors. **網綾** Ch'ow ling, a looser and more open silk. **網繆** Ch'ow mew, to wrap about; to bind; to hang with wreaths; to hold close and intimate consultation with. **網緞** Ch'ow twan, silk generally, particularly the thick and close kinds. **網緞店** Ch'ow twan teen, a Silk mercer's.

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網緞店 Ch'ow twan teen, a Silk mercer's.

裯 A single covering for a bed; a coverlid; bed curtains, a single garment.

綈 The name of a valley.

醕 A certain species of liquor or wine.

儔 A number of persons; a company; a party; four persons. Who? Read Tan, obscure. **儔類甚衆** Ch'ow luy shin chung, a very large number of the same class of persons. Syn. with **疇** Ch'ow. To rhyme, read Choo.

媯 A woman's name.

幬 A single curtain; a curtain for a carriage; a leather screen around a carriage. Read Taou, covering like a tent; canopy of heaven.

悵 The appearance of deep sorrow, grief in the extreme.

敲 To reject; to cast off, or cast away.

樛 To cut down wood; to pierce; to stab; a certain wood deemed useless and pernicious. A certain auspicious animal; a foolish ignorant appearance. A certain ex-nous plant.

A man's name. Read Taou, a coffin. **樛机** Taou wā, a man's name; name of an animal. A savage, cruel, and inapparently hideous appearance. Name of a certain historical work.

殼 To strike something which is suspended, as a bell.

燭 To illumine; to illustrate; bright.

疇 A cultivated field, a field of hemp; to cultivate; to manure. Who? Time past. To be handed down through successive ages. Class or species; a pair. Name of a kingdom. A surname.

疇昔 indeterminate time past; yesterday, formerly.

瘳 A pain or disease in the lower part of the abdomen; disquietude of mind.

籌 To calculate; to reckon; to devise; to arrange; to plan. **摺籌** Tsēen ch'ow, to draw lots. To draw reeds or straws of different lengths from the hand; he who draws the longest wins.

籌畫 or **籌度** Ch'ow hwā, to devise and settle a course of action. **籌筭** Ch'ow swan, to deliberate; to

contrive; to calculate how to proceed. **籌策** Ch'ow ts'ib, to devise; to scheme; a plan; a stratagem. **籌矢** Ch'ow she, a kind of vase into which reeds are thrown for amusement; the reeds are called Ch'ow.

糲 A thick gruel or congee.

葍 Name of a plant. Ch'ow choo. **葍蕘** a species of onion. **葍蒙** Ch'ow mung, to over-spread or cover as a canopy.

躊 This character is never used alone but thus. **躊蹰** or **躊躇不進** Ch'ow ch'oo pūh tsin, embarrassed irresolute state; unable to determine and proceed; making no progress. Ch'ow-choo, in the sense now given, is written in a great variety of ways.

瘳 A pain in the lower part of the abdomen; the back part of the thigh. Ch'ow seih **瘳腊** dried and salted meat.

酌 To return the pledge, ceremony, or compliment of drinking to; to make a return, according to what has been received; to recompense. The first offer of wine to the guest

is expressed by **獻** Hēen. The return made by the guest, is called **酢** Tsō; and the host's return again is called **酬** Ch'ow. **酬酢往來之禮** the ceremony of pledging backwards and forwards. **酬報** Ch'ow paou, or **酬答** Ch'ow tā, to answer to; to retort; to recompense. **酬謝** Ch'ow seay, to render thanks to.

鱒 Large fish are denominated Chow.

鷓鴣 A bird of the fowl species.

醜 Deformed; ugly; to abhor; to reject.

鬢 Bushy; thick hair.

售 Ch'ow or Sh'ow, to sell; to part with, or deliver up for a price; to give an equivalent for; to recompense; to respond. Also read Shūh, in the same sense. **賈售** Koo show, or **賣售** Mae show, to sell. **售價** Show kēa, or **售值** Show chih, the price or value of what is sold. **消售** Seau show, the consumption or sale of commodities; to sell off, or diminish by sale. **貴者常難售** Kwei chay ch'ang nan show, the dear (com-

modities) are always difficult to sell.

雉 Ch'ow, or Ch'ow, a pair of birds. To wrangle; to fight; to hate; hatred; an enemy. To pay retribution. **報雉** Paou ch'ow, To revenge.

Ch'ow ch'oh **雉直** to pay the price of. The last word is commonly used without *Mouth* below

讎 Opposed to; to reply to whatever is said; railing for railing; a pair; equals; rivals; class; species; to pledge again when drinking; to afford proof by a correspondence of parts; to collate. Dislike; enmity; hatred; an enemy; to bear an enmity to; to revenge. A surname. Used also for **酬**.

Ch'ow soo pei **讎數倍** to pledge in several times the quantity of wine. Ch'ow tuy **讎對** to debate, or altercation in a quarrelsome manner.

犖 A white coloured cow; a cow lowing. A surname.

犖丑 Appearance of a hand taking hold of something; a missile weapon; a new born infant raising its

hand. A name of a deity. A horary character, the second from mid-night; from one to three in the morning. The name of a medicine.

咀 Sound, noise, the voice.

扭 A club or cudgel; weapons; the name of a tree, of which bows may be made.

肘 The joint of the elbow. The nose bleeding; to injure or destroy. Read New, to eat flesh.

俞 A surname.

臭 Smell or flavor generally; scent; offensive smell; disagreeable odours; tume or effluvia. Stink; to smell; that which is morally offensive. The character is formed from **犬** K'ueu, a dog, in allusion to that animal finding its way by the scent. **香臭** Hsiang ch'ow, a fragrant smell.

容臭 Yung ch'ow, anything fragrant and ornamental carried about one's person. **赤臭** Ch'ih ch'ow, a bad man. **善臭** Shen ch'ow, a good smell.

惡臭 Ngō ch'ow, a bad smell. **遺臭萬年** E ch'ow wan nēn, to leave an eternal reproach on one's name. **其臭如蘭** K'e ch'ow joo lan, it

smells fragrant as the Lan-flower. **無聲無臭** Woo shing woo ch'ow, neither sound nor smell.

Ch'ow ch'ung **臭虫** a stinking insect, a vicious abandoned person. **臭氣** Ch'ow k'e, an offensive effluvia. **臭名** Ch'ow ming, a bad reputation; infamous. **臭敗** Ch'ow pae, to spoil or corrupt, referring to the smell.

臭草 Ch'ow ts'au, the plant Rue. **臭味** Ch'ow we, a stink. **臭味差池** Ch'ow we ch'a ch'e, a variety of smells and tastes, is applied to acquaintances of different tempers and habits.

臭 Vapour; exhalation arising from water.

嗅 The smell of any thing putrid; a stinking smell.

嗅 The mournful note of a bird.

Ch'ow, or Ch'ow lēang **糗** Ch'ow lēang **糗** dried grain.

Ugly; deformed; hateful; stinking; offensive; morbid deformity; shameful disgraceful conduct. To hate; to abhor. A group, class, or species; to compare. The name of a hill. A surname.

Ch'ow maou **醜貌** or reversed Maou ch'ow, an ugly, disagreeable countenance.

A certain plant.

CHUË.

戮 To connect together, connected; uninterrupted succession.

剗 To hold an instrument with which to engrave; to pierce; to stab. To cut away; to cut off. Read T'uh, to scrape off; to reject what is bad. **有敢剗法定令者死** Yaw kan chin fá ting ling chay sze, he who dares engrave the law shall die.

Chuë ts'in hoo che lēn **戮寢戶之簾** to cut away the curtains of the bed-chamber door. **戮其瑕礫** Chuë k'e hēa leh, to reject or put away broken pieces of earthen ware.

Appearance of weeping; to weep and sob; drawing in the breath. Much and incessant talking. Read Chuë and Chuy, to taste; to drink; to ingurgitate. **留啜** Lew

chuĚ, to detain a person; to puzzle.

悵 Mournful; sorrowful; the heart grieved.

輟 The name of a Hĕen district.

欸 Che or ChuĚ, to bite; to gnaw; to sip.

潑 To weep; weeping.

𦵏 A path on a kind of ridge or dyke, in Chinese fields.

𦵐 Short; stunted.

綴 To connect; connected together; a kind of band of fencers, employed for amusement in ancient Chinese courts. To stop, or cause to desist.

ChuĚ yin **綴淫** to repress dissipation and excess

𦵑 A kind of trap for taking birds.

𦵒 A skipping or leaping; a disease which attacks sheep and causes their death. Also read Keae.

𦵓 Incessant talking; interminable verbiage.

𦵔 ChuĚ or Ke, to leap, to jump.

𦵕 ChuĚ or KeuĚ, to skip; to leap; a small jump.

𦵖 ChuĚ or SeuĚ, the marrow in a bone, or to take the marrow out of a bone. Read Chuy, to pour out a libation at a sacrifice.

輟 A carriage slightly injured and repaired again. To desist; to stop.

ChuĚ kung **輟工** to rest a while from labour; to desist; to stop

𦵗 A distorted mouth.

𦵘 The pointed top of a long staff; a prong in the end of a stick for urging on a horse.

輟 Some part of the trappings of a carriage.

𦵙 A horse with a white forehead.

𦵚 To join or connect a bone; to set bones.

𦵛 A succession of sacrifices, or that part of the ceremony which connects the several parts, as the pouring out of libations; to eat or drink.

ChuĚ chūh mĕen shin hĭh **𦵜** 面深黑 to eat congee and let the face become exceedingly black with dirt,—as when mourning for parents.

𦵝 ChuĚ or 流𦵝 Lew chuĚ or 連𦵝 Lĕen chuĚ, to sip with rude noise by applying

the vessel to the mouth and guggling down the liquid.

ChuĚ t'ang **𦵞** 湯 to swill down soup; instead of taking a spoon to it

拙 Unskilful; unable to learn; wanting in talents and ingenuity; stupid.

ChuĚ ke **拙計** a stupid bad plan; a man who exposes his silly schemes. **拙荆** ChuĚ king, an affected expression for my wife. **拙了** ChuĚ leau, dull; stupid; impenetrable to reason or common sense. **拙性** ChuĚ sing, a stupid disposition. **拙筆** ChuĚ peih, an

unskilful writer, a bad scribbler.

拙算 ChuĚ swan, a bad speculation; an absurd calculation.

拙 tree without branches. Also read Na and Tūh, denoting the top of a post or pillar.

茁 The appearance of plants at first budding forth. To bud or issue forth. Read Chūh, the name of a plant.

ChuĚ chwang **茁壯** gradually increasing in size and strength, as plants and animals.

頤 The cheek bones; the appearance of the head.

CHUEN.

專 One; alone; oneness of uniformity of pursuit. To turn to one point; apply to solely; undivided attention to; to assume to act for one's-self without regard to others. A surname. Tszē chuen **自專** to take upon one's self.

Chuen sin **專心** close and undivided application of mind. **專意** Chuen e, close application to any purpose; on purpose. **專功** Chuen kung, to apply to one object; not to distract the attention by dividing it. **專房**

Chuen fang or **專寵** Chuen ch'ung, to place the affection on one person, or concubine. **專責** Chuen tsĭh ch'ing, to be charged with one thing, one department, and to apply solely to that. **專一** Chuen yĭh, to apply only to one thing.

專 Chuen, Chuĕn or Twan, to cut into parts; to mutilate. Read Chuen, used in the sense of **專** Chuen, which see.

專 One; uniform; lovely; to accord with.

Chuen wan **專掬** to accommo-

date, and endeavour to induce harmony and concord amongst many persons.

磚 Name of a certain valuable stone.

磚 A man's name. Used for or square of earthen ware, much used to pave floors; any child's play thing, or tile on which women twist threads. **瓦磚** Wa chuen, a brick or tile. **火磚** Ho chuen, a burnt brick. **土磚** T'oo chuen, a sun dried brick. **石磚** Shih chuen, a stone flag.

轉 To class; arrange; to adjust.

膊 To cut or mince meat; to cut flesh into small pieces; to cut flesh; a piece of flesh or meat. A man's name.

甄 Brick or tiles; flags made of burnt bricks; a kind of tile laid on the knee when twisting thread, by Chinese women.

See **磚** Chuen.

籩 Brick or tiles. Tiles which form a tube or spout.

轉 To turn; to turn about; to turn round; to revolve; a kind of cover for the top of a carriage. **輪轉** Lun chuen, revolving in a circle

as a wheel.

轉致 Chuen che 轉致 to send a message. **轉輒** Chuen ché, too frequent changes, and too much bustle about things. **轉身而去** Chuen shin urh k'eu, to turn round and go away. **轉眼成空** Chuen yen ching k'ung, in the twinkling of an eye it ceases to exist; all becomes a vacuum; said of sensual pleasure and the vanities of the world. **轉輪** Chuen lun, to turn a wheel; the metempsychosis. **轉眼有情** Chuen yen yew ts'ing, to roll the eyes amorously; to ogle. **轉運** Chuen yun, to revolve; to turn round; to transport goods. **轉相效尤** Chuen sang heou yew, to propagate vicious habits by the influence of example; one having set the example of excess, it passes from hand to hand and is imitated by all. **轉環處** Chuen wan ch'oo, a turning; a corner.

躡 The heel; the ball of the leg.

轉 Flexibility of voice; the chirping or song of a bird; modulations of the voice, whether in birds or in men. **聲轉** Shing chuen, modulations or inflections of the voice. **新年鳥聲千種轉** Sin n'een

seou shing ts'een chung chuen, at the new year the voice of birds are modulated in a thousand different ways. **流鶯百轉** Lew ying p'eh chuen, the birds Ying hop from tree to tree, chirping with numerous modulation of the voice. **聲嬌** Shing keou chuen, a voice delicate and finely modulated.

郭 The name of a place. **郭門** Chuen mun 郭門 the name of a city.

鱒 Fish of a large kind; fish that are found in the **洞庭** T'ung-ting lake. Part of a man's name; also read Twan.

端 Chuen or Twan, the lower part of the character represents roots; the upper part represents a thing growing out of the ground. The head, or the commencement of any thing; bearing the same sense as **端** Twan. Also any vessel or utensil hollow in the centre.

歔 To breathe fast; to pant.

端 Chuen, to pant; to palpitate. Read Twan, the first budding forth; the origin; regular; correct.

端 To number; number; complaisance; mutual yielding to. A man's name.

甌

A kind of basin or platter.

顛

To carry the head high and firm; to regulate; to direct; to pay close or particular attention to; appearance of respect and veneration; eminent; regular; correct.

顛顛 Chuen chuen 顛顛 attentive in the highest degree. **顛制** Chuen che, to decide; to direct. **顛頂** Chuen heun, the title of an ancient emperor, expressive of his eminence and correctness. **顛蒙** Chuen mung, a rude simplicity.

遄

Haste; speed; to go and return expeditiously.

鶻

The name of a bird.

撰

Chuen or Seu'en, a stand or support; to place on a stand. To arrange; to put in order; to prepare for publication as a book; to make or compose. To take hold of with the hand.

撰述 Chuen shūh 撰述 to record; to compose narrative; to write books. **撰制文字** 撰制文字 to compose letters; to write essays or history. **修撰** Sew chuen, the first in rank amongst the literary, so called from his composing the national records. **撰杖** Chuen chang, to grasp a staff.

璞 A kind of pearl is expressed by 珍璞 Chin chuen.

襪 The collar of a garment; that part which surrounds the neck; a kind of sel-vage stitched on to the border of a garment.

撰 Chuen, Tseun, or Seuen, to compose; to make; to write; to write or compose an essay or book. Compare with Tseuen.

饌 Food; provisions; victuals. To eat and drink.

鱣 The name of a fish, said to have no bone.

塚 The earth which is turned over by the plough; to mix or blend by ploughing.

篆 Chuen shoo 篆書 or 篆文 Chuen wán, the ancient character called by Europeans, the Seal Character, from its being employed on seals, vases, and so on. To engrave such characters.

僑 Chuen, or Swan, affairs fully provided for. To collect together.

川 Sze-ch'uen 四川 a province on the west of China.

Ch'uen-pe 川鼻 the anchorage for ships of war at the entrance of Canton river; commonly written Chumpee. Also written 穿 Ch'uen. 川鼻灣 Ch'uen-pe-wan, the bay to the Southward, called Anson's bay. Ch'uen low pūh seih 川流不息 interminable flow.

洲 Water flowing in streams; name of a river.

馴 To direct the eyes to one point, as a stream flows in one direction; to gaze; to look intently.

釧 A gold-ring for the arm; an armlet; a bracelet of gold or of any valuable stone; a surname. Ch'ae ch'uen 釧 gold pins for the hair, and bracelets for the arms.

舛 To turn the back to when sleeping; opposed to; to opposed; to contradict; erroneous. Read Chan, mixed; confused.

Ch'uen pō 舛駁 oppose to; to oppose; to contradict. 舛情 Ch'uen ts'ing, of discordant dispositions. 舛錯 Ch'uen ts'o, erroneous; mixed; confused; in disorder.

筴 A bamboo or reed employed to connect things together.

薜 The old leaves of tea, deemed in the Chinese Dictionary, better than the young leaf 茶薜 Ch'ue ch'uen, old tea—was considered as wine.

僻 Flowing in different, or opposite directions. Read Ch'uen, sleeping with the feet inwards from the door; the custom of the barbarians of Central-China. When a man is about to die, his feet are turned towards the door. A precious stone found in a particular way.

傳 To transfer to; to deliver over to in succession; to communicate information; to deliver an order; to promulge; to record; to hand down to posterity; to send by express; a kind of pass; to follow in succession. Read Ch'uen, the instructions, or books containing the instructions of, moral writers. 可傳於後世 K'o ch'uen yu how she, worthy to be transmitted to succeeding generations. 歷代相傳 lēe t'ae sāng ch'uen, transmitted through successive generations. 秘傳 Fe ch'uen, to transmit secretly; some secret as the composition of quack medicines, &c. communicated by others. 祖傳 Tsoo ch'uen,

received from one's ancestors. 春秋傳 Ch'un ts'ew ch'uen name of an Historical Work by Confucius, one of the Five King.

Ch'uen kung 傳供 to interpret evidence; an interpreter in Chinese courts, who understands the local dialects and explains to the magistrate the evidence given; often in a dialect with which he is not acquainted. A narrative; memoir, or history. 傳教的人 Ch'uen keou th-jin, one who propagates principles of any kind. 傳教 Ch'uen keou, to propagate religion. 傳授 Ch'uen show, to deliver to. 傳信 Ch'uen sin, to transfer any news or information. 傳書 Ch'uen shoo, to transfer or convey a letter. 傳聲 Ch'uen shing, to relate a report. 傳道 Ch'uen tao, to promulge virtuous doctrines or principles. 傳遞文章 Ch'uen t'e wān chang, to transfer a written document from one hand to another. Ch'uen, expresses a person's having arrived at the age of seventy, from his then transferring the management of affairs to the hands of others. 傳遞 Ch'uen t'e, to pass to, or present to for another ser-

To pass from one to another. **傳於世** Ch'uen yu shih, to propagate in the world. **傳聞** Ch'uen wan, to relate what one has heard. To tell that persons may hear; to declare to. **傳位** Ch'uen wei, to transmit the throne to.

搏 Ch'uen or T'wan, to turn round; to cause to circulate with the hand. **搏** To roll up; to bind. Occurs also in the sense of **專** Ch'uen, to unite in one; to assume or take under one's own control or command, as several armies. **搏黍** Ch'uen shoo, name of a bird.

搏 Ch'uen or T'wan, round; a hearse. **搏** Ch'uen or T'wan, a round bamboo utensil; reeds or bamboos broken in order to divine with them.

喘 To pant; to breathe quick and short, as in asthma. **哮喘** Hsiao ch'uen, asthma. **疾息為喘息** Tseih seih wei ch'uen seih, diseased breathing, makes shortness of breath, or panting. **喘** **中發喘** K'ow chung fā ch'uen, began to pant. **張口** **大喘** Chang k'ow ta ch'uen, gaped and panted exceedingly.

Ch'uen urh yen **喘而言** in pant and sneak. Sha-mūh defines it. **氣逆而息急** K'ei yih; urh seih keih, the breath rebelling (rising) and the breathing quick, and by **呼吸不相接** Hoo heih p'ih s'ang ts'ee, the expiration and inspiration not meeting each other. **令人喘一氣不能食** Ling jin ch'uen yih k'o p'ih n'ang shih, he caused people to pant and breathe, so that they could not eat. **喘定了** Ch'uen ting leau, panting it being over.

敲 Chuy, Ch'uen or To, to measure; to weigh. **端** Insects; reptiles. Some say, those which have no feet; appearance of insects moving.

椽 The corner of a house; or a beam which supports it; a round beam supporting the tiles of the roof; a square one is called **桷** K'oo.

琢 A dragon or other figure depicted on the scepter-like stones of the Chinese, called **圭** Kwei.

獐 Appearance of a horse, rabbit, or other animal walking.

獐 A dog walking amongst the grass.

踈 Ch'uen or T'wan, to make the heel scrape the ground in walking; to make or engrave characters. Read T'uh. fat.

隊 To walk; to go.

鷄 A certain bird.

串 To connect things; connected as beads on a string. **勾串** Kow ch'uen, connected, or combined with. Always taken in a bad sense. **貫串** Kwan ch'uen, strung, passing through. **文意不貫串** Wān e p'ih kwan ch'uen, an incoherent style.

串 Ch'uen Tung ts'ō pe **串同作弊** clandestinely connected together for illegal purposes. **串子** Ch'uen tze, a certain officer of the treasury and government stores. **串炮** Ch'uen p'au, crackers, made with gun powder. **串合** Ch'uen hō, to unite together. **串計** Ch'uen ke, or **串謀** Ch'uen mow, a scheme or intrigue that connects two or more persons. **串吞** Ch'uen tun, to combine to defraud a person.

穿 To work a hole through; to perforate; to put on; to clothe.

Ch'uen pe **穿鼻** an anchorage in Canton river, commonly called **穿楊貫虱** Ch'uen yang kwan sih, to pierce the Yang leaf, and shoot through a louse (with an arrow). **穿山甲** Ch'uen shan k'ia, a certain animal. **穿房使喚** Ch'uen fang she hwan, a maid servant to be called to any part of the house. When these words are inserted in purchasing a slave girl, it is understood that she is to become a concubine. **穿腸痔** Ch'uen ch'ang ch'e, a disease which obtrudes the larger intestines.

船 A boat, ship, or other vessel for navigating either the sea or a river. **船** A surname. The collar of a garment; a host or small platter into which a tea-cup is set. **下船**

H'ea ch'uen, to go on board; to embark. **上船** Shang ch'uen, to disembark. **洋船** Yang ch'uen, a foreign ship; an European ship. **西瓜扁船** Sekwa-p'een ch'uen, a chop-boat; i. e. in the jargon of Canton, a boat employed as a lighter to carry cargo to and from the ships. **船主** Ch'uen choo, ship master or lord, is the common appellation of European Cap-

ains 船主貨 Ch'uen-chuo ho, the Captain's investment.

剝

To take off the skin.

CHŪH

竹 The bamboo, a well known reed. One of the eight tones of the Chinese; a thin slip of wood to write on. The name of a place; of a plant; of a vegetable; of a fruit; of a wood; of a medicine; of a wine; of a species of rat; of a book; and of an official situation. 竹 Chūh or 竹竿 Chūh kan, canes or bamboos placed erect. 竹欄 Chūh-kāang, Wanghees, or Japan canes. 竹布 Chūh poo, Irish linen, is so called 竹葉青 Chūh yé tsing, a certain wine, or liquor. 竹箭有筠 Chūh tséen yew yun, the hollow bamboo has a hard outside; is applied to a man of clear perception, and firm conduct. 竹筍 Chūh sun, sprouts of the bamboo, which are eaten. 竹簟 Chūh tēn, a mat made of bamboos. 竹蝨 Chūh shih, the bamboo louse, an insect which destroys the leaf 竹有雌雄之類 Chūh yew te'ze heung che luy, bamboo have female and male species. 竹膚 Chūh foo, the skin or

outside of the bamboo. 竹簡 Chūh kēen or 竹帛 Chūh pū, the materials of which books were made, before the invention of paper. 竹花 Chūh hwa, flower of the bamboo. 竹實 Chūh shih, the fruit of the bamboo. These are said to be rarely produced. 竹醉日 Chūh tsuy jih, the 13th of the 5th moon, the day when the bamboo is drunk.

太

Compound form of the preceding.

竺

A bamboo. Name of a district; a surname. 天竺 T'een chūh, or 西竺 Se chūh or 竺國 Chūh kwō, India; its ancient name. 天竺黃 T'een chūh hwang, a certain medicine

築

To beat down as in forming a mud wall; to build mud houses or walls. 築室 Chūh shih, to build a mud house. 築城 Chūh ch'ing, to rear a city wall; to build a city. 築牆 Chūh tsāng, to build a mud wall.

筑

A certain musical instrument made of bamboo, and having a certain number of strings. To take up from the ground.

拏
尤
木
炆
沫
菜
佻
啣
袖
柚

To strike any thing with the hand.

Chūh or Shūh, a certain plant that grows amongst hills. See Shūh.

Smoke issuing forth.

Name of an animal said to have two heads.

A certain plant.

A short appearance.

Sound; noise.

Chūh or Chow. See 豬 Choo.

A certain part of a loom; that which takes up the woof. 杼柚 Choo chūh, are two parts of a loom; the one takes up the warp, and the other the woof.

舳

The stern part of a boat, where the rudder is grasped or fastened. 舳舻 To chūh, the tiller.

軸

A certain part of the axle of a carriage. Hilarity;

濁

Chūh or Chō, name of several rivers; muddy; thick; foul water. The name of a star; a surname.

Chūh sze chō tsūh 濁斯濯足 with the foul water wash the feet. 濁世 Chūh she, a vicious state of the age; prevailing corruption and vice; it implies that these originate with the heads of the government. 濁清 Chūh ts'ing, foul and clear; corrupt and pure.

燭

The light of a candle; a candle; to illumine, as by the sun or moon. The name of a star. Forms part of the name of a medicine. A surname. Also read Choo.

燭

Chūh chau 燭照 to illumine; to illustrate; to apply light to, physically or morally. 燭理 Chūh le, to state clearly; to discriminate; to illustrate given principles. 燭至起 Chūh che k'e, when a light approaches rise—as a mark of respect.

斛

Chūh or Tow, a measure for grain; to walk with strenuous effort. To commute according to the value.

矚

An erroneous form of 矚 Chūh, see below.

縵 A sash or girdle.

趨 The appearance of walking; a child's mode of walking.

躅 Footsteps. **躅躅** Ch'ih ch'uh or **躅躅** Ch'ih ch'uh, stamping with the foot; progressing in an interrupted manner.

藟 Name of a plant. A certain poisonous or stupefying plant.

囑 To bid; to order; to give orders to; to engage another person to do. **囑** 托 Ch'uh t'ò, to engage a person to do. **囑書** Ch'uh shoo, a written will or testament. **囑咐** Ch'uh foo, to charge; to injoin.

嫻 Respect; veneration; the obedient and respectful deportment of a wife.

搨 To grasp; to seize.

曠 To afford light to; to shew the way with light.

瀟 Ch'uh ch'uh, respectful; profound veneration; progressing as the planets without any discernible path.

爍 To afford light to; to light; to illumine.

縵 A sash or girdle.

矚 To look with earnestness; to gaze intently; to look to a distance.

蠲 A certain insect; a local word for the spider.

躅 Walking in respectful sedate manner.

塚 A path trodden by cows or horses.

啄 A bird eating; to pick up food with the beak; to peck. Also read Ch'ò and Ch'òw, in the same sense, which see.

逐 To propel; to push or drive out; to expel; to drive with haste; a state of excitation. To take out the several topics or subjects from amongst many, and to attend to each apart.

逐出 or **逐去** Ch'uh ch'uh, to drive out; to expel. **逐** Ch'uh-ch'uh, sincere; substantial; successive; reiterated; interrupted schemes or labour. **逐一** Ch'uh yih, to take each subject apart by itself.

筵 A certain species of bamboo. Read T'eh, a musical reed with seven holes.

蓬 Weeds; useless herbs.

蜷 A kind of leech.

輶 Vulgar form of **輜** Ch'uh, and axle or roller.

踳 To leap; to skip.

祝 Ch'uh yu **祝敵** a certain musical instrument.

餈 Appearance of eating; a kind of cake.

駮 Ma ch'uh **馬駮** the name of an animal.

祝 Good expressions to the gods; blessings; to bless divine beings. To decide. A surname. Its opposite is **詛** Tsou, to curse.

祝禱 Ch'uh taou **祝禱** blessings and prayers; to pray.

鸞 Ch'uh kew **鸞鳩** the name of a bird.

糜 Ch'uh, or Me ch'uh **糜** 粥 rice boiled to a kind of gruel or congee. **糜** 粥 Ch'uh ch'uh, weakness; disability.

霪 Excessive rain; heavy rain.

呬 From **呬** Heuen, to call to. The noise made in calling to fowls by those who take care of them. The sect

Taou has a person they call **閉鷄翁** Ch'uh ke ung, the old fowl-caller.

CH'ŪH.

越 The appearance of walking; walking forth.

越 Ch'uh-t'eh **越** 越 a certain double headed animal. Same as **狻**

出 Represents grass springing forth. To go forth; to go out; to manifest; to write out; to produce; to beget. Read ch'uh, to put out; to eject. The two pronunciations are, however, confounded. Under the first pronunciation, it is generally used as a Neuter and an Active Verb. To rhyme, read Che and J'uh. **隨便出入** S'uy p'een ch'uh juh, to go out and in when one pleases. **我要出家** Wo yaou ch'uh k'ea, I want to go from home. **拿出來** Na ch'uh lae, to bring out. **他做甚麼出身** T'a tso shin mo ch'uh shin, What did he spring from? **他不愛出身** T'a p'uh ngae ch'uh shin, he does not like to come forward to public service. **禍從口出** Ho ts'ung k'ow ch'uh, calamities proceed from the mouth; i. e. unguarded or improper language causes much

evil to individuals. 我之
自出 Wo che tsze ch'ūh, I
myself produced him; i. e. my
own son. 寫出來 Sēay
ch'ūh lae, to write out. 鬧出
大事來 Naou ch'ūh ta sze
lae, to create a great disturb-
ance. 露出來 Loo ch'ūh
lae, to expose; to discover. 赦
出 Shay ch'ūh, to forgive, or
remit punishment. 訂出 Ting
ch'ūh, to select from amongst
many.

出眾 or 出凡 Ch'ūh chung
Ch'ūh fan, to rise superior to all
others; a high degree of emin-
ence. 出乎 Ch'ūh hoo, to
proceed from. 出乎爾者
反乎爾者也 Ch'ūh hoo
urh chay, fan hoo urh chay
yay, it proceeds from you, and
the consequence will devolve on
you. Now used as a proverb.
出入 Ch'ūh jūh, to go out
and in, these two are opposites.
出入無時 Ch'ūh jūh woo
she, to go out and in at no regu-
lar time; said also of the mind.
出入自得 Ch'ūh jūh tsze
tūh, to go out and in perfectly,
at one's own ease and pleasure.
出氣 Ch'ūh k'e, to emit fume;
to revenge another person's
quarrel. 出其不意 Ch'ūh
k'e pūh e, exceeding what is
thought of; occurring beyond

one's expectation or calcula-
tion. 出恭 Ch'ūh kung, to
retire for the purpose of easing
nature. 出格 Ch'ūh kih, to
exceed due limits. 出嫁
Ch'ūh kēa, for a female to be
married; or to leave the house
of her parents to go to that of
her husband. 出來 Ch'ūh
lae, out comes, are words often
joined with other Verbs, and
denote the completion of what
is implied in the Verbs. 出
名 Ch'ūh ming, famous. 出
門 Ch'ūh mun, to go out of the
door; denotes either to go from
one's own house, to some other
part of a town or village; or to
go from one's native place to a
distance. 出泥入脂 Ch'ūh
ne jūh che, to come forth from
the mire and enter amongst
fat; to emanate from poverty
and attain to affluence. 出世
Ch'ūh she, to come into the
world. 過世 Kwo she, to go
out of it. 出身 Ch'ūh shin, re-
fers to a person's parentage and
circumstances in childhood and
youth. 來歷 Lae lei, the
circumstances of a man's pa-
rentage and progress up to man-
hood. 出聲 Ch'ūh shing, to
utter the voice or other sound.
出妻 Ch'ūh tse, to repudiate
a wife. 出倉銀子 Ch'ūh

ts'ang yin tsze, new whole dol-
lars. See 碎 Suy. 出土
Ch'ūh sze or 出任 Ch'ūh jin,
to enter on the magistracy. 出
頭 Ch'ūh t'ow, to put out the
head; i. e. figuratively to stand
forward to act for others. 出
痘 Ch'ūh tow, breaking out of
a pustule, as the small-pox. 出
遊 Ch'ūh yew, to go forth to
ramble.

出 出 Sorrowful; mental con-
cern. Read Tūh, alarm-
ed; apprehensive.
Ch'ūh jen k'e yay 出 然起也
became sorrowful.

出 出 Ch'ūh or Tūh Ch'ūh 出
出 shameless; no sense
of propriety. Read Heh, to
rail or scold. Read Keih, to
laugh.

出 出 Appearance of water, or
of water issuing forth.
Read Kūh, water settled or
stagnant. Occurs denoting to
pass through or ford; to steep
in water.

出 出 The appearance of com-
ing out of a den or ca-
vern, or of being stationary
there. One says, the appear-
ance of an empty space, as the
mouth of a cavern.

出 出 To blame and to de-
grade; to put out of of-

face; to expel; to drive away;
to exterminate.

黜職 Ch'ūh chih 黜職 to degrade
from office. 黜落去了
Ch'ūh lō k'eu laou, to send
down to a lower rank. 黜陟
Ch'ūh chih, to degrade, and to
promote.

畜 畜 From black and field;
black loamy land, fit for
pasture. Domesticated animals,
which are the care of the shep-
herd, and which are offered in
sacrifice. In the pasture, they
are called Ch'ūh; when about
to be used, they are called 牲
Sāng. To feed; to bring to-
gether as a herd. To endure
or bear with. To raise; to
obey; to yield filial obedience
to; to detain. A surname.
Formerly read Heūh, to stop.
The great and little-Ch'ūh, are
certain of the Kwa, or Dia-
grams.

畜牧 Ch'ūh mūh 畜牧 animals un-
der the care of the shepherd, at
grass. 畜籠童 Ch'ūh ch'ung
t'ung, to herd together boys for
unnatural purposes. 畜德
Ch'ūh tūh, to cherish or culti-
vate virtue.

畜 畜俯 Ch'ūh sūh, bent;
made to crouch or stoop.
Occurs in the sense of 畜
Ch'ūh, domestic animals.

嬌 Female gracefulness and elegance.

惱 To nourish; to induce; to be proud; to dislike; to hate.

擣 To push; to shake and cause pain; to drag.

瀄 To collect a mass of water; water running to one reservoir; to collect or crowd together; rapid; to excite.

Ch'üh t'ä **瀄** water running with rapidity to one place.

蓄 To collect; accumulate; to hoard; to keep with care. To nourish or take care of; to feed; to bring up; to breed

蓄積 Ch'üh tseih, or **蓄聚** Ch'üh tseu, to accumulate; to collect many things together. **蓄力** Ch'üh leih, to be careful of one's strength, and not exert it unnecessarily.

蓄猪 Ch'üh choo, to rear pigs.

蓄馬 Ch'üh ma, to breed horses. **蓄養** Ch'üh yang, to feed, as cattle.

襠 A kind of bag for keeping clothes in; to put up, or place clothes in safety.

歎 A high degree of anger; wrath; rage. A man's name. Read Tsan, the root of a plant. The name of a place.

觸 To push as with the horn of an animal; to gore; to oppose; to strike or hit against; to offend; to excite. A man's name.

Ch'üh fan **觸犯** to affront intentionally. **觸藩** Ch'üh fan, to push against a fence, like a sheep; a person who is irresolute. **觸寒** Ch'üh hao, to take cold. Ch'üh is also applied to beat. **觸類** Ch'üh luy, to understand a whole species, by hitting on an individual. **觸怒** Ch'üh noo, to excite a person's anger. **觸目警心** Ch'üh müi king sin, to strike the eye and rouse the mind; applied to the style and sentiment of books or essays. **觸處洞然** Ch'üh ch'oo t'ung jen, whatever (subject) he attacked, he clearly understood.

屬 Ch'üh or Sh'üh, related or pertaining to; is. See Sh'üh.

屬 Abbreviated form of the preceding.

矗 Upright; equal; equity; high; eminent; to raise on high. Lofty and luxuriant trees. Ch'ih-ch'ih **矗矗** aspiring peaks of mountains shooting up.

CHUN.

屯 Representing plants first budding forth with difficulty; the lower part represents the curved end of the root. All creatures beginning to grow, or to exist; thick, endured with difficulty; sparing, unwilling to part with. One of the Kwa, or Diagrams. Read Tun, to collect together and station; stationary soldiers who cultivate the ground.

Chun k's kao **屯其膏** to fatten or enrich in a sparing manner; to confer favours. **屯卦** Chun kwa, one of the Diagrams.

屯 Chun chun, obscure unintelligible language. Also read Tun.

囤 A bamboo round basket to contain rice. A small granary. Also read Tun. Considered a vulgar form of **筮**.

Tun. **米囤** Me tun, a wooden receptacle for grain. Chun meih **囤積** to forestall and hoard up grain.

屯 Tun: Mournful; sorrowful; in a confused manner. Read Chun, a man's name; and reiterated Chun-chun, to instruct persons in unwearied diligence.

窆 Chun seih **窆** laid up for a long night; confined; to put into a coffin.

Chun seih che king **窆** **窆** respectful contribution to the coffining, is written on the envelope of a small present sent to the person who presides at the funeral, a universal practice.

眈 Deep sunken eyes; dull; stupid.

訕 Chun chun, appearance of speaking in a confused manner; to say to repeatedly. Read Tun, loquacity.

肫 Earnest; honest; sincere appearance. Flesh dried in a particular way. The bones of the face.

Chun che **肫擊** to hold or grasp with vehemence. **肫肝** Chun kan, the stomach and liver of a bird.

醜 Wine of a superior or excellent quality.

逌 Difficulty of progressing; appearing to make no progress; labouring without effect.

哼 Chun chun, to say over and over again; to repeat repeatedly.

埠 Chun or Chan, a mark to be shot at with an arrow, also written **準** Chun. A mound of earth. Read To, a path or walk appropriated to archery. Read Tuy, earth or clay raised up so as to form a mound. Read Kwō, **埠端** Kwō twan, the name of a country.

惇 Chun k'ih 惇恪 solidly or sincerity of heart or mind. **惇厚** Chun how, to behave to persons with sincerity. Plain, honest and kind.

敦 Read Tun, denoting substantial; sincere; friendly, and other senses. Read Chun, in the same sense as the following.

諄 To state to very fully and impressively; to inculcate. Chun chun yen che 諄諄言之 to inculcate repeatedly; to instruct with unwearied assiduity; indefatigable in teaching.

闡 A central door.

准 To approve; to allow; to grant; to decide; to determine; to fix previously. Common form of the following. To receive. Ts'ze chun 此准 or 准此 Chun ts'ze,

occurs in government papers in the sense of receiving a document from a superior officer.

准行 Chun hing grant to be done; to allow a thing to be done. **准給** Chun keib, to permit; to give to; to give permission to. **准於七月內** Chun yu ts'ih yuē nuy hwuy kwang, it is decided or settled to return Canton during the 7th moon. **準備** Chun pe, to prepare for.

準 To equalize; to adjust; to fix; to allow; to mark; to weigh; to measure; a mark or measure by which to adjust. Name of an office, and of an instrument of music. See the preceding. Also read Chuē, the cheek bones; the tip of the nose is called **鼻準** Pe chun. Tuy chun **兌準** to adjust by weighing; to weigh.

Chun chē **準折** to give the worth of one commodity in another, and so close the transaction; to barter. **準繩** Chun shing, a marking line, such as is used by Carpenters. **準則** Chun ts'ih, a rule; a law. **準提** Chun t'e, a goddess with numerous arms, indicating her power to save.

盾 Chuen, or Shun, a kind of shield. Name of an

office; of a certain country, and of a star. Read Tun, a man's name. **矛盾** Maou tun, a spear and shield; contradictory speech; to contradict one's self.

帽 A cloth or bag to contain rice.

遁 To walk; to go.

輜 A hearse; a carriage to convey a coffin; a kind of sledge for passing through miry places.

鷓 A certain bird.

CH'UN.

柁 A certain large wood fit for making stringed instruments.

純 Shun. Silk thread; pure, unmixed; unspotted; great. Read Ch'un, or Kenn, the ornaments at the lower part of a garment; the fringe; a cap embroidered with black and white silk. Read Tun, to roll round; to bind with. Read Tsuen, the whole of; the complete number.

Ch'un s'ih **純色** one unmixed colour. **純儒** Ch'un joo, a person decked with the garb or name of a scholar, without the reality.

淳 Ch'un or Shun, clear; pure; unmixed; to wash or cleanse; part of a military carriage. Great.

Ch'un lo **淳鹵** salt bad land. Ch'un-ch'un, the appearance of flowing and moving. **淳風** Ch'un fung, a pleasant breeze.

春 Spring season; the beginning of the year, when all nature buds forth. A surname; name of a liquor and of a flower; figuratively it implies hilarity; prosperity; wantonness.

Ch'un ts'ew **春秋** spring and autumn. Name of an historical work compiled by Confucius, giving an account of the sixth century before the Christian era. **春風** Ch'un fung, vernal breeze; pleasing countenance.

春分 Ch'un fun, March 22nd. The Spring term. **春色** Ch'un s'ih, tables with trees, flowers and living figures on them, paraded about the streets.

春牛 Ch'un new, a clay buffalo employed at the rites of Spring.

春夏秋冬 Ch'un hēa ts'ew tung, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter. **春雨**

如膏 Ch'un yu joo kaon, vernal showers are like mollifying ointment. **春意** Ch'un e

or **春公** Ch'un kung, refer

to the animal intercourse of the sexes, and obscene pictures.

俸 Thick; substantial; rich

嗜 Ch'un, or 吹嗜 Ch'uy ch'un, to blow.

媵 A woman's name. A beautiful woman.

恚 Confused; disorder; agitation and embarrassment of mind.

Ch'un ch'un **恚恚** appearance of being shaken and agitated; disturbed as by grief.

椿 Name of a certain long-lived tree. Ch'un or Ch'un t'ang **椿堂** is used to designate a father; a numeral of affairs. **椿萱並茂** Ch'un heyen ping mow, father and mother both in excellent health.

一椿快事 Yih ch'un kwae sze, a pleasing affair.

璿 Name of a certain valuable stone.

皤 White colour.

箬 A thick clump of bamboos.

瞠 Long eyes. Name of a king of Corea.

蠢 To move; a kind of internal crawling motion like that of insects; simple; foolish; doltish. **蠢子**

蠢 Ch'un tsze, silly; stupid; foolish **痴蠢** Ch'e

ch'un, expresses the same.

蠢動 Ch'un tung **蠢動** to move; to shake; to stir up one's self in a proud, ignorant manner.

蠢笨無知 Ch'un pun woo che, stupid and ignorant.

菘 Name of a plant; to push forth as plant; mixed; blended.

腩 Fat; fleshy; unctuous.

賄 Rich; wealthy; affluent

躋 Blended; mixed. Perverse and erroneous.

Ch'un keou **躋駁** mixed; variety of colours.

駮 A speckled or spotted horse; a dull horse.

鱸 Name of a sea fish.

鵠 Name of a bird.

輶 A vehicle for carrying a coffin; a kind of hearse.

CHUNG.

中 Chung. The middle; the centre; within; half.

Read Ch'ung, K'eu-shing, is a Verb. To hit the centre; to

attain the object. **內中** Nuy chung, within; included in the number; amongst. **放在中間** Fang tsae chung keen, put it in the midst, or within. **不中用** P'oh chung yung, not of any use, not answering the purpose. **價不中** K'ea p'oh chung, price not coming up to what is wanted. **大中至正** Ta chung ch'eh ching, holding the perfect medium, without the least deviation from rectitude; said in praise of persons.

人中 Jin chung, the middle part of the upper lip; immediately below the partition of the nostrils. **郎中** Lang chung, a certain officer in the government, at the capital. **當中** Tang chung in the middle. **我不中意** Wo p'oh chung e, I don't wish, or like. **量中** Leang chung, to guess right. **秉中** Ping chung, to take hold of the middle; and act justly. **司中** Sze chung name of a star. **正中其懷** Ching chung k'e h'wae, to hit the sentiment or opinion which exists in another person's breast.

中池 Chung ch'e the heart. **中意** Chung e, to hit one's wish; to like. **中途而廢** Chung

t'oo urh fei, stopping in the midst of one's purpose. **中寒** Chung han, ill from the influence of cold. **中興** Chung hing, to raise insurrection in the midst of the empire. **中間** Chung keen, in the middle, within. **中國** Chung kwō or **中華國** Chung hwa kwō, the central and flourishing nation; viz. China. **中協** Chung h'eh, name of a military officer of the 3rd rank. **中裘** Chung k'eun, lower, inner garments; under-petticoats. **中道而立** Chung taou urh leih, standing in the middle path; said in a moral sense. **中呂** Chung leu, a certain part of the year.

中國之主天日之表 Chung kwō che choo t'een jin che peau, the Sovereign of China is a manifestation of the sun in the heavens; said by a Tartar over-powered by the glories of the Emperor. (A. D. 1060.) **中暑** Chung shoo, ill from the influence of heat. **中酒** Chung tsew, to become intoxicated. **中當** Chung tang, a principal minister of state. **中不得** Chung p'oh tih, cannot hit, cannot attain to eminence. **中等人材** Chung t'ang jin tsae, mediocrity

of talent. **中途** Chung t'oo, half way, either literally or figuratively. **中秋節** Chung ts'ew tsëě, a term which occurs on the 15th of the 8th moon. **中嶽** Chung yó, a mountain in Ho-nan. **中庸** Chung yung, the second of the Four Books of Confucius. **中圓** Chung yuen, the half of a dollar. **中央** Chung yang, the centre. **中國人** Chung kwó jin, a Chinese. **中人** Chung jin or **中保人** Chung paou jin, a person who acts as a mediator, or negotiator between two others. **中人** Chung jin or **中等的人** Chung täng teth jin, a man possessing a mediocrity. **中舉人** Chung keu jin, to obtain the rank of *keu-jin*, viz. a certain literary rank.

仲 From Man and Middle. The second in order of three. An instrument of music. A surname. Part of the name of Confucius, he was called **仲尼** Chung-ne, from being the second brother. **伯仲** Pih chung, two brothers; the elder and the younger. **昆仲** Kwán chung, brothers. Kwán, denotes those elder than the person addressed; Chung,

denotes the younger. **有幾位昆仲** Yew ke wei kwéi chung, how many brothers have you? Four brothers beginning with the eldest are called **伯仲叔季** Pih chung, shü, ke. The eldest may also be called **孟** Máng. The three months of each season of the year, have the words **孟仲季** Máng, chung, ke, applied to them in order. Thus **孟仲** Máng chung, denotes the first month in Spring. **仲夏** Chung hëa, the second month in Summer, or the fifth of the year. **季冬** Ke tung, the last month of winter, or the last month of the year. In these senses, **中** Chung, without Man by the side, is sometimes used. Four Twin brothers, are called in order, **子孟中叔** Tsze, mǎng, chung, shü. **仲父** Chung foo, father's younger brother. **仲尼** Chung ne, Confucius.

苻 A luxuriousness of herbage; plants growing thick and rank.

仲 A woman's name.

忠 A respectful sedate feeling; upright; upright-ness. Faithfulness; fidelity;

not double-minded; not selfish. Honest; devoted; patriotic. Name of a district, and of a sea. **忠臣** Chung ch'in a faithful servant of the crown, a patriotic statesman. **忠貞** Chung chin, faithful and uncorrupted, as a public servant. **忠義** Chung e, honest and eminently devoted to right principles, without regard to consequences. **忠厚純一** Chung how shun yih, fidelity and singleness of intention. **忠耿** Chung kang, faithful and upright. **忠烈** Chung lëě, vehemently faithful to a deceased husband. **忠心** Chung sin, sincere; faithful. **忠言逆耳** Chung yen nëě urh, faithful words grate the ear. **忠厚** Chung how, faithful and honest.

盅 An empty or hollow vessel; a cup. Occurs in the sense of **冲** Chung. **茶盅** Ch'a chung, a tea cup. **酒盅** Tsew chung, a wine cup. **你食得幾盅** Ne chih tih ke chung, how many cups (of wine) can you drink?

苻 Name of a plant.

蚱 Insects in the midst of a thing; insects eating or devouring a thing.

衷

Applied to punishments, denotes Justice and equity, neither too severe, nor too light; what is right and just. The garments withinside; the garments ordinarily worn about one's person; internal moral goodness; sincerity of heart; moral rectitude; sincerity. Internally; to perceive thoroughly; to wind about the heart. The heart; the mind. **折衷** Chë chung, to decide equitably between conflicting opinions.

衷正 Chung ching internal rectitude of mind. **衷懷** Chung hwae, the mind; the heart; the feelings. **衷當** Chung tang, rightly adjusted. **衷情** Chung ts'ing, something on the mind undivulged.

神 Trowsers or breeches.

鷓鴣 Chung, or Leaou chung 鷓鴣 a species of bat.

蠶 The silk worm which is brought forth late in the year.

蝻 A species of locust, also called **草蝻** Ts'au chung. The names by which the locust is known, are very numerous.

蝻斯 Chung sze, a locust said to bring

forth ninety-nine at a time.

重 Heavy; weight; weighing; to give weight and importance to. Important; respectable. To be grave and decorous. Heinous, applied to crimes; severe, applied to punishments. To reiterate; reiterated; double. **鄭重** Ch'ing chung, careful and attentive. **三重之則六** San chung che ts'ih lü, three being doubled make six.

Chung too k'e pin **重富欺貧** to pay deference to the rich and insult the poor. **重人倫** Chung jin lun, to regard with respect, and give weight to the relations of social life. **重刊** Chung kan, to reprint; to make a new edition of. **重貴** Chung kwei, to esteem valuable. **貴重** Kwei chung, valuable and important. **重論** Chung lun, or **從重論** ts'ung chung lun, or **以重論** E chung lun, are law phrases, denoting that the severest construction must be put on the case referred to. Exercising lenity, or putting a favorable construction on the circumstances, is expressed by **輕** K'ing, light, in the place of Chung, in the above phrases. **重十一斤** Chung sh'ih yih

kin, weighing eleven catties.

重位 Chung wei, an important and dignified station. **重翟** Chung t'eh, to shade; to veil. **重陽節** Chung yang ts'ë, a term which occurs on the 9th of the 9th moon. The people fly paper-kites.

僮 Lung chung, not meeting with; not succeeding; imbecility; dotage. Syn. with **憧** Chung, irrecolable.

踵 To walk in the same footsteps; to tread in a path which has been before trodden.

噙 Unable to speak. **噙** Chung yung, a disposition to vomit. Read Chung or Tsung, flurried; appearance of being hurried, or agitated; panting.

鍾 A woman's name.

鍾 Slow; dull; heavy.

撞 To push and strike.

漣 The milk of cows and horses. The sound of a drum; the sound of water dashing.

燿 The appearance of fire rising up.

撞 A pregnant cow.

種 To plant or sow; seed; sort; class or kind; tribe. The name of a place. The appearance of short hair; to spread out as in scattering seed. **雜種** Ts'ä chung, mixed, or various sorts.

Chung chung **種種** every sort and kind; every species of. **種花** Chung hwa, to plant flowers. **花種** Hwa chung, flower seeds. **種類** Chung lui, class; sort; species. **種種弊端** Chung chung pe twan, every species of meanness and illegality. **種痘** Chung tow, to plant the small pox; inoculate; to vaccinate.

瘡 A swelling or puffing up.

鍾 A certain measure.

種 Double suit of clothes; thick; substantial. To work or embroider.

腫 To swell; to grow tumid; a swelling; a being inflated; used physically and morally.

Chung k'e ts'ing h'ih **腫起青黑** to swell up blue and black; to bruise.

蹣 Lung chung **蹣跚** walking or acting in a distort-

ed, deflected manner.

踵 The heel of the foot; to follow at heel; to trace the same footsteps; to act in the same way as has been done before.

Chung urh ling che **踵而行之** to act as predecessors have done. **踵事增華** Chung sze ts'ang hwa, to do as before with some additional show and pomp; understood in a bad sense.

翻 Wings.

鍾 A woman pregnant.

鍾 A certain vessel to contain wine; to collect together; heavy; a certain measure; the natural talent conferred by Heaven, is called Chung, and **鍾靈** Chung ling. The name of a nation; of a district; of an official situation; and of a musical instrument. The appearance of shedding tears. Used also for **鐘** Chung, a bell. **茶鍾** Ch'a chung, a tea cup. **酒鍾** Tsew chung, a wine cup.

Chung ling y'ih sew **鍾靈毓秀** gifted with the most elegant talents, applied both to internal and external accomplishments.

籊 Chung lurg 籊籊 a certain bamboo fit for making a particular instrument; a certain bamboo utensil.

陲 Name of a place.

雛 A small bird; a sparrow or other small bird flying.

鷗 Chung chang 鷗鷗 a certain bird; a small bird flying.

種 A kind of mole, otherwise called 土豬 T'oo choo, earth pig.

躡 Walking in a distorted manner, like a child learning to walk; to tread or walk upon; also called 躡躡 Lung chung.

Chung k'e mun 躡其門 to tread the threshold of a door.

鐘 A bell; a bell for musical purposes; certain tones in music. A bell for religious temples, and for common purposes; any thing hollow that emits sound of whatever material made. The name of a place, and of a hills. 石鐘 Shih chung, a stone bell. 撞鐘 Chwang chung, or 打鐘 Ta chung, to strike or ring a bell.

Chung peou 鐘表 a clock

冢 From 冫 Paou, to enclose around; the other part used for sound. A swelling high; the summit of a hill. The mound

of earth raised over graves, and the surrounding ridge enclosing it. Chung, often denotes the grave itself. Great, the first and most honorably born son is called 冢子 Chung tse. 山冢 峯崩 Shan chung tsü päng, the rocks rush down from the summit of the mountains. 至若父有冢子稱日冢督 Che jö foo yew chung tsze, ching yüē Këa-tüh, as to the father's first-born son, he is denominated Këa-tüh; i. e. the ruler of the family.

Chung keun 冢君 the sovereign of a country. 冢土 Chung t'oo, a mound of earth; altar of earth on which to sacrifice. 冢宰 Chung tsae, entrusted with great authority.

塚 A grave or sepulchre. 荒塚 Hwang chung, a deserted grave; a tomb at which no descendants worship.

塚 Name of a hill; a hill like a grave.

塚 To fend off water.

塚 Name of a certain wood.

終 The end or close of a ball of thread; the end of the year; a space of twelve years; the year under certain circumstances; a certain portion of land. The end; the termination; the close; the *finis* of a book. To end; to terminate; the close of 君子 Keun-tse, a good man's life is expressed by Chung; of a mean man by 死 Sze, death. A surname.

Chung püh kae kih 終不改革 never reform. 終古 Chung koo, the whole of antiquity. 終世 Chung she, to close the age; to die. 終身 Chung shin, the end of the body; the close of life; death; to the close of life; the whole of life. 終身之事 Chung shin che sze, an affair that concerns one's whole life. 終壽 Chung show, the end of one's days. 終日 Chung jih, the whole day. 終身受用 Chung shin show yung, a degree of comfort and enjoyment all one's life. 始終如一 Che chung joo yih, the beginning and the end the same.

筵 A certain bamboo; a certain bamboo chest or basket.

蔞 Chung kwei 蔞蔞 name of a certain plant.

彪 The streaks or spots of a tiger, red and black.

鷗 Chung and Tung, a certain water bird.

衆 A large concourse of; a multitude; a great number. Many; the name of a star; the name of a district; the name of a plant. A surname.

Chung to 衆多 a great many.

衆盛 Chung shing, great abundance and affluence. 衆論 Chung lun, the opinions of the multitude, or public opinion.

衆生 Chung sang, every living thing, all mankind; men generally. 衆生皆有佛性 Chung sang keae yew fuh sing, all mankind partake of the nature of Buddha. 衆雨 Chung yu, the rainy season. 衆人 Chung jin, many men; the public.

豹 A certain animal like a leopard, but having a horn.

逸 Ease; leisure; retirement.

霽 Small rain; the noise of rain. 霽雨 Chung yu, a term; the rainy season.

罐 Heavy; added to; double.

劊 To cut or pare a thing.

冲 CH'UNG. To shake; to agitate; to fly up; concord; deep; hollow. Written **冲**.

Ch'ung, the same as with three dots; and also delicate; young; to fly up to heaven, or to dart suddenly to a place; the sound of pieces of ice rushing against each other; ornaments which hang down. The sense to fly is also expressed by **翺**.

予冲人弗及之 Yu ch'ung jin fū k'eh che, I a young person had not attained to a proper knowledge of things.

鑿冰冲冲 T'ō ping ch'ung ch'ung, the noise of breaking ice from the hills.

一飛冲天 Yih tei ch'ung t'een, dart to heaven at a flight.

劍氣冲霄漢 K'een k'e ch'ung seaou han, the glare of the swords dart high as the heavens. Seaou, denotes the clouds; Han, the milky-way.

六月二十五日冲 Lūh yuē urh shih woo jih ch'ung, despatched on the 25th of the

sixth moon; said of a letter. To rhyme, read Ch'ung.

Ch'ung fung p'o ch'in **冲鋒破陣** to rush upon an enemy and break their ranks; to charge an enemy.

冲寒 Ch'ung han, to take cold. **冲破** Ch'ung p'o, to break or defeat, either literally or figuratively. **冲動** Ch'ung tung, to shake; to move.

仲 Sorrowful; mournful; grieved or distressed; in mind. Ch'ung-ch'ung, expresses the same.

冲 The appearance of water, deep and widely spread; an extensive sheet of water.

恫 Sorrowful; mournful.

种 Young grain. A surname.

冲 To bore or work a hole in the middle.

冲 A certain species of bamboo or reed.

冲 To fly straight up.

冲 Ch'ung. To fill; to fill an office; to carry to the utmost extent of; to fulfil the duties of; to act in the capacity of. To stuff or

stop up. Sufficient; prepare; excellent; to fatten; to satiate. Long; high. A surname. Formed from **去** Tūh, to issue forth suddenly, and **儿** Jin, mau.

一臣不能充二役 Yih ch'in pūh nāng ch'ung urh yūh, one person cannot fulfil the duties of two services. **承充買辦** Ch'ing ch'ung mae pan, to fill the situation of a Compradore; or one who purchases provisions and necessaries for a family.

不能充滿人心 Pūh nāng ch'ung mwan jin sin, cannot satisfy the heart of man.

事充政重 Sze ch'ung ching-chung, excessive service (required) by government (and heavy taxes.) **覆如充耳** Yew joo ch'ung urh, laughing as if their ears were stopped. It is remarked that deaf people are found to laugh much.

充人 Ch'ung jin, one who feeds and fattens animals. **充實** Ch'ung shih, stuffed; made solid. **充足有餘** Ch'ung tsūh yew yu, a sufficiency; and something to spare. These expressions are understood both physically and metaphorically.

充斥 Ch'ung ch'ih, numerous; extending far; said of banditti. **充會** Ch'ung hwuy, to continue the meetings of a society.

充飢 Ch'ung ke, to satisfy hunger. **充軍** Ch'ung keun, to fill the army; to transport to a distance and give as slaves to the army. Such offenders are given only to the Tartar troops.

充徧十方 Ch'ung p'een shih fang, filled every region; the phraseology of the Buddhists. **充做** Ch'ung tao, to do; to fulfil the doing of; to act in the place of. **充足** Ch'ung tsūh, completely filled. **充滿** Ch'ung mwan, to fill; to occupy a given space. **充眼目** Ch'ung yen mūh, to perform the task of spy or informer.

悦 The heart moved; commotion of the mind.

掠 To skip or leap.

流 The noise of water.

箠 Sharp pointed bamboo.

玳 Gems or other stones to hang at the ears.

琥 Single garments.

琥 A certain plant.

琥 Hollowed or bored with an axe.

銃 Ch'ung paou, a great gun;

a cannon.
頤 To fill; to occupy.
虫 Animals, either inhabit-
 ing earth or water, which
 have feet; quadrupeds
 and bipeds; insects; those
 without feet are called
蟲 Ch'e. Occurs used for the
 following. A surname.
 Ch'ung poo **蟲部** insect and
 reptile class; it includes frogs
 and shell-fish.

燭 A kind of hot steam,
 fume, or vapour.

蝮 Animals without feet;
 reptiles.
刺 To pierce or stab.

Name of a certain fish.

To pierce; to stab.

Ch'ung-ch'ung, the ap-
 pearance of walking or
 going.

撞 An unsettled state of
 mind; going backwards
 and forwards continually; un-
 interrupted motion.

Ch'ung ch'ung wang lae **撞撞**
 往來 incessantly going back-
 wards and forwards.

撞 A certain tree of the
 flower of which cloth can
 be made; a section of a tree,
 three cubits five tenths long; a
 staff.

潼 Ch'ung or T'ung, name
 of a river and of a sea,
 beyond the north pole. Ch'ung
 ch'ung, high; eminent. A river
 or stream spoiling a road; wet;
 damp.

Ch'ung yung **潼容** a kind of
 cloth cover for a carriage.

A short spear or lance.

種 A particular species of
 grain or seed; to plant or
 sow.

艘 A vessel or ship of war
 of a certain description
 is called **蒙艘** Mung ch'ung.

A species of locust.

Vacant; empty.

To excite; to move; sud-
 den motion; abrupt; a
 path or thoroughfare; a
 kind of war chariot. **蒙**
衝 Mung ch'ung, a ship
 of war.

Ch'ung ch'ung wang lae **撞撞** to rush
 abruptly against; to offend by
 words

罟 A net to catch birds

輶 A kind of war carriage.

涿 A smaller stream run-
 ning into a larger one.
 An assemblage of streams; the
 noise of waters rushing to a
 point.

寵 Affection; tender regard
 to; love; kindness, an
 honorable dwelling. A sur-
 name.

Ch'ung ngae **寵愛** ardent affec-
 tion; love. **寵妾** Ch'ung tsëë,
 a favorite concubine. **寵異**
 Ch'ung e, unusual kindness.
寵恩 Ch'ung ngän, the most
 gracious and kind treatment.

寵錫 Ch'ung seih, a favor or
 benefit bestowed in the most
 gracious manner.

儻 Sëay ch'ung **斜儻** per-
 haps denotes depraved,
 partial regard.

春 To beat as with a pestle;
 to pound. Name of an
 office; an instrument of music;
 name of a district; of a hill;
 and of a bird.

Ch'ung choo **春杵** a wooden
 pestle or beater. **春坎** Ch'ung
 kan, to pound in a certain ear-
 then vessel. **春米** Ch'ung
 me, to pound rice.

CHUY.

追 To escort or go with; to
 follow after; to expel; to
 go after. To pursue after; to
 prosecute at law; to seek to find
 out, or to recover; to trace back
 to former times. The name of
 a state. Read Tuy. **追治**
 Tuy che, to work a precious
 stone. **母追** Moo tuy, a cer-
 tain cap of former times.

Chuy kelh **追及** or **追到**
 Chuy taou, to pursue and over-
 take. **追拿** Chuy na, to pur-
 sue and seize. **追遠** Chuy
 yuen, to follow after to a dis-
 tance; to look back and wor-

ship distant ancestors. **追尊**
四代 Chuy tsun sze tae, be-
 stowed retrospective titles on
 four generations deceased; done
 by the first Emperor of Ming
 Dynasty. **追究** Chuy kew,
 to prosecute at law; to investi-
 gate to the bottom. **追封王**
 Chuy fung wang, retrospec-
 tively appointed him king; i. e.
 after his death. **追非** Chuy
 fei, to lay one's faults on other
 people. **追憶** Chuy yih, to en-
 deavour to remember the past.
追他回來 Chuy t'a hwuy
 lae, run and call him back.

噲 Appearance of the mouth being filled.
槌 To strike; to knock; a wooden beater; a pestle; a club; a drum-stick; to beat or strike with a club or drum-stick. A certain piece of wood employed in the culture of silk worms. **木槌** Mùh chuy, a wooden beater, used in washing clothes.

鎚 A mallet of any kind, either wood or metal; a club; to beat as with a mallet or club; to pommel. Read Tuy, to work stones. **鐵鎚** Tēe chuy, an iron club.
鎚我 Chuy wo 鎚我 to beat me.

瘰 Disease; a swelling of the feet.
糲 A bait made of rice flour.

縋 A cord or rope; to let down as over a city wall by a cord or rope.

臄 A swelling of the feet or inferior parts of the body.
雷 Obscure. Thunder; the noise of thunder.

甄 An earthen vessel with a small mouth; the name of a place.

硨 To beat; to pound; to press with stones; to keep down by a weight placed above.

Read To, a stony appearance.
篁 A particular species of reed or bamboo; pendent bamboos; the joints of a reed; a switch to beat a horse with; to bastinate or punish with the bamboo.

唾 To beat with a pestle, to pound, in a mortar.
唾 To cause an affair to bend down on, and implicate another person; to connect or involve affairs; to search into other people's secrets. A surname.

唾 Chuy wei 唾 to put blame from one's-self and charge other people; to implicate and involve people.

腫 The thick pendent flesh of a cicatrix. The fundament; the backside; the posteriors. The name of a district.

佳 A general term applied to all birds with short tails. Occurs in the sense of **崔** T'ay, high, lofty, a forest shaken by the wind.

椎 Used for **槌** Chuy, and **杓** Chuy, to strike; to beat. A bludgeon; a club; an iron mallet. Name of a tree that bears an edible fruit. Elunt; thick; unbending; simple; stupid, rustic.

椎魯 Chuy loo 椎魯 rustic; simple;

stupid. **椎子** Chuy tsze, the fruit of the Chuy tree.

崔 Exuberance of plants; the name of a plant. Also read Hwan, the name of a bird.

錐 A sharp pointed instrument; an awl; the sharp point of a weapon; a needle's point; metaphorically, a small affair; a trifling concern. The point of an arrow; the point of a pencil. **毛錐** Maou chuy, a pencil. **毛錐子** Maou chuy tsze, a person who wields a pencil, or hair awl; spoken of contemptuously in reference to war.

錐 Chuy ch'oo nang p'een tang t'ò ying 錐處囊便當脫穎 an awl put into a bag will find its way through; denotes a man's being keen in a particular sphere. **錐刀之末** Chuy taou che mō, the point of an awl, a trifling affair not worth speaking about. **錐鏑** Chuy mang, the extreme point of a weapon. **錐矢** Chuy she, a sharp pointed arrow.

顛 A high forehead.

騅 A freckled or spotted horse. A surname; name of a man mentioned in history.

黃離 Hwang chuy, name of a fish.

鷓鴣 Name of a bird; a species of pigeon.

隊 To fall down from a higher place; a dangerous precipitous path between hills. Read Tuy, a group or company.

墜 To slide down; to fall down; to fall over; to fall down as a heap of rubbish. **文武之道未墜於地** Wñ Woo che taou we chuy yu te, the doctrines of (the ancient kings) Wñ and Woo, have not yet fallen to the ground. **星墜木鳴國人皆恐** Sing chuy mùh ming, kwō jin k'ese k'ung, the stars fell, the trees spoke, and all the people of the country were affrighted. **累墜** Lay chuy, fallen in confusion; i. e. an affair difficult to arrange or to manage. **杞人有憂天墜** K'e jin yew yew t'ēn chuy, there was a man of the state Ke, under an apprehension that the heavens would fall down. **墜下** Chuy hēa 墜下 to fall down.

墜胎 Chuy t'ao, falling womb, abortion.

爨 To unite several things together; to connect; to form a continuous line.

綴 A reiteration of a sacrifice; to sacrifice again.

啜 Chuy, chuen, or Chuē, a path or dike in fields, in the Chinese manner.

稷 The appearance of grain.

綴 To connect together; to form or connect garments; to take care of the royal robes; a mixture of various colours, variegated; to bind or connect together; uninterrupted; to cause to desist; to put a stop to.

Chuy chaou **綴兆** to make a signal to. **綴衣** Chuy e, to superintend the royal robes.

綴旒 Chuy lew, to bind or connect to the standards; to attach to. **綴淫** Chuy yin, to put a stop to vicious excess.

鍬 A needle, or other sharp instrument; to offer presents of food; to reckon up. Read Chuē, a stick with an iron point for spurring on a horse.

餼 To make continued offerings of food in religious sacrifices. Read Chuē, in a similar sense.

惴 Chuy-chuy, mournful; sorrowful appearance; the moan of grief. Read Kae, difficulties; embarrassments; im-

pediments which affect the mind.

Chuy chuy joo lin shin yuen **惴** 惴如臨深淵 embarrassed as one who is forced to the edge of a deep abyss.

揣 To measure; to measure heights; to endeavour to find the origin of with the hand, as the composition of the character implies. To try or essay; to push aside; to put away. A surname. Occurs denoting to strike. Read To, to shake or move. Read Twan, to collect together.

Chuy tō **揣度** to measure; to conjecture. **揣摩** Chuy mo, to feel; to try to find out a person's wishes or weaknesses; to study the import of books. **揣測** Chuy ts'ih, to try to fathom;

to penetrate what is secret or abstruse. **不揣冒昧** Pū chuy maou mei, I do not discover or detect my own rashness and obscurities, in giving this advice, and therefore I venture to state it. A mode of qualifying advice, used in letters and in memorials sent to the Emperor.

贅 From Fang, to place down on Pei, a pearl; To give something as a pledge. To connect together; something ap-

ended which is as useless external swellings; fixed; doing what is improper; useless repetition; tautology, verbosity; to one question giving two answers.

Chuy yen **贅言** to say over and over again. **贅及** Chuy keih,

a kind of postscript. **贅累** Chuy luy, reiterated, wearisome, tautology. **贅筆** Chuy peih, to add a postscript. **文有贅句** Wan yew chuy keu, a repetition of the same sentiment in written composition.

CH'UY.

搥 To throw from one; to strike, as a drum or bell; to throw at.

Ch'uy shih t'ow **搥石頭** to throw stones. **搥瓦片** Ch'uy wa pēn, to throw brick bats.

搥鼓 Ch'uy koo, to beat a drum. **搥鐘** Ch'uy chung, to strike a bell.

髓 The bone at the back of the neck.

垂 To hang down from above; suspended from a higher place; reaching to. Nearly; near to. A boundary; a territory on the frontier. The name of a place; the name of a person.

To bow down; to condescend to; to extend from ancient times to the present; or from the present times to subsequent ages. Occurs in the sense of **陲** Ch'uy,

The outer part of a hall near the steps. Also read Shwuy.

大帶垂三尺 Ta tae ch'uy san ch'ih, large sashes hung down three cubits. **厲**

是垂之貌 Le she ch'uy che maou, Le expresses the appearance of hanging down. **名**

垂後世 Ming ch'uy how she, name descends to future ages. **孔子垂法萬世**

K'ung-tze ch'uy fā wan she, Confucius left a rule to ten thousand ages. **永垂不朽**

Yung ch'uy pūh hew, to descend down forever without rotting. **名垂竹帛** Ming ch'uy chūh pih, to hand down one's name on bamboo and silk; the materials used for writing on before the invention of paper.

蒙你垂愛 Mung ne ch'uy ngae, I thank you for your condescending regard. **東垂西**

垂 Tung ch'uy se ch'uy, the eastern and western extremity of a hall, near to the steps by

which one descends. 虔劉
我邊垂 K'ien lew wo p'een
ch'uy, killed the people on my
frontier. 卒於垂 Tsūh yu
ch'uy, died at Ch'uy.

Ch'uy tsze shang ch'uy hēa 垂
自上繼下 Ch'uy is from
above to hang or reach down
to a place below. 垂着手
Ch'uy chō show, to let the
hands hang down. 垂手而
得 Ch'uy show urh tih, to hang
down the hands and obtain; ex-
presses acquiring with ease. 垂
裳而治 Ch'uy sh'ang urh
che, is now used to express the
ease with which a Sovereign
rules in prosperous times. 垂
低頭 Ch'uy t'ow, to hang
down the head. 垂頭喪氣
Ch'uy t'ow sang k'e, to hang
down the head in a spiritless
manner. 垂世 Ch'uy she,
to descend to subsequent ages.
垂範後來 Ch'uy fan how
lue, to leave a pattern or ex-
ample for those who come here-
after. 垂裕後昆 Ch'uy
yu how kwān, to cause bless-
ings to descend to posterity.
垂憐 Ch'uy lēen, condescend-
ing compassion. It cannot be
affirmed of one's-self, but of the
kindness and compassion of an-
other person. To compassion-
ate an inferior. 垂危 Ch'uy

wei, in imminent danger; near
to death. 垂老 Ch'uy laou,
to approach to old age. 垂下
Ch'uy hēa, to hang down 垂
顧 Ch'uy koo, to look down
kindly upon, in order to take
care of. 垂愛 Ch'uy ngae, to
shew affection to an inferior.

倕 Ch'uy or Shwuy, heavy.
Name of a person famous
for his craft and ingenuity, in
the time of 黃帝 Hwang-te.
Shoo-king writes it without
Man by the side.

媿 To implicate others; to
involve; to connect by
implication.

捶 To beat with a stick or
club; to beat or pound.
Ch'uy kow 捶鉤 the bit of a
horse's bridle.

捶 To beat with a club or
stick; to torture; to in-
duce a confession; wood grow-
ing exuberantly.

Ch'uy ts'oo che hēa, ho k'ew pūh
得 捶楚之下何求不
得 what (confession) is there
that may not be obtained (from
one suffering) under a cluster
of bludgeons!

睡 Commonly read Shwuy,
to sleep; the name of a
flower, and of a plant.

陲 The edge, or hanging over
of a precipice, dangerous

錘 Silver weighing twelve
taels. A weight used in
weighing with scales or steel-
yards. Heavy; a man's name.
Name of a district. A hammer
for beating metals when heated.

雞 A bird of the fowl spe-
cies; also said to be a spe-
cies of crow.

騏 Appearance of a small
horse.

颺 The appearance of the
wind causing a thing to
bend down, as plants; blowing
down flat, as grain.

推 To select; to command;
to advance; to set for-
ward; to promote; to search;
to investigate; to scrutinize.
To push to the results, or con-
sequences; to infer; to draw a
natural consequence from pre-
ceding premises. Read T'uy,
to push away

Ch'uy ch'ūh 推出 bring a cal-
culation to a result. 推本之
Ch'uy pūn che, to search to the
root, or bottom of. 推官
Ch'uy kwan, a Judge or Ma-
gistrate, in the style of former
days. 推其原故 Ch'uy
k'e yuen koo, to endeavour to
ascertain the cause of. 推究
Ch'uy kew, to search into a
subject; to investigate a cause.
推類 Ch'uy luy, to extend a

principle to subjects of the same
class or species. 推算 Ch'uy
swan, to calculate; to pursue
results by calculation. 推測
Ch'uy ts'ih, to calculate or in-
fer from natural appearances,
events which are still future;
as, 推測祿命 Ch'uy ts'ih
lūh ming, to calculate fates res-
pecting emoluments and long-
evity. 推以及人 Ch'uy e
kcūh jīn, to extend or propagate
(virtuous principles) to other
persons.

蕤 Name of a plant.

推 A name of a cow.

推 A kind of ornament of
silk attached to the head
of a club; an ancient military
weapon. Read T'uy, a certain
animal denominated divine. A
man's name.

毳 The fine hair on the skins
of animals; fur; soft hair;
down; nap; the downy feathers
of birds. Name of a certain
court cap or crown; any thing
delicate and easily broken; soft
and delicate. Occurs used for
檣 Ch'uy. 甘毳 Kan ch'uy,
soft delicate and beautiful; sweet
and delicate. 火毳 Ho ch'uy,
a species of cloth.

Ch'uy e 毳衣 certain garments

worn by the priests of the Bud-
dha sect. 毳幕 Ch'uy mǒ,
a particular kind of felt or
camlet curtain.

窠 To burrow in the earth;
to dig a hole in the earth;
to dig a grave. One says
the noise made by a small
mole or rat.

橇 A kind of sledge for travel-
ling through miry places;
said to have been used by the
great 禹 Yu, who removed the
waters of the Deluge.

糞 To pound or beat over
again. To give thanks.

筭 To pound or beat; to beat
or pound over again.

膳 Delicate and easily torn
or broken; soft and deli-
cate, applied to food.

吹 To expel the breath from
the lungs; to expire; to
blow, applied to the breath, or
to the wind; to play on a wind
instrument; to puff off, or assist
a person by recommendation.
Read Ch'uy, the wind. 鼓瑟
吹笙 Koo sh' ch'uy sāng, to
play on the Sīh and blow the
Sāng. 鼓吹 Koo ch'uy, drum-
ming and blowing; playing on
instruments generally. 這裏
過堂風倒涼快吹一
吹再走 Chay le kwo t'ang

fung taou léang kwae, ch'uy
yih ch'uy, t'ae 'tsow, the wind
which passes the hall here, is
rather cool and pleasant; I
enjoy a few blows more and
then go. 風大吹 Fung ta
ch'uy, the wind blows strong.
輕吹 K'ing ch'uy, 小吹
Seau ch'uy, 細吹 Se ch'uy,
all express blowing high-
ly, gently, and so on. 魚吹細
浪 Yu ch'uy se lang, the fish
blow and cause a slight ripple.

Ch'uy ch'ūh k'e yay 吹出氣
也 Ch'uy, to expel the breath.

吹簫打鼓 Ch'uy seau ta
koo, to play on the Seau and
beat the drum. 吹噓相佐
助也 Ch'uy heu sāng to
tsoo yay, ch'uy-het, to lend as-
sistance to, by commending to
a third person; to recommend.

吹開 Ch'uy k'ae, to blow open.

吹倒 Ch'uy taou, to blow
down. 吹滅蠟燭 Ch'uy
mēē lā chūh, to blow out the
candle. 吹毛求疵 Ch'uy
maou k'ew ts'ze, to blow aside
the feather and search for the
wound; not to judge by the ex-
ternal appearance only. 吹
灰之力 Ch'uy hwuy che
leih, strength to blow away
dust; a slight effort. 吹虛
Ch'uy heu, to blow or puff off a
person or thing; to praise them.

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吹氣 Ch'uy k'e, to blow with
the breath; to expand flesh-
meat by blowing it. 吹燈
誓願 Ch'uy t'ang she yuen,
to blow out the light and swear
by uttering an imprecation.

颯 To blow. The same as
吹 Ch'uy. Read Ch'uy,
to call to; to shout after.

炊 To boil, or dress food
with fire. Used for 吹
Ch'uy, to blow. Seems also
used for the afflatus or anima
of departed persons.

Ch'uy fun tze 炊粉糝 to
boil a kind of pudding. 炊火
筒 Ch'uy ho t'ung, a tube to
blow through and increase the
action of fire. 炊鼻 Ch'uy
pe, the name of a place.

簫 To blow an instrument;
to blow through a reed
and cause a sound to be
emitted.

飲 To blow an instrument;
to blow through a reed
and cause a sound to be
emitted.

喙 Ch'uy or Hwuy, the
mouth, the bill or beak
of a bird; the head of a bird;
the name of a star; the name of
a plant. A certain medicine.

Also read Ch'uy and Tow. In
Yih-king, when describing the
mystical properties of the 八
卦 Pā-kwa, it is said, 艮為
黔喙之屬 Kān wei k'een

hwuy che shūh, Kān, one of the
Kwa pertains to impeding or
stopping, as birds are represent-
ed to do with their bills. In Le-
king it is said, 羞首者進
喙祭耳 Sew show chay,
tsin hwuy tse urh, the super-
intendant of the sacrificial vic-
tims, introduces the mouth of
the animal, and the most ho-
norable person takes it by the
ear to lead it to be sacrificed.
深目猥喙 Shin mūh kēa
hwuy, deep eyes and a boar's
snout. 白馬黑喙 Pih ma
hīh hwuy, a white horse with
a black mouth. 鳥喙 Neaou
hwuy, a certain star. 香草
石芸一名願喙 Hēang
ts'aou shih-yun yih ming, koo
hwuy, another name for the
fragrant herb shih-yun, is koo-
hwuy. The fruit of the 芡
K'een, is otherwise called 雁
喙 Yen-hwuy; the K'een. is
also called 烏頭 Woo-t'ow,
and 烏喙 Woo-hwuy, by it
people can 度飢 Too-ke, pass
over, or through hunger; i. e.
though the thing spoken of be
not proper food, it will do to
satisfy hunger partially.
Hwuy seih 喙息 to breathe by
the mouth.

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satisfy hunger partially.

CHWA.

搥 To strike; to knock, as a bell, drum, or other instrument.

撻 A switch or whip. **馬撻** Ma chwa, a horse-whip, or a switch for a horse; a lash.

籜 A switch; a lash. A coarser and larger is called Chwa, a finer one is called **枚** Mei. Read Ko, denoting grass, herbs. One says, it im-

plies hunger. **築** Read Chwa and To, a bamboo reed; a switch.

髮 To bind up the hair in a particular manner, whilst mourning for the death of relatives.

藪 Cha or Chwa, in a confused disorderly manner.

嚙 Chwa, a vicious mouth; vicious or opprobrious language.

CHWAE.

擗 To overset and hurt; to throw down and injure; to drag; to pull.

敝 Distorted; depraved; deflected.

CH'WAE.

嚼 Ch'wae or Ch'ae, to eat; to gnaw. To eat with greediness all at once; great numbers eating, as flies do carrion. **母嚼炙** Woo ch'ae chih, do not eat greedily the roasted meat. In the passage from which this is quoted, there

are various rules for behaviour at table, which indicate great barbarity existing to make such rules necessary. **蠅蚋姑嚼** 之 Ying juy koo ch'ae che, the (flies called) Ying-juy, together eat them; viz dead bodies left in the waste lauds before the rites of sepulture were instituted.

臞 Ch'wae or Ch'uy, an ugly figure is expressed by **臞** Luy ch'wae.

礮 Ch'wae or Ts'uy, to grind as a woman at the mill; to rub with a brick.

CHWANG.

壯 Large; great; strong; robust; to strengthen. Affluent; abundant. An epithet of the 8th moon.

壯 The age of thirty; manhood; strong hairs upon the forehead. To wound. To cauterize a place is, in Medical language, called Chwang. A surname. **民壯** Ming chwang, a kind of armed police or militia. **氣壯** K'e chwang, boldness, fortitude, firm, undaunted.

壯肥 fat and strong.

克壯 K'ih chwang, overpowering force. **壯志** Chwang che. **壯心** Chwang sin, firmness and strength of mind. **壯健** Chwang k'een, strong; robust.

壯年 Chwang neen, the years of manhood. **壯貝** Chwang pei, one of five sorts of pearl shell. **壯士** Chwang sze, strong able bodied men or soldiers. **壯盛** Chwang shing, the exuberance of strength; high health; vigorous strength.

壯丁 Chwang ting, young men above sixteen years of age.

妝 Dressed; ornamented; the face painted or daubed in the manner of Chinese females. **粧飾** Chwang shih, dressed; ornament-

ed; adorned; painted; glossed over. **粧扮** Chwang pan, dressed, generally; dressed either well or ill. **粧奩** Chwang 'ieen, or **嫁粧** K'ea chwang, a lady's toilet, et cetera; the portion of furniture and household necessities given with a daughter as a marriage portion.

悵 Displeased; something that gives dissatisfaction.

栳 A certain wood; the smaller size is like the peach tree; there is no larger sort which is different.

裝 The appearance of fire; to fill a boiler with rice; to boil with steam. **裝糕** Chwang kaou, a sort of pudding or dumpling; or to boil puddings.

瘵 A disease of the febrile kind.

緝 To stuff with cotton.

惺 Unsettled state of mind. See Ch'wang.

莊 Plants budding forth; plants growing rank and luxuriantly. Grave; sedate; stern; severe; rigid; firm; highly adorned. A high road. Farm house; name of a gate or door.

A surname; a certain pearl shell 康莊 Kang chwang, a large level road. 田莊 T'ien chwang, a farm house.

莊敬 serious, sedate mind. 莊子 Chwang tsze, an ancient philosopher of some note. 莊宅使 Chwang ts'ih she, an officer placed over country houses in the time of T'ang. 莊敬誠實 Chwang k'ing ch'ing shih, serious, grave, sincere, plain. 莊嚴 Chwang yen, a severe grave demeanour; gravity.

糳 Painted; rouged; dressed out; adorned; glossed over.

裹 To bind or tie round; to bind up; to dress. To put into any containing vessel; a box, or a ship; to present to. 船上裝了什麼貨物 Ch'uen shang chwang leaou shě mō ho wūh, what cargo or goods are contained in the ship.

裝扮 to dress. 裝茶 Chwang ch'a, to put tea into a chest, or to take it on board ship. 裝束 Chwang shūh, to dress a person which care. 裝載 Chwang tsae, to put into; to contain. 裝頭 Chwang t'ow, one sort or parcel of goods.

裝扮起來甚好看 Chwang pan ke lae shin haou k'an, very well dressed.

狀 External appearance; form; fashion. To make visible to declare in writing; to accuse; a letter; a petition; an accusation.

狀元 the highest degree of literary rank; the title usually is 狀元及第. Chwang yuen ke'ih te. 狀其過 Tsze chwang k'e kwo, to accuse one's-self. 狀如 Chwang joo, appearing as if. 狀貌非常 Chwang maou fei ch'ang, a countenance and figure unusually handsome. 無狀 Woo chwang, no appearance; is said in apology for undress and inattention. 狀師 Chwang-sze, attorneys or lawyers, not sanctioned by government. 告狀 Kao-chwang, or 詞狀 Tsze chwang, an accusation, or written complaint, sent into government.

狀裹 Chwang ko, to wrap or roll up; to bandage. 狀鞞 Chwang seaou, to pack up duties to be forwarded to Peking.

庄 Commonly used for 莊 Chwang, a country village. A farm house; a cottage where any work conducted in

the fields is collected, as at the tea hills.

庄戶 a farmer; a person who rents land and cultivates it. 庄婦 Chwang foo, a farmer's wife.

CH'WANG.

牀床 Something on which to rest the body; a bed or couch; that on which one lays one's-self; to rest and sleep. Eight cubits.

A wooden casing put within-side a wall to prevent the earth falling down. 蛇床 Shay ch'wang, or 馬床 Ma ch'wang, a certain medicinal application.

床鋪 bedding.

上床 Shang ch'wang, to go to bed. 床頭金盡壯士無顏 Ch'wang t'ow kin tsin ch'wang sze woo yen, when there is no more money at the head of the bed, the ablest man can no longer show his face.

倉 Used for 愴 Ch'wang in the She-king.

倉 Cold; intense cold. Also read Ts'ang, the name of a river. The name of a district.

創 A wound made by a knife or weapon, in which sense it was originally written.

承 Ch'wang. 身被七十

創 Shin pe ts'e shih ch'wang, he received seventy wounds.

頭有創則沐 T'ow yew ch'wang ts'ih mūh, if the head be wounded then wash it. Read Ch'wáng, to begin; to make first; to invent; to adopt first means to effect a certain end; to lay the foundation of. To reprehend. In this sense, otherwise written 勗 Ch'wang.

創始 to commence any work. 創業 Ch'wang n'ě, to lay the foundation of a family, by the acquisition of property. 創造 Ch'wang tsaou, to make at first.

鄒 The name of a place.

噉 The appearance of eating; eating ravenously; gormandizing.

愴 A wounded heart; grief; sorrow. 悽愴 Ts'e ch'wang, grief; pain of mind; to commiserate.

瘡 Any sort of ulcer or sore. There is a great variety of terms applied to these sores.

生瘡 S'ang ch'wang, or 生起瘡 S'ang k'e ch'wang, the breaking out of a sore.

瘡疥 small itching sores.

幢 A certain kind of standard or banner. Read Ch'ang, a kind of screen or curtain for a wheeled carriage. Read Tung, appearance of feathers attached in a certain way. Ch'wang fan 幢幡 long streamers in the temples of Buddha.

撞 To grasp with the hand and pound. To beat; to rush against; to bounce upon; to knock; to take or seize.

Ch'wang chō 撞着 to strike or to be struck with; literally or figuratively. 撞鐘 Ch'wang chung, to strike a bell. 撞擊 Ch'wang kēh, to strike; to attack. 撞見 Ch'wang kēn, to bounce upon suddenly. 撞

跌下來 Ch'wang tē hēa lae, to knock down or off;—as from a horse by rushing against. 撞板 Ch'wang pan, to beat a piece of wood as a signal. 撞騙 Ch'wang p'ēn, to defraud; or cheat. 撞倒 Ch'wang taou, to knock or strike down. 撞入 Ch'wang jūh, to enter forcibly or abruptly.

撞 A pole or staff; for a banner or standard. To stab or pierce. Read Tung, a certain wood. Also read Ch'ung, which see.

瞳 A foolish stare. Otherwise read Ch'ung and Tung, the pupil of the eye.

撞 A stony or rocky appearance.

撞 Seed entering into the ground; to plant.

覩 To see indistinctly. To stare at.

輦 War chariots for rushing in and breaking the enemies lines.

饕 To eat immoderately; gluttonous.

髓 Ch'wang kēang 髓 the lower extremity of the spine or back bone.

四 The ancient form of 窓 Ch'wang, a window; or as it is expressed 屋之目

虛以通明 ū che mūh, heu e tung ming, the eye of a house, an open space to admit light. The Seal Character represents the lattice work, which is yet placed in windows in the north of China.

窗 An aperture for the admission of light; a window. 在牆曰牖在屋

曰窗 Tsae ts'ēang yue yew tsae ū yue ch'wang, a window in a wall is called Yew; in a house, it is called Ch'wang. Also read Ts'ung, the door of

mouth of a furnace.

助戶爲明 Ch'wang tsoo hoo wei ming 助戶爲明 The window assists the door in affording light.

天窗 T'ēan ch'wang, a sky light, or aperture in the roof of a house. Commonly written 窻 Ch'wang.

億 A number complete; entire; a multitude. Tze-hwuy defines it erroneously, a multitude of barbarians.

鏑 Ch'wang or Tsung. A certain kind of spear or lance; to strike; to stab; to beat a bell or drum.

牖 An aperture opened to assist the door in admitting light; a window; or an additional door for the admission of light. A window in a wall is strictly called 牖 Yew. Read Ts'ung, an aperture which affords a passage through.

Ch'wang hoo 牖戶 or 牖門

Ch'wang mui, is the common term for a window. 牖下 Ch'wang hea, below the window; refers to the table placed at a window where one reads or studies; the period of juvenile studies. 同牖 Tung ch'wang, at the same window; i. e. a fellow student. 天牖

T'ēan ch'wang, a sky-light; a window in the roof.

春 Name of certain foreigners in ancient times; one of the eight barbarous tribes. See Chung.

倣 Ch'wang or ch'ang, an appearance of standing erect; erect.

椿 A certain club or weapon. 木椿 Mūh ch'wang 木椿 a post stuck into the ground; to hit; to strike; a stick placed; so as to sustain what is hung upon it. Otherwise read Chung and Tang. 打椿 Ta ch'wang, to drive a post into the ground.

Ch'wang keūē 椿槓 posts driven into the ground to fasten boats to; or to stop the bank from being washed away.

蠢 Simple; doltish; foolish; silly; a natural, silly and quotical person, so much so as to be excused by the law. They explain it by saying, the percipient principle is obscured by grosser matter.

Ch'wang yu 蠢愚 foolish; idiotical; one of three classes included in pardons.

椿 A stick or pole fixed upright in deep water.

鬢 Ch'wang nung 鬢髮 appearance of the hair of the head all in confusion; dishevelled hair.

覩 To see indistinctly.

截 Ch'wang, or Sh'wang, a certain piece of wood to fend off a boat, or to fasten a boat to.

戇 Simple; silly; foolish; doltish. **粗戇** Ts'oo ch'wang, rude, doltish; obstinate; naturally dull, and also uneducated.

爪 A wound made by a sharp weapon. Afterwards written **創** Ch'wang, and now com-

monly **瘡** Ch'wang.

𦵏 Ch'wang, or Ch'ang. To make or form at first; original pattern. **井** Tsing, was the original pattern for the division of land; in this sense Syn with **創** Ch'wang, and occurs also in the sense of **瘡** Ch'wang, a hurt or wound.

闖 Vulgarly read Ch'wang, to put out the head; to peep; to bolt out or in.

E.

ノ Reaching or extending down to the ground. Otherwise read Pëé.

父 To cut grass or herb; hence to regulate, to govern; to shear. Also an appellation of those possessing virtue and ability. **俊父** Tseuen e, extraordinary talent.

刈 From **父** E, a pair of shears, and **刀** Taou, a knife. To cut grass; to mow. To take; to kill; to cut off; to exterminate.

E ts'au **刈草** to cut down grass. To cut grain is expressed by **穫** Hwō. **艾** E, occurs used for **刈** E, as **艾朝鮮之旃** E chaou-s'een che cher, cut down the standards of Chaou-s'een, or Corea.

汊 Name of a stream or river.

已 To stop; to have finished; terminated; done; a particle preceding verbs, and forming the perfect tense, answering to *already*, as **已做** E tso, already done. To decline; to put aside; to put away; to reject. An excessive degree.

已甚 an extreme; an excessive degree; the same as **太過** T'ae kwo. **已而** E urh, past the proper time. **而已** E urh e, denotes that the whole is previously expressed; nothing can be said; or that the expression means nothing more. **不得已** P'ih t'ih e, unable to stop; compelled to do obliged to; to be distinguished

from **己** Ke, and from **已** E.

忒 To reprehend; to chastise; to punish. **懲忒** Ching e, to punish; subjugate other nations.

以 Said to be derived from the reverse side of **已** E, which denotes the mind already determined or fixed. By; to the end that; the cause or instrument by which. **所以** So e, that by which; thereby; therefore. **是以** She e, hence; therefore.

可以 Kh'oe, may; can; might; could. **可以使得** Kh'oe she t'ih, it may answer; it may pass. **此可以做** Ts'ze kh'oe e tso, this may do. **何以** Ho e, by what? how? **理以愆** Le e y'ih hw'ān, reason is disordered by passion. **何其久也必有以也** Ho k'e kew yay peih yew e yay, why so long, there must be a reason.

Occurs in the sense of **已** E, to terminate; to cease. **無以** Woo e, not cease; not desist. Also in the sense of **用** Yung, to use; to employ. **不使大臣怨乎不以** P'ih she ta ch'in yuen hoo p'ih e, do not cause the higher officers of state to resent their being left unemployed.

以刀殺人 to

kill a person with a knife. **以直為曲** E ch'ih wei ke'ih, by straight make crooked; to pervert things. **以執壓人** E ch'ih yá jin, to crush, to oppress people by power. **以久旱益疑** E kew han y'ih e, an account of a long drought was more suspicious. **以明霞視美色** E ming h'ea she mei sih, view the most fascinating pleasure as a cloudy vapour, which a moment annihilates.

以指畫 E che hwa, to draw lines with the finger. **以尊天子** E tsun t'ien tsze, to honor the Emperor. **以理推度** E le ch'uy t'ò, to infer from reasoning. **以為** E wei, by it make; to esteem or consider it so; to judge it to be. **以理而言之** E le urh yen che, to speak of a thing in reference to, or agreeable to, the principles of reason. **以理言以氣言** E le yen, e kh'e yen, to speak something in reference to an invisible influence. **以為成大功** E wei ch'ing ta kung, reckoning that they had performed a great exploit.

苙 Fow-e 苙苙 the name of a plant; (M. S. Dictionary, Plantago) used also for the following. **苙苙** E-e, the fruit of the Wa-

ter-lily.
E-me 苡米 pearly barley; also called 回回米 Hwuy hwuy me, Mahomedan rice.

台 I; me. To be pleased; to be gratified. Read T'ae. a surname; the name of a district. A name of three stars. 天台 T'een t'ae, the name of a hill. 老台 Laon t'ae, venerable sir. 兄台 Heung t'ae, exalted brother. 謹遵台命 Kin tsun t'ae ming, with profound respect I obey your exalted order. 三台星 San t'ae sing, the three t'ae stars; they are distinguished by the terms. 上台中台下台 Shang t'ae, chung t'ae, hëa t'ae, the upper, middle, and lower T'ae.

T'ae ting 台鼎 an epithet applied to three of the highest officers of state. Eminent; exalted; in which sense it is used as a term of respect in epistolary style. 台駕 T'ae këa, eminent Sir. 台甫 T'ae foo, your honored name, an expression used on the address of letters before writing the name. 台背 Tae pei, extreme old age, a term taken from the wrinkling of the skin, in the manner of the fish 鮓 T'ae.

伯 Obstinate stoppage; impeded; unable to proceed. A foolish silly son.

Yae e 伯礙 an impediment in speech; a foolish manner. 伯蹶之機 Yae keü che ke, plan to cause to stumble.

怡 Pleased; to please; concord; harmony; joy.

E-e 怡怡 harmony subsisting amongst brothers. A surname. 怡聲 E-shing, a pleasing sound or voice. 怡色 E-sih, a pleasing countenance; manifesting satisfaction and joy. 怡悅 E-yüé, pleased; joyful; taking delight in. 怡和 E-ho, pleased with harmony; taking delight in mutual concord. Name of the Senior Hong Merchant, at Canton. (1818.)

怠 Commonly read T'ae, remiss; careless; slothful; inattentive to; a rudeness which arises from defect of due attention. The name of a bird.

珙 A stone that resembles corundum stone.

琥 A certain earthen vessel.

詒 To communicate or hand down, as to posterity; to connect, or continue in succession. That which is left behind one at death, as a testament or

will; in this sense, Syn. with 貽 E, to laugh at; to ridicule; to expose one's self to be laughed at. Read T'ae, remiss; negligent or wearied appearance; to insult; to treat fraudulently, or with disrespect. 欺詒 K'e e, to defraud, or insult.

E-seou ta fang 詒笑大方 to expose one's self to the laughter of persons of enlarged and liberal views, by petty contracted ways of thinking and acting.

詒笑於人 E-seou vu jin, to make one ridiculous. 詒我子孫 E wo tsze sun, to leave to my sons and grandsons.

自詒伊阻 Tsze e e tsoo, to involve one's self in difficulties.

糝 Boiled rice forming a kind of gruel.

貽 To present to; to give and leave to; to leave, or be left to, as property at the death of a parent; to induce or bring upon one's self; to cause

自貽伊戚 Tsze e e ts'eh, to bring sorrow upon one's self. 餽 E, is commonly used in the Classics.

E-keü sun mow 貽厥孫謀 to plan and execute benevolent deeds, that the blessing of Providence may descend on one's posterity. 貽貝 E pei, a certain black coloured shell. 貽

贈 E tsäng, to give to; to present with. 餽悞 E woo, to impede, or cause any delay to business; to throw an impediment or hindrance in the way of.

餽 Rice prepared and forming a kind of gruel or congee; to feed. 餽鹽 E yen, a particular kind of salt.

衣 Garments for the upper part of the body; the lower are called 裳 Ch'ang. Clothes; a cover cloak, or case of almost any kind; a shell or skin of fruit. 書衣 Shoo e, a cover for a book. 棺衣 Kwan e, a cover for a coffin; a pall. To clothe; to put a cover on. A surname; a man's name.

E-ch'ang 衣裳 garments generally. 衣食兩門 E shih läang mun, raiment and food are the two concerns of most importance to the mass of mankind. 衣緣 E yuen, or 衣純 E shün, a selvage or border stitched on to the collar, or other part of the margin of a garment.

衣服 E-fuh, clothes; raiment. 衣德言 E tih yen, to clothe one's self with virtuous sayings of the ancients; to have their always at hand. 絲衣 Sze e, garments worn when offer-

ing sacrifice. 寢衣 Ts'in e, sleeping garments, a night dress; or rather a coverlid for the bed. 心衣 Sin e, garments worn about the breast or stomach. 小衣 Seau e, the garments worn next the skin. 大衣 Ta e, the external garments; dress. 中衣 Chung e, the garments in the middle; i. e. those that have under garments, and a dress above. 衣冠中人 E kwan chung jin, a man amidst dresses and caps; denotes a person well dressed, a person of respectability. 著衣 Chō e, or 穿衣 Ch'uen e, to put on clothes. 男人衣 Nan jin e, men's clothes. 婦人衣 Foo jin e, woman's clothes. 短衣 Twan e, short garments; jackets. 便衣 Pēn e, one's ordinary clothes; undress. 朝衣 Ch'au e, court dress. 青衣 Ts'ing e, light blue dress; former dress of the Sew-ts'ae graduates; persons genteely dressed. The name of a place. 換衣 Hwan e, to change one's clothes. 白衣 Pih e, white garments; persons clothed in white; the common people who have no rank in the country. 單衣 Tan e, a single garment. 重衣 Chung e, double folds of garments. 蠶

衣 Ts'an e, the ball or covering of the silk-worm. 耳衣 Urh e, or 面衣 Mēn e, covering for the face and ears in northern climates. 牛衣 New e, a kind of cover for a cow. 垣衣 Yuen e, a kind of moat. 依 To rely on; to trust to; to accede to; to conform to; as; according to. A surname. A space between the door and window. 憑依 P'ing e, to lean upon. 無依依 Woo e e, or 無所依 Woo so e, nothing on which to depend. 楊柳依依 Yang lew e e, the willows in abundance mutually reclining. 不勝瞻依之至 Pūh shing chien e che che, the highest possible degree of reliance on, or regard to a person. 斧依 Foo e, a kind of painted wooden screen, in the Imperial apartments. E also denotes the wrapping of a bow. Comparison; similitude; imagery. 不學博依不能安詩 Pūh hēō pō e, pūh nāng ngān she, those who have not learned similitudes thoroughly, cannot be at home in poetry. To rhyme, read Nae. E chō 依着 to lean against. 依人作活 E jin tsō hwāh, to depend on other people for a livelihood. 依律 E leūh,

according to law. 依依不捨 E e pūh shay, to cling to; unable to part from (a friend.) 依舊 E kew, as of old; as formerly; as before. 依道 E taou, according to reason, reasonable. 依佛語 E fūh yu, to rely on the words of Buddha. 依 Moaning; the tone of lamentation after weeping. 童子哭不依 T'ung tsze k'ūh pūh e, children (at the tombs of their parents) weep, but do not moan and lament afterwards. 依 The tone of distress or commiseration. 依 A woman's name. 依 Irresolute; undecided; going backwards and forwards. To secrete, hide or lay up. 依 A certain stream or river. 依 A kind of ornamented or painted screen placed where the Emperor gives audience. A surname. 依 E, or 天依 T'ēn e, a natural barrier standing as a defence to a country. 依 A kind of selvage on the neck, or any other part

of a garment; a sleeve or cuff. 禮 A long robe or garment; a long flowing appearance of the dress; sleeve. 裔 The lower border of a garment; a border; an extreme point or limit. Descendants; posterity. 裔 Meau e, descendants; posterity. 後裔 How e, 裔裔 E e, the appearance of walking; progressing; flying. 融裔 Yung e, a long protracted sound. 滴 E or 溶滴 Yung e, waves; water greatly agitated. 匱 A vessel, with a handle and spout, to contain water. A vessel in which to wash the hands; a pitcher; a hand-basin. 匱 Che e, vessels, the one to contain wine, the other water. 匱盤 E p'wan, a hand-basin or platter. The original form of the Character was 匱 Yay, which having come into common use as a particle, 匱 Fang was added to it, in the sense of pitcher or basin. 匱洗手器 E, se show k'e 匱 a vessel in which to wash the hands. 誣 Same as 誣 She, much talk; loquacity.

庵 A kind of out door shed for eating under.

庵 The bar which fastens a door.

訖 E 訖訖 the appearance of self-possession; self-sufficiency; an ignorant self-sufficiency; an unwillingness to what is good. Read She, loquacity; the name of an animal. Read T'o, to insult, and bravaide; to brag; to boast.

馳 To hurt or tear open; to tear out the bowels.

馳 Rising or placed one upon another; degrees of strata rising higher and higher; advantage; to advance; to remove to another degree or place.

E tsang **馳贈** the fee paid to the boards at Peking, in order to have honors conferred on one's parents. 一**馳** Yih e, one step, degree; story or flight.

匱 A tribe of barbarians in Canton. See **貉** Yaou.

拖 E kēa **拖殺** a kind of coffin; the inner coffin, that into which the corpse is put. Read Le, **柯拖** E le, a kind of wine.

施 A kind of stool in front of a couch or bed.

施 The middle part of a garment where it joins before; the bottom selvage of a garment. The sleeve or cuff of a garment.

迤 E le **迤邐** to walk by the side of the road. **委迤** Wei e, appearance of self-sufficiency. Read T'o, **透迤** Wei t'o, appearance of walking.

醅 A liquor made from rice; sweet wine; a kind of congee or gruel made from millet; a thin clear decoction made from pulse.

施 To remove; to cause to reach or extend to, as to posterity; to stand by and cause to reach to. Also read She, which see.

施 E e **施施** the sun morning on, diffusing light and splendour. The name of a place.

施 A clothes stand; men and women must not use the same **施架** E kēa, clothes stand. A stool before a couch or bed.

伊 He; she; it; they; that person or thing, referring to some antecedent Noun. A surname. The name of a di-

strict, and of a river. **鬱伊** Yó e, appearing displeased or sorry. **吾伊** Woo e, the noise made in reading aloud; in which sense it is otherwise written **尹** E.

E k'e **伊者** the epithet of an ancient king. Also used as a modern surname. **伊犁** E le, a place in western Tartary, to which Chinese are banished.

伊年 E nēen, that year. **所謂伊人** So wei e jin, that or the person alluded to. **伊誰** E shwuy, who? **伊等** E t'ing, they; them. An expletive, ushering in a sentence, as **伊誰云從** E shwuy yun ts'ung, from whom does he come.

伊尹 E yun, a famous sage of antiquity; the minister of **湯** T'ang. **伊威** E wei, a certain insect found in damp dirty places, below earthen vessels, &c. Also called **鼠婦** Shoo foo, and **濕生** Shih sāng.

伊 To breathe; to moan. Used for **伊** E, and **伊** E.

咿 **啞啞** ūh e joo ne, expresses forced, or violent laughter.

伊 Name of a river in Honan.

蛭 E wei **蛭** a female rat. Used also as part of the name of another animal.

夷 To wound; to hurt; to destroy; to exterminate; to eradicate. To change; to level; equalize; to class; to arrange. Great; good and long lived; easy; comfortable; pleased.

The name of a place; the name of a hill; and of a river. A surname. A man's name. Foreigners on the east; foreigners generally. Employed as a syllable in some of the translations of the Buddha sect.

E san ts'uh **夷三族** to destroy the kindred of one's father, mother, and wife, for some crime against the state. **女夷** Neu e, name of a god of wind, or of flowers. **鴉夷** Te e, a certain utensil for wine. **留夷** Lew e, a fragrant plant. **東夷** Tuug e, was originally applied to Corea; title by which that kingdom was founded.

The four words, **蠻狄羌夷** Man, ts'ih, kéang, e, express the foreigners on the South, North, West, and East, of China. In the designation of the Southern tribes, there was an allusion to *Inseis*: in

the northern, to *Dogs*; in the western, to *Sheep*; and in the eastern, to the *Great Bows* which they used. The Character E, being formed of 大 Ta, great, and 弓 Kung, a bow. 馮夷 Fung e, or 冰夷 Ping e, or 無夷 Woo e, the names of a person, who lived in ancient times, and who, with one 河伯 Ho-pih, had power to impede the energies of nature. 陵夷 Ling e, levelled or cut down as the mountain forest; denotes any affair which flourishes at the commencement, but in the end fails. 夷人 E jin, a foreigner. 夷船 E ch'uen, foreign ship.

俛 Order; class, or species. To cover a corpse.

嘖 To call out aloud. A local word. The appearance of laughing.

姨 The sisters of a wife; the elder sisters are designated 大姨 Ta e, great; the younger are called 小姨 Seaou e. A mother's sister are also called E. 堂姨 Tang e, a mother's sisters. 十八姨 Shih pā e, spirit or god of the wind.

嶼 Yu e 嶼嶼 name of a hill and territory on the

east; towards the rising sun.

帙 The appearance of garments or clothes.

捷 Walking or going on a level place, and in an easy manner; a large level road.

悒 Pleased; delighted.

屣 E or Tsun e 躡屣 to sit cross-legged; to sit on the ground.

楨 Name of a wood of a reddish colour, and thick white bark, fit for making carts or carriages. Read Te, a small but tall tree; otherwise called 女桑 Neu sāng, the female mulberry.

洩 Watery excretion from the nose; in Chinese, the word is often joined with 涕 Te, tears, when speaking of grief. 温洩 Wān-e, the name of a marsh or lake.

狻 A brute animal.

瘡 To hurt; to wound; a wound; a sore. Applied also to wounding or distressing the mind.

莢 A certain plant. To cut down or eradicate plants. Read Te, the appearance of plants budding forth.

蹠 To sit on the ground; or sit cross legged.

腠 The back bone.

驥 Name of a horse.

医 A case or quiver for arrows; a cover or case in which bows are carried.

恣 To discriminate; to judge; silent; sedate; calm; serene.

毆 Sound of hitting something in the middle; sound echoing. Occurs as a mere expletive; also denoting a certain or canopy.

墜 Particles of earth or dirt; dirt.

慙 E or Yuen-e 婉慙 yielding; complying; according with; complaisant.

縶 A sort of black wood veins.

瞖 A disease of the eyes; diseased yes. Something that screens the eyes; the caligo or cataract. The Chinese remove it by puncturing the eye.

醫 醫子 the name of a seed employed for the cure of caligo.

醫 Stone of a black colour.

醫 A certain beautiful black coloured stone.

蟹 Name of an insect.

繫 A kind of case or cover for a lance. Embroidered or variegated with purple and black. Used as an euphonic particle. Tone of sighing. The name of a child's garment; in which sense it is the same as the following.

褰 E-lō 褰裕 the second or upper garments of a child; a child's loose dress.

警 To answer; to respond; a tone of assent, like 是 She, signifying that one hears and promises to attend to the affair.

翳 A kind of umbrella, parasol, or fan; formerly made of the pheasant's tail. The Chinese still make one of peacock's feathers as an ornament, which resembles the ancient one. To cover or hide; to screen or shelter what is secret. Trees dying of themselves; the name of a bird. 屏翳 Ping e or 屏翳 Ping e, appellation of a spirit supposed to preside over rain and thunder.

蔚 Name of a plant. E-hwuy 蔚蒼 luxuriant.

醫 The work of curing disease; the person who does so. To heal; to cure;

the Medical profession. The name of an insect. To drink. Efang 醫方 a medical prescription. 醫家 E k'ea, or 醫門 E mun, medical practitioners; the faculty. 大醫院 Ta e yuen, the medical establishment at court for the use of the Emperor. 醫師 E-sze, an official physician at the head of many others. 醫生 E-s'ang, a surgeon or physician. 醫士 E sze, a medical man.

醫 Same as preceding.

嚙 E heu 嚙虛 To gape and laugh.

噤 E or He, a kind of exclamation when about to speak, expressive of indifference or contempt. Also of grief or sorrow.

驚 A black coloured horse.

鬚 Black hair.

鷺 A certain water bird. A variegated colour; azure and black.

黥 A small black spot; black.

櫂 An oar for a boat. Read S'è, an utensil for regu-

泄 Name of a river; streams spreading out; to disperse; to go away scattered; spread wide; expanded; ease; gentle flow or expansion of the mind; leisure; indulgence; many; a multitude. Read S'è, to lose, drip, or leak out. A bowel complaint. To issue forth and overtop. Rest, sloth, idle indulgence.

E e k'e yu 泄泄其羽 the gentle motion of the wings exhibited by some birds in flying. 泄泄 E e, gentle flow; leisurely expansion; easy gait; an expression of admiration on seeing the multitude of persons, who collect the mulberry leaves.

璣 A certain stone like the corundum.

詀 Much talk; many words. She-king uses 泄. Read She, in the same sense.

袵 A long coverlid; or counterpane; appearance of a long garment or robe; a sleeve.

踰 To overstep; to overpass; to leap over; to cause to pass over; to transfer one's self or another thing. Also read She.

翬 E e 翬翬 flying; to fly.

鞮 To give a saddle to a certain fugitive wanderer; certain trappings of a horse. Read S'è, a bridle.

倚 To lean against; depend on. Inclined to one side. A surname. 無所倚靠 Wo so e k'au, nothing to depend on. 中立而不倚 Chung lei' urh p'uh e, standing to either side. 倚廬 E loo, 'a coarse shed by the side' of tombs, where dutiful children are said to have long remained, to weep over their parents.

E e 倚倚, E k'au 倚靠, E lae 倚賴, E sze 倚恃, E chang 倚仗, all express reliance on; dependance upon.

倚伏 E f'uh, to lean upon and be secreted under; to be nearly connected with; to be included in; they say prosperity and adversity are nearly allied. 倚賴 E lae, or 倚藉 E tseih, to rely upon; to depend or lean upon. 倚托 E t'ò, to depend on and engage a person to do something.

倚 E or Yae, to sit and lean against.

椅 A certain wood which is esteemed, and of which furniture is made; it has four different names.

E tse 椅子 a seat which has

something to lean against; a chair. 椅桌 E ch'ò, a chair and a table; chairs and tables.

椅角 E k'è, a division of an army stationed to oppose an enemy. 椅梓 E tsze, the wood above referred to; it is said to be the best of all woods.

椅梃 E ne, weak delicate wood.

歎 E-yu 歎歎 an exclamation of admiration.

猗 A strong fierce dog; long; extended: to add to; to be near to each other, as two horses drawing.

E e, or E yu 猗與 } exclamations of admiration; commendation; praise. 猗氏 E she, name of a district. 猗 E, is used for the preceding character, and for 倚 E, read O, the appearance of the mulberry tree.

漪 Waves; the ripple or curl on the top of a wave; the brushing or dashing of waves.

蔣 Grain luxuriant; growing plenteously.

犛 A particular description of cow. Long; robust.

犛 Violent; strong. A large strong dog.

瘵 The body in a critical state; weak; delicate; sick; bed-ridden; helpless and useless as if dead. A short appearance.

矮 A short appearance.

穉 A luxuriant plenteous growth of grain.

獒 A violent fierce dog.

禡 E, or Chen e 襜褕 clothes well adjusted; well dressed; the good appearance of dress.

E ne 荷褕 garments well put on; dress properly adjusted.

輜 The side of a cart or carriage; the place in a war chariot where the soldiers plant their spears.

鍬 A metal vase or boiler with feet for dressing food in. A stand for military weapons, for putting bows into. A surname; a man's name. Name of a stream. Occurs denoting a kind of den; any kind of boiler or pan. Also read K'e.

陴 A kind of natural fence to a district; the name of a district. A ladder, or something by which to ascend.

頤 Good; good in appearance.

齟齬 E ne 齟齬 fragrant, agreeable smell.

齟齬 To bite or gnaw. A surname; a man's name. Also read K'e.

訖 To desire; to covet.

噎 A pain in the throat. A stoppage of food in the throat; an interruption of breathing, as in sobbing from grief. Read Yae, or Ngae, in the same sense as 噎 Shí, hoarse. 噎食室不下充也 Yih, shíh chíh pūh hta k'ang yay, yih is food stopping and not passing down the gullet. 噎食病 Yih shíh ping, yih is a disease which affects eating. 中心如噎 Chung sin joo yih, like a stoppage at the heart. Denotes deep sorrow, as is expressed by a weight or load upon the mind.

擡 To raise and let fall the hands; to raise the hands before the breast, and drop them gracefully folded, bowing the same time. The Chinese mode of bowing, is now commonly written 揖 Yih.

噎 Cloudy and windy; the wind driving the clouds and obscuring the sun.

懿 The heart directed to the one true good; morally good; excellent; virtuous. In the language of elegaic composition, benign, mild, intelligent, virtuous. A surname.

E-mei 懿美 good; excellent; worthy of admiration and love.

E tih 懿德 virtuous in an eminent degree.

殪 To kill by one spear or arrow; to throw down; to destroy; to exterminate, or cut off; to terminate; to tie. To shade; to overhang; or over-shadow. To cover over; to bury.

諱 E-tae 諱諱 to bring things to one rule; to judge; to decide rightly.

意 From heart or mind, and sound or speech. That which emanates from the mind or will; the ideas; thoughts; reflections; the purpose; the intention. One's meaning; one's motive; the meaning or import of a word. Opinion; sentiment; the mind directed to external objects. Used as a particle of aspiration or exclamation. To rhyme, read Tae.

E pūh sēang pei 意不相背 no contrariety, or clashing of opinion or sentiment. **意見** 相符 E kēen sēang foo, a cor-

respondence or sameness of opinion. **意想不到** E sēang pūh taou, unthought of; unanticipated. **意外** E wae, outside i. e. of the intention; something not contemplated or anticipated. **意願** E yuen, a wish. **意外之虞** E wae che yu, some failure or evil unanticipated. **意用** E yung, to employ one's thoughts about; to think industriously. **意想** E sēang, to think. **意思** E sze, thoughts; ideas; the feelings. **不好意思** Pūh haou e sze, feeling unpleasant, for some fault or indecorum. **是甚麼意思** She shin mo e sze, what is the meaning,—of a word—or motive of a person? **有些意思** Yew sēay e sze, there is some thought, or sense, or meaning, or intention.

噫 Breathing strong, as in uttering a sigh. The sound of severe pain; the tone of indignation; the tone of sighing. Oh! alas! Read Yae, the sound of repletion; to belch. **噫噫** 噎咳 E e, yih k'ih, to belch and cough or sneeze. **夫大塊噫氣其名爲風** Foo ta k'wae e kh'e kh'e ming wei fung, the breathing of immaterial energy in nature is called Wind. (Chwang-tsze) the li-

terati use 大塊 Ta k'wae, for heaven and earth. Chwang-tsze, is a mystic writer.

E sin p'uh p'ing shing 噫心不平聲 E is a tone of disquietude of mind. 噫嘻 E he, oh! alas! Tone of admiration.

嫿 A woman's name.

意 An exclamation expressive of disquietude and of indignation; of anger and of pain. A mere tone of responding. Name of a bird.

慧 In the heart or middle of. 慧菜 E-me, Pearl-barley. These are the provincial characters. Otherwise called

慧苡仁 E-e-jin, and 回回米 Hwuy hwuy me, Mahomedan rice. Also 草珠

鬼 Ts'au choo kwei, grass pearl demon.

E-ts'ze 慧茨 the name of a plant. Also read Yih.

醴 E or Yih, a certain briny liquor; a certain thick sirup or sauce. Read Yae, a collection of fume or steam.

難 Name of a certain bird.

E-urb 鷓鴣 a name for the swallow.

音 The tone of pain; moaning from a feeling of

pain; lamentation.

易 To cultivate or dress, or to cut down plants and trees, to cultivate the field; to be remiss and treat with indifference and levity; negligent; idle; that which is effected by such persons, or that which is easy; easily done; not difficult. Otherwise read Yih, to change or exchange. 容易 Yung e, or 輕易 Kh'ing e, easy to effect, not difficult of operation.

E t'ae 易怠 or 慢易 Man-e remiss; careless, slothful; negligent; disrespectful. 易略 E

leö, to make light, or cheap of.

傷 Light; that which is made light of. To be distinguished from 傷 Tang.

敷 To lighten or diminish; to make light of; to treat with irreverence or disrespect.

To change; to alter.

宜 That which by nature is constituted fit, right, proper; fitting for; suitable to; according with; union; harmony. Business; affair. Name of a sacrifice; and of a district. A surname. Used for 儀 E.

E hoo p'uh e 宜乎不宜 is it proper? 宜人 E jin, title of the wives of officers of the fifth rank. 宜然 E-jen, suitable;

proper; fitting. 宜其有此事 E k'he yew ts'ze sze, either affirms that an affair is proper, or in an interrogative tone, implies the contrary.

場 埴 To cut down or eradicate plants or trees.

埴 What is proper or fit for man; virtue; goodness.

埴 What is fit, suitable, or proper for man; virtue; goodness; order; right.

埴 Persons who form friendships. An acquaintance.

交 誼 Keaou-e, or 情 誼 Ts'ing-e, or 蘭 誼 Lan-e, friends; intimate acquaintances; bound by mutual kindnesses.

Persons who form a voluntary relationship to each other. 世 誼 She-e, families amongst whom a friendship has existed for several generations. 戚 誼 Ts'eih-e, relations by blood.

E p'uh yang ts'ze 誼不容辭 the principles of friendship will not admit of a refusal.

觶 The horn of any animal.

鄣 The name of a country place; and of a certain town.

醜 The face; the countenance.

醜 The eyes and eye-brows.

輶 A cross bar in the front part of a cart, or other wheeled vehicle drawn by horses.

輶 E or Yae, the teeth standing out exposed.

兒 E or Urh. The Seal Character represents an infant, the bones of whose head are not yet closed. An infant; a child; a boy. Feeble; infantile. Used as a particle of mere sound, much employed by the Northern and Tartar people.

A surname.

Urh tsze 兒子 a boy. 女兒 Neu urh, a girl. 男日兒 女日嬰 Nan yue urh; neu yue ying, a male (child) is called Urh; a female, is called Ying. This distinction is not generally adhered to. 嬰兒 Ying urh, a new born infant.

小兒 Seaou urh, or 小兒子 Seaou urh tsze, a little boy; or in the language of courtesy, my little boy. 孩兒 Hae urh, a child, or Your child; used by children to their parents, instead of I, or me. 一點 兒 Yih teen urh, a little; a small quantity. 明兒 Ming urh, to-morrow. These expressions are quite colloquial. 齒

兒 Che urh, in extreme old age receiving a new set of teeth.
老頭兒 Laou t'ow urh, old man. Also read E, a surname.
兒女 Urh neu, a boy and girl. **兒倪也人之始**
如木有端倪 Urh ne yay jin che che joo mūh yew twan ne, Urh, a feeble infant, an incipient man, like the first budding of a tree or plant.

倪 Appellative of little children, of those that are weak and small. To benefit; to distinguish; a limit; utmost limit. The banks of a river. A surname. **反其旄倪** Fan k'e maou e, send back their old men and children. **端倪** Twan e, the extreme point; the first budding forth; the commencement; the origin. **不露端倪** Pūh loo twan e, not to make the least disclosure. **俾倪** Pe ne, to peep; to look obliquely. **左倪右倪** Tso e, yew e, to look on the right and the left. Also read Ne.

塊 P'e e **埤塊** a turret; parapet on a city wall, with a hole through which to shoot arrows and observe what is done below. Otherwise called **女牆** Neu-ts'ang, a woman's wall. Also written **僻**

倪 P'e e, and **塊** 塊 **塊** E bean. Thus expressed in Chinese.
城上女牆開箭眼以窺黃城下因以為名 Ch'ing shang neu ts'ang k'ao ts'een yen, e k'wei hwang ch'ing h'ea; yin e wei ming, a woman's wall on the top of a city wall, and in which is opened an arrow's eye, through which to peep, and observe what is done below; and hence the name (woman's wall) which is given to it.

倪 A new born infant; the cry of an infant. One says, an ugly woman. **E-woo 倪無** the appearance of the eye brows. One says, doubt; undecided.

攬 To fix or decide; to determine. A child seizing hold of, and grasping with the hand; to refuse to comply. To collect together. A surname. Also read N'ge.

梘 A cross bar in front of a carriage. Read N'ge, **梘** Wūh n'ge, disturbed; restless.

睨 The declining sun; afternoon.

倪 The margin of a stream; the bank of a river. The extreme or ultimate limit.

貌 Tseun-e **俊貌** a species of lion.
貌 E-ts'ze **貌** indig-nation; a look of anger or resentment. Also read Yae, the eye diseased.

睨 To look aslant; to squint or look sideways, from artifice or from anger; the side glance of brute animals or birds. The sun throwing its beams obliquely. A man's name. **E urh she che 睨而視之** with a side glance looked at it.

覩 E or Keae, a particular kind of sheep.

蜺 Name of certain insects said to be produced from fog or vapour. The male is called E, the female **虹** Hung; they are of various colours, red, green, blue, and so on; hence **虹蜺** Hung e, denote the rainbow. Read N'ge, under which the character is said to denote the female of certain insects. **子蜺** K'ee-e, to screen or stroke the head, as animals do with their paws. Some read this Character Ne.

貌 According to some, a young deer; others say, an animal resembling a lion.

視 Certain ornaments of dress.

覩 To look aside; an oblique glance.
覩 Crooked, distorted horns. The name of a district.
輓 A cross bar in front of a carriage.
霓 Read N'ge, certain various coloured animalcules.
霓 Read e, or Yun e **雲霓** the rainbow; by allusion to those insects. **彩霓** Ts'ae-e, diversified by various colours.

Esh'ang yu e 霓裳羽衣 certain variegated garments or dresses worn on the stage. **霽** 霽 T'ae e, a high lofty appearance.

駮 A small horse.

駮 A bony appearance; osseous.

鯨 A certain large fish, variously denominated, said to have four feet; the fore part like a monkey; the posterior part like a dog. It cries like a child. It is from eight to nine cubits long. It inhabits the rivers which run amongst mountains, and in time of drought decoys birds by wetting the leaves of trees. The male is called **鯨** Kh'ing. **鯨** Kb'ing e, is used figuratively for a devouring conqueror of men.

E foo 鮓鮓 are said to denote small fish.

麋 Used for the lion, or an animal deemed like it; said to devour tigers, and to go five hundred le a day. A young deer. The name of a man.

E kew 麋裘 a large garment made of deer skin.

齟 Getting new teeth in old age. Hwang fá e ch'e 黄髮齟齒 the yellow hair and small new teeth of old age; old age, or long life.

曳 To trail; to drag; to move slowly; a loitering easy gait, which the Chinese deem graceful. The name of a river. With a dot, is a vulgar form. 曳白 E p'ih, to send in the white paper without any thing written on it at a public examination, from incapacity to write on the theme.

E hing 曳行 trailing gait; crawling on the ground; sauntering. 曳踵 E chung to trail or scrape the heel on the ground when walking; to walk in an easy sauntering manner. 曳手同行 E show t'ung hing, to walk hand in hand, which the Chinese do as Europeans walk arm-in-arm.

嗶 A tittering laughing sound. Same as 啞 E.

廩 A place to store up any thing; a storehouse. To store up.

洩 Practised or accustomed to; apparent; manifest.

洩 Expanded; spread out as streams of water; expansion or dilation of the feelings, by which Chinese generally mean ease of mind; amused; gratified. A surname.

E e 洩洩 a fair wind; flight that looks like a sailing motion. Read S'è, to desist as from anger; to be appeased. To flow out; to leak; to put away; to lessen the sum of guilt or blame. Name of a mountain stream.

瑰 A certain stone like the corundum.

篔 Long; extended; the slit or seam where two planks join.

稊 A certain kind of grain.

P'ih e 白稊 a certain kind of grain.

飛 Flying; sailing along in the air.

蠅 Certain insects.

袷 The seam of a garment. One says, a solvage of

part of the dress which girds or binds about.

諛 A man's name. The same as 譖 E.

輓 To bestow carts and horses on wandering fugitives, or on regular travellers.

鷓 The name of a bird, said to bear its young flying.

洩

洩 Wavering; unsettled.

矣

矣 A particle at the close of sentences denoting that the sense is completed, and often implying

that the preceding words contain a decided, pointed, strong affirmation. The allusion to an arrow in the character is, that the thought has been enunciated with the rapidity of an arrow, and has hit its mark. 想必然矣 S'ang peih jen e, I am of opinion that it must be so! 可知矣 K'o che e, it may be fully known!—is said of an affair, or of a person's character, which may be known fully from some circumstance.

肄 To be versed or practised in; to attend to orders with assiduity; in the service of. Weak and delicate as plants that shoot up after being cut down. The name of a stream.

E n'è 肄業 to study in a college; to attend in the public school to the occupations of a scholar. It is the privilege of very few to reside within the college.

莫 A certain plan:

莫 To advance; to enter in; to wait.

疑 To doubt; to suspect; doubt; suspicion; to guess at; to be apprehensive of; to dislike; perverse. Name of a hill of a divinity; of an office.

Read Ying, quiet; fixed. Read Yih, to stop. Occurs denoting To put a person higher.

E ngan 疑案 a case in law on which doubt yet remains; commonly refers to cases of murder.

疑惑 E hwö, to be suspicious, and apprehensive.

疑病 E ping, a disease of suspicion; irresolution; spiritless.

疑竇 E tow, suspicious.

擬 False; doubtful; mutual doubt, or suspicion. To compare; to determine upon. Syn. with 擬 E. Occurs but

erroneously, in the sense of 蕞 E. luxuriant; abundant. Read e, obstinate stoppage; constipation. Read Hae, or Ngae. 儻 儻 T'ae ngae, silly, foolish appearance.

窺 To examine into; to investigate.

幪 A napkin or cloth.

嶷 E, or Kew e 九嶷 the nine mountains. The name of a range of mountains seen at a distance on the western frontier of China; they are seen indistinctly, and the mind is in doubt about them; hence the character is made of Doubtful and Mountain. There are nine peaks said to extend upwards of two thousand Le. Repeated, E-e, eminent virtue. Applied also to denote the promising talents of children; also a fine shaped head.

擬 To guess at; to conjecture; to surmise; to think and draw conclusions; to deem; to decide on consideration. Like; similar to; to purpose or intend to do. 相擬 S'ang-e, like each other.

E e 擬議 to decide after deliberation. 擬度而後言 E t'ò urh how you, to think and form opinions in the mind, and

then speak. 擬奏 E tsow, to decide in any public court, and afterwards report to the Emperor. 弟本擬到京 Te pün e taou king, I at first, or originally, intended to go to Peking.

暴 Used for the preceding in the books of the Buddha sect.

鬻 A certain large earthen vessel.

穰 A luxuriant growth of a certain kind of grain.

藟 Luxuriance of growth, applied to grain; and reiterated with a tone of admiration.

鬣 E e 鬣鬣 the sharp and prominently shooting up of the horns of animals; sharp pointed horns.

諛 Doubtful words; to speak doubtfully; hesitation; deliberation; to speak untruly or doubtfully.

擬 Used for 擬 E, to deem; to decide. A serious respectful carriage. To wait reverently for a decision of doubts by divination.

鯪 The name of a fish.

鯪 From 辛 Sin, meaning stiff; and 豕 Che, a boar.

鯪 An angry boar bristling up its hair; hence cum-

ployed to, denote firmness and unbending strength of mind; valiant; puissant; brave. One says, to destroy plants as pigs do; cruel; unfeeling.

毅 A firm unbending mind; greatness of mind; fortitude; magnanimity; intrepid; intrepidity. Power of suffering, or acting well. The name of a place, and of a bird. A word used in playing at Chess, denoting a certain move. 弘毅 Hung e, great fortitude and strength of mind. 剛毅 Kang e, firm and unbending; firmly facing any danger or calamity. 優毅 Yaou e, sedate and still, with undaunted firmness.

E jen 毅然 magnanimously; with fortitude.

箴 A species of bamboo; a section of bamboo; a small bamboo.

藪 Name of a certain plant, used in sacrifices.

藝 To take and plant with the hand; to arrange and plant trees; to cultivate

the arts of life; the business or occupation of life; the more polite arts, viz: the rules of decorum; music;

archery; the art of driving

a carriage; writing, and arithmetic. These are the 六藝 Lü e, six fine arts. Talent; ability. Occurs in the sense of 文 Wän, to hit a mark; to arrange tributary affairs. An extreme point or limit.

E sze 藝事 the occupations of life, followed to gain a livelihood. 手藝 Shau e, to supply the hand to business; handicraft. 技藝 Kh'e e, the superior avocations of life.

嚶 The tone of laughing; noise made in sleep; snoring; talking in sleep. 眠中吟嚶呻呼 Mien chung nga'ie shin heo, snoring and calling out in sleep.

襖 The sleeve of a garment; the ancient wide sleeve of the Chinese. 奮襖大呼 Fun e ta heo, dashed about his sleeve and cried out aloud.

護 Words uttered in sleep; words spoken, or to speak in a retired place. A man's name.

侈 Same as 侈 E. See below.

扃 Yen e 扃扃 the bar of a door. To bar the outer gate.

核 Foo e 夫核 the name of a tree; another name

is 播移 Po e, and a third is 移揚 Eryang.

E chung k'een 移中監 name of a certain office.

移 Name of an animal resembling a dog, with a white tail.

移 To replant grain. First to sow and afterwards replant it, as is done with rice; to remove from one place to another; to change; to alter; to change as the wind; to move down a river as a ship does; to pass a public despatch to another hand. A surname. Name of a hill. Occurs denoting to praise; great; extensive.

E ch'uen 移船 to move a ship from one part of a river to another. 移軍 E keun, to move an army from its position. 移

遠就近 E yuen tsew kin, to part with property which is distant, for what is situated near.

移玉 E yüh, to remove a gem; i. e. to invite a friend to an entertainment. 移書 E shoo, to send a letter to a person, nearly on an equality of circumstances. 移文 E wän, to send a public despatch.

移 A hill or mountain.

移 An ice house.

燎 燎 燎 L'een e, fire continuing to burn, or spread interminably.

移 A small cottage or lodge by the side of an elevated gallery. The rooms or apartments of a palace connected together. Also Read Che.

移 移 移 Wei e, a certain plant.

移 移 A certain animal like a dog, having a reddish snout and white head.

移 移 To remove; to pass to another place; to change; to alter.

移 移 The door of an ice house.

移 移 A particular kind of tripod; a species of boiler. One says, a knife. Also read Che.

移 移 The name of a bird; a general term for all birds.

移 義 Compounded of My and Sheep. Good; right; proper; suitable; righteous; righteousness; in acting to cause every circumstance to attain its proper place. E, is opposed to 利 Le, gain, or the love of gain; and to 情 Ts'ing, what is done from

kind feeling merely. E, denotes what is good and excellent of its kind, and is worthy of honor. Also, that which is done from an upright, liberal, and disinterested principle; and often refers to acts which proceed from benevolent and charitable feelings. A surname.

E kwan 義館 a free school. 義學 E h'oo, a public school, or national college. 義理 E le, the principles of right and justice. 義氣 E kh'e, a high feeling of right; honesty; integrity; high toned moral feeling. 義犬不賣屠家 E kh'eu'en p'uh mas t'oo k'ea, don't sell a faithful dog to the butcher.

1. E is applied to a cause which brings together a great many persons aiming to attain the right moral path, as 義師 E sze, a general who heads an army that fights for principles. 義戰 E chen, righteous battles.

2. What all men honour; hence 義帝 E te, a righteous sovereign; and 義王 E wan, a title of kings, under the present dynasty. (1818)

3. What is intended for the use of the public, or to be given freely to them; hence, 義倉 E w'ang, public granaries. 義

社 E shay, public altars to the gods. 義田 E t'een, the land of the public, or for public charities. 義役 E y'ih, servants for the public use, or the public service. 義井 E tsing, a public well.

4. To persons who surpass the rest of mankind in talents and virtue; hence, 義士 E sze, an eminent scholar. 義婦 E foo, an eminently virtuous woman.

5. What is brought in from without; hence, 義兒 E urb, or 義子 E tsze, an adopted child.

6. What is made from the composition of many materials; hence, 義墨 E meh, an ink composed of numerous ingredients.

7. And to animals possessed of excellent qualities; hence, 義犬 E kh'eu'en, a faithful dog.

儀 儀 To lay a boat or other vessel alongside a bank; straight; leaning against. One says, a pole erected as a signal.

儀 儀 Same as 儀 E. See above.

儀 儀 The name of a hill; a lofty aspiring hill or mountain.

儀 儀 崎嶇 K'hi'e e, denotes the same.

儀 The forms or usages proper for man. Right; regular; correct; proper; a rule; a pattern; a rite; ceremony. To imitate; to study to effect; to contrive. The external appearance, or manner; figure. two; a pair. A principle, or energy. A surname. **容儀** Yung-e, a proper deportment. **有儀可象** Yew e kh'o s'ang, a deportment worthy of imitation. **威儀** Wei e, a majestic and dignified manner. **外受傳訓入奉母儀** Wae show foo heun; jüh fung moo e, let the boys of ten years of age go out and receive the instructions of a master; the girls at the same age, enter and respectfully learn the manners of a mistress. (Ts'een-tsze-wän.) **禮儀** Le e, rites and observances. **學習禮儀** H'ö seih le e, to learn and practice the observances of propriety and decorum. **天體儀** T'een t'e e, the figure of the heavens. **我儀圖之** Wo e t'oo che, I study to effect it. **兩儀** Léang e, the heavens and the earth. **三儀** San e, the heavens, earth, and man. A local term denoting to come. E hing Wän-wang, wan pang ts'ö fow **儀形文王萬邦作**

乎 imitate the virtues of Wän-wang, and every state will exercise confidence. **儀容端好** E yung twan haou, regular, correct manners and conduct. **儀注** E-choo, or **儀註** E-choo, ceremonial; the rules of ceremony; forms of seeing or visiting each other. **儀物** E wüh, a present. **儀文** E wän, external ornament. **義** A certain bamboo utensil. **儀** To lay a boat against a bank. **蟻** The ant; the white or black ant, for which the Chinese have a great variety of names. E is used by the people in petitions for the pronoun I. The name of a hill. **蟬蟻** Fow-e, a thick kind of liquor, or its dregs. **白蟻** Peh e, name of a horse; the white ant. **黑蟻** Heb e, the black ant, which devours the white ant. **蟻峰** E fung, an ant hill. **蟻聚** E tseu, collected numerous as ants; banditti. **蟻等** E t'ang, we. **蟻隊** E tuy, numerous groups of people. **議** To speak on what is proper to be done; to consult; to deliberate; to plan; to

select. Rules or laws. Name of an office. **面議** Mcen' e, to consult verbally, face to face, and not by writing. **八議** Pá e, eight standing rules in the ancient laws. E lun to, ch'ing kung shaou **議** **論多成功少** to deliberate much and effect little. **議** **論** E lun, to discuss and plan. **議大夫** E ta foo, a title of secondary officers of the third rank. **議事** E sze, to consult about affairs. **轆** A certain cross bar to which the reins of a carriage are fixed. **蟻** The spawn of fish roes. **蟻** A certain species of wild fowl. **蟻** To bite; to gnaw. **圮** In the state Tsou, a bridge was expressed by this word. **良嘗閒從容遊下邳圮上遇一老父授以書** Léang, ts'äng h'een ts'ung yung yew h'ea pei e shang, yu yih laou foo show e shoo, Léang, having in an easy sauntering manner wandered down to the bridge at Pei, met an old father who gave a book to him. (Ts'ean-

han.) Some think it does not denote a bridge, but the bank near a bridge; for a famous poet, **李白** Le-peli, has said, **我來圮橋上** Wo lae e kh'eaou shang, which **是謂我來橋橋上** She wei wo lae kh'eaou kh'eaou shang, is saying, *I came the bridge the bridge upon*; a tautology, it is argued, that so good a writer could not be guilty of, and therefore it should be, *I came upon the bridge which extends to the bank.* **異** E, or **異哉** E tsae, an interjection expressive of doubt; hesitation; Can it be? how can it be? Also denoting assent to a trial being made; and of declining; putting aside; withdrawing. To raise; to retire. Used for **異** E, different from. **蛾** Commonly read Ngo, occurs used for **儀** E, and **蟻** E, see above. **頤** The chin; the side of the mouth. To feed or nourish. One of the **卦** Kwa. **頤** Deep; the name of a place; an euphonic particle. **期** **頤** Kh'e e, a hundred years of age. **指** Name of a certain wood.

詣 To go or repair to in person. The name of an insect. The name of a wood, in which it is used for **指** E, and of which a certain palace was made. **親詣** ts'in e, or **造詣** Tsaou e, to go to another person. **玉詣** Yüh e, or **候詣** How e, another person's coming to me.

顛 Still; respectful; decorous manner. Pleased; delighted. A man's name. Also read Ngae.

殞 To die of itself, as trees or plants; to fade; to be wounded or cut, so as to cause death. A slight disease of the hands or feet.

縊 To strangle; to suspend with a cord or string. **縊死** to strangle to death.

自縊 Tsz e, to hang one's self.

彝 A kind of vase or tripod for containing wine used in temples at great sacrifices. Constant; invariable rule; law or principle. A rule; a law; to be honored or obeyed. **秉彝** Ping e, the moral principle instilled by Heaven in human nature.

彝倫 the natural relations of husband and wife, parent and child, and so on. **彝器** E kh'e,

a vessel for wine.

擗 To strike; to attack.

羿 A certain master of archery.

異 From **界** Keae, a boundary; and **井** Kung, two hands. Separated; divided from; different from; of another country. Extraordinary; strange; odd. To esteem strange, unusual; wonderful.

To oppose. A surname. **奇異** Kh'e-e, strange; odd; surprising. **無名異** Woo ming e, a certain medicinal plant.

異翹 name of a plant. **異姓** E sing of a different surname; of a different family or clan. **異心** E sin, different minds or opinions.

劓 To cut off the nose as a punishment. To cut. **其人天且劓** K'he jin t'een ts'äy e, those persons shave their heads and cut off their noses. **天** T'een in the text, is by some thought a misprint for **而** Urh. Also read Ne.

勸 Labour; toil; distress. Also read She.

隸 E or T'ae, to reach or extend to; to approach from behind; to come up to a certain point of time.

應 Secret; retired; the recesses of the mind; to feel ashamed.

瘞 In a profound retired place. Obscure; gloomy. To inter; to bury; to bury a

brave. To sacrifice after interring; the victims used at a funeral sacrifice. To sacrifice to rivers and to the moon.

瘳 Still, gentle, quiet, to judge.

乏 From the reverse side of **正** Ching, to put in a right state; to supply with. Defect; temporary want; destitute; to fail. **困乏** Kh'wän fä, weary, fatigued. **缺乏** Kh'euë fä, defective; destitute of. **使費** She fei kh'euë fä, possessing nothing to meet necessary expenditure. **窮乏** Kh'eung fä, or **貧乏** P'in fä, impoverished. **愧乏瓊瑤之報** Kwei fä kh'eung yaou che paou, feel ashamed that I possess not the gem Kh'eung-yaou, with which to recompense you; used in letters, when acknowledging the receipt of favors. As an active verb, to spoil, to injure, to render useless.

乏商 an embarrassed merchant. **乏食** Fä shih, to be without food.

泛 Fä tsëe **泛漣** a delicate small appearance. Commonly read Fan, to float.

瘵 Lean; weak; feeble; lassitude; weariness, such as is induced by heat.

伐 From a man holding a lance. To strike; to destroy. To lay the country desolate. To punish. Meritorious deeds. To boast of one's services. To reduce to subjection, either rebels or a foreign enemy. The same is expressed by **征伐** Ching fä. **且旌君伐** Ts'äy tsing keun fä, and exhibit (my) prince's meritorious actions. **不自伐故有功** Puh tsze fä koo yew kung, he who does not boast of his merits, is on that account meritorious. **明其功曰伐積** Ming kh'e kung yue fä, tseih jih yue yue, to publish his merit is called Fä; daily to accumulate it is called Yue. **甲**

民伐罪 Teau min fä tsuy, to compassionate the people and punish the crimes (of their ru-

lers) 殺伐 Shǎ fǎ, to kill. Name of a certain weapon, and of a star. Occurs in the sense of 堡 Fǎ, a ridge. To rhyme, read Hě. It is said that 戍 Shoo, to guard or maintain a post, like Fǎ, is from man and lance; but Shoo, represents a man sitting, whilst Fǎ represents him standing erect.

Fǎ koo 伐鼓 to strike a drum. 伐木 Fǎ mǔ, to cut down a tree. 伐罪 Fǎ tsy, to punish an offence.

堡 To till or plough the ground; otherwise expressed by 耕起土也 Kāng kh'e t'oo yay, to plough and raise the earth. Some write 塚 Fǎ, and others 垓 Fǎ.

竝 To stand erect.

棧 A kind of raft to cross a river; applied also to a large vessel that navigates the sea. 火棧 Ho fǎ, fire vessels—are spoken of.

火 Fire.

筏 A raft made of bamboos for crossing a river; a large vessel that goes to sea. A raft made of wood or planks in

contradistinction from one made of bamboos, is called 筏 P'ae.

閥 閥閥 Fǎ yuē, the meritorious services of officers of the government; the degrees of which there are five, which are expressed by Fǎ; their accumulation, by Yuē.

Fǎ yuē che kē 閥閥之家 a family or families which have deserved well of their country. 伐 Fǎ, is also used in this sense. Fǎ, also denotes a door on the right hand; and Yuē, a door on the left.

灑 From 薦 Che, an animal of virtuous disposition, but which attacks the guilty; from 去 Kh'eu, to put away evil, and from

灑 Shwuy, Water, denoting every thing being reduced to a proper level. A constant invariable usage; something that bounds or restricts. A law; a rule; a precept; the regulations or rules of the Monk and Nuns of Buddha. A set of moral precepts. The infliction of the law; a punishment. To make something a rule or law to one's self. 執法 Ch'ih fǎ, the name of a star. A surname.

Fǎ e 法衣 the garments enjoined by the order of the nuns of Buddha. 方法 Fang fǎ,

any means employed to attain some end. 效法 Heau fǎ, to imitate. 法界 Fǎ keae, a certain division of precepts.

法律 Fǎ leūh, the laws; a law. 法門 Fǎ mun, the Sect of Buddha. 法蘭西國 Fǎ lan se kwō, France; the French; also written 佛郎西 Fūh lang se. 法說 Fǎ shwō, discourse on, or agreeable to, the precepts of the Buddha religion. 法術 Fǎ shūh, any means employed; or any act to effectuate certain ends. 法度 Fǎ t'oo, a rule of proceeding or acting. 法外之刑 Fǎ wae che hing, punishment which exceeds the law.

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Fǎ chow 發咒 to utter a curse or imprecation. 發潮 Fǎ ch'au, to issue forth damp; to mould. 發端處 Fǎ twan

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發財 E shīn fā ts'ae, to sacrifice one's person for the sake of wealth. 行發 Hing fā, to proceed on a journey. 清發 Ts'ing fā, the name of a river.

撥 Same as 坡 Fā, to till.

廢 Commonly read Fei, a house falling. To cause to desist; to stop of itself; to fail. Also read Fā, in some ancient books.

撥 A large vessel to navigate the seas. Read Pō, in the same sense. Read Fow, the top of a pillar.

撥 A large weapon; a kind of shield. Commonly read Pō, to put aside; to spread; to raise; to put in order.

Fā t'oo 撥土 to turn up the ground, to prepare it for seed.

葵 } Coarse mats made of bamboo reeds; a deformity of the body, being unable to stand erect, as from hunch back or high breast

譏 To utter words; to speak.

罰 Wang 罔 disorderly, improper, and 言 Yen, to speak, make 罍 Le, to rail at; to these 刀 Taou, knife, being added, makes Fā, to rail at, and threaten with a knife; hence, a

petty crime; the punishment of a small offence; a slight flogging; a fine. To fine; to forfeit. Fā tsew 罰酒 to forfeit a certain quantity, or so many cups of wine; i. e. to be obliged to drink it. 罰銀 Fā yin, to forfeit a sum of money; as by coming too late to a meeting of a club. 罰戲壹本 Fā he yī pun, to forfeit a play, frequent amongst shopmen in the same street; the punishment for violating the rules of the street, is to pay the expense of a play for one day. 罰俸 Fā fung, to forfeit to government, as a fine, a part of one's pay.

駢 A horse walking. A horse enraged; a horse shaking its head.

薊 The name of a plant.

蔽 } A kind of shield to defend the person; something held before the eyes; hence the character is under the radical Eye. Also used for a weapon; a kind of cudgel or lance; and in the sense of 伐 Fā, to subdue.

髮 Hair on the human body, particularly the hair of the head; applied also to the beard. Grass vegetables, plants

and trees are called the hair of the earth. A surname. Fā, is defined by Root; and by to Eradicate. 頭髮 T'ow fā, the hair of the head. 鬚髮 Seu fā, the beard. 披頭散髮 Pe t'ow san fā, the head beat into the utmost disorder;

dishevelled hair. 被髮 Po fā, disordered hair. 石髮 Shih fā, the hair of stones; mosses.

Fā show shang maou 髮首上毛 Fā, is the hair on the head. Maou, is commonly applied to beasts and birds; Fā, to the human hair.

FAN.

凡 } To include every thing. Represented by the character. The second form is the vulgar mode. All; all persons; common; commonly; vulgar; ordinary persons; as 不凡 Pūh fan, not ordinary; i. e. extraordinary. Every; the greater part; generally; for the most part. The name of a country. A surname. 但凡 Tan fan, whoever; whatever; whenever. 大凡 Ta fan, generally speaking; for the most part. Syn. with 大氏 Ta te. 諸凡 Choo fan, all; every; the whole taken individually. 最凡 Tsuy fan, or 凡要 Fan yaou, the most important of the whole. 非凡 Fei fan, or 不凡 Pūh fan, not common; not vulgar. To rhyme, read Fun. Fan foo 凡夫 or 凡庸 Fan

fung, a common person. 凡夫俗子 Fan foo sūh tsze, a common vulgar person. 凡人 Fan jin, every body; ordinary persons. 凡世 Fan she, the world common to all; or 凡間 Fan k'een, among the common mass; are expressions which denote the present state of human existence. 凡所有 Fan so yew, all which are, or exist, the whole number of persons or things; every body; every thing. 凡事 Fan sze, every affair; in affairs generally. 凡有天下之國 Fan yew t'een hēa che kwob, all the countries of the world. 凡事豫則立 Fan sze yu tsih lieh, in every affair be prepared, and you will succeed. 凡胎 Fan t'ae, a common womb; born as common mortals are, having no claim to an angelic nature. 凡

物 Fan wūb, every thing.
 侃 To make light of; to treat with neglect and contempt.
 帆 A sail of a boat or ship; a vessel propelled by the wind. 石帆 Shih fan, a certain plant. 揚帆 Yang fan, to spread sail; to sail; to depart. 帆布 Fan poe, canvas.
 汎 To float; to be driven by the winds and waves without opposition; levity. The name of a river; the name of a country village. Read Fung, in the same sense. Read Fā, delicate; the noise of waves dashing. Fan chow 汎舟 to float in a boat.
 汎剽 Fan peau, light; nimble. 汎灑 Fan sha, to scatter; to sprinkle. 汎澌 Fan tsēē, the dashing of waves against each other. 汎淫 Fan yin, inundating; exceeding; excess.
 枳 A certain wood. The back is called 水桴木 Shwuy-fow-mūh, floating wood; perhaps a species of cork.
 眦 Large eyes.
 梵 A word found in the books of Buddha denoting, in Chinese, retirement and stillness; also the tone of recitation:

It further commonly denotes the region from which Buddha sprung. Read Fung and Fow, it denotes the wind sweeping over the tops of trees.
 Fan yeu 梵言 the language of Fan, or of India, in contradistinction from 華言 Hwa-yen, the Chinese language.
 訛 Much talk; having a great deal to say; loquacity.
 邸 The name of a place.
 駢 The appearance of a horse walking, or going at any other pace.
 反 From hand, the agent by which things are turned. To turn contrary to the first direction; to turn back; to return; again and again; contrary to; contrariwise; on the contrary; to act contrary to; to rebel. Read Fan, to turn back part of the deserved punishment of a criminal; to mitigate punishment. 使者五反 She chay woo fan, the messenger returned five times. 福祿來反 Fūh lūh lae fan, when blessings and wealth descend, he still continues unwearied. 來反 Lae fan, in common usage denotes, to come and go. 自來 Tze lae, to turn back

one's self; to examine one's self.
 謀反 Mow fan, to plan rebellion. 造反 Tsaou fan, or 作反 Tsō fan, to rebel; overt acts of rebellion. 反叛 Fan pwan, to desert the service of, and rebel against. 偪反 Peih fan, to force to rebellion by oppression. 反 Fan, or 反切 Fan ts'ēē, the syllabic mode of spelling. 掃素報反 Saou, soo-paou-fan, the pronunciation of 掃 Saou is obtained from Soo-paou, by going back to the initial, and joining to the final, Saou.
 Fan chao 反掉 to row back.
 反照 Fan chao, to reflect back light. 反反 Fan fan, decorous; attentive to propriety. 反覆 Fan fūh, backwards and forwards; over again; tautological, applied to words. 反案 Fan ngau, to go contrary to, or deny the confession made at an inferior court, commonly on the ground of its being extorted. 反講的說話 Fan kāng teih shwō hwa, speech which implies its opposite;—sometimes denoted by the tone of enunciation. 反回 Fan hwuy, or reversed Hwuy fan, to turn back again to. 反來覆去 Fan lae fūh kh'eu, coming back and going away again.

反爲不美 Fan wei pūh mei, contrary (to what I wished) it turned out unpleasantly.
 反覆不定 Fan fūh pūh ting, unsettled; wavering. 反胃嘔吐 Fan wei ngow t'oo, his stomach turned and he vomited.
 反 Same as the preceding. A rebel.
 坂 Fan or Pwan, the declivity of a hill. A bank; a dike. 坡坂 Po fan, the side of a hill; a bank; a mound raised to stop water.
 反土坡高 Fan t'oo po kaou 坂土坡高 Fan, is a high bank, precipice or declivity. To rhyme, read Pēen and Keuen.
 反 A bad heart. A hasty disposition. Precipitant; penitent; to repent.
 派 Fan or Pan, a famous river which rises in some mountains in the Province of Ho-nan, from whence it runs north-east till it enters the Yellow river.
 畷 A field; a level piece of land which is cultivated.
 疲 A bad disorderly person; vicious scolding neighbour.
 詼 To return to a reasonable mode of speaking from a

kind of compulsion arising from circumstances. To make a clamorous noise. Also read Pwan. 諛諛 Pwan-yen, to brag; to praise one's self.

輓 A sort of cover made of mats or leather to keep the dust and dirt from a carriage.

販 To turn the penny; to buy cheap and sell dear; to traffic; to buy and sell; to deal in. 販賣人

販 口 Fan mae jin kh'ow, to buy and sell human beings; to make a trade of buying children or grown people, is prohibited by law; the objects of this illicit traffic are generally devoted to vicious uses. To purchase boys or girls for domestic use is allowed. 牛販 New fan, to deal in cattle. 馬販的人 Ma fan teih jin, a horse dealer.

返 To return; to come back; to revert; to cause to revert, or return to. 往

返 者不返 Wang chay p'uh fan, they that go do not return.

Fan fuh 返復 to go backwards and forwards; backwards and forwards; reiterated again and again. 返之于天 Fan che yu t'een, to refer it to Heaven; to the will of Providence.

阪 The bank of a lake; the dike; the precipitous side of a mountain; a dangerous place. The name of a place. Used also for 反 Fan and 坂 Fan.

Fan i'een 阪田 a field surrounded by a dike.

飯 A piece of gold cast into the form of a cake, laid out in offering sacrifices on certain occasions.

飯 A meal; one time of taking food; the principal article of food; rice; rice which has been prepared by boiling or steam. 食飯 Chih fan or 用飯 Yung fan, to take any meal. 食了飯 Chih leaw fan, or 食過飯 Chih kw' fan? Have you had your meal? is a common salutation, like How do you do? They reply 有偏 Yew p'een, or 偏過 P'een kwo, denoting I am beforehand with you, I have dined and cannot invite you.

Fan chih 飯食 to eat; provisions. 飯後行三十步 不用開藥舖 Fan h'ow hing san shih poo, p'uh yung kh'ae yō p'oo, after a meal walk thirty paces, and there will be no occasion to open Apothecaries' shops; take exercise. 米飯 Me fan, rice. 請人食

飯 Ts'ing jin chih fan, to invite a person to dinner, or any other meal.

鯁 The name of a fish.

犯 To rush against. To offend; to violate; to break the laws; to attack a territory. To invade; to overcome. An offender; a criminal. 干犯 Kan fan, to violate; to offend. 兇犯 Heung fan, a murderer.

Fan tsuy 犯罪 to commit a crime. 犯法 Fan fā, or 犯令 Fan ling, to violate the laws. 犯御名 Fan yu ming, or 犯諱 Fan hwuy, to offend the sacred name of the Emperor, by an irreverent use of it. See 諱 Hwuy, 犯流罪 Fan lew tsuy, to commit an offence which subjects one to be transported three thousand le. 犯斬罪 Fan chau tsuy, to commit a capital crime, one that is punished by decollation. 悞犯 Woo fan, to offend by mistake. 觸犯 Ch'uh fan, to affront on purpose. 犯人 Fan jin, a criminal; a prisoner.

汎 To overflow; to inundate. Same as 反 Fan. Unsettled; in motion; shaken; agitated. The name of a river.

A surname. The name of a country.

Fan lan 汎濫 water overflowing and widely inundating. 汎祭 Fan tse, to send every where, or disperse sacrifices widely.

范 Grass or herbage which is everywhere spread; a species of wasp. Name of a place; name of a kind of elevated terrace. A surname. Name of a certain door. Occurs also denoting to fend off.

盃 A certain cup for wine.

范 Something to limit and so form a mould; a rule; a law. Made of earth it is called 型 Hing; of metal 鑄 Yung, and of reed or bamboo 范 Fan.

軛 A certain bar in the front of a carriage for the rider to lean against.

範 A pattern; a rule; a mould; a constant invariable rule; to attend to strict discipline in order to be always on the watch. 模範 Moo fan, a rule; a pattern; something that restrains excess; used also in a moral sense. 洪範 Hung fan, the great (or eternal) rule

of fitness—applied to the name of an ancient book.

𡗗 The name of a hill.

𡗘 The bark of a certain tree of which cords or ropes may be made.

泛 To float on the surface; to flow down a stream. Read Fung, to overturn; to throw off as a vicious horse does; to set the rider afloat; to spill him.

Fan chow **泛舟** to float a vessel. **泛駕之馬** Fan kēa che ma, a spirited horse which spills his rider; a vicious boy whom it is difficult to teach.

泛觴 Fan shang, to guzzle and drink wine. **泛漣** Fan tsē, a small delicate appearance.

芝 Plants floating in water; the appearance which they exhibit.

盜 } A certain kind of cup.

訖 } A precipitate hurried enunciation.

番 } From 采 Pan, the claws of an animal, and 田 Tēn, a field. A beast spreading its paws on the ground. A time; a turn; a re-

petition of. Name of a hill; a name of several districts. A surname. A low word denoting *Foreign*. Also read Pwan. **幾番** Ke fan, several times.

Fan le che **番荔枝** the custard apple. **番馬縣** Fan yu hēn, the district in which European ships anchor near Canton. **番王入貢天朝** Fan wang jūh kung t'ēn ch'au, foreign kings pay tribute to China, the celestial Empire. **番鬼** Fan kwei, foreign devil; an opprobrious epithet applied by the people of Canton to Europeans.

番鹼 Fan kan, foreign or European soap. **番邦** Fan pang, foreign states.

勳 Strong; firm.

噯 Sound; noise.

潘 Fan or Pan, a grave; a sepulchre. **潘垠** Fan lang, a grave. **東郭潘問之祭者** Tung kō fan k'ien cho tse chay, those who were sacrificing amongst the tombs on the eastern suburbs of the city.

審 Things accumulated together; to accumulate or hoard up. A house where things are stored up.

幡 A kind of napkin for dusting any thing; long streamers hung up in the temples of Buddha before the idols. Used for **翻** Fan, to turn over, or toss about.

Fan fan **幡幡** to lose dignity or gravity of deportment. **幡然** Fan jen, forthwith; immediately; straightway turned, or changed.

幡 To screen; to shade; to cover. A large utensil for putting away the refuse or chaff.

幡 To nourish life. Read Chūh, and reiterated. Chūh chūh, a lowly humble appearance.

幡 The heart changed, moved or agitated.

幡 A solid strong wood, which has no flowers. A particular wood.

潘 The thick water in which rice has been washed. The name of a city, and of a spring of water. Read Pwan, rice bruised. The name of a district. A surname. A whirling round of water.

藩 A fence or boundary; a frontier; to fend off. Used for **輶** Fan, a small carriage made of varnished mats.

理藩院 Le fan yuen, board placed over the dependant countries of China.

Fan le **藩籬** a fence; a barrier. **藩屬** Fan shūh, countries dependant on China. **藩臺** Fan t'ae, the Treasurer of a province.

藩 A kind of reed basket or duster used to remove and cast away refuse; a utensil used to push away and reject something. One says, to shade or screen; to cover and conceal from view.

燔 To roast; to roast meat; the flesh used in sacrifice. **焚燔** Fan fan, to roast; to burn.

Fan ch'ih **燔炙** to roast.

獠 The noise of dogs fighting.

籩 A particular kind of grain.

璠 A certain kind of stone.

燔 Meat dressed in a particular way. Roasted victims for sacrifice.

翻 A certain large earthen vessel.

Fan yuen **番襪** a certain part of dress; a napkin rolled round the head.

籬 A large utensil for removing refuse or chaff. One says, to shade; to screen.

糝 The water in which rice has been washed, and which is thickened thereby.

緋 To extend; to widen; to spread out into different languages; to translate.

Fan yih sāng yuen **緋譯生員** a translator of the lowest degree of rank. **緋** Pin fan, the appearance of the wind blowing out a flag or banner.

播 A sheep with a yellow belly.

翻 To fly; to fly backwards. **翻翻** P'een fan, to fly sailing about.

Fan ch'ay **翻車** a kind of trap for catching birds. **翻弄** Fan lung or **翻案** Fan ngan, to revive or bring forward again a case in law, which has been before decided on.

蕃 Luxuriant vegetation; exuberance; abundance; plenty. The name of a plant; the name of a bird.

Fan yen **蕃衍** a numerous progeny. **蕃昌** Fan ch'ang, luxuriant growth of plants. **蕃庶** Fan shoo, a numerous population.

蟠 A female rat; a certain insect at the bottom of

earthen vessels. To send to a certain tree. To twine round as the dragon does.

Fan taou **蟠桃** a famous peach tree in the west, which blossoms once in three thousand years; and three thousand years after bears fruit, was eaten by **西王母** Se-wang-moo, the royal Mother of the West. This tree is the emblem of long life.

蹠 The paws or feet of animals which may be eaten.

輻 A kind of cover for a carriage to keep off the dust and dirt. A large trunk or bag for a carriage.

鐮 A large hatchet or axe for felling trees; to fell. A club.

翻 To fly; to whirl about in water in an eddy.

The name of a bird.

鼯 A reptile, called a female rat; a white rat; and one says, Insects under earthen pots.

旛 A long pendant streamer or banner; a general term for flags, colours, standards, and so on. **設立青旛** Shei ts'ing fan, to hoist a kind of banner, to invite home the manes of one who has died broad; a Chinese usage.

楸 A kind of fence; hemmed in by a fence.

樊 Hemmed in by a surrounding fence or obstruction; unable to progress; confused, mixed, blended. The name of a place. A surname.

礬 Fan shih **礬石** alum; it is called by various names, and is of various colours. The name of a medicine. **白礬** Peh fan, the alum commonly put on paper. **青礬** Ts'ing fan, sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol. **礬紙** alumed paper. **山礬** Shan fan, the name of a flower.

蟣 Fan, or K'e fan **氣蟣** a certain insect which comes forth at night.

覷 To see momentarily, or for a short time.

覷 The name of a country place.

煩 From fire and head. Head and pain in the head; excessively occupied and hurried; troubled; annoyed. Troublesome; annoying; grieved; sorry. Name of a bird; name of a place.

I an laou **煩勞** to trouble and annoy, said in courtesy. **煩**

悶 Fan muo, soggy; grieved.

煩懣 Fan mun, a full heart grieved, and annoyed. **煩鬧**

Fan naou, troublesome clamour and bother. **干煩** Kau fan,

to trouble a person to do something. **煩聲** Fan shing, discordant sounds; a sound which distresses or annoys. **多煩**

你 To fan ne, I give you much trouble. **煩雜** Fan tsā or

煩亂 Fan lwan, confused by the commixture of a great many affairs. **煩擾** Fan jaou, to work up and excite trouble and annoyance.

煩 The name of a plant.

拚 Fan, Fan, P'een of Pwan, to fly. To take hold of with the hand; to manoeuvre with the hand; to brush away; to reject.

Fan ming, **拚命** to risk one's life. Commonly read P'een-ming or Pwan-ming.

筭 A kind of basket made of reeds for putting fruit into. Also read P'eu.

蟬 Name of an insect.

餅 Same as **飯** Fan, a meal of rice.

飾 Fan or Pwan, certain ornaments of a horse's

name. Read Po, a surname.
繁 Multifarious; multitudinous; numerous affairs that press and worry and weary a person. Girth for a horse.
 Fan hwa **繁華** multitudinous gaities; show; dress; festivities; pomp. **繁華世界轉眼成空** Fan hwa she keae, chuen yen ch'ing kh'ung, the pomps and vanities of the world, in the twinkling of an eye are annihilated. **不耐繁** Pūh nae fan, unable or unwilling to

bear trouble, or go through a multiplicity of affairs.
繁 The name of a spring of water.
帆 The sail of a boat or other vessel.
颿 A horse that runs at a swift pace; a boat propelled rapidly by the wind.
蘩 A certain plant which in spring is fragrant and edible, and which in autumn is pickled or preserved in a certain way.

FANG.

匚 A vessel to contain things; a square vessel; a chest; a vessel containing the measure **斗** 'Tow. The same as the modern character **筐** Kw'ang. **匚受物之器象形** Fang shou wū che k'e s'ang hing, 'Fang a vessel to receive things, it resembles the form' of the vessel denoted by it.

方 To lay two boats together; to connect; square, in contradistinction to round; unaccommodating, in allusion to the corners; regular; correct. The earth; a region; one's proper place; the four points of the compass; towards; a path

or way; a way or means of effecting some end; a particle joining the end to the means, the effect to the cause; then, denotes possessing, or about to possess. Occurs implying, to lay down; grain not yet filled; to issue out by the side; a board or thin deal; a written document; a medicinal prescription; to compare; great. The name of a sacrifice; name of a place, and of an office. A surname. **東方** Tung fang, on the east; in the eastern parts of the world. **地方** Te fang, a region or country. **四方** Sze fang, four square; the four points of the compass; every region of the

world; all around the neighbourhood; everywhere **五方** Woo fang, east, west, south, north, and centre of the world.
端方 Twan fang, correct regular moral conduct.
方丈 Fang chang, the superior of a monastery or his apartments. **方諸** Fang choo, a mirror to receive light from the moon. **方法** Fang fá, means employed to effect some end. **大方** Ta fang, a great square, denotes what is on a large scale; applied to the mind or conduct; liberal; enlarged. **方向** Fang h'ang, directed to; towards.
方巾 Fang kin, the ancient Chinese cap made of cloth. **方便** Fang p'ien, convenient to all; to do what is convenient; to do good in every possible way to all creatures, animate or inanimate; to the intelligent creation or to brutes; universal beneficence. **方纔到** Fang t'ao taou, just now arrived.
方子 Fang tsze, a medical prescription. **方寸** Fang ts'un, a square inch; denotes the heart.
方且 Fang ts'ay, now; then; denoting that, the thing spoken of is about to be effected.

仿 Similar; like so. **仿佛** Fang fūh, seeing indistinctly; uncertain resemblance.

仿佛 Fang fūh k'e jō mung, **仿佛其若夢** appearing like a dream. The phrase Fang fūh, occurs written various ways. Occurs in the sense of **仿** Fang, as **彷徨** Fang hwang, or **方皇** Fang hwang, unable to proceed, irresolute.
仿 As if hearing. By some thought the same as **訪** Fang, to enquire.

坊 An inhabited lane or alley; a street; applied to parts of palaces, to the temples of Fūh; to shops; to taverns; to ornamental gateways. The name of a place; a surname. To guard against; to impede; to be opposed to; an impediment. **你我同在一坊住着** Ne wo t'ung tsae yih fang choo chō, You and I live together in the same alley. **休着街坊人笑話** Heu chō keae fang jin seau hwa, don't make the people of the street (or neighbourhood) laugh and ridicule. **本坊本理的人** Pun fang, pun le teih jin, people of the same street and of the same lane. **九子坊** Kew tsze fang, a part of the palace of Han. **何坊人** Ho fang jin? What place does he belong to? **某坊** Mow fang, a certain alley, or place. **太**

子宮曰春坊 I'ae tsze kung yue ch'un fang, the palace of princes of the blood, is called Chun-fang. 左春坊 Tso ch'un fang, and 右春坊 Yew ch'un fang, express certain degrees of rank of the翰林院 Han-lin-yuen; to attain the rank in expressed by 開坊 K'ae fang. 牌坊 P'ae fang, an ornamented gate-way, generally built of stone, to honor the living or commemorate the dead. In European books, commonly called triumphal arches. 書坊 Shoo fang, a book-seller's shop 酒坊 Tsew fang, a tavern.

妨 To impede; to injure; an impediment; hindrance; objection; injury.

Fang ngae 妨碍 hindrance, difficulty, objection from apprehended danger. 大覺身妨 Ta k'ao shin fang, to feel one's self exceedingly injured by calumny. 不妨 P'uh fang, there is nothing to apprehend; no fear.

仿 Fang hwang 彷徨 certain insects; an agitated state.

Fang yang 彷徨 going about, or roving in a state of uncertainty. 彷彿 Fang fuh, somewhat resembling; seen indistinctly; uncertain; doubtful, yet probable; like, applied to appearances and also to the mind.

tinely; uncertain; doubtful, yet probable; like, applied to appearances and also to the mind.

房 A dwelling; a house; an office to write in. A room for any purpose; a room appropriated to a particular department in a public court, in which sense it answers to the English word *office*. 單房 Tan fang, the office which gives permits to the chopboats at the Hoppo's. 銀房 Yin fang, a treasury. A quiver to contain arrows. A constellation in the south-east; one of seven characters applied to the days of the month. Name of a district. A surname. A certain vessel used in sacrifices. The calix of a flower; the nest of a wasp. 矢房 She fang, case for an arrow.

Fang ūh 房屋 a house. 房子 Fang tse, a room of a house, a house. 房內坐 Fang ny tso, to sit down in a room.

仿 To dislike; to dread to hate; to injure.

放 To reject or to put away; to send off to a distance, to drive away; to throw off one's hand. To place; to put to lay down; to let go the reins of; to give loose to. To indulge; to act irregularly; to dissipate.

To imitate; to accord with; to lay two boats together; to go or extend to.

Fang fung ts'ang 放風箏 to fly paper kites. 放下 Fang h'ea, to put down; to lay on. 放乎四海 Fang hoo sze h'ea, to extend to the four extremities of the world. 放光虫 Fang kwang ch'ung, Scelopendra Electrica. 放生 Fang s'ang, to let go with life; a phrase used by the Buddhists, denoting the sparing of the life of animals. 放生池 Fang s'ang ch'ie, a pond on purpose to preserve the lives of fish. 放手 Fang show, to let go one's hold. 放肆 Fang sze, to give loose to one's temper or passions; to act improperly or dissolutely. 放水燈 Fang shwuy t'ang, or 放水陸 Fang shwuy luh, certain rites performed in the seventh moon, by the Chinese, to save souls from purgatory. 放蕩 Fang t'ang, loose, ill-regulated conduct; wild; extravagant. 放縱口 Fang yen kh'ow, refers to certain rites performed in behalf of departed spirits.

放 To imitate; to copy. 相做 做 Fang heau, express Like; in imitation of; according to.

The two last characters occur written without *Man* by the side.

昉 Clear; bright; luminous; to appear plainly. To occur.

枋 A certain wood fit for making carts or carriages. To lay fish on wood, or the planks on which they are laid. Read Fang, the master or skipper of a boat. Read Ping, in the sense of 柄 Ping.

滂 Name of a certain stream or river.

枋 A certain cow employed as a beast of burden amongst shifting sands; it is said to be able to walk two hundred li daily.

旆 A kind of brick-layer or builder in ancient times. A man's name.

旆 Seen indistinctly. 昉睇 Fang fuh, appearing as if; like; but unable to see so clearly as to be certain. The same expression is written several other ways.

昉 Sacrifices offered in the principal hall, and inside the gate and on the succeeding day, to the manes of deceased parents. The name of a city.

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籽 A certain species of grain.

笏 A certain bamboo utensil.

紡 Hempen threads; the threads of a net. Lines; cord. To form threads; to draw out; to twist; to twine.

Fang sha 紡紗 to draw out cotton into threads. **紡線**

Fang seen, to twine silken threads; to spin. **紡綿**

Fang meen, to spin cotton. **紡績**

Fang tselh, to spin or draw out into threads.

舫 One accustomed to the water; a waterman; the master of a boat. Otherwise called **舟子** Chow-tze, and **船師** Ch'uen-sze. To lay boats a long side each other.

芳 Fragrant plants; forms the names of several individual plants. Fragrant; odoriferous; agreeable; pleasing; excellent; virtuous. A surname. Name of a place.

Fang tsih 芳澤 fragrant; imbued with agreeable odour.

芳踪 Fang tsung, fragrant traces; the pleasing paths in which the ancients trod, and the traces they have left. **芬**

芳 Fun fang, fragrant effluvia; odoriferous smell.

蚋 Certain insects which group together and dis-

cover superior instinct; also called **好蚋** Tseze fang, they are destructive to grain.

訪 To enquire; to enquire extensively of others; to deliberate; to consult; to ask advice of; to extend or reach to; to see. Occurs in the sense of **方** Fang, the name of an office. A surname.

Fang ch'a 訪查 to search; to try to find out a person or an affair. **訪人** Fang jin, to enquire about and try to find a person. **訪事** Fang sze, to try to find out an affair. **訪親** Fang ts'in, to enquire after the welfare of a relation. **訪問** Fang wán, to ask or make enquiries about a person, affair, or thing. **訪友** Fang yew, to enquire for a friend.

肪 Fat, applied to animals; unctuous matter.

肪 To go rapidly or hastily.

防 The name of a place.

防 A bank, dike, or boundary; something that tends off; to guard or keep off; to be prepared for defence; to forbid or prohibit. A kind of screen to keep off the wind; the name of a city, and of a district. A surname.

Fang fan 防範 to be guarded against; to guard and keep a watch against. **防風** Fang fung, the name of a country.

防饑 Fang ke, to guard against famine. **防避** Fang pe, to guard against and avoid.

防備 Fang pe, or **豫防** Yu fang, to be prepared for, and on one's guard; to make previous arrangements for defence.

防盜 Fang taou, to guard against thieves or robbers. **防禦** Fang yu, a certain officer in the army, not of great rank.

防 To impede; an impediment; a defence; something constructed to fend off.

防 Name of a certain bird; a marsh.

防 An earth rat;

防 Name of a certain bird; a marsh.

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FE OR FEL

市 Fe or Pei, To cover, to overshadow. Read Füh, ancient garments, which, like an apron, screened only the fore part of the body. The perpendicular line passes through at one stroke, which distinguishes it from **市** She, a market.

市 Fe or Pe and Füh, an ewe sheep; to push violently. A man's name.

肺 The lungs, called the metal viscera. To scrape

or cut off the excrescences of a tree.

肺 Fei fei 肺肺 the appearance of luxuriant growth. **肺腸** Fei ch'ang, the lungs and bowels; the mind, the intention. **肺肝** Fei kan, the lungs and liver; the inward parts. **肺石** Fei sheh, a certain reddish stone. **肺藏** Fei ts'ang p'eh, the lungs contain the *Pei*, or sentient soul.

蒂 A coverlet; to overshadow, by luxuriant foliage.

鈔 A certain vessel made of metal.

闕 A central door in a palace; the door of a temple.

肪 Fat; unctuous.

髣 Fang fih 髣髴 like; resembling; seeming as if.

隗 Name of a star.

魴 A certain fish with a reddish kind of tail. A surname.

Fang yu 魴魚 a carp-Nke 6sh.

訪 Name of a certain bird; a marsh.

訪 An earth rat;

訪 An earth rat;

跡 Fei, or Pá, the appearance of going rapidly; running in a hurried precipitate manner.

非 Opposed to what is right; not ashamed of doing wrong; shameless; that which is shameful; low; vicious; secret; to charge with doing wrong; to reprehend. Name of a hill. A surname. A negative; not; not good; not real; not existing.

Fei tseih yen fei **非則言非** if a thing be not so, then say it is not so, if wrong, say it is wrong.

非分之事 Fei fun che sze, affairs which are no part of one's duty. **非計也** Fei ke yay, not a good plan; not a scheme likely to succeed.

非之色 Fei fun che seh, irregular pleasure. **非禮** Fei le, indecent; immodest; whatever is indecorous or indecent.

非理 Fei le, unreasonable. **非其鬼而祭之謬也** Fei kh'e kwei urh tse che, ch'en yay, to sacrifice to a spirit which does not exist, is a superstitious adulation.

是非 She, Fei, right, wrong; tittle-tattle; slander. **非我子** Fei wo tsze, not my son.

荆 To cut off the feet or legs; to cut off the knees.

荆 To cut off the feet or legs; to cut off the knees.

匪 A square bamboo basket or box. Not; not right; those who do what is illegal; vagabonds; banditti. It is a word much used by the government, and applied to all associations which it deems of a seditious tendency, and wishes to discredit. Variegated colours; elegant appearance of horses drawing a carriage. Read Fun, to distribute. **竹器方日** Chüh kh'e tang yue fei, a square bamboo containing vessel, is called Fei. **屢年積** Luy nēen tseih fei, many years accumulating illegal acts; i. e. an old offender. **盤詰** Pw'an keh kēn fei, examine strictly vagrant banditti; or, disorderly vagabonds.

會匪 Hwuy fei, associated banditti. **教匪** Keau fei, religious banditti, the adherents of some peculiar sect or brotherhood. **苗匪** Meaou fei, the Meaou banditti, or mountaineers, commonly called **苗子** Meaou tsze; who, for many ages have lived as a people distinct from the Chinese.

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Fei luy or **匪徒** Fei too, vagabonds; banditti. **匪色** Fei seh, variegated colors. **匪夷所思** Fei e so sze, not an everyday thought. **匪頒** Fei pan, to distribute to, or confer on, many.

匪 Fei or Pè, an obscure retired shady place, where spirits are supposed to reside.

斐 Dust.

斐 Large; great. A surname.

斐 Fei fei, the appearance of going backwards and forwards; sauntering; roving. **江** Kēang fei, a certain divine female said to rove about the banks of the Yang tsze-kēang.

斐 Light, as opposed to heavy and to grave.

斐 Straw sandals.

斐 Foo fei **靈** a certain bird.

斐 Shaded, retired, hidden, concealed.

斐 Appearing to wish to speak out and to be unable to be so **不俳不** Pūh fei pūh fā, he who did not try to speak was not assisted; a student should endeavour to give the

sense of a passage to the best of his ability, after which his preceptor will aid him.

扉 Folds of a door made of wood; made of reeds they are called **扇** Shen.

斐 To place the hand with the palm downward; to cover with the hand.

斐 Streaks or veins; varied colors; fine delicate veins, applied in high commendation to fine writing. A surname.

Used for **匪** Fei.

Fei mei **斐美** elegant; pleasing; —of very general application to writings, persons and things.

啡 To separate; to put asunder; separate.

榧 Name of a wood, the seeds of which are edible. It is an elegant wood and was formerly called

棊 文木 Wān mūh, the beautiful grained wood. **棊** 子 Fei tsze, the fruit of the Fei tree, said to be like the Pistachia nut.

排 Fei or Pei, a kind of shield; a certain bar of wood at the stern part of a boat.

斐 Delicate fine hair; dishevelled hair.

斐 Hair in a disordered state; fine delicate hair.

斐 Dust; dusty.
排 Name of a cow.
斐 A surname. Large.
排 A dog with a short head.
斐 Large eyes.
排 An ear of grain.
籬 A bamboo basket, a round basket. Kh'wang is a square basket.
緋 Silk of a reddish colour.
翡 A small bird with reddish feathers; the male is of a reddish colour and called Fei; the female is green, and called 翠 Ts'ny.
翡翠玉 Fei ts'ny yü chryso-prase.
腓 The calf of the leg; to wound the leg as a punishment. Disease; changes; alteration. To shun, to avoid.
菲 The name of a vegetable which grows in marshy places. Spare diet, as in fasting. Straw sandals. Used for 扉 Fei.
菲儀 Fei e a slight attention to form—applied to a present that

one gives. **菲菲** Fei fei, fragrant; odoriferous; mixed; blended. **菲怒** Fei neih, grieved; sorry. **菲薄** Fei pò, thin, sparing, of little value.
蕙 Sorry; grieved; mournful.
蜚 A stinking disagreeable insect, destructive of grain and of clothes and furniture, produced by the effluvia of southern regions. The name of an animal. Occurs denoting To fly.
緋 Appearance of long garments; garments or robes trailing at length.
諱 To speak against; to backbite; to slander.
諱 Fei p'ang 諱 謗 or reversed P'ang-fei, slanderous; backbiting. **高論怨諱** Kao lun yuen fei, loud discussion and resentful slanderous speeches.
霏 Smoke passing out at door.
霏 Rain and snow; sleet; ing; the appearance of snow flying. **雨雪霏霏** Yu seuh fei fei, thick appearance occasioned by sleet and snow.
霏 A cloudy appearance.

齏 Meal dried and formed into a kind of cake; wheat cakes eaten in visiting each other.
馥 Fei fei, Fragrant, odoriferous.
駢 Fei ma 駢 馬 the two outer horses in a carriage and four.
駢駢 horses going along in fine style without interruption or trouble. The name of a man.
駢 Name of a horse.
鯀 The spawn fish. One says, the name of a sea fish.
鶩 The name of a bird.
肥 Abundance of flesh on an animal's body; fleshy. Fat, unctuous; fat animals fit for sacrifice; rich good land; abundant; affluent. Name of a district; name of a standard or colour. Name of a country, of a bird, of a serpent, and of a river. A surname. To fatten. To run together and form one source.
肥美 fat, plump, handsome; good meat. **肥田** Fei t'ien, fat land. **肥壯** Fei

chwang, fat and strong. **肥**
胖 Fei p'ang, fat, large, corpulent. **肥瘠** Fei tseih, fat, lean; rich land poor land. **肥**
得不好看 Fei t'eh p'uh haou kh'an, fattened in a disagreeable, ill-looking manner.
俾 To injure; to ruin. To turn away from, and oppose what is good.
淝 Name of a river that rises in mountains opposite the Po-yang lake. To issue from the same source, and diverge into different streams.
合肥 Hó fei, the name of a Hëen district.
痲 A kind of leprosy; a fattening which is not healthy; a small swelling; a hot sore or ulcer.
痲 Name of a bamboo. Also read Pa, a bamboo utensil for scraping things together.
葩 A certain plant. To shun; to avoid.
蜚 A certain stinking disagreeable insect. A kind of snake or serpent.
勑 Strong, brave, martial appearance.
攢 To strike or knock down.
梯 Wood; a wooden press.

晞 Fei shae 晞曬 to dry anything, as in the sun.

沸 To boil or bubble up; to bubble as boiling water, or as a spring gushing forth. The name of a river. Name of a well; and of a deep pit of water.

Fei t'ang 沸騰 the bursting forth of waters and overthrowing mountains. 沸渭 Fei wei, a disturbed, restless appearance.

潰 To bubble forth as a spring of water. Read Pei, the name of a man. Read Hae, the noise of water.

Fei wei 潰涓 water overflowing; running over.

狒 Fe fe 狒狒 a certain animal said to resemble a man; also said to be ravenous, and to devour men.

砒 To oppose or stop the course of water with stones. Read Füh, the name of a stone.

糞 Fei or Pe, to spend the rice. To break wind backwards. The name of an animal.

萑 A path rendered impassable by vegetation. An ornament for the headdress; a

door in the hinder part of a carriage. Used for 緋 Füh, something with which to drag a hearse. Read Pei, a star. Read Pö, effluvia. Read Pelh, a man's name.

Fe fe 萑萑 luxuriant vegetation; exuberant strength. To remove plants or dress them.

褌 A certain part of dress which covers the knee.

諱 Precipitate, hurried enunciation; much talk; loquacious.

費 To made property issue forth like a spring. To spread or scatter wealth; liberal; extensive use of; expense; expenditure; use of property, mind, or strength, to do kindness to. Waste of. To hurt; to injure. A surname. Read Pei, the name of a city.

使費 She fei, or 費用 Fei yung, to spend or use money for what is necessary. 盤費 Pw'an fei, the whole expenses; necessary expenditure for the year or a journey.

Fei haou 費耗 or reversed, haou-fei, expensive; excessive; profligate waste of property. 費力 Fei lei, to use effort. This and the two following terms are often the language of courtesy, apologizing for the ex-

pence, attention, or trouble to which one puts a friend. 費心 Fei sin, to employ or occupy the mind. 費財 Fei ts'ae, to put another person to expence.

趨 Fei or Füh, the appearance of walking. To jump; to leap.

躡 Fei or Füh, to walk precipitately; to leap; to jump.

翬 The appearance of clouds. 翬翬 Ngae fei, a vast collection of clouds.

鬃 Fei or Füh, the hair in disorder. An ornament for a female head dress. 鬃鬃 Fang füh, like, resembling; not seen so distinctly as to be certain.

飛 To fly; to go with great speed. The name of an office. Fei is used by the officers of government to express the celerity with which they do things. 六飛 Lüeh fei, the name of a horse.

奮筆疾飛 Fun peih tseih fei, to write with great rapidity.

Fei kien 飛廉 the name of a bird called divine. 飛跑 Fei p'au, fled and run, run with great haste or speed. 飛生

Fei säng, or 飛鼠 Fei shoo, a species of bat. 飛鷹 Fei ying, to fly hawks; to hawk.

犛 An animal said to be like a cow; having one eye and a white head.

霏 The appearance of rain and snow; clouds and sleet flying.

鱖 The name of a fish.

廢 A house falling down in ruins; to fall; to stop; to desist; to fail; to become obsolete and annulled. To annul; to put a stop to; to lay aside. Large, great.

Fei wüh 廢物 or Fei leaou wüh, k'een 廢了物件 a useless thing used as a term of abuse.

廢疾 Fei tseih, disabled by disease; maimed; having lost an eye, arm, and so on. 手足廢了 Shoh tsüh fei leaou, hands and feet are become lame or useless. 廢者舉之 Fei chay keu che, that which is fallen down; raise it up.

檣 Fei or fä, a large vessel for navigating the sea. Name of a tree; the head of a pillar in a house.

癩 A chronic and incurable disease.

籜 A species of reed.

鱗 A large ship for going to sea.

駮 A horse going; a horse fretted and angry. A horse shaking its head.

妃 Royal or Imperial concubines. The **妻** Ts'e. Wife, or Queen is called **后** Hōw; those next in rank, the **妾** Ts'ë, or Concubines, are called Fei. The term is also applied to the wife of the Heir-

apparent. **天妃** T'ien fei, the goddess of water; water being the **陰** Yin, or female energy in nature. The spirit of water is, it is said, rightly made a goddess. **湘妃** S'iang fei, a bamboo, the veins of which are like the furrows of tears.

吠 Fei, the voice of a dog; to bark. **吠狗** the name of a country.

FOO.

仆 Foo or Fow. From **人** Jin, the other part gives sound. Lying down; prostrate; bowing with the head to the ground. **與仆植僵** Hing. foo, ch'ih, k'ang, rising, falling, erect, prostrate.

仆倒 or **顛仆** T'ien foo, to fall down.

訃 To announce the death of any person to acquaintances, or friends. To repair or go to, with haste. **訃音** Foo yin, **訃聞** Foo wän or **訃報** Foo paou, to announce. Foo, foo, paou, **訃赴報** are considered synonymous.

赴 To go to; repair speedily to; generally used by inferiors when expressing their going to superiors; a technical

word at the close of official papers sent to superiors; the document is said to Foo, or hasten to the person to whom it is sent.

赴省 to go up to the provincial capital. **赴水死** Foo shwuy sze, threw himself into the water and was drowned. **限某時赴到** H'ien mow she foo taou, to limit a time for another person's coming to a place.

跣 To pass to with celerity; the appearance of passing over to a place quickly. In the presence of superiors, the Chinese think it becoming to pass with a quick side step to one's place. The same as the preceding.

父 A father; joined with various other words, which modify its meaning, is applied to ancestors, uncles, and so on. A common epithet of peasantry. **武父** Woo foo, the name of a place. **祈父** Kh'e foo, one who superintends horses. **祖父** Tsou foo, a grand-father. **伯父** Peh foo, a father's elder brother. **叔父** Sh'uh foo, a father's younger brother. **舅父** Kh'ew foo, a mother's brother.

父母 father and mother. **父親** Foo ts'in, one's immediate father, in contradistinction from other uses of the word. **父母官** Foo moo kwan, local magistrates are so called. **父子不相救** Foo tsze p'ih s'ang kew, the father and son did not relieve each other (in the time of the p'angue).

咬 Foo tseu **咬理** to cut herbs with the teeth. To bite; to taste; to ruminate; to deliberate.

峻 The name of a hill.

斧 A sharp iron instrument with a handle. An axe, or hatchet; to cut or fell trees with a hatchet. **以斧斫物**

亦曰斧 E foo, kh'an w'uh y'ih yu'e foo, to cut or hew any thing with an axe, is also called Foo. **用斧伐木** Yung foo lä m'uh, to employ a hatchet, to cut down trees. Also name of one of the **仙** S'ien, genii.

斧斤 or **斧頭** Foo t'ow, an axe, or hatchet. **斧削** Foo s'ëö, to pare off with a hatchet, to correct a written essay; used by persons when requesting others to correct their composition.

蚊 A certain insect.

蟻 Name of an insect.

釜 A certain vase or metal vessel without feet; with feet they are called **鬲** Kh'o. A certain measure of contents.

Name of a hill. **釜甑** a vessel for dressing food.

駮 A stallion.

鷓鴣 name of a bird.

鷓 Name of a bird.

夫 A general designation of men; porters or chair-bearers are called Foo. A man of eminent virtue and talent, on

whom others may depend for support is called 丈夫 Ch'ang foo. When men and women are married, they are called 夫婦 Foo fò, husband and wife. Eminent teachers are called 夫子 Foo tsze; a wife calls her husband by this term. Name of an office, of a hill, and of a city. A man's name. The Emperor's concubines. 如夫人 Joo foo jin, as a wife; a concubine. 餘夫 Yü foo, a person not arrived at manhood. 僕夫 Pö foo, servants who execute the Imperial will.

Foo foo 夫夫 a term of respect. 夫人 Foo jin, title of ladies of the first and second degrees of rank; in the language of courtesy, any gentleman's wife. 夫子 Foo tsze, a title of honor conferred on men eminent for learning and virtue, and on sages, as Kh'ung foo-tsze. The sage Kh'ung, i. e. Confucius. 挑夫 T'eaou foo or 擔夫 -an foo, bearers of burdens; porters. 轎夫 Kh'eaou foo, chair bearers; one who carries a sedan-chair. 渡夫 T'oo foo, a ferryman; one who keeps a boat.

Foo is applied to various offices in the army, and also to civil officers, as 百夫 Peh foo, the

commander of a hundred men. 資政大夫 Tsze ching ta foo, title of an officer of the fifth degree of rank.

妖 To covet. One says, the appearance of a woman. Read Yew, to look with indignation or resentment.

帙 The fore part of a garment; that which hangs down before in Asiatic garments and covers the inferior garments.

扶 To assist; to hold up; to support; to protect. 扶義 Foo e or 以義自扶 E e tsze foo, to support one's self by righteous conduct. The name of a district. A surname. Young and feeble, wanting support.

Foo tsae 扶災 to bear up a person in the midst of calamities. 扶挾 Foo hēē, to sustain or hold up. 扶手 Foo show, a pole to hold by when going into a boat. 扶板 Foo pan, a cross piece of wood on which the Chinese lean when sitting in a sedan chair. 扶住而行 Foo choo urh lāng, to be held up or supported when walking.

昞 The sun, on which depends the day.

扶 Name of a wood. 扶疎 Foo soo spread wide like the branches of some trees; a wide spreading blossom or flower.

砮 A certain stone deemed valuable.

袞 Name of a certain sacrifice.

A black species of grain.

袂 Foo shen 袂蟬 a certain water insect; otherwise called 青袂 Ts'ing foo; this term is also applied to the Chinese copper coin, by Europeans, called Cash. Dollars are in some places called 花袂 Hwa-foo.

袂 The front part of a garment, that which hangs down before and covers the inferior garments. 袂 Breeches which are put on over drawers.

Foo jaou 袂褱 a covering for a sword, outside the scabbard

芙 Foo yung 芙蓉 the name of a flower. The Hibiscus mutabilis

蒹 Foo ho 蒹荷 whilst the leaves are yet sup-

ported, before the fall of the leaf.

鈇 A kind of axe or hatchet. 鈇 鈇 Foo yüē, a hatchet; an executioner's axe.

趺 Lame in the feet. 趺 然 Foo foo jen, to make obeisance to a husband by looking down to the feet. 跏 趺 Kēa foo, to sit formally with the feet bent under one. To sit cross-legged in a kind of state.

邦 Name of a place.

邦 颯 The wind blowing in a downward direction is called 颯 颯 Foo yaou. 颯 風 Foo fung, a gale of wind.

鮒 Name of a fish.

麩 A small kind of wheat which has had the husk taken off. The name of a fruit.

付 From Man, and a hand holding out something. To give; to deliver over to 付寄 Foo ke, to send.

Foo shoo sin 付書信 to send a letter. 付交 Foo keaou, or reversed, Keaou foo, to deliver over to. 付諸東流

Foo choo tung lew, to throw into the eastern streams; to cast from one, and neglect an affair. 囑付 Chūh foo, to suggest to; to recommend to. 分付 Fun foo, to direct; to order. 付界 Foo pe, to give to. 付托 Foo t'ō, to request or engage a person to do something. 付之流水矣 Foo che lew shway e, let it float upon the water; give it up as impracticable.

拊 A kind of raft consisting of spars joined together, in order to cross a river. 白拊 Peh-foo, a certain stone; otherwise called 白石英 Peh-shih-ying. Shwō-wān defines it, advantage; benefit. Syn. with 附 Foo.

府 A house where books and paper are stored up. A store-house for goods; to collect together; a place to meet in. Officers who preside over the national treasures. During the Tang dynasty, a large 州 Chow district was called Foo, and has continued so to the present time. The name of a district; a surname. A district or city of the first order; applied also to the magistrate of the district. Used by courtesy for another person's house. 六府 Lūh

foo, the six Foo, are water, fire, wood, metal, earth and grain. 九府 Kew foo, nine officers who were placed over government property and stores. 府庫 Foo kh'oo, a treasury of the government. 府上 Foo shang, your house. 府尊 Foo tsun, the worshipful, the Foo magistrate. 府學教授 Foo hēō kean show, a teacher in the district schools, authorised and supported by government.

俯 To stoop the head and bend forward; to condescend. 垂首視下曰俯 舉首望上曰仰 Chwuy show she hēa yuē foo, keu show wang shang yuē yang, to droop the head and look down is called Foo; to raise the head and look upwards is called Yang. 俯准施行 Foo chui she hing, 俯准施行 condescend to grant that it may be done. A phrase that commonly follows a written request to a superior magistrate. Prayers written and offered by fire to invisible beings, close with 俯垂洞鑑 Foo chwuy t'ung kēen, bend down and fully observe my prayer. 俯伏待命 Foo fūh tae ming, to fall prostrate and wait for orders. 俯首默想 Foo show meh sēang, to hang down

the head and think in silence. **拊** To apply the hand to any thing. To touch. To soothe, in which sense 撫 Foo is now used.

腑 The viscera; heart, lungs, liver, gall and stomach. 臟腑 Ts'ang foo, the viscera, the bowels. 肺腑 Fei foo, the lungs.

腐 Corrupted; rotten; broken to pieces as a rotten thing. The punishment of the palace, or depriving of the genitals. Read Foo, the name of an insect.

Foo mūh. 腐木 rotten wood. 腐儒 Foo joo, a person who is corrupt by a smattering of learning; a vicious pedant, fit for no useful purpose. 腐爛 Foo lan, rotten and fallen to pieces. 腐乳 Foo joo, rotten milk, a preparation like curds made from a kind of pulse, much used by the Chinese.

廢 The original form of 廢. 廢爛 Foo lan, broken to bits, as a thing boiled excessively.

跗 The top of the foot; called the back of the foot. A man's name. Foo choo 跗注 a kind of greaves or armour for the legs, attached to the top of the foot, and

connected with the breeches. **拊** The middle part of a bow grasped by a man's hand. The heart placed upon, or attached to,

拊 To think about; to be pleased with. Pleased. **拊** To apply the hand to; to lay the hand upon; to strike; to beat. To beat clothes; the name of an instrument of music; the handle of any thing.

Foo sin tsze wān 拊心自問 to lay one's hand on one's heart, and ask one's self any thing solemnly. 拊膺長嘆 Foo ying ch'ang t'an, to beat one's breast and utter long sighs. 拊手 Foo show, to place the hand on; that on which the hand is placed.

拊 The foot of a rafting; the stalk of flowers or fruits; a raft to cross a river; a cottage made of wood and thatch. The name of an instrument of music. The name of a wood. To apply a lixivium to.

Foo fā 拊棧 a raft. 俞拊 Yu foo, name of an eminent medical practitioner.

拊 Spokes of wood fastened together to form a raft. This character is written in a great variety of ways.

狌 The name an animal said to resemble a sheep.

附 A certain white stone.

附 Name of a certain sacrifice; to bury in the same place, persons nearly related to each other.

疴 Bent down by disease; short and crooked; disease which causes a swelling or protuberance.

媯 A woman's name.

符 Certain slips of wood, in ancient times employed as checks between two parties; they were made to fit each other, and each party took one, by which they could trust each other. Tallies used by the government. To correspond to; to be credible. Name of the bark of a tree; a bark; a surname.

Certain superstitious spells or charms of the Chinese, both of the sect Füh and Taou. They are called **符籙** Foo lüh and **符咒** Foo chow, by these, evil spirits and noxious influences are expelled. Some are burnt and others are pasted up. Some are written with red ink. The Foo answers to those amulets or charms which consisted in certain words or sentences written in a particu-

lar order, and which the Arabians called Talisman. The word *Abacadabra* was supposed an antidote against Agas. As *Preventives*, the Chinese wear some about their person, and paste up some upon the posts of their doors; those intended as *cures* are written on paper, burnt, and put in a cup of tea, which the patient drinks; a usual charm is written thus **灑** *Luyling, Thunder order*

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ten thus **灑** *Luyling, Thunder order*

Foo hū **符合** to agree together; to correspond. **不相符** Pü zëang too, to disagree, as two statements or opinions. **符端** Foo twan, springs in nature; genial dews; springs of water.

滂 A raft on which to cross a stream or river.

紬 Cotton cloth; coarse silk. **繳** A man's name. A string or cord.

蚺 A kind of snake that has scales on the belly or lower part of it.

舩 A small boat; a boat short and deep.

苻 A certain extraordinary plant, of a reddish colour; round leaf and a hairy down, like ear-rings; grows on the east of the Yang-tze-këang, otherwise called **鬼目草** Kwei mûh-ts'aou, the devil's eye. A surname.

Foo këä **苻甲** the capsule of a plant.

附 Full dress; gay, rich dress.

附 Speech which is well founded; a man's name.

射 Foo yu **射輸** to put on clothes; to attach clothes to the body.

附 To be near to; to lean against; to be attached to; to annex, or attach to; to annex one's self to, or to join a person of party. A tribe or state putting itself under the dominion of another country.

Foo kin te tang **附近地方** a place that is near. **附寄** Foo ke, to send with. **附生** Foo säng, a young Sew-tsae, or graduate of the lowest rank.

附會其說 Foo hwuy kh'e shwö, to fall in with whatever another person says; to echo whatever another person says.

附子 Foo tsze, a certain stimulating medicine. **附耳** Foo urh, the name of a star.

附益 Foo yih, to bestow benefits upon.

附 A certain medicinal plant.

駙 A horse intended to assist the principal one. Forms part of the name of a certain office in the time of Han.

鮒 A certain fish respecting which there are various accounts; some are found in the lakes of Hoo-kwang; and other in the ruts of wheels.

鵠 Shang foo **鵠鵠** a certain bird said to have three heads, six eyes, six feet, and three wings; when eaten, it entirely prevents sleep.

鼗 The noise and clamour made by the drums of an army.

孚 Eggs hatched; from the regularity of the bird, it denotes belief, trust, confidence, mutual alliance. Read Foo, to hatch, to nourish, to breed up.

The colours of a stone **中孚** Clung foo, one of the **卦** Kwa.

Foo këä **孚甲** the outer coat of a bud, which it bursts at the

time of blossoming. 信孚
Sin foo, trust; dependance or
reliance on.

俘 To take; to take in war;
a prisoner. 生獲曰
俘 Sāng hwǒ yuě foo, he who
is taken alive is called Foo. 賤
俘 Tsēen foo, (I) a degraded
captive.

俘虜 Foo loo 俘虜 to take captive.

埠 A hill on the top of
which there is water.
Foo denotes to escape, in allu-
sion to the water escaping and
running down the hill. Read
Fów, or Fow, great; abundant.

精小之微也埠大之
殷也 Tsing seou che wei
yay; low ta che yin yay, Tsing,
is the minute of the small; Fow,
is the vast of the great.

娣 A woman's name.

桴 Foo, or Fow, a raft. A
certain beam of a house;
a kind of drumstick; an utensil
for collecting earth and throw-
ing it in within the planks,
when forming mud walls. 桴
炭 Fow t'an, light charcoal
which floats. 桴思 Fow sze,
a kind of screen.

葬 Foo, or Peau, wood or
plants rotting and fall-
ing; to die of hunger; to
be starved to death. 餓
芋 Ngo, hunger, sometimes

precedes.

𪔐 A bird casting its fea-
thers.

𪔑 Foo, or Fow, a cow with
black lips.

𪔒 Name of a certain varie-
gated stone.

𪔓 A small reed; the inter-
nal clothing of the bam-
boo, the internal skin or peel.

稃 } The husk of grain; the
cup of a flower; a gener-
al term for that which
surrounds or houses the
flower or seed, Calyx, pericar-
pium; capsule, and so on.

𪔔 A coarse net.

𪔕 Bricks or tiles unburnt.

𪔖 A net for catching birds.

𪔗 A certain reed with a
white and very thin inter-
nal peel. A kind of hemp. Read
Fow, the name of a plant. To
fade and die as a plant; to die
of hunger.

𪔘 Foo or Fow, the name of
a fish.

𪔙 Foo, or Fow, a certain
bird of the pigeon spe-
cies.

𪔚 The outer wall of a city,
suburbs, or a wall -mold

from the inner city.

𪔛 The husk of wheat.

𪔜 Great; a designation of
eminent persons; Con-
fucius is called 尼甫 Ne-foo.
Large; great; many; numerous.
Denotes also to begin or com-
mence. I, me. The name of a
country, of a place, and of a
hill. A surname. 章甫 Chang
foo, the name of a certain cap.
台甫 T'ae foo, an honorary
epithet, applied to persons gen-
erally; used particularly when
asking a person's name.

備 To assist; to help.

廂 Foo t'oo 廂廂 a house
built in an uneven ir-
regular manner.

𪔝 A kind of wooden rail to
prevent any thing falling
over; the handle of a weapon.

𪔞 A round basket for con-
taining grain. Some say,
square out-side and round
within.

𪔟 Foo kwei pūh shīh ch'oo 𪔟 𪔟
不歸處 the basket having
some part not polished or adorn-
ed, expresses delicately, some
error or fault in a person's con-
duct. 𪔟 𪔟 Foo kwei, a cer-
tain utensil or basket used in

sacrificing.

𪔠 To cut down grain and
collect it into sheaves; a
sheaf.

𪔡 An utensil in which to
break or pound things to
pieces; a kind of mortar.

𪔢 A certain plant, in an-
cient times an omen of
felicity. Name of a place.

𪔣 A kind of small crab.

𪔤 Soft delicate hair.

𪔥 Meat dried and preserv-
ed; the flesh of any ani-
mal; deer, sheep, and so on.
Formerly used at great enter-
tainments, now used as ordinary
food. 脩脯 Sēu foo, meat cut
into slices and dried.

𪔦 The snoring or grunting
of a pig.

𪔧 Two pieces of wood which
compress the sides of a
cart. The jaw bones

𪔨 Foo keu sēang e 輔車相依
the jaws depend on each other;
used by allusion to shew the
mutual dependance of states.
𪔩 𪔩 Foo kēa, or 輔車
Foo keu, the jaw bones; the
jaws.

郝 Name of a certain pavilion.

頤 The sides of the face; the bones on the sides of the face; the jaw bones.

輔 Certain apparatus at the lower part of a carriage; garments for the breech.

髀 The bones of the loins; the hip bone.

餽 A certain vessel for preparing food; a vessel of a certain capacity. Used for the food dressed; a meal. One of nine rivers, on an island in the midst of a river, appearing like an inverted boiler. 二餽不給 Urh foo püh keih, not supplied with two meals a day; poor.

魁 The north polar star.

黼 Variegated with black white; diversity of colours; embroidered.

黻 Foo fūh 黼黻 variegated; elegant; applied to composition.

黼褂 Foo kwa, the embroidered figure worn on the breast of the garment by Chinese officer. Civil officers have a species of stork, and military officers a tiger, embroidered on their breast. 黼繡 Foo sew, beautifully embroidered or

adorned with various colours.

專 To spread or extend according to a given rule. To spread and extend everywhere as the clouds. To disperse; to scatter.

傳 To annex to; to superinduce; to lay on a surface, as colours on paper; to arrange; to insert names; to bring together; to extend to. A tutor; a kind of agreement, of which document each party takes half.

The name of a plant. A surname. 面如傅粉 Mēen joo foo fun, face as if painted. 太傅 T'ae foo, and 少傅 Shao foo, were anciently tutors to the Princes. 師傅 Sze foo, a tutor; a master; a literary patron. Persons emulous of promotion, commonly pay their court to one in power, and when presenting a donation, compliment their expected patron with the epithet, Sze-foo.

亦傅于天 Yih foo yu t'ien, rising to heaven, said of a bird flying. To rhyme, read Fei.

傅顏色 to lay on colours. 傅會其說 Foo hwuy kh'e shwō, to drag together a number of particulars; a forced application of what is said. 傅會 Foo hwuy, to bring together; to drag together

傅聖油 Foo sheng yew, to apply the sacred oil. (MS. Dictionary.) 傅御 Foo yu, a certain office about court. 傅師 Foo sze, a teacher.

蓊 Flowers and leaves widely spread, or scattered abroad.

圃 Foo or Poo, an orchard.

縛 A virulent unruly sheep. 縛羌 Foo to, an animal like a sheep, said to have nine tails, four ears, and its eyes on its back.

縛 An instrument of busbandry.

縛 To help; to assist; to assist with money at a funeral.

縛贈 to assist with one's property; to confer money upon.

專 To expand; to open, as plants in spring. The original form of the following

敷 To state and lay before the Sovereign; to send forth an order to all the world; to diffuse by Imperial orders good government and instruction; to disperse liberally; to be sufficient.

敷不足 insuffi-

敷 cient supply—of money. 敷施 Foo she, or 敷布 Foo poo, instruction; or the orders the government. 敷求 Foo kh'ew, to investigate principles too diffusely. 敷教 Foo keaou, to diffuse instruction.

敷 To stretch out; to extend; to spread out.

敷檄 Foo-lan 檄 the name of a wood.

敷藪 A general term for flowers; flowery appearance.

敷搏 The name of a wood.

敷慙 Peih foo 慙 the appearance of haste; hurry; precipitation.

撫 To tranquillize; to console; to soothe; to keep possession of; to hold; to keep down with the hand. To strike. Haste. The name of a district.

撫院 or 撫臺 Foo t'ue, a Vice-Governor, the second officer in every province.

撫馭 Foo yu, to soothe; to manage, as a horse; to manage the people.

婦 To submit to; a married woman; a wife; one whose duty it is to submit to her husband; the female in nature; a son's wife. Beautiful. Used in con-

nection with a great many words. 冢婦 Ch'ung foo, the eldest son's wife. 新婦 Sin foo, a bride. 寡婦 Kwa foo, or 孀婦 Le foo, a widow.

婦有七去 Foo yew ts'ih kh'eu 婦有七去 there are seven reasons for putting away a wife. 婦人 Foo jin, a woman. 婦言是聽 Foo yen she t'ing, to listen to women's stories. 婦德 Foo teh, feminine virtues. 婦寺之手 Foo sze che show, in the hands of women and eunuchs. 婦事在饋食之間而已矣 Foo sze tsae kwei sh'ih che këen, urh e e, a woman's business is to attend to furnishing the table, and nothing else.

頽 To hang down the head; to condescend; to look down and view or examine; to send and soothe a smaller state. 聘俯 P'ing foo, tributary offerings to the Emperor.

俯首 Foo show 俯首 to bend down the head, condescendingly.

負 Man and a Pearl; one who has something to depend on. To bear on the back; to turn the back on; ungrateful. To fail; to be defeated; to be sorry; to be ashamed. 辜負 Koo foo, to render nugatory

any kindness; to requite ungratefully some good done. 負 Foo or 阿負 O foo, the epithet of an old mother.

負帝 Foo te t'ow hae chung 負帝 投海中 bearing up the Emperor threw himself into the sea. Thus perished, on the coast at Canton, the last of the dynasty Sung. 負荷 Foo ho, to bear up; to sustain a high responsibility. 負欠 Foo kh'ëen, to owe a debt.

負 To rely upon. 禮樂 負天地之情 Le yô foo t'ëen te che ts'ing, propriety and music accord with the nature of the heaven and the earth. 自負 Tsze foo, to be self confident.

富 To be provided with abundantly; well supplied with; rich; affluent; to enrich; of the five sources of happiness one is to be rich. A bribe. A surname.

富貴 Foo kwei 富貴 riches and honors; commonly denotes merely a wealthy person. 富貴貧賤常變 Foo kwei p'in tsëen ch'ang pëen, riches with their honors, and poverty with its meanness, are continually fluctuating. 年富 Nën-foo, rich in years; means to be young and have a great many years

yet to come.

福 Foo or Fow. One suit or set of. 衣一福 E yih foo, suit of clothes.

副 Foo or Fow, a second; an assistant. To assist;

to examine; to announce to, or give information of. A kind of ornament of platted hair for the head, worn by ancient Queens when performing funeral ceremonies. Read Fô, to split or rive open transversely. 正副 Ching foo, the principal and the second. 副使 Foo sze, the second person in any regular Imperial commission. The second person in an embassy.

副筭六珈 Foo ke lüh këa 副筭六珈 six Foo and ke, the Ke were valuable stones hanging down on each side of the Foo. 副都統 Foo-too t'ung or 副將 Foo-tsëang, a kind of Adjutant-General. 副爺 Foo yay, the title of an inferior military officer.

福 A certain description of boat. A boat or other vessel which carries much.

賦 To exact; to receive; to measure; to disturb or excite; the exactions of the government are what disturb or

excite the people; a bearer of tribute. To give and to receive, as Heaven confers a certain nature, instinct, capacity or disposition on creatures, and creatures receive these from Heaven. To diffuse; to spread out; a diffuse loose poem.

賦稅 Foo shwny 賦稅 the duties or taxes exacted by government. 貢賦 Kung foo, tributary offerings, or levies made. 賦斂 Foo lëen, to take; to exact.

覆 To lay an ambush of soldiers; an ambushade. Read Fow, to overshadow, as with wings, or as a canopy. Read Füh, to reiterate; to subvert.

鳧 A wild duck. A bird like a duck, but smaller. On the east of the Yang-tsze-këang, there is a kind which exists in infinite numbers, commonly called 冠鳧 Kwan-foo, The name of an official situation; the name of a hill. 魚鳧 Yu foo, a man's name.

鳧茨 Foo ts'ze 鳧茨 the name of a plant.

蕙芘 Foo ts'ze 蕙芘 the name of a plant.

廊 The name of a place.

枹 A stick with which to beat a drum. The name

of a plant. Also read Paou and Teih, the name of a district.

膚 The skin of an animal; the flesh of pigs; mince meat. Beautiful. To separate from, as by skinning. Large; great. The

hand placed slanting; to receive. The name of a place. A man's name. **皮膚** P'ei foo, the skin. **肌膚** Ke foo, the muscular flesh.

嚙 Foo or Woo, not distinctly and clearly.

FŪ.

灼 Fŭ, or Shŏ. **灼約** Fŭ yŏ, a moving star. Also read Teih, a fixed period, an agreement. A plank on which to pass a stream.

縛 A surname.

嘯 A syllable used in the prayers or imprecations of the Buddha sect.

俛 To hang down the head. **俛啄** Fŭ chŏ, to hang down the head and peck. **在俛仰之間** Tsae fŭ yang che kĕen, within a look down

and a look up; i. e. within the compass of one's view. A redundant character, the name as **俯** Foo, and **俛** Foo. Also read Mĕen, in the sense of **勉** Mĕen, exertion; effort.

縛 To bind; to tie fast; to roll up; a roll; a certain part below a carriage, which serves to connect and fasten the several parts together, or to fasten the baggage to the vehicle. **束縛** Shŭh fŏ, or **綁縛** Pang fŏ, to tie up with a cord or string.

FOW.

不 Commonly read Pŭh, no; not. Also used in common with the following.

否 A negative particle; as, not; ought not. It often closes an interrogative sentence. To rhyme, read Foo.

是否 She fow, it is, or it is not; is it right, or is it not. **所言未知是否** So yen we che she fow, I don't know whether what I say be the fact or not; or, whether the sentiment be right or not. **是否**

可行 She fow kh'o hing, may it be done or not? **可否** Kh'o fow, is it proper, or not; may it be, or not? **會否** T'ang fow, has it occurred; or is it done yet; or not? **未知得收否** We che teh show fow, I don't know whether they are received yet, or not.

邳 Fow, or Pei, the name of a place; of a district, and of a hill. A surname.

沅 Ancient form of **流** Lew, to flow as water in a river. To see.

綵 Fow or Pow, the appearance of new silken garments.

罟 A net for catching rabbits or hares. **之罟** Che fow, the name of a hill. Used also as the name of a kind of gallery attached to an ancient palace.

茱 Fow e **茱萸** a plant called by various names. Used in cases of suppression of urine, and in difficult labours. The name of a hill.

鴉 Fow, or Fow kew **鴉鳩** a bird of the pigeon species.

伏 To brood or hatch eggs, as a fowl does.

孚 Fow or Foo, See above under Foo.

嫫 Fow or Foo, a woman's name.

崱 The name of a hill.

桴 Certain posts or beams about a house; also read Foo, which see.

浮 To ascend a raft and float on the water; to float; to float along with the stream; to flow over; to exceed; excess; time which has gone by. Light. Fow fow, cloudy vapours; sleet and snow in great quantities; numerous and violent, like the waters of a torrent; a kind of forfeit. Name of a river, and of a hill, and of a bamboo.

浮薄 Fow pŏ, levity of mind; giddiness; giddy; thoughtless.

浮沉 Fow ch'in, floating and sinking—alternately; unsettled; unsteady.

天浮 T'ĕn fow, the name of a star.

浮汎 Fow fan, to float. **浮橋** Fow kh'ĕou, a floating bridge.

浮言 Fow yen, light floating speech, mere unmeaning compliments.

浮躁 Fow ts'au, levity and giddiness of demeanour; unofficer-like levity.

浮海 Fow hae, to float on or navigate the sea.

浮財 Fow

ts'ue, floating wealth; property in money or goods; in contradistinction from landed property, which is called 實業 Shih nēē. 浮尸十餘萬人 Fow she shih yu wan jin, floating corpses more than a hundred thousand—caused by the Tartars. (A. D. 1282.)

筠 Bamboo with streaks or veins.

焯 Steam or vapour arising from heat. Fow jin 焯人 a cook.

焮 Fow or Foo. A cow with black lips.

焮 A hot fiery sore or wound.

糗 Fow or Foo, a kind of gruel variously described. Rice boiled and prepared in a certain way.

碎 Fow, or Pow, the noise of something splitting or rending.

舩 A boat; a small float.

蟬 P'e fow 蟬蟬 a large species of ant, capable of flying; differently described, and called by different names, as, 蟬蟬 Fow yew or 渠路 Kh'eu lēō, which both express the same.

棼 Much; many.

覩 To look; to view; to see.

趨 Fow or Foo, appearance of walking or running; a quick, hurried motion.

霽 Fow fow 霽霽 the appearance of rain and snow; sleet.

魁 The name of a star.

鯪 Name of a fish.

鴿 A bird of the pigeon species.

阜 A mound of earth; a hill without stones; high and broad, like a hill or mountain; great; large; fat; abundant; numerous;

plenteous; raging like a large fire. The name of a hill, and of a country. 民豐物阜 Min fung wūh fow, a numerous population and great plenty.

Fow ch'ung 阜螽 name of an insect. 阜財 Fow ts'ae, great wealth. 香阜 Hēang fow, or 香界 Hēang keae, fragrant regions; a blessed state spoken of by the Buddha sect.

埠 Pei, or Fow. The bank of a river; a harbour for merchant ships; a mart where

trading people collect and transact their mercantile concerns; it is also commonly called 埠頭 Fow t'ow. 鹽埠 Yen fow, a salt merchant's place of rendezvous for salt. 新埠 Sin fow, the New Mart, is applied by the Chinese to Penang, as its name.

焯 To burn; a large fire.

Fūh yūh 草鬱 name of a fragrant plant.

Fow ch'ung 蟬螽 a certain insect.

Abundant; plentiful.

An abundance of horses; advantageous; beneficial.

A vessel made of earthen ware; formerly used to discriminate the notes of music; and also to contain liquids, either wine or water, &c. A jar; a basin. 鼓缶 Koo fow, to beat the Fow, for musical purposes; to beat time.

Fow, wa kh'e yay 缶瓦器也 Fow, a vessel made of earthen ware.

制 The handle of a knife or weapon. Read Foo, same as 附 Foo, the centre part of a bow grasped by the hand.

姤 A beautiful woman; a woman of correct and elegant manners.

皓 White.

瓦 A kind of earthen ware utensil, used to beat on when singing.

蛭 The silk-worm asleep; one of its torpid states.

復 Read Fūh and Foo, again; reiterated. Read Fow, in the sense of the preceding.

Fow or Fūh, return of disease; a relapse.

覆 Keuen fow 絹綫 a species of silk.

To cover as a canopy. Also read Fūh, which see.

Fow keu 覆車 a kind of net to take birds. 覆幬 Fow t'au, to cover as a tent or canopy. 天覆地載 T'ēen fow te tsae, heaven overspreads, and earth contains.

Fow or Foo, to lean upon; to turn the back on; to bear. See Foo.

Fow, to accord with. See Foo.

Fow or Fow, a stick with which to beat a drum.

FÜH.

丩 Distorted on the left. To wipe. Some say / Peih, denotes distorted on the left, and Füh, on the right. Also read Lëé. Vulgarly read Nã.

不 Not. A negative and prohibitive particle. Commonly read Püh, which see.

弗 Distorted; opposed to; a negative; not; a strong negative or prohibitive particle. It should not be; it is not so. To sent away or reject. 澤弗 Peih füh, abundant, in an exceeding degree.

佛 To see indistinctly; to examine; to turn aside. Unreasonable. A bright appearance; great. Forms part of the names of places. A surname. The founder of a religious Sect, commonly called by Europeans, Fo or Foh, now worshipped as a god. In this last application of the word, it is said to denote awakening and enlightening mankind. In abbreviation of 佛度 Füh too, i. e. Buddü or Buddha. This manner of abbreviating names is usual with the Chinese. 獻鳥者佛其首 Hëen neaou chay füh kh'e show, he who presents a bird, should turn aside its head,—

that it may not bite the person to whom it is presented.

Füh fá 佛法 laws of Füh. Sometimes means the religion or doctrines of Füh, generally; at other times, certain enigmatical sayings delivered by Füh; also the powers or means of operating possessed by Füh. 佛乎正 Füh hoo ching, contrary to what is right; in which sense it is Syn. with 拂 Füh. 佛教 Füh keaou or 佛門 Füh mun, the religion of Füh. 佛經 Füh king, the religious books of Buddha. 仿佛若夢 Fang füh jö mung, seen indistinctly as in a dream. 佛法無邊 Füh fá woo pëen, the powers of Füh are unlimited. 佛桑 Füh sang, the name of a plant Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis. 佛手 Füh show, the hand of (the god) Füh; i. e. the Chinese citron, from its resemblance to a hand. 佛像 Füh säang, images of Füh. 佛性 Füh sing, the nature or disposition of Buddha, which it is affirmed all mankind possess. 諸佛子 Choo füh tsze, all the Buddhas; Buddha exists in many persons. 佛佗 Füh t'o, or 阿彌陀佛 O me t'o füh,

an epithet of the god Füh. 三寶佛 San paou füh, three precious Füh.

剃 To strike; to chop; to hew; to cut asunder.

勅 Something to strengthen a bow. See 弼 Peih.

拂 To oppose; to act contrary to; perverse. To give a negative to; to deny. Also read Peih, in the same sense.

Füh, püh jen che ts'ze 拂不然之辭 Füh, expresses a thing's not being so; or forbidding it to be so.

吁佛哉 Hen füh tsae. O ho, let it not be!

拂百姓 Füh peh-sing e ts'ung ke che yüh, opposed the people to follow his own desires.

佛 Same as 拂 Füh. The religious books of the Buddhites contain this word in some other sense.

拂 Füh püh 拂埽 the appearance of dust raised by the wind; a cloud of dust.

牙齋前空拂 Ya t'üh ts'ien fun t'üh, the dust flying before the banners.

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拂 Füh püh 拂埽 the appearance of dust raised by the wind; a cloud of dust.

Large; great.

奔 奔 奔 A tortuous path amongst mountains; dreary, sorrowful passes amongst hills.

拂 A kind of cover for the hair, after being bound upon the top of the head.

拂 To strike and make pass over; to brush; to wipe; to dust; a duster. To brush as with the waving of a supple tree in the wind; the waving of the arm amongst bushes; to propel from one; to oppose. Perverse; to move together. Read Peih, shaken by the wind. Also read Fei.

Füh le 拂戾 perverse; opposed to what is right and reasonable.

拂舞 Füh woo, name of a kind of play or posture-making.

拂人性 Füh jin sin, to thwart or act contrary to the dispositions of men generally.

拂 Mournful; sorry. 我心何拂鬱 Woo sin ho füh yüh, my soul why art thou disquieted! Also read Fei, a disquietude of mind; vexation, anger.

拂 To thrash or beat with a flail.

The appearance of a dog.

拂 Füh püh 拂埽 the appearance of dust raised by the wind; a cloud of dust.

拂 Füh püh 拂埽 the appearance of dust raised by the wind; a cloud of dust.

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拂 Füh püh 拂埽 the appearance of dust raised by the wind; a cloud of dust.

沸 To sprinkle with water. **沸** Peih fūh, the bubbling up of water as from a spring. Also read Fei, which see.

費 Dulness of eye sight; obscure vision; dull appearance of the eye.

禱 To drive away calamities and supplicate happiness; to expel; to cleanse; to wash, as a religious observance; a kind of heathen baptism.

禱除不祥 Fūh choo pūh ts'ang 禱除不祥 to expel or wash away what is infelicitous. On the 3rd day of the 3rd moon, the ceremony of bathing is performed for this purpose. **禱飾** Fūh shih, to put away the old and adorn one's self afresh—in a moral sense.

第 A kind of door in the hinder part of a carriage; an arrow. Read Fei, to pare or sharpen an arrow.

緋 Ravelled silk. **緋** Fūh leūh, a cord; a rope.

緋縛 Fūh pō 緋縛 to bind. **執緋** Chih fūh, to hold the ropes, in order to let down a coffin into the grave. **緋車** Fūh keu, to pull a carriage. Read Fei, a mixture of red and yellow.

蕪 The road rendered impassable by luxuriant herbage; to screen.

舩 A large boat or ship.

艷 An angry visage or look. **艷然不悅** Fūh jen pūh yuē, an angry displeased manner. Also read Pō, an exuberance of colour or show.

趨 To run; to leap. Running; leaping.

跣 To leap; to skip; to run with haste. Also read Fei.

邨 A surname; the name of a place. Also read Fei and Fei.

錦 To ornament, or certain ornaments.

霏 A cloudy appearance.

鞞 A kind of leather door or entrance at the hinder part of a carriage.

鞞 A cord for drawing coffin or hearse.

鞞 The sound of music suddenly stopping.

颯 A slight breeze of wind; the wind passing swiftly.

鬚 Like; resembling. The ornaments of a woman's

head dress; the hair in a state of confusion.

鯈 A certain sea fish.

反 From 反 Ts'ü, a division or portion of an affair, and 又 Yew, the hand. To direct; to put in order. To alter and form.

服 To use or to employ, as a boat; to wait on or assist another, as a horse and a rider by the side of a carriage; certain coverings for a carriage, hence, clothes; garments; a quiver for arrows; to accord with from fear; to submit to; that which may be done; to cause to submit; to adjust; to be accustomed to, as to climate. A surname; the name of a bird. **衣服** E fūh, clothes, garments. **人心不服** Jen sin pūh fūh, men's minds will not submit. **水土不服** Shwuy t'oo pūh fūh, unaccustomed to the climate.

以德服人 E teh fūh jin, by virtuous deeds to make people submit. **五服** Woo fūh, four kinds of mourning.

服法 Fūh fa, to submit to the laws. **服教** Fūh keou, to submit to instruction. **服誰** Fūh shwuy, submit to whom?

服藥 Fūh yō, to use, to take,

to swallow down, medicine. **肚服** T'oo fūh, the belly, the mind. **肚服不明** T'oo fūh pūh ming, dull of apprehension.

椲 A case for putting bows and arrows into; sometimes made of bamboo.

箴 A famous wood brought from Kw'än-lun mountain. Also read Sō, the name of a wood.

蕨 Fūh or Pih, 蘆蕨 Loo fūh, name of a plant or root used in catching fish. A covering for a sword.

蜃 Fūh wei 蜃 蜃 a serpent, or snake, called di-vine.

鵬 Name of a bird considered infelicitous, and as a sign of drought; it has a disagreeable cry in the night, and cannot fly far.

次 Fūh or Fū, cold wind; frigid icy appearance. **澤凌** Peih fūh, occurs in the same sense.

幟 Fūh seih 幟折 or 幟舞 Fūh woo, a rod ornamented with variegated silks, held in the hand by the Chinese at their amusements of posture-making or fencing. A piece of cloth.

幟纓 Fūh low 幟纓 fringe or tassel.

拔 Cöld; a cold wind; appearance of cold and ice.

祓 To drive away calamities and supplicate blessings. Same as 禘 Fuh, which see.

芟 The roots of plants; the roots of plants which die in spring. A thatched cottage. Read Pö, the name of a medicinal plant. 芟蕞 Füh kwö, name of a plant.

被 Certain garments worn by barbarians. A covering for the knee.

紱 A kind of sash worn round the waist with its ends hanging down.

翠 An ornamented rod with feathers or tassels at its end, held in the hand by a kind of fencers at feasts and solemnities.

飈 Rapid motion of the wind.

黻 Variegated with black and azure colours. To embroider; to sew with coloured threads. 黻黻 Foo fūi, adorned with various colours.

冕 Füh mēen, an ornamented cap or crown.

復 To walk in the old path or road; to go the same way as before; to do over again. Now written 復

Füh.

墟 A den or cavern that is habitable; a den prepared to retire to in times of anarchy and confusion.

瘵 Diseases; a return of weariness; a relapse.

復 To go and come; to return. Again; reiterated; to send back or give a reply; to explain; to announce the performance

of any order. To call back the spirit of the departed relation who died from home; they mention the name of the person, and call upon his soul to return. To restore. A surname. The name of a district, and of certain garments. Occurs denoting to exclude. Also read Fow. 反復 Fan fūh, over and over; backwards and forwards.

Füh lae 復來 or 復返 Füh fan, to come back again. 復

置 Füh che, to re-establish.

復戰 Füh chien, renewed the attack.

復分軍 Füh fun kenn, again divided the army.

復其初 Füh kh'e ch'oo, to return to its first or original state.

復倍是數 Füh p'ei she soo, the same number doubled.

復元 Füh yuen, to be restored to one's original health.

復興 Füh hing, to restore to

a former flourishing state. 復轉原樣 Füh chuen yuen yang, turned back again to the original form or manner. 復還 Füh hwan, to repay or give back again.

墟 A den or cavern in the earth, intended for a habitation.

瘵 The return of disease; a relapse.

復 The fruit or seed of the bamboo, which is not produced till it is about to return to corruption, or to die.

復 The name of a certain grain.

Foo or Füh, a bird hatching eggs.

腹 That which surrounds and embraces much, that is important. Thick, substantial; rich. The belly; the abdomen; the bowels; the seat of the mind. The earth. Used by allusion for what is valuable to one. Name of a certain garment; a surname; a man's name. 心腹之人 Sin fūi che jin, a very intimate friend.

Füh sin 腹心 or Sin-fūi, heart and bowels; dear to one. 腹

笥便便 Füh sze pēen pēen, rich in knowledge which is always at hand. 腹裏藏刀 Füh le ts'ang taou, a dagger

secreted in the bowels—of the man who talks plausibly. 腹不好 Füh pūh haou or 腹疾 Füh tseih, a disease of the bowels; pain or purging.

艘 A boat or other vessel.

蝮 A name applied to several insects and reptiles; to a locust, which has no wings; a very poisonous serpent.

Füh hwuy 蝮虺 a reptile said to have a head as large as a man's; also a serpent which is exceedingly poisonous, and the slime of which left on leaves and plants, is also poisonous. Its head is short, body small, flat and streaked; it fastens on those who incense it.

復 Garments that are double. Double.

Füh taou 復道 a path which leads both upwards and downwards.

覆 Backwards and forwards; hither and thither. To subvert; to overthrow; to ruin; to defeat an army. To examine or investigate and judge. Read Foo or Fow, soldiers in ambush; an ambuscade. To reply to. Same as 復 Füh, to cover as a canopy. 傾覆 Kh'ing Füh, to overturn; to throw down; to fall down.

Füh peh 覆白 or 中覆 Chung fūh, to explain clearly. 心事 反覆 Sin sze fan fūh, the mind unsettled; going hither and thither. 射覆 Shay fūh, to shoot at things placed under a cover.

覆 Name of a plant of which artificial flowers are made, otherwise called 通草 Tung-ts'au.

鍱 A metal vessel with a large mouth.

馥 A fragrant odoriferous effluvia. A man's name.

輓 Something which binds or fastens a cart or carriage underneath; otherwise called 伏兔 Fūh-t'oo, a rabbit in ambush.

鞞 A kind of leather case for bows and arrows.

覆

伏 To lie prostrate on the face; to subject either one's self or others. To hide; to conceal. 寢母伏 Ts'in woo fūh, in sleeping do not lie on the face. 既伏其罪 Ke fūh kh'e tsuy, since the (state Heu) has acknowledged its offence. 壓伏 Yā fūh, to oppress; to oppress. 四路埋

伏 Sze loo-mae fūh, lying in

an ambush on every road. 藏

伏 Ts'ang fūh, or reversed, Fūh ts'ang, to put into; to create; to hide to conceal. 三伏 San fūh, three terms, occurring after Midsommer, called 初伏 Ch'oo fūh, the first. 中伏 Chung fūh, the middle. 末伏 Mūh fūh, the last.

俯伏 Foo fūh 俯伏 to fall prostrate; to kneel with the body bent forward, and resting on the ground. Fūh, in the sense of *Humbly*, is used before 祈 Kh'e and 乞 Kh'eih, to beg, to pray, to entreat; before 望 Wang, to hope; before 惟 Wei, and 思 Sze, to consider; before 願 Yuen, to wish, to desire; and before 查 Ch'a, to examine into. 伏兵 Fūh ping, soldiers laid in ambush. 伏思 Fūh sze, I prostrate, consider; I humbly think; it is my humble opinion. 伏願 Fūh yuen, prostrate or humbly desire. 伏翼 Fūh yih, a species of bat.

坎 Fūh or Peh, to stop or dam up a stream; to rush down, as a mountain falling. One says, to flow. 川塞 坎 Ch'uen seh kh'e fūh, the streams stopped, and the ponds filled up.

枋 To attach a smaller piece of wood to a larger beam in order to strengthen it.

茯 Fūh ling 茯苓 a medicinal plant, which fable says is converted into amber. 茯神 Fūh shin 茯神 a certain root.

袱 A wrapper for making a bundle of clothes or any thing else is called 包袱 Paou fūh 拿包袱來包起來 Na paou fūh lae paou kh'e lae, bring a wrapper and wrap it up.

猯 A species of fox.

袱 A certain appendage of a carriage; a bar or strap placed before a person on which he leans.

富 From 高 Kaou, high, abbreviated. Lofty and wide.

副 Read Fūh, to split or rive open. Read P'ih, to cut open transversely. Otherwise read Foo, to assist.

匍 Fūh, Pūh or Peh, to fall prostrate on the ground.

匍匐 Poo peh, to fall down on the hands and knees; to go on the hands and knees like a child. To press towards with celerity; to do one's utmost to

hasten to relieve. 誕實匍匐 Tan shih poo peh, he really crept, &c.

幅 A wide piece of cloth or silk; a roll or piece of cloth or silk, or paper. A picture which rolls up. The ends of a roll ornamented; applied figuratively to producing an effect on the people by virtue. A surname. 匡幅 Kh'wang fūh, full; filled. Read Peih, cloth wound round the legs to strengthen the muscles in walking. Otherwise called 行滕 Hing t'ang.

幅 Fūh or P'ih, a piece of wood fastened to the horns of cattle to prevent their goring people; a case for arrows.

Fūh shih 幅室 a place underground where fish are dried.

幅 Fūh or P'ih. Cut in halves; split boards.

幅 Same as 副 Fūh.

福 Divine protection; excellent; good; felicitous; happiness; a blessing; richly provided with. The name of a district. A surname. Occurs denoting *Towards; with, or the same as*. Read Foo, to lay or store up.

Füh chow 福州 the capital town or metropolis of Füh-kéen Province. 五福 Woo füh, the five blessings are, *Long life; Riches; Health; the Love of virtue and a Natural death.* 天官賜福 T'een kwan szo füh, may celestial rulers confer (on this house) blessings; and 五福臨門 Woo füh lin mun, may the five blessings enter at this door,—are expressions commonly written over the doors of Chinese houses. 福建 Füh-kéen, the province on the N. E. of Canton, commonly written Fökien. 福自天來 Füh tsze t'een lae, a blessing will descend from heaven. 福神誕 Füh shin tan, or otherwise called 土地誕 T'oo te tan, include the lares urbani familiares; rustici and compitales. Festival on the 2nd day of the 2nd moon.

福 Füh süb 福船 a large boat or other vessel.
 福 A certain vegetable of bad quality.
 福 Words or speech fully prepared; explained fully.
 福 The axle of a carriage; the transverse wood on

which the wheels run.

鞞 A leather strap or belt.
 蝠 Pëen füh 蝙蝠 or 蝠鼠 Füh shoo, a flying rat; probably the flying squirrel. 蝠蛇 Füh shay, a certain poisonous snake.
 宓 Same as the modern 伏 Füh, see above. Read Meih, at rest; repose; silent; still.
 處 The appearance of a tiger. Same as the preceding.
 鷓 Füh füh 鷓鴣 name of a bird. Read Peh, a bird like a fowl.
 髻 Fow or Füh. A false tuft of hair on the head, in the manner of the Chinese women; a lady's wig.
 蒂 Wood and plants forming a kind of covert. Otherwise read Fei.
 篴 An utensil used in weaving. One says, the name of a bamboo. Also read Pö.
 緇 A wide piece of cloth or silk.

FUN

分 From Pá, to separate, and Faou, a knife. To separate; to divide; to halve. To confer; to distribute; to give; distinguish; to arrange. Read Fún, a part; the part which any one has to act; the situation he fills. A certain nominal coin, by Europeans called a candareen. To rhyme, read Fung.

分之職 Fun che e chih 分之以職 to give a department to, a particular duty to one. 分支 Fun che, to distribute. 分別 Fun pëe e, to deliberate on each case apart. 分縣 Fun hëen, an assistant officer in a Hëen. 分明 Fua ming, or 分曉 Fun heaou, discriminated clearly; perspicuous distinctions. Fun, occurs answering to multiply by two, as 二分爲四 Urh fun wei sze, two opened out or separated by two, make four. 分明 is 是與不是 Fun ming she yü püh she, to distinguish clearly between right and wrong. 分程數 Fun ch'ing soo, to liquidate debts by paying a certain decimal part of the whole. 分痛 Fun t'ung.

to share a person's pains. 分憂 Fun yew, to share a person's griefs.

別 Fun or Pin, to separate; to divide.

坳 Fun or Pun, dust; dust or earth raised. One says, a great barrier or mound. To eject; to throw in, or to mix.

岑 Fun-yin 岑嶮 a hilly appearance; hills dividing and parting off. 三岔河 San-fun-he, an important pass in 遼東 Lenou-tung.

榜 A fragrant wood.

巾 A cloth to dust things with; a large cloth or napkin worn at the girdle.

盼 The light of the sun divided or shed forth.

忿 Anger; indignation; resentment. 忿怒 Fun noo, anger; angry; vexed; vexation. 忿恨 Fun hân, high indignation and resentment.

忿憤 anger; vexation.

the mind perturbed by anger. 忿疾 Fun tseih, angry irritability.

魴 A certain fish; small fish.

扮 To grasp with the hand; to move; to shake; to unite together, applied to uniting the nations of China under one monarchy. Read Pan, to dress up; to dress one's person. 裝扮 Chwang pan, or 打扮 Ta pan, to dress or ornament one's person.

枋 The name of a wood; used also to denote the beam or pillar of a house.

棼 Beams of the roof of a house. Hempen cloth, used for covering carriages. The thick and disordered state of the trees of a forest; a state of confusion, applied to the world and to threads. To ravel. 泯泯棼棼 Min min fun fun, a disordered confused state of society.

汾 Name of a stream or river; name of a territory; and of a kingdom. In allusion to a certain king of which state, who attained great age, and had a numerous progeny, it is now used on birth days, as a compliment to a person, thus Fun yang t'ien han 汾陽點

頷 Fun yang's king nodding his chin—implying a wish that the person may be happy as the king nodded.

灸 Fun or Pun, to burn with fire.

氈 Fun-fun 氈氈 the hair falling off.

氛 Fume; vapour; breath; air; shadowy appearance, both felicitous and infelicitous.

Fun ts'in 氛祲 or 妖氛 Yaon fun, shadowy appearance; apparitions; sprites, indicative of evil and calamities. 氛凶也 祥吉也 Fun heng yay; tseang keih yay, fun, indicates ril; Le-ang blessings, or what good. 靈氛 Ling fun, a shadowy ominous appearance; a spiritual prognostication. 氤氳 Fun yun, felicitous, vapoury, or shadowy appearance.

犝 A bullock.

犝 To leap; to skip.

盼 Fun ts'uen 盼泉 the name of a place

粉 To gather together grain, to separate and form it into sheaves; a small portion of grain.

粉 Grain broken to pieces; pulse broken small. Meal

or flour; any powder; a pigment for the face. Read Fun, to apply a colour or wash to; to white-wash. Name of a bamboo, name of a place. 白粉 Peh-fun rice flour, a white powder or wash. 麥粉 Meh fun, wheaten flour.

Fun me 粉米 variegated; embroidered. 米粉 Me fun, rice flour. 粉碎 Fun sui, to break or smash to pieces. 粉絲 Fun sze, vermicelli; otherwise called 菜豆粉 Lü t'ow fun. 粉霜 Fun shwang, sublimate of mercury. 粉澤 Fun tseh, adorned with colours, rich and glossy. 粉糝 Fun tse, a kind of pudding or dumpling. 紅粉 Hung fun, or 胡粉 Hoo fun, a pigment. A preparation originally made from coloured flour, but subsequently from an oxide of lead.

紛 A horse's tail, formed into a case. Many; numerous; perplexed; confused; slow. The hurry of business; the bustle of joy.

Fun hwa 紛華 the scramble and bustle of show and glittering gaiety. 紛旗 Fun t'ie, a crowd of banners. 紛亂 Fun lwan, bustle and confu-

sion. 紛紛多事 Fun fun to sze, a perplexing, hurried, multiplicity of business. 紛帨 Fun shway, a napkin to wipe any thing with. 紛雜 Fun tsä, mixed, blended in a confused manner. 紛緼 Fun wän, a confused appearance. 紛紜 Fun yun, or 紛紛 Fun fun, confused multiplicity of persons, affairs or things.

粉翕 Appearance of flying hither and thither.

粉盼 The appearance of a large head; a numerous appearance. Also read Pwan, to distribute to.

芬 A bud first opening; to open as a bud; to develop. Harmonious; agreeing. Numerous.

Fun jen 芬然 to spread and rise like dust. 芬芬 Fun-fun, fragrant; odoriferous.

粉 A sheep; seems affirmed both of the male and female.

芬 Fragrant wood.

蚘 A field rat transformed from the bird 伯勞 Peh-laou. A man's name.

蚘 The name of a place.

粉 Large garments; long robes; the appearance of fine long robes.

訥 Fun yun 訥訥 uncertain speech; vague talk; a man's name. Read Pan, an ignorant person.

粉 Fun-küh 粉谷 the name of a valley.

趺 To stumble; to leap; to fall.

鈔 Name of a valuable stone.

霧 Foggy vapour; fog whitened by cold air; snowy. Rain and snow thickly blended, is denoted by 雰雰 Fun-fun.

霧 Snowy; fog; vapour.

粉 Fun wän 醞醞 or 粉粉 Fun fun, fragrant odoriferous vapour; effluvia.

頰 A fish with a large head. Many; numerous. Read Pan, to spread; to diffuse widely; to promulge.

駢 A horse going at a swift pace.

鬩 Fun-fun 鬩紛 wrangling and pulling each other about.

粉 Embroidered with various colours and devices, as Imperial robes are.

粉 Fun-me 粉米 or 粉米 Fun-me, sprinkled with elegant embroidery.

鴿 Birds collected in a group; appearance of flying. Name of a bird. Read Pan, a bird of the pigeon species.

鼫 A field rat; a kind of mole.

奔 To be overthrown and defeated. Read Pan, to travel on the high road; to rün; precipitate flight; fearing something behind; embarrassed.

賁 A large drum. Read Pan, or Fun, ardent; impetuous; filled with anger and rage, bubbling up, as a spring of water. Overthrown; defeated. Read Pe, glossed over; coloured.

債 Prostrate; laid prostrate with the face upwards. To shake; to excite; to subvert; to ruin. 一言債事 Yih yen fun szo, one word ruins an affair. 鼠首債事 Shoo show fun szo, a rat's head spoils affairs; i. e. excessive timidity and caution, such as is manifested by the rat, injures affairs.

墳 A tomb; a grave; a hillock; the bank of a stream. A great bank; to fend off water. Great; vast. Read Fun, fat loamy soil. 凡高大者皆曰墳 Fan kaou ta chay, keae yuě fun, whatever is lofty and great is called fun. 拜墳 Pae fun, to worship at tombs, in the Chinese manner. 掃墳 Saou fun, to sweep or repair them. 荒墳 Hwang fun, a deserted grave. 三墳 San fun, denoting to divide, to separate, or discriminate. It is also applied to the separation of the three powers, the commencement of heaven, earth, and man; which are termed the three T's'as powers or energies. San fun, also denotes the books of the three antediluvian kings. 白墳 Peh fun, white loamy soil. 黑墳 Hih fun, black loamy soil. 赤墳 Ch'ih ch'ih fun, red clayey soil. 汝墳 Joo fun, the bank of a certain stream.

墳 An ornament; a certain appendage to a horse's bridle; the bit; called also 扇汗 Shen-han, and 排沫 P'ae m'uh.

憤 The mind filled and urged either with grief, or

anger, or zeal in business, or in study; violent feeling of anger and indignation.

憤 Fun fá 憤發 or 發憤 Fä fun, ardent; zealous; eager; impetuous. 憤發有爲 Fun fá yew wei, to act with one's whole mind or soul. 憤結 Fun k'ë, highly worked up by anger or indignation. 發憤忘食 Fä fun wang shih, to be so full of an object as to forget one's food; intent on learning. 憤怒 Fun noo, filled with anger and vexation.

擯 To wipe or dust with the hand.

鼗 An ancient drum.

檣 A certain wood; timbers at the side of a boat.

氈 An ancient species of woollen cloth.

瀆 The bank of a river or stream; to overflow the banks; to issue forth, bubbling as a spring; to spurt forth water; the name of a small stream that issues from a larger river in Ho-nan province.

癩 Internal heat; feverish skin.

瘡 A hot swelling; a hot ulcer; a mournful, grieved appearance, caused by pain

or disease.
Fun-he 瘡瘡 vexed and griev-
ed by a sore.

牘 牘 Planks or boards belong-
ing to a bed.

獷 The name of a sheep.
挂獷 Choo fun, a
species of dog. Read

獷 Pun, a watch dog.

鼗 A drum; a large drum.

箛 Shwae fun 帥箛 the
string of a bow.

羴 Fun, or Fun yang 羴
羊 a certain monstrosity
of the sheep species.

臄 Hot sliced or minced
meat; coarse slices of
raw meat. Read Fei, a great
quantity of dregs or gravy.

蕢 Exuberance of fruit;
plants or trees having
an abundance of fruit; fruit or
seed; fragrant plants mixed and
blended. 麻蕢 Ma fun, hemp
seed.

贔 A kind of oyster. Read
Fei, a kind of blubber
fish.

豮 A boar deprived of his
teeth; a gelded boar.
Strong; violent.

Fun che 豮豮 a gelded boar.

輶 A cart or carriage used
in the army.

Fun yuen 輶輶 military carri-
age for attacking cities. 輶輶
Fun wän, a military carriage
used by the Tartars in former
times.

隤 A burial place; a grave
amongst the hills.

鞀 A drum.

馥 Fun wän 馥馥 fra-
grant effluvia.

饩 Half boiled rice; rice
thoroughly boiled with
steam.

Fun-lew 饩饩 thoroughly done
with steam.

鰮 A fish with a long tail
which has a sting; the
mouth is below, near its belly;
the eyes are on the forehead.

鷩 Name of a bird; a water
bird.

Fun, or Fei, a species of
hemp seed.

鞀 A drum.

鼯 A field rat.

Fun, or Fun he 饩饩
rice half boiled or decoct-
ed, previous to adding water

to distil it.

叁 To sweep away; to put
away filth and dirt.

糞 Excrementitious matter;
excrements; ordure; filth;
manure. To manure; to apply
manure to roots of plants; to
sweep or put away any thing
that is filthy or superfluous.

Fun mun kh'ow 糞門口 the
mouth of the anus.

糞 To put away filth.

撲 To sweep away dirt. To
sweep; to cleanse.

神瀆 Name of a river. 神瀆
shin fun, a spring that
gushes out of a certain moun-
tain. Read Fün, to scatter or
sprinkle water.

奮 From 奮 Sun, to extend
the wings, and fly up
from 田 T'een, a field.
奮 Impetuous vehement mo-
tion or action; to excite;

to rouse, as by an earthquake,
or by thunder; to extend; to
stretch forward to. To dash
or brush away dust. A sur-
name.

Fun fei 奮飛 to fly with rapi-
dity. 奮氣 Fun kh'e, to rouse
one's anger. 奮至德之
光 Fun che teh che kwang, to
spread abroad the lustre of vir-
tue. 雷出地奮 Luy ch'ü
te fun, when the thunders are
uttered, the earth shakes. 奮
志向前 Fun che h'ang
ts'een, to advance with an im-
petuous mind.

懣 To over-fill a bag with
grain, till it bursts.

焚 To set on fire; to burn.
Fun h'ang 焚香 to
burn incense to the gods,
or to departed spirits.
焚山林 Fun shan
lin, to burn a mountain
forest. 焚田 Fun t'een, to
burn the weeds of a field.

FUNG.

丰 Fung, or 丰茸 Fung
jung, luxuriant herbage
at once shooting forth branches,
and striking the roots deeper.
A fine countenance; plump;

jolly.
Fung e 丰儀 an easy, fine man-
ner. 丰采 Fung ts'ae, a fine
countenance. 丰韻 Fung
yün, a mellow pleasing sound.

丰裁 Fung ts'ae, a fine regular gait, or manner. 丰神 丰神 Fung shin seaou sha, a high degree of ease and gaiety. 丰姿绰约 Fung tsze ch'ō yō, pleasing and decorous manner.

伴 Name of one of the 仙丰 S'een genii. Same as 丰 Fung.

婁 All intrigue and levity of conduct, is expressed by Fung.

捧 To hold up, or to receive with both hands. Read Fung, to hold as water in both hands.

葺 Luxuriant vegetation. Read Hē, the name of a plant.

睇 To examine with the eye.

誄 The commencement of a speech or stanch, firm tone and principle expressed.

拏 To occur; to meet; to clash. To push against as horned cattle; to oppose mutually. To pull; to drag. A surname.

捧 To hold in the hands; or hold up in a ceremonious manner.

Fung ch'ō 捧着 to hold up 捧 了一鐘藥 Fung leaou yih ching yō, bearing in both hands a cup of medicine.

峯 The peak of a hill or mountain shooting up perpendicularly towards heaven, and terminating in a point. A peak on the top or side of a hill or mountain. 五老峰 Woo laou fung, the five old peaks of a mountain near the Po-yang lake.

棒 The top of a tree. A beater; a club.

烽 A brick pyramid three or four feet high, hollow and open at top, which is filled with combustibles and set fire to, to form a signal by the ascent of smoke. 火烽

糞 有難則焚 Ho fung yew nan ts'ih fun, the fire cone is ignited when some danger occurs.

犛 A cow; a wild cow.

鋒 A particular kind of spear or lance.

逢 To meet; to occur; to meet or come together by moving in opposite directions; to oppose. Great; large; wide, applied to clothes. Used

also for the following. A surname. Read Pung, the sound of a drum.

Fung ying she hwan 逢迎世 官 to dance attendance on people of the world, who possess wealth and influence. 閱逢 ō fung, the name of the year under certain circumstances

有逢 Yew-fung, the name of a country. 逢人表揚 Fung jin peaoou yang, to praise people to those one meets,—understood in a good sense. 左 右逢源 Tso yew Fung yuen, to meet a spring on either hand;—denotes a well furnished and ready mind. 逢知己 Fung che ke, to meet with an intimate friend

鋒 The point of a weapon; of a pencil; of the tongue; and so on. The van of an army; to arise like so many points of weapons; the name of a star; the name of a state. A certain banner.

Fung-lo 鋒利 sharp as a point. 鋒芒 Fung mang, finely pointed. 華鋒 Hwa fung, a certain counted sword. 變 詐鋒出 P'ea. cla fung ch'it, / o'er changing fraud is add forth, numerous as the points of spears. 前鋒 T'ien fung, or 先鋒 S'een fung

the van.

搥 To hold up any thing with both hands.

Fung yih 搥掖 large garments; wide plain garments, such as Confucius wore.

縫 A particular kind of boat.

蜂 A bee or wasp. Also read Pung. 蜂螫 Fung ch'ae, the sting of a bee or wasp. 黃蜂 Hwang fung, a wasp. 蜜蜂 Meih fung, a honey bee.

逢 The name of a river. Read Pung. 逢淪 Pung-ung, water dashing and making a noise. 逢淪 Pung-pō, grievous, mournful appearance.

縫 The divinity of a certain hill, said to possess great power, able to remove heaven and earth.

縫 To seam; to sew; to unite as by a seam; a seam; an opening or aperture like a slit seam. A fissure; a cleft.

Fung e 縫衣 to make clothes. 裁縫 Ts'ue fung, or 縫人 Fung jin, to cut out and sew; one who does so; a tailor. 縫線之事 Fung s'een che szo, the affairs of seams and threads; needle-work.

鞞 The sound of a drum; to be joined or sewed together. **鞞鞞** Sā fung, name of a plant.

封 The land or territory appropriated to nobles and princes by the ancient Emperors of China; the act of appointing to those principalities or dependant monarchies. Large; great; to accumulate earth and form a mound; to add earth or mould to; to appropriate to one's-self. Rich; affluent. Name of a nation, and of a district. A surname. To seal or close, as any letter or document; the cover or envelope in which a letter is put. **書子一封** Shoo tsue yth fung, or **一封書** Yih fung shoo, a letter.

封豕 a large species of pig. **封以王爵** Fung e wang tszō, to appoint to the rank of king. **封人** Fung jin, an officer placed on the frontier. **封禁** Fung kin, to seal and prohibit approach to, as silver mines, and so on. **封國** Fung kwō, to confer a kingdom upon; to give the right of reigning, as the Chinese Emperors profess to do to all the kings of the world. **封誥** Fung kaou, or reversed Kaou

fung, honors obtained by purchase from the government in behalf of one's parents, or other relatives. This is a considerable source of revenue to the government. **封皮** Fung p'e, the government seal, which is a piece of paper, pasted on whatever they claim the control of; as on goods, which are not yet passed; boats which they impress; commercial houses which they shut up, and so on. **封門** Fung mǎn, to shut a door or gate, and seal it by authority. To appoint to any high office; to appoint to any title of nobility, during a person's life. She **諡** is to confer honors after death; this rule is however violated.

封 Name of a hill, rendered famous by a fish ascending it, and being converted to a dragon.

澍 Deep mire.

筴 A name of bamboo.

紉 Fung, Pung, or Pang, shoes of different kinds; leather shoes worn by children.

葍 The name of a vegetable. **葍** The root of a certain plant.

鞞 Certain skins or leather on the side of a carriage.

奉 To receive or offer with both hands in a formal respectful manner; to receive or to present to with profound respect; to give or offer up to. A surname. Emoluments received by the officers of government; in this sense the following is generally used.

奉旨 to receive His Majesty's will or pleasure. **奉政大夫** Fung ching ta foo, title written on cards by officers of the fifth rank. **奉直大夫** Fung chih ta foo, a title of the second class of officers of the fifth rank. **奉教** Fung keau, to receive instruction with due respect. **奉神尚鬼** Fung shin shang kwei, to be addicted to the worship of spiritual beings; that excess in religious observances, which some Chinese deem superstition. **奉命** Fung ming, to receive orders, or the commands of a superior. **奉丞人** Fung ch'ing jin, to compliment and flatter people.

俸 The salary granted by government to its officers. **增百官俸** Tsäng peh kwan fung, to increase the emolu-

ments of all the officers of government. **罰俸** Fa fung, to deduct an officer's pay as a punishment. **支俸** Che fung or **給俸** Keih fung, to pay the salary. It occurs written without man by the side.

俸薄 a small income. **俸祿** Fung lüh, the salary received by officers of government. **俸米** Fung me, rations of rice given out by the government. **俸薪** Fung sin, fuel money; government allowances.

嗒 Appearance of a high mouth. Also read Pung, which see.

捧 Appearance of dust rising.

捧 To offer up with both hands; to contain or hold in the hollow of both hands; to receive with, or in the hands.

捧誦, or **捧讀** Fung sung, to receive in both hands, and read or recite respectfully the epistle of a friend.

殫 To die; death.

湲 Water.

鞞 A military utensil. Read Pung, an ornamental cover for the sheath of a sword.

鞞 To winnow wheat.

風 The breath of nature is called Fung. The wind; air in motion. Custom; usage; spirit; temper; feeling. To scatter or disperse, as by the wind; to diffuse instruction, or affect by example. Haste; fleetness. The name of an office; of a place; of a bird; and of a plant. A surname. The sexual appetite amongst cattle. Vulgarly used for insanity. **狂風** Kh'wang fung, or **暴風** Paou fung, a gale of wind; a storm; a typhoon, which seems derived from **大風** Ta fung. **今天發有甚麼好風吹送來** Kin t'een fá yew shin mo haou fung ch'uy sung lae, what good wind blows to-day that has driven you hitler? **寒風** Han fung, a cold wind. **涼風** Léang fung, a cool breeze. **文風甚盛** Wán fung shin shing, a literary spirit prevailing much.

風栗 Fung leih chesnuts; the Tartars call them **毛荔枝** Maou le che, from the down upon them. **風流** Fung lew, gaiety; blithesomeness; pleasure; a gay, easy, flowing appearance. **風氣** Fung kh'e, spirit, temper or feeling. **風格** Fung k'ih, air, spirit; general manner.

風箱 Fung s'ang, a Chinese bellows. **風俗** Fung súh, usages; customs. **風聲** Fung shing, a report. **風水** Fung shwuy, wind and water; a kind of geomancy deduced from the climate; the aspect of buildings, doors, graves, and so on. **風水蠱惑** Fung shwuy koo hwó, befooled by the wind and water—superstition. **風水先生** Fung shwuy s'een s'ang, a professor of the Fung-shwuy Geomancy. **風動** Fung tung, or **風化** Fung hwa, to affect or influence, as by the wind; the influence of example. **風箏** Fung ts'ang, a paper kite. **風聞** Fung wán, to hear by report. **東風謂之谷風** Tung fung wei che k'ih fung, the east wind is called the valley wind;—those that blow from the other points have also poetical names.

風 The name of a place.

風 The nest or dwelling of an insect is called Fung. The Chinese express it by **蟲室** Ch'ung shih, the house of an insect. **蟻窠** E fung, an ant's nest.

楓 The name of a wood, which has thick leaves

and delicate branches, which make it wave elegantly; a fragrant wood with seeds as large as duck's eggs, various wonderful tales are told respecting it. After snow or hoar frost, its leaf becomes red, from which circumstance it is called **丹楓** Tan-fung; resinous matter oozes from it, which, combining with the bee's nests formed on the tree, in a thousand years it becomes amber.

楓香 Fung h'ang a certain fragrant wood which was planted abundantly about an ancient palace, and from which circumstance it took its name. **楓宸** Fung shin, and hence is now used for an imperial residence. **楓樹** Fung shoo, the acer, maple, or sycamore tree, according to the gardener in the British Embassy, 1816. When the **楓** Fung tree becomes old, it assumes the figure of a man, from which it is called **靈楓** Ling fung.

風 The wind passing over the tops of trees. Used also for the preceding, and for **風** Fung, wind. A syllable used by the Buddha sect.

風 The noise of water; a very loud noise. Read Fan, **風風** Fan-fan, an easy,

pleasing sound; sound floating in the air. The appearance of floating.

焮 To burn; to ignite.

瘋 Fung-moo **瘋狗** the name of an animal, (with a tail like a monkey) which, when slightly struck, dies; but is revived again by the wind blowing on it. It is ashamed or afraid of human beings, and crouching down, seems to perform the ceremony of the *Kowtow*; otherwise called **狢猴** K'eh-koué has no hair excepting a streak about an inch broad from the nose to the tail.

瘋 A disease of the head; a kind of leprosy; applied to thirty-six forms of disease; it includes insanity and certain forms of the venereal disease. **麻瘋** Ma-fung a spotted leprosy, which enters the bones, and is incurable. **發瘋** Fa fung, to become afflicted with leprosy.

瘋目 Fung m'ih the head, or superintendent of the lazaret-house. **瘋疾** Fung tseih, the Fung disease generally. **瘋院** Fung yien, a place supported by government for the reception of lepers; a lazaret-

house. Lepers are by law and usage banished from society. 瘋癲 Fung t'een, or 瘋狂 Fung kh'wang, madness. 瘋狗 Fung kow, a mad dog.

蠅 An insect's nest, or hole into which it creeps.

諷 To recite; to rehearse in a musical tone. Recitative; to teach by verse; to draw comparisons and satirize; poignant allusions; satire. To spread and affect, as the wind; to proclaim. 談笑諷諫 T'an seou fung k'een, to talk and laugh over satirical allusions.

Fung sung 諷誦 to recite, in a singing tone Fung refers principally to the letters or words; Sung, to the notes. 諷刺 Fung ts'ze, a poignant satirical allusion.

颯 The name of a place.

豐 The vessel 豆 Tow, crammed full. Large; great; numerous. Abundant, affluent; rich, in the possession of property, or

of talents and virtue; exuberant vegetation; a flourishing state; a plenteous year. The name of a place; the of a river; of a district. A man's name. A surname.

Fung how 豐厚 abundant; generous, applied to presents and entertainments. 豐隆 Fung lung, the controller of thunder. 豐滿 Fung mwan, full; fullness; applied also to composition, and to the human countenance. 豐年 Fung neen, a plenteous year. 豐盛 Fung shing, abundant; plenty; affluence; flourishing. 豐席 Fung seh, a particular kind of mat; a plenteous table. 豐登 Fung t'ang, in plenitude to ascend; a year of plenty or of affluence. 豐約 Fung yō, or 豐盛約衰 Fung shing, yō shwae, are opposites, an increasing flourishing state, and a state of decline.

儂 Uh fung 儂儂 one of the genii; an immortal.

豐 A large house capable of containing much.

豐 Name of a hill.

豐 Name of a river, and of a district.

豐 The seat or royal residence of the ancient king 文王 Wān wang. The name of a state; and of a river. A surname.

靈 Fung lung 靈隆 the spirit or controller of thunder. The thunderer.

禮 A preparation of boiled meat, sold about the Yellow river, is called Fung.

馮 Fung, a surname. Read Fun, a full heart. Read Fung, P'ang or Ping, to ascend; to lean upon; to support, as evidence does.

要 To return; to cause to go in a different direction from what is wished; applied to horses that are difficult to manage. Used in common with 泛 Fan, to reject or cast off. Fung k'ea che ma 要駕之馬

a restive, vicious, unruly horse, applied also to ungovernable children.

鳳 A divine bird, which appears as a felicitous omen, in times of prevailing virtue. Being a bird of imagination, it is very variously described. The name of a district; the name of an office. A surname. 鳳

鳳 Yaou fung, a certain small bird. 鳥鳳 Neaou fung, the name of a bird, said to resemble the Fung-hwang. 鳳馬 鳥 Fung ma taou, an island on the south-east corner of Corea. Fung hwang 鳳凰 Fung, is the male, and Hwang, the female, of the above imaginary bird.

HAE.

夆 To pull and drag mutually with a design to injure. The name of a pavilion. Read K'ee, in the same sense.

害 To injure; to hurt; to be injurious or hurtful; calamitous; detrimental; the effect produced on the mind by injuries or calamities. Read ö, or Hö, as an interrogative particle. Who? what? why? 利害 Le hae, advantageous and hurtful, are

used as opposites; when taken together they denote sharp and injurious; formidable; severe. 傷害 Shang hae, to wound and hurt; to injure. 妨害 Fang hae, to cause some detriment.

Hae ke 害己 to injure one's self. 害衆 Hae chung, to injure many persons; to injure people generally. 害不淺 Hae p'uh t'een, no slight injury. 害死人 Hae sze jin, to in-

jure a person so as to cause death 害人 Hae jin, to injure another person.

嗜 Hae or Hën, to open the mouth very wide; to gape. One says, sound; noise

嬉 Discontented; envious

悻 The heart wounded or dissatisfied; quick; celerity

馨 A strong smell; fragrant effluvia

亥 The last of the twelve horary characters. 正亥 Ching hae, ten o'clock at night. 交亥 Kenou hae, nine o'clock at night.

Also, read Kae. 亥市 Hae she, a market held on a particular day.

亥時 or 亥刻 Hae kh'eh, from nine to eleven o'clock at night. 亥月 Hae yue, the tenth moon. A surname.

倅 Hae or Kae, unusual; uncommon. The same is expressed by 奇倅 Kh'e kae, and 倅事 Kae sze.

効 Hae or Heh, to examine into; to prosecute a guilty person; to scrutinize; to search to the bottom; assiduous effort; to accuse.

効實 Heh shih to scrutinize and obtain the real fact. 考効

其實 Kh'aou heh kh'e shih, to examine fully into the fact.

參効 Ts'an heh, to state the faults or crimes of an equal to a superior; to accuse a fellow-officer to the Emperor. 彈効 Tan heh or 按効 Ngan heh, to control or keep in order and subjection.

咳 The laughing of an infant; an infant; a child. Read Kaè or Kh'eb, to cough.

Hae-ying yen ying urh ch'oo che season chay 咳嬰言嬰兒初知笑着 Hae-ying, express an infant that first knows how to laugh. 父執子之右手咳而名之 Foo chih tsze che yew show, hae urh ming che, the father took hold of the child's right hand, and named it Hae, from the sound of its laugh. 嚏咳 T'ie hae, to sneeze and belch. 咳唾 Hae t'o, to belch and spit

孩 A child that may be taken up into the arms, children generally; boys and girls; a child laughing. 孩 The insect species. To take in the arms and hold below the chin, as when a father names a child.

Hae ch'ih 孩赤 an infant;

child. 孩蟲 Hae ch'ung, the insect species; insects. 孩兒 見識 Hae urh keen shih, the knowledge of a child; knowledge which does not exceed that of a child. 孩提之童 Hae t'e che tung, a child that is carried or led. 孩子 Hae tsze, or 小孩子 Senou hae teze, a child; used for children generally.

孩 To move; to excite; to shake; to carry.

孩 The name of a divine person; to arise.

孩 To walk or go.

孩 To go with haste; to go rapidly.

孩 The parts about or below the chin; to embrace and hold up towards the chin, as an infant is held up.

孩 Wheat; or lumps found amongst boiled rice.

孩 Nature's lake, which receives all rivers. The sea; an arm of the sea. The name of a district. 四海 Sze hae, the four seas, supposed to surround the world; hence all within the four seas denotes all the world. 天海 T'ien hae, the name of certain stars

陸海 Lü hae, denotes fur-

tile; rich in natural productions. 出海 Ch'uh hae, to go to sea. 過海 Kwo hae, to pass over the seas.

Hae tung hung 海東紅 a species of rose. 海量汪涵 Hae lüang wang han, the dimensions and capacity of the sea are vast; applied to a person's liberal forbearance. 海關 Hae kwan, a Custom-house

at a port, where foreign commerce is carried on; the commissioners of customs placed there. 海闊天空 Hae kw'oh t'een kh'ung, the sea is broad, and the firmament a void space; applied to a person's mind. 海驢 Hae lo, sea mule;

the beaver. 海驢皮 Hae lo p'e, beaver skin. 海蛇 Hae shay, a kind of blubber fish; otherwise called 水母 Shwuy moo. 海珠寺 Hae ch'oo sze,

fort on an islet, commonly called the Dutch Folly. 海幢寺 Hae chwang sze, a spacious temple situated opposite to the European factories at Canton; commonly called Ho-nan Joss house. 海盜 Hae taou,

or 海賊 Hae tseh, pirates. 海鷓魚 Hae kh'ing yü, the monoculus or king crab; otherwise called 少陽魚 Shau

魚

魚

魚

yang yü 海鹽 Hae yen, sea salt.

煨 To roast or broil.

盒 A vessel to contain wine.

榼 A wooden vessel to contain wine.

醢 Minced meat preserved in some liquor.

噉 To laugh; to smile or laugh as a child.

疥 疠 Generally prevailing distemper or pestilence.

HAN.

厂 The overhanging side of a hill; a rocky projecting precipice or bank of a river, capable of affording shelter or a dwelling for human beings.

岍 The name of a hill; used also to denote a bank that fends off water.

扞 To fend off with the hand; to shield; to oppose; to desist; to be kept off or prevented advancing; a clothing or defence for the arm; a shield.

Han k'ih 扞格 stopped, impeded, not permeable. To stop, to defend. 扞格難通 Han k'ih nan tung; to strive to effect a passage through, but to find it impracticable, or extremely difficult.

旱 A want of rain, drought. The name of a hill. 天

旱 T'een han, the heavens not giving rain. 大旱之後必有大雨 Ta han che how peih yew ta yü, after a great drought, there must be a heavy rain.

捍 To oppose with a bow and arrow. The name of a district.

汗 Han or Kan, the evening. Kan-kan, or Han-han, bounding, said in reference to light; resplendent.

悍 Ardent disposition; energy, strength, violence of disposition; fierce; boisterous.

Han keih 悍急 hasty; precipitation; fierce, ardent. 何必如此悍急 Ho peih joo ts'ze han keih, what occasion is there to be so fierce about it.

悍妒 Han too, strong feeling of envy.

捍 To grasp with the hand, to lift up; to shake; to stop; to drive away, or ward off, to resist.

Han kin 捍禁 to stop or prohibit. 捍衛 Han wei, to surround and shield; to ward off. 捷捍 Ts'eh han, or 離捍 Teau han, to manage and ward off evils, applied to the people. 捍大患 Han ta hwan, to ward off great calamities, said of statesmen.

悍汗 To dry with fire; dried up by fire.

汗 Perspiration; sweat. The name of some ancient districts. 出汗 Ch'uh han, 發汗 Fä han, to perspire. 汗汗 Pw'an han or Han-han, appearances of a boundless expanse without a shore. 濶汗 Haou han, dazzling showy effect of various colours. 瀾汗 Lan han, a long appearance. 質汗 Ch'ih han, name of a medicine. 可汗 Kh'o-han, the Persian and Tartar word Kh'an.

澗 Han han, water flowing with rapidity; dry or dried.

鄂 Name of a pavilion; otherwise written 鄂 Le.

罕 Unfrequent; rare. A certain flag; a net to take birds, a net for rabbits. The name of a place; a surname.

Han chay 罕車 a certain star. 罕見 Han keen, rarely seen. 罕有 Han yew, seldom occurs.

湮 Water; the name of a stream. Han ngan 湮渡 steeped or soaked with water.

鐔 A piece of armour to shield the arm. Solder. 鈇藥 Han yō, a mineral composition used in soldering or joining together other metals. Read Kan, a certain utensil; haste; hurry. 打鈇 Ta han, to solder.

閤 A door; gate or passage; a lane or branch of a village; a kind of wall; to shut or close.

駢 A horse bolting out suddenly. A surname; name of certain foreigners.

駢 Han ts'ö 鴉鵲 a certain bird said to possess presence.

齟 Breathing in sleep; snoring; to snore.

齟 The teeth exposed; the teeth appearing between the lips. 齟齬 Tsau han, irregular teeth.

幹 A wall or railing round the mouth of a well. Name of a kind of gallery. Used to express ruling or directing. Read Kan, the trunk of a tree; a capability for business.

函 From *Man* in a *Mortar*. The ancients made holes in the ground to use as mortars. To contain; to unfold; to comprehend; the lower part of the mouth within side; the envelope of a letter.

Armour. A surname. **書函** Shoo han, a letter. **華函** Hwa han, or **瑤函** Yaou han, elegant letter, applied to the letter of a correspondent in the language of compliment. **尊函** Tsun han, your honor's letter.

Han küh **函谷** the name of a certain borer or awl. **函容** Han yung, to contain; capacity to contain. Used also to denote an enlarged and liberal mind; patiently bearing with. **函人** Han jin, a maker of armour.

啞 Han hoo 啞 啞 the voice of anger.

幅 A cloth used to stop the ears.

涵 Water entering into a boat or other vessel.

涵 Cold; intense cold.

桶 A wooden bowl or such like utensil for containing liquids.

涵 Water entering into a boat; to steep or soak in water. To contain, of vast containing capacity.

Han yang shin chin **涵養** 深 沉 to contain; to cherish and to sink deeply. **涵容** 是待 人第一法 Han yung she tae jin te yih fá, an enlarged liberality is the best way to treat people. **涵容** Han yung, to contain or afford room to; enlarged and liberal.

苗 A bud not yet opened.

脣 The parts below the mouth; the chin. Some say, the tongue.

福 A kind of a napkin or cloth that comes round the ear.

Han to **福襖** a sleeve.

頤 The chin.

含 To hold in the mouth; to contain; to restrain; endure. **包含** Paou han, to envelop and contain.

Han han **含含** wheat growing rank and thick. Thick, indis-

inct utterance, or an intentional obscure and partial statement. Read Hân, gems placed in the mouth of a corpse at the time of interment, said to have been an ancient custom. **含蓄** Han eh'üh, to bear in the mind, to cherish. **含笑花** Han seaou hwa, the suppressed smile—name of a flower, the Magnolia fuscata. **含忍** Han jin, to bear or forbear. **含血噴人先汚其口** Han heuē p'un jin sēen woo kh'e kh'ow, he who spurts blood at a person, will first defile his own mouth. **含怒** Han noo, to restrain one's anger. **含笑** Han seaou, to repress a laugh, to smile. **含羞** Han sew, to feel ashamed. **含淚長歎** Han luy ch'ang t'an, restrained the falling tear and sighed deeply. **含笑不言** Han seaou p'üi yen, smiled and said nothing. **含容** Han yung, to contain or afford room to; to endure or put up with, from generous feelings.

哈 To put into the mouth with the hand; to hold or contain in the mouth.

唵 An erroneous form of **唵** Ngan.

始 A woman's name.

哈 A large vacant space between two hills; a deep valley.

恰 Remiss; negligent; loose; careless.

欲 A suppressed smile or laugh. One says, to covet; to desire.

洽 Water blended with mire or mud; mire; mud; miry. Name of a place. Used also to denote to contain.

玲 Pearls and precious stones. Used to denote containing in the mouth.

苔 An opening bud; a bud seeming desirous to open and blossom.

蛤 Name of a certain poisonous insect.

哈 Han, or Han-han, fragrant; odoriferous.

頷 To contain, as the space formed by the upper and lower jaws. The jaws; the chin; also expressed by **下頷** Hēa han; and vulgarly called **Hēa-pa**. **下頷尖** Hēa han tsēen, a sharp pointed chin—is a bad omen in physiognomy.

Han hea choo **頷下珠** the pearl below the chin; has a reference to legendary tales respecting the dragon.

咸 Han or Hēen, the whole number; completely; to-

tally; all; all together; all round; extending to every place. Hastily. Name of one of the 卦 Kwa. The name of an instrument of music; the name of a place; the name of a star. A surname. 咸丘 Han kew, a mountain higher on the left side, than on the opposite side. Read K'een, in the senses of 減 K'een, and 緘 K'een. The name of a river; a surname. To rhyme, read Ying. 不咸 Puh han, not according, or associating with others. 少長 咸集 Shaou ch'ang han tseih, young and old all assembled. Han e 咸宜 all suitable, or according with. 咸池 Han ch'e, name of a divinity; of a medicine; and of a star.

喊 A loud calling out; to vociferate; to cry out; to call after; to call to; to call out angrily. Read K'een, in the sense of 繫 K'een, an obstinate refusal to express one's thoughts. 連喊數聲 L'een han soo shing, called out several times. 叫喊 Keaou-han, or reversed, Han keaou, to vociferate; to cry out. 大聲 叫喊 Ta shing keaou han, to call out with a loud voice.

誠 Union; harmony; concord; sincere; promoting

union; cordiality; to cause to smile; to excite. Name of a musical instrument. 至誠 感神 Che han, kan shin, high degrees of sincerity; move or influence the gods.

感 Read Han, to move; to shake; to rouse; indignant. Commonly read Kan, to excite.

喊 The voice or cry of any animal. Read Kan, the voice of a bird. Read Ngan, may, can. Read Kan, the same as 喊 Han, to cry out; to call to.

憾 To feel indignation or resentment towards; to feel regret for; indignant with one's self or others. 終身憾恨 Chung shin han h'än, or 抱憾終身 Paou han chung shin, to feel regret all one's life—as for being absent at the death of a parent. Han h'än 憾恨 indignation or deep regret.

撼 To move; to shake; to excite. Used in the same sense as 感 Kan.

翹 Flying; the appearance of flying.

輾 The noise of a cart or other wheeled vehicle.

顛 To move or shake the head; lean, not having enough to satiate the appetite; a vacant sallow countenance.

餓 Not satiated with eating.

鹹 Han, or Kan. The name of a fish.

鷓 Name of a certain bird.

甘 Read Han, generous wine; mature. Commonly read Kan, sweet.

歎 The breath rising. A particle implying doubt; perhaps; or; uncertain.

泔 A watery appearance; filled full. Read Kan, the water in which rice has been washed; hence 泔米水 Kan me sh'way, the thick water left by rice washed and steeped in it.

蚶 Name of a certain insect.

酣 Elevated with wine; cheerful; merry; the pleasures of wine, not overpowered or rendered sottish by it. Some say, to drink deeply. Han ch'ang 酣暢 cheerful by the influence of wine. 酣歌 Han ko, to sing when exhilarated with wine.

邯 Name of an ancient place; name of a river. Occurs denoting plenty, abundance.

澌 A local particle denoting uncertainty, or a change of the idea; perhaps; or.

傲 Han or H'een, to appear to proceed or advance. Elevated; lofty.

憨 Simple; foolish; silly; rather idiotical.

賄 A bribe. Hway han 賄 賤 some consideration given to induce a departure from rectitude.

闕 The roaring of a tiger. Read H'een, a fierce enraged animal. The second character is a vulgar form. It properly means to peep, to spy.

僕 A surname.

嫺 An old womanish appearance; anger. Read Jen, respect; respectful.

嘆 To dry; drying; dried; caloric, or that in nature which produces a drying effect.

漢 The name of a river; the milky way. The name of a dynasty famous in Chinese history. Name of a place in Sze-chuen. Read T'an, the year

under certain circumstances. **好漢子** Həou han tsze, a good son of Han; a fine stout man. **半漢** Pwan han, denotes form; figure.

Han chung 漢中 the name of an ancient municipality; now the name of a Foo district. **漢口** Han kh'ow, the mouth of the Han river, by Szu the town of Hankow. **漢見** Han k'een, day-light in the dialect of Corea. **漢軍** Han k'een, the Chinese army,—which joined the Tartars in the conquest of China; and whose descendants, like those of the Tartars themselves, enjoy certain privileges. **漢朝** Han ch'au, the dynasty Han, which closed, A. D. 260. **漢子** Han tsze, in low familiar language, a fine personable man; a man of spirit.

灑 Wet or moistened with water and dried again. **灑** Read T'an, water flowing rapidly through or amongst rocks.

曠 Ploughed land where wheat is sown.

獮 The appearance of flying.

糞 To plough in winter, to plough coarse bad land.

翰 Wings of a bird; a bird mentioned in ancient history having carnation coloured feathers. Ornaments by the side of a coffin; to fly high. White; a white horse; a trunk of a tree, pillar or support for a wall. A pencil to write with, in allusion to which the National Institute is called

Han-lin-yuen 翰林院 the forest of pencils; the members of the College or Institute, are designated by the two first words **Han-lin**. A surname. Written phraseology, or to write with pencils made of quills, is expressed by **書翰** Shoo han. **翰墨香** Han meh h'ang, the fragrance of pencils and ink. **翰音** Han yin, the long protracted crow of a well fed cock.

瀚 Hwan han 混瀚 a watery appearance.

Han hac 瀚海 the desert Shamo, in Western Tartary. **浩瀚** Həou han, a wide extensive appearance.

韓 A wall or enclosure round a well. The character is formed from **韋** Wei, skin, implying its going round. An ancient state near the northern limit of Ho nan. It was destroyed by **晉** Tsin. A surname.

三韓 San han, the name of a state.

韓草 Peh han ts'au 白韓 name of a plant.

寒 Cold; the cold of winter; ill provided with the comforts of life; poor; necessitous. Name of a state. A surname.

Han hie shoo wang 寒來暑

往 the cold goes, and hot weather comes—in constant alternation. **寒温** Han wān, or **冷暖** Lāng nwan, cold and warm; is applied both to the feelings and to speech or conversation, denoting a variety of feelings on various topics, news, compliments, and so on. **小寒** Seoou han, January 6th.

大寒 Ta han, January 21st.

司寒 Sze han, a certain water divinity. **寒冷** Han lāng, cold; frigid. **寒露** Han leo, October 9th. A term. **寒門**

Han mun, poor and friendless house. **寒冰** Han ping, cold ice. **寒姓** Han sing, my name.

寒士 Han sze, a poor scholar.

寒素 Han soo, plain, simple.

寒泉 Han ts'euēn, a cold spring.

莞 A certain grass or rush fit for making mats. A surname. Read Kwan, in the

same sense; and also denoting a place. **東莞** Tung kwan, the district on the eastern side of Canton river, below the Bocca Tigris.

斂 The noise made by a cart or carriage; a cart. **財** Rail-ed round to confine criminals or wild beasts.

軛 To desire; to crave; to beg by tricks or arts; to covet the acquisition of wealth. **軛** Lan han, covetous; avaricious.

轡 From *Metal*. and to *Walk or Go*. The piece of metal, or bit, in a horse's mouth by which

he is guided; to contain

in the mouth; to guide or control. The rank of official control or office, is called **官銜**

Kwan han, to be excited, moved or controlled. Applied to the heart, to be vexed or indignant. **人銜** Jin han, a name of *Gin-seng*. **馬銜** Ma-han, name of a divinity. **口銜**

Kh'ow han, to hold or contain in the mouth.

銜結 to retain an indissoluble sense of favors received.

輪 A certain small insect with a black body and red head.

嚙
啣
啣

To contain in the mouth; to take and carry in the mouth. To sustain or receive. 啣命 Han ming, to receive an order from the sovereign; or by courtesy, said to a friend, q. d I receive your orders and will attend to them. Used either in conversation or epistolary writing. The same as the preceding. 銜 Han, is more commonly used. This form is usual but not sanctioned by Chinese Dictionaries. Han han 啣啣 to gaze intense-

ly.
睥 } Large eyes. The appearance of solidity and of a bright star; luminous, beautiful. Read yuen, pretty eyebrows.
睨 }
Han mūh yuen chuen 睥目園轉 the appearance of fine large rolling eyes.
莧 Han lūh 莧陸 soft flexible plants. Read Hwan, to smile or laugh. Read Kwan, a goat with small horns. Han ts'ae 莧菜 vegetable for the table.

HĀN.

眚 } Commonly read Kān. From Eye and to compare. To look adversely, or perversely; to limit. Read Hān, to lead or drag; to pull; to thrust.
眚 }
很 } Unwilling to listen to what is said; disobedient to commands, refusing to proceed; quarrelsome; fond of quarreling and fighting; forms the superlative degree, in which sense it is commonly written.
很 }
痕 } A cicatrix; a scar; a mark; a trace or mark left by any thing whatever. 瘳

痕 Te hān, the mark left by tears. 水痕 Shwūy hān, mark left by water. 苔痕 T'ae hān, the mark left by moss. 墨痕 Meh hān, mark of ink. 瘢痕 Pwan hān, a cicatrix or mark of a wound, pork-mark on the face. 蕪面 Ma mēn, is the vulgar term for being marked with the small pox. Hān tselh 痕跡 a trace; a foot-step.
恨 } a feeling of indignation, anger, or resentment. Also regret, or indignation against one's self.
恨 }
悵 } 悵悵 Hwuy hān, deep

repentance; angry with one's self.
Hān pūh teh 恨不得 to wish or desire intensely; like the phrase 巴不得 Pa pūh teh.
報恨 Paou hān, to revenge.
可恨 Kh'o hān, detestable.
結恨 Kē hān, to form resentment. 恨不了 Hān pūh leaou, to regret want of success.
恨視 Hān she, to look at with indignation or hatred.
恨 To lead or drag precipitately; to pull, to oppose

with the hands; to put into a certain place or order, as by force.
Hān loo 報摑 or 報格 Hān k'ih or 報抑 Hān yih, all express pulling, dragging, thrusting and putting into some position or state by force.
狠 The noise of dogs fighting. Forms the superlative degree. Read Kāt to gnaw. Hān she 狠是 very right.

HANG.

亢 Read Hang or Kang, the neck; the throat; stiff-necked; to oppose; to screen. Name of a star; drought.
吭 Hang or Kàng. The neck or throat of a bird. To swallow; to make a noise.
杭 The place to which Tsin, the first universal monarch of China came on his tour south.
Hang chow 杭州 the capital of the Province Che-keang, near the southern end of the Great Canal. Used to denote a square boat. 天杭 T'een-hang, the milky way, or rain from heaven.

沆 Appearance of flowing. 莽沆 Mang-hang, an extensive sheet of water; a large lake.
沆瀣 Hang hae 沆瀣 dewy, foggy; a white mist; sea fog. 沆茫 Hang mang, a wide mixture of plants and water; a large marsh.
歛 Lang hang 歛放 avaricious; covetous.
航 A boat or ship; a square boat; to navigate in a boat or ship. 慈航 Ts'ze-hang, expresses the departure from this life—applied to women.

頰 The appearance of a bird flying; to fly upwards. Read Kang a man's neck; the throat; the throttle of a bird.

翮 To fly downwards. Used in common with the preceding.

筮 A certain stringed instrument; the name of a bamboo; a stand for clothes; a row of bamboos.

吭 The throat. Read Käng, the name of a star.

跲 Hang, or Kang, to stretch out the legs; to strike the legs.

虻 Hang, or Kang, an insect of the silk-worm species.

骹 Hang, or Kang. Hang tsang 骹體 the half or part of a victim, or a large body. Ease; enjoyment.

魄 A demon.

行 Arranged in order, as soldiers in the ranks; a company of twenty five, or of a hundred. **百行** Peh hang, makes ten thousand, which is called **方陳** Fang-ching, a class or company; one sort of persons; a series or order. A mercantile house; a factory. Also read Hing, or Häng. **太**

行 T'ae hang, name of a hill. **中行** Chung hang, a double surname.

行行 Hang hang strong and formidable appearance as of a phalanx. **行貨** Hang ho, goods made for the general market, and not for a particular customer. The Hang-ho goods are inferior; the opposite of Hang-ho, is **家用** Kea yung. **行幾** Hang ke, what order do you hold amongst your brothers—i. e. are you eldest, second, &c. **行三** Hang san, I am the third brother. This question and answer are preparatory to laying aside the name and title in familiar conversation, and addressing the person by. **三哥** San-ko, third brother. **行舖** Hang p'oo, large mercantile houses and shops. **行商** Hang shang, a wholesale merchant; one belonging to a company licensed by the government, such as those at Canton for foreign trade; who are called **洋行商** Yang-hang-shang, or foreign merchants, to distinguish them from the Salt and other Hang or Companies of merchants. **行情** Hang ts'ing, the feelings of a class; the spirit of a corps. **行伍** Hang woo, bands

of men or companies; the army.

行用 Hang yung, the general expenses of a company of merchants; that which each member has to pay to the common fund, in Canton called (Kung so 公所) Com:so charges.

符柎 A kind of mat on which to lie down.

符柎 Certain stocks in which to fasten the feet as a punishment. A floatang bridge.

Read Häng, see below.

昡 To fly about as the swallow; to fly up and down, said of birds, as **翮** Hëë, is said of the frisking of fish.

舩 A particular kind of boat, called a square boat.

夯 From *Great and Strength*. Using great effort to raise any thing; or the cry made when exerting great effort.

HÄNG

亨 Pervading influence; going through with a thing; success. **出入咸亨** Ch'üeh jüeh han häng, abroad or at home in every thing successful.

疇 P'äng-häng 疇 疇 fleshy; fat.

疇 P'äng-häng 疇 疇 fat; swelled out; large bellied.

A woman's name.

姪行 In Kang-he, read Häng. Commonly pronounced

Hing, to walk; to go; to do; to state to in words. A path, a road. Read Hang, arranged in order; a class or series; a house of business for commercial purposes.

恒 Constant, as revolving in a circle; of long continuance; persevering; acting agreeable to former rules. Name of a hill, and of a district. Read Kang, the appearance of the moon in its quarters; reaching to every place; pervading one of the diagrams called Kwa.

恆河 Häng ho 恆河 the river Ganges. **恆心** Häng sin, a constant mind. **恆山** Häng shan, a certain mountain in the north.

恆足 Häng tsüeh, always sufficient.

柎 A certain transverse beam in a house. Read Hang, used to denote certain stocks or fetters for the feet; a plank laid across a stream or

floating bridge.

炬 A torch; a kind of flambeau.

珩 A certain stone worn about one's person as an ornament, much used by the ancient Chinese. A man's name.

苜 A certain water plant with a white stem and reddish leaf; it varies its growth according to the depth of the water; the root is sometimes steeped in wine.

Häng ts'ue **苜菜** a certain vegetable which grows in water.

莖 The stem of plants; the stem of herbaceous plants is called Häng; of bamboo **筍** Ko; of trees **枚** Mei, the handle or stem of a sword or spear; the name of a medicine, and of a hill.

衡 That with which light and heavy are adjusted; or by which things are weighed or measured. A balance; certain rails about a gallery; the space between the eyebrow and eye, which expands when smiling or laughing. The centre part of the 'Tow measure. Transverse; a kind of frame to prevent horned animals goring; an ornament for the heads of cattle, used as victims. Ten cat-

ties. The controller of mountain forests; string to fasten on a cap. A surname **玉衡** Yü häng, or **璣衡** Ke-häng, an astronomical instrument, a kind of quadrant; otherwise called **渾天儀** Hwän t'ien e **阿衡** O-häng, a certain office.

Häng leang **衡量** to measure and adjust. **衡論** Häng lun, to discuss by making comparisons. **衡門** Häng mun, the cottage of a scholar. **衡山** Häng shan, a famous mountain in Kwang-nan province. **衡任** Häng jin, between two yokes, as the place of the driver of a pair of horses.

蘅 Name of a fragrant plant. **微蘅** Wei häng a certain plant.

杏 The almond tree. **杏仁茶** Häng jin ch'a, almond Tea; an emulsion of almonds, or a milk-like substance made of almonds pounded and boiled with sugar; it is served up in cups at entertainments before sitting down to table. **銀杏** Yin-häng, the fruit of the Salisburia Adiantifolia, called also **白果** Peh kwo.

Häng jin **杏仁** almonds. **杏花村** Häng hwa tsun, name of a village famous under the Tang Dynasty. **杏梅** Häng mei, a species of plum; in the M. S. Dictionary, called the

apricot. **杏壇** Häng t'an, the school of Confucius.

甕 Häng, or Hing. A certain wine vessel with a long neck.

HAOU.

号 To cry out aloud in order to make the voice heard at a distance, as when giving orders to a great many persons; the cry of pain or distress. The original form of **號** Haou.

号 Haou jen **号然** a large appearance; a large empty appearance. Read Haou. the sound of the wind **号号** How haou, the noise of anger.

号 The name of a hill.

號 The roar of a tiger; to call out aloud; the noise of weeping and crying; the term by which one calls a thing. A name; a designation; a mark or name; to direct. The crow of a cock.

尊號 Tsun haou, honorable epithet—meaning that of another person. **第幾號** Te ke haou, what mark or number? **放號炮** Fang haou p'au, to fire a salute. **名號**

Ming haou, name or epithet. **國號** Kwó haou, the designation given to the country under a particular dynasty, as *Ming*, *Tsin*, and so on. **字號** Tszé haou, the epithet taken by a mercantile house or shop; the denomination applied to a certain lot of goods; as so many chests of tea of the same kind and quality, commonly called a chop of tea; in Chinese, a *Tszé-haou*. No dealer in China gives his own name to his house or shop, but when he commences business gives the house or shop a separate name, which is expressed by *Tszé-haou*; not by **名** Ming, a name.

號召 Haou chaou to call upon by royal proclamation. **號房** Haou fang, a lodge at the gates of public offices where persons give in their names. **號呼** Haou hoo, or **號呶** Haou naou, to clamour and vociferate. **號泣** Haou keü, to

lament and weep. 號令 Haou ling, official orders or proclamations. 號炮 Haou p'au, a salute of guns. 號舍 Haou shay, a small room in which each candidate composes his essays at a public examination.

頰 A person with a white head.

皓 Much talk; loquacity. Ching-tsze-t'ung affirms, it is erroneous form of 告 Kaou; but Kang-he condemns the assertion of Ching-tsze-t'ung.

媯 A woman's name.

悒 Perturbation of mind; fear; apprehension; alarm. Read K'ë, in the same sense.

皓 Appearance of the sun rising; the light of the rising sun; bright; splendid.

浩 The appearance of a vast collection of waters; as in the deluge; overplus; more than is necessary for use; affluence. Read Kaou, a surname. To apply water to wine.

浩漑 a great expanse of water. 浩蕩 Haou t'ang, a sheet of water agitated by the violence of the wind. 浩浩滔天 Haou haou t'au

天, the deluge of waters rose to heaven.

皓 The light of the heavens; the white luminous appearance of the sky. Read Kaou, pure white. A surname. The same as 顥 Haou, and its several synonyms. 大皓 Ta haou, heaven.

聒 The ear; to hear with the ear.

鶻 A certain water bird called 鶻鶻 Hung-hau, and 天鶻 T'ien-go. 黃鶻 Hwang haou, a bird on which the 仙 Sien, genii pass from place to place. Applied to the name of a dog; a certain form or pattern, certain feathers. Read Kaou, a surname; the name of a place.

顥 The white light around the horizon. 皜皜 Haou haou, the light and splendour of the sky; the glorious appearance of the heavens. Haou haou 皜皜 vast, numerous and happy; said of the people enjoying themselves. 太皜 Tae haou. 少皜 Shaou haou, designations of ancient Sovereigns.

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好 Good; a general term applicable to what ever is

good of its kind. To esteem good, to like, to take pleasure in, to answer the purpose well; to enable one to do; that one may have it in one's power.

好回話 Haou hwuy laws that we may be able to take back an answer. 好人 Haou jin, a good man. 好看 Haou kh'an, good looking. 好不苦惱 Haou p'ü kh'oonaou, extremely annoyed and vexed. 好不 Haou p'ü, denotes the Superlative degree. 好談人短處 Haou t'an jin twan ch'ou, a fondness to talk of other people's faults. 好談國政 Haou t'an kwë ching, to be fond of talking about politics. 好讀書 Haou t'ü shoo, to delight in reading. 好爭鬪 Haou tsang tou, to be fond of wrangling.

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蒿 The name of a plant of which there are several species.

鎬 A warm vessel of a certain kind. The name of a place. Occurs denoting light and splendor.

鎬京 Haou king 鎬京 the place in which Woo-wang kept his court.

鯪 Name of a fish; a large species.

豪 Boar's bristles as large as pencils. 豪彘 Haou che, a species of wild boar with white bristles like skewers; a designation of superiority applied to the Emperor's horses, cows, and sheep. Eminent talents and virtue; great superiority to other men. A strong violent leader; a martial chief. The name of a fish, and of a sword and of a district. A surname. Used for 毫 Haou, delicate hairs; down. 富豪 Foo haou, rich, wealthy; possessing the power and influence which riches give. 無豪髮偏倚 Woo haou fá p'ien e, not the least deviation on either side. Haou kh'e 豪氣 high spirited, in point of principle. 豪傑 Haou k'ë, eminent virtue and talents; a hero, or heroine. 豪

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强 Haou kh'eang, robust, violent; acting by force. **豪舉** Haou keu urh, to prick up the ears; to bristle up. **豪奴** Haou noo, strong violent slaves; a rich man's domestics. **豪爽** Haou shwang, high spirits, cheerfulness.

壕 The ditch outside a city wall. The name of a place. **護城壕** Hoo ch'ing haou, to defend the ditches of a city. **鴈鳴寒雨下空壕** Yen ming han yü hëa kh'ung haou, the wild geese cackled on the cold rain falling into the empty ditch. **石壕鎮** 在今陝州 Shih-haou chin tsae kin Shen chow, Stony ditch station, was situated at the modern Shien-chow, on the western border of the province Ho-nan.

據 To compare the quantity of.

濠 A ditch around a city wall. Name of a district in Këang-nan. Name of a river. Haou king ngaou **濠鏡澳** an ancient name of Macao. **濠畔街** Haou pan keae, name of a street in the city of Canton. **濠塾** Haou tun, (Canton dialect, How-tun) The second bar on Canton river.

蠔 The rough coarse oyster; a cluster of oysters is called **蠔山** Haou-shan. The spat of the oyster the Chinese compare to a stone. Name of a place.

蠔殼 Haou koh oyster shell. **蠔鼓** Haou she, dried oysters.

毫 Long soft small pointed hair or down; any thing very small. Name of a small-weight; a pencil to write with. A surname. **修毫** Sew haou, a species of dog. Ten **絲** Sze, *Threads*, make a **毫** Haou, ten **毫** make a **釐** Le. **分毫** 不錯 Fun haou p'ih ts'o, not the least error. **含毫** Han haou, to put the point of the pencil in one's mouth when considering what to write. **揮毫** Hwuy haou, to write with rapidity. **濡毫** Joo haou, to wet the point of the pencil.

Haou woo kwo fan **毫無過犯** not the least error or fault. **毫末事** Haou mö sze, petty affairs; affairs not included in one's duty. **毫釐之失** Haou le che shih, slight error or failure. **毫髮不容** Haou fá p'ih yung, not admit the insertion of a single hair; close, secret.

嗥 The roar of a tiger, or of a wild boar; the cry of a fox, of a rhinoceros, and so on. The voice of a human being shouting or calling. **終日嗥而嗷** Ch'ung j'it haou urh y'it p'ih shü, called out the whole day without feeling hoarse.

Haou p'au **嗥咆** and **嗥呼** Haou hoo, denote the same.

譟 To call out aloud; to call upon; to call to. The same as **號** Haou.

昊 The luminous appearance of the sky in summer. **仰賴昊慈眷** Yung lae haou ts'ze k'een yew, hoped and trusted in the merciful protection of Heaven, (said by K'eu-ki'ing, Emperor of China.) Haou t'een **昊天** summer; heaven. **昊天上帝** Haou t'ien shang te, God that rules in heaven.

耗 A certain kind of grain; to lessen; to take from; to spoil; to injure; to render void; vicious; bad. A surname. Read **Msou**;

multitudinous; confused; obscure. **息耗** S'ih haou, increase and decrease; virtue and vice. **豐耗** Fung haou, plenty and dearth, applied to the year. **煞耗** Shä haou, wicked, injurious, applied to spirits. **虛耗** Hsu haou or reversed, defective; void; deficiency; want.

Haou fei ts'ien ts'ae **耗費錢財** to waste property in an extravagant manner. **耗亂** Haou lwan, confused, obscure. **耗子** Haou tsze, a rat is so called from its being pernicious and destructive.

滄 The dazzling effect of a vast sheet of water; the dazzling and overpowering effect of viewing the immensity, and considering the depth of the ocean; hence applied to subjects which dazzle and overpower, by their immensity or abstruseness.

蕪 To eradicate; to remove grass or plants from the surface of a field.

HE

匚 From Yin, To conceal, and Yih, forming a cover.

He, fow ts'ang che e 匚覆藏之意 he; contain the idea of covering and secreting, still being liable to be dropped.

盆 A small basin or platter.

兮 From P'ā, representing the breath issuing forth, after the principal words of the sentence are enunciated. A tone of interrogation; examination, or admiration. In the middle of a sentence it denotes an enquiry, which is answered in the following member; at the close of a sentence, it denotes admiration; and in poetry, is often a mere tone. 赫兮咺兮 Hih he! heun he! how splendid! how glorious! 安且吉兮 Ngan ts'ay keh he, both tranquil and happy.

希 Few; seldom; rare; infrequent; not close or thick; applied to birds and beasts casting their feathers or hair. To hope; to expect. To stop; to scatter; to disperse. A surname. A certain embroidery. 女希氏 Neu he she, a certain divinity.

希 希 希 希

鳥獸希革 Neaou show he kih, birds and beasts casting their feathers and coats.

He hēen he shing 希賢希聖 hoping to be a worthy; hoping to be a sage. Used to express and ardent desire to advance in learning. 希冀 He kh'e or 希望 He wang, to hope; to look forward to with expectation. 希奇 He kh'e, rare; extraordinary. 希爲原諒 He wei yuen lēang, I hope you will excuse me. 希圖 He t'oo, to meditate the attainment of; to design, to scheme, to act from design.

係 A contest between the heart and countenance; an effort to put on an honest face. 面相是心相非 曰係 Mēen sāng she, sin sāng, fei yuē he, to appear right in the face, but be wrong in the heart, is called He. 依係 E he, appearing as if; otherwise expressed by 仿佛 Fang fūh. 優係 Ngae he, obscure.

唏 To sigh; to cry out without weeping. The moan of painful feeling without shedding tears; to pant. Strong breathing in sleep. Syu. with

歎 He, strong breathing in sleep; snoring. To laugh.

悌 To consider; to ponder; to desire; to commiserate.

晞 To dry; dry. Daybreak; beginning to be light. A local word, boisterous; tempestuous.

歎 To catch the breath as in weeping and sobbing. To sob; timid, fearful.

He yu pei taon 歎歎悲悼 to sob and lament; to commiserate.

稀 Open or apart; not close or thick; few. Not attentive; careless; remiss. A surname.

He so 稀疎 having a space between; open, not thick.

蒂 Name of a plant.

蒂 諦 He-he, The sound of conversation; the noise of speaking in anger, appearing to speak with difficulty. Read He, the breath emitted in speaking. Read Hin, loud speech.

He shih 諦節 to make a plausible story; to gloss over.

鼾 The noise made when breathing in sleep; snoring. To blow the nose.

係 To bind; to connect; to succeed to; to continue.

Connected with; belong to; is; am 殺其父兄係累

其子弟 Shā kh'e foo heung he lay kh'e tsze te, killed the fathers and elder brothers, and bound the children and younger brothers

世係 She he, generations succeeding each other; record of genealogy. 關係

Kwan he, consequences; result; that which is connected with; a particular event, or line of conduct. 有關係於我

Yew kwan he yu wo, it involves me. 他係山西人 T'a he Shan-se jin, he belongs to Shan-se; or he is a Shan-se man. 懸係 Heuen he, to suspend or hang up.

He too haoy 係都好 are all good. 係戀 He leuen, bound in affection to, ardent attachment. 係世 He she, that which relates to the age. 係屬 He shūh, connected with, related to. 係時 He she, always.

係 係 係 係

係 係 係 係

系 To connect, or be connected, as if tied together by a string; bound; tied, connected, following in succession; denoting relation to.

系 系 系 系

繫 To connect or be connected; following in succession; connected, related to.

Read Kh'e, to tie, to bind, to fasten or fix to as by tying; attached to mentally.

He leuen 繫戀 the affections attached to, and hankering after 繫念佛 He nēen tūh, to fix the thoughts on Buddha. 維繫 Wei he, tied to, or connected with.

奚 A waiter, servant or attendant. The name of a place. Name of a hill. A particle of interrogation implying uncertainty or doubt, How; why; A surname. A large belly.

He wei how wo 奚爲後我 why come after us,—meaning so late. 驪奚 l'ō he, a wild horse; a fine spirited horse. 羊奚 Yang he, name of a plant.

僣 A certain people. A man's name. Occurs, in the sense of *Is are*. Also said to denote to wait on; to follow.

僣 To wait; to stop or remain with expectation. Name of a bird. Used to denote a narrow foot path.

He wo how 僣我后 or 僣子后 He yu how, waiting for my prince. 僣徑 Heking a very narrow foot path.

愜 Appearance of walking indignantly, with earnestness and ardor. Read Heac, disquietude of mind.

揜 To take up; to remove to another place, Read Heac, to hold under the arm; to support.

筮 A something with which to steady or fasten a boat.

褱 A sash or girdle. Read Heac, a sleeve.

譏 Shame; disgrace; having no sense of shame. The anger of a mean man; to abuse, to put to shame and disgrace. A man's name. Read Hēa, angry speech.

He how 譏詢 or 譏語 He how, abusive, disgraceful speech. 譏駮 He ko, distorted; irregular.

蹊 A road; a path; a foot path. 蹊徑 He king, a path through fields or amongst mountains. 蹊間 He kēen, amongst mountain paths.

齧 A very small animal of the mus species, said to gnaw the skin of sheep and men, from which ulcers arise that are mortal.

喜 From Mouth added to 喜 壹 Choo, Pulse-bearing

plants raising their heads. To be pleased; to feel joy; to rejoice; joyful, to give joy to. A surname; the name of a woman; the name of a district. Read Hé, to desire; to like. The same as 好 Haou, and 喜 He. 歡喜 Hwan he, or reversed, He hwan, or 欣喜 Hin he, all express joy and rejoicing; taking pleasure in doing.

He keaou 喜輶 the wedding sedan chair, used in China. 喜樂 He lō, joy and delight. 喜事 He sze, some joyful occasion. 喜色 He seh, the countenance indicating being pleased; a cheerful countenance.

喜悅 He yuē, pleased; gratified. 喜不可言 He pūh kh'o yen, inexpressible joy. 僖 To feel joy; to take delight in. To be cautious of; to dread. A surname.

He lō 僖樂 to delight; to rejoice; joy; delight. Syn. with 喜 He. 嘻 He-he, ho lō shing 嘻 嘻和樂聲 he-he, the sound or voice of social joy, the sound of pleasure and merrymaking; giggling and playing. 噫嘻 E-he, a sign; an interjection of grief, of admiration or desire; also of fear and

of anger. Alas! oh! O! He he ho ho 嘻嘻呵呵 laughing and tittering. 嘻嘻 旭旭 He he heūh heūh, the appearance or expression of having succeeded, or having obtained something. This particle also occurs as an imperative Interjection.

嬉 To ramble; to take an excursion for pleasure.

Handsome; a pretty face. 水嬉 Shwuy he, a boating party of pleasure. 遊嬉 Yew he, an excursion for amusement. 妹嬉 Mei he, a famous ancient beauty, who caused the ruin of the Bēa Dynasty.

He he 嬉戲 childish play; the play of children. 嬉笑 He seau, to play; to titter and laugh. 嬉玩 He wan, to play.

愜 From Heart and Wish; having obtained one's heart's wish. The mind feeling gratified and pleased; joy; delight. To delight in, or love. To be fond of doing.

He fung ch'ing 愜奉丞 to be fond of receiving flattery. 欣喜 Hin he, joy and delight. 喜改造 He kae tsaou, to be fond of altering and making new things—the sure way to be poor.

晴 Very hot; abounding; to burn or scorch.

熿 The joyful light of the stars; to burn; to purify by burning. The same as the following.

熿 To apply fire to; to heat or decoct. Hot; burning; pervading every where as heat and light; a slight degree of light. An epithet denoting that one deserves well of his country.

He wei **熿微** a slight and inadequate degree of light. **朱熿** Choo he, name of the Commentator Chou-foo-tsze.

晴 A bright sparkling eye.

禧 Joy arising from divine blessings. Felicitous; happy, blissful; to announce or pray to the gods.

蟪 He or He tsze, **蟪子** name of an insect; the country people deem the He-tsze as omenous of blessings; and when they catch it let it go again.

謔 Pain; the cry of pain and of indignation. Read E, the murmur of resentment.

He he **謔謔** hot; the cry of spirits or demons; the name of a bird.

諛 An expression of detestation. To sigh; to laugh madly; violently.

He e **諛諛** a disease which produces irresolution, suspicion, and a spiritless state.

黯 A black, dark colour. Read Hsü, and Shü, a starvation colour.

戲 To fence, or play with a spear. To sport; to play and laugh. To play as children; a theatrical exhibition; to play or trifle with.

演戲 Yen he, to act a play. **弄戲法** Lung he fä, to practice or perform sleight of hand tricks.

Ho fä **戲法** sleight of hand tricks. **戲謔** He hō, to trifle and play.

戲弄 He lung, to trifle or dally with; to seduce. **戲本** He pun, a play book.

戲班 He pan, or reversed, pan he, a company or set of players. **戲沙土** He sha shang, to play on the sand, as children do.

戲戲 He he, sound, noise.

"In the Chinese Drama, certain words or characters are adapted to point out the general characteristics of the different dramatic persons, and these particular words are made use of in every play indiscriminately, whether

its complexion be tragic or comic. No similar usage can be found on the European stage, unless indeed we except the invariable terms of harlequin, clown, pantaloon, &c., in the English pantomime, which still mark with precision the station and character of the several performers, however varied may be the action of the piece. The words made use of, in Chinese plays, consist principally of the six following, viz. **末** Mō, **淨** Tsäng, **生** Säng, **旦** Tan, **丑** Ch'ow, **外** Wae. The first of these **末** Mō, is called **老生** Lau säng, and generally typifies a principal character, as a father, uncle, &c., or any person somewhat advanced in age; and is applied to **男脚** Nan kō, male personages. **淨** Tsäng, is used in reference to characters with painted faces, or those wearing masques, being subdivided into **紅** Hung and **黑淨** Hei tsäng, red and black Tsäng, which are the **正** Ching, or principal parts under this general denomination. The **副** Foo, or secondary, being styled **二花面** Uih hwa mēn, second painted face. **生** Säng, is a male character, and is subdivided into **正** Ching, and **小** Seaou, chief and lesser. **旦** Tan, is invariably a

female character, and is distinguished into **正旦** Ching tan, **小旦** Seaou tan, and **老旦** Lau tan, besides which, there is occasionally a **貼旦** Chen tan, which, in general, is a servant or some such person. **丑** Ch'ow, seems often to typify a character disagreeable, either from personal deformity, or some other cause; and is also called **小花面** Seaou hwa mēn. The last, **外** Wae, is a **粉面** Fun mēn, or painted-face character, and often one with a grotesque and long beard.—The great divisions of the piece, or the acts as we style them, exist perhaps rather in the book, than in the representation; being, on the Chinese stage, not so distinctly marked as on ours, by the lapse of a considerable interval of time. The first is called **楔子** Sēe tsze, which means literally *A door*; or *the side-posts of a door*; and hence, metaphorically *the opening*. The rest are styled **折** Chē, or *breaks*. The words **上** Shang, and **下** Hēn, to ascend and descend, are used for *enter and exit*."

噦 Ch'uy he kh'ow shing 吹噦 噦口聲 Ch'uy he, the sound of the mouth;

歎 i. e. the voice. 鳴歎 Woo-ho, the tone of sigh-

ing. or of admiration.
He he 歡歡 sound, noise.

擻 } To strike; to knock.
擻 }

巖 } Dangerous mountains situated, opposite to each other; dangerous as passes on the side of lofty mountains. A crevice or opening; something that affords an occasion to introduce bloodshed.

瓠 } A kind of calabash or shell of a gourd.

甌 } An earthen ware vessel

愾 } Breathing strong as in sleep; snoring. Read Kae, anger; passion. Read H-th, to reach or extend to **愾恨** Kae hân, anger and indignation.

爇 } To burn weeds; to burn the grass on hills.

犛 } A disease of cattle. One says, food for cattle.

犛 } To fight; to war; a certain appendage of a bow.

蠖 } Name of an insect.

諷 } The breath emitted in speaking.

駟 } A horse going.

餼 } Grain or cattle used as presents or offerings.

Provisions. **饗餼** Yung-he, certain provisions of ceremony.

食廩餼 Shih lin he, to eat (or to have) a certain small allowance granted to *Seio-t's'ue* graduates.

He lin **餼廩** certain supplies of food granted by government.

餼羊 He yang, a victim offered in ancient times.

藹 } Ngae-he 藹藹 cloudy; dull; obscure.

羲 } A surname. **羲皇** He-hwang, or **伏羲** Fûh-he, name of the founder of the Chinese monarchy.

羲和 He ho a certain office.

巖 } Dangerous mountains. See above under the second character. **巖** He.

曦 } The colour of the sun; light.

曦 } The light of the moon.

犧 } Victims intended for sacrifice; pure spotless victims. Read So, a certain vessel for wine.

He new **犧牛** a bullock devoted to sacrifice. **犧牲** He sâng, victims; animals used in

sacrifice. **犧羊** He yang, a sheep for sacrifice.

曦 } Motion or rolling of the eyes.

鱉 } He, Hwuy, or Kwei. A large species of tortoise. Name of a constellation.

攜 } He or Hwuy, to take with the hand, and raise from the ground, or lead by the hand, as a child; to lead apart; to connect together.

He show t'ung hing **攜手同行** to take by the hand and walk together. **攜帶什物** He tae sh b wûh, to take a thing with one. **提攜** T'e he, to receive with both hands and lead in a respectful manner. **舉攜之** Keu he che, to lift up from the ground.

螭 } He, Hwuy, Chuy or Kwei, an awl made to resemble a horn. Some say, an ornament appended to a child's girdle or sash. A man's name.

鄴 } He or Hwuy. Name of a city; name of a place in the state Ts'e. Name of a hill; a dangerous mountain.

鑄 } He or Hwuy, a certain large bell or utensil of the kind. Food; certain appear-

ances of halo near the sun, referred to in divination.

畦 } He or Hwuy, a field containing fifty Mow of land. The name of a place. Read Kwei, a kind of low mound or wall raised round a field.

饈 } He, Hwuy, or Shay, appearance of taking a small sip, supping or sucking into the mouth. Food given as a present.

熙 } Light; splendour; rising; increasing; spreading extensively; flourishing; prosperous, harmonizing. To dry or drying. A man's name; the name of a district. Used to denote felicitous, joyful. Read E, large and strong; a man's name.

木熙 Mûh he, ancient name of a species of rope dancing, vulgarly called **躡軟索** Chae juen sô, treading on a supple rope.

熙春茶 He ch'un ch'a, hyson tea. **熙和之世** He ho che she, a flourishing and peaceful state of society.

熙 **皞遺風** He háou e fung, the glorious times of antiquity, from whence customs are derived.

熙朝人瑞 He ch'au jin suy, a prosperous dynasty, felicitous to men.

嵇 The name of a hill. A surname.

啞 He or E, a loud laugh. **啞啞然** He he jen, laughing. Read Che, in the same sense. Also to stop. Read Tēē, to gnaw; to bite.

醃 Sour; a sour taste. He he, thick dregs. Name of an insect.

概 To take with the hand; to wipe or brush off. Read Kae, to wash; to cleanse.

墜 To plaster a wall; to receive, take or collect. To rest; to depend upon. Read

Ke, in the same sense. **以泥飾屋曰墜** E ne shīh ūh yuē ke, to adorn a house with mud;— i. e. to plaster a house, is expressed by Ke. The same is expressed by **塗墜** T'oo ke.

巖 Pe he **巖巖** the exertion of strength; refers to a legendary tale, of a divinity splitting asunder a mountain in order to make a passage for a river. Strong, robust appearance.

禳 Pā he **禳禳** name of a sacrifice intended to expel evil and noxious influences. A spring and autumnal sacrifice.

HĒA

下 Below, inferior, mean, vulgar. Read Heá, to descend, to cause to descend. They define it by **在下之下對上**

之稱 Tsae hēa che hēa, try shang che ch'ing. Hēa, denoting below, the opposite of above.

Again, **反上為下** Fan shang wei hēa, the contrary of above is Hēa. **在底下** Tsae te hēa, it is down below.

底下的人 Fe hēa teih jin, a low or vulgar person. **手**

下 Show hēa, under one's

hand or power. **棹子底下**

Chō tsze te hēa, under the table. **陛下** Pe hēa, steps below; i. e. he, below the steps of whose throne I stand, or, your Majesty. **閣下** Kō hēa,

council chamber below; by the same kind of allusion, as in the last sentence, is used for the pronoun you, when addressing ministers of state, who have a share in the Imperial councils.

足下 Tsūh hēa, foot below i. e. you, addressed to friends

and equals. **心下** Sin hēa, in

the mind, or the thoughts. **遺**

下 E hēa, to leave in a place, to leave to one's posterity. **臨**

下 Lin hēa, to descend to inferiors, to condescend to. **君**

能下下 Keun nāng hēa hēa, a prince, or virtuous man, can descend to inferiors. **無上無**

下 Woo shang woo hēa, neither high nor low; unable to distinguish, ignorant. **惠下**

Hwuy hēa, to bestow favors on inferiors. **送下程** Sung hēa ch'ing, to present gifts to a person about to commence a journey. **放下** Fang hēa, to put down.

下船 Hēa ch'uen, to embark. **下氣** Hēa kh'e, to repress anger; to assume soft gentle manners. **下轎子** Hēa keaou tsze, to get out of a sedan chair. **下落** Hēa-lō, the place where a person has settled, who had previously absconded; a residence. **下流** Hēa lew, flowing down, denotes low, mean, vicious courses. **下馬** Hēa ma, to dismount. **治下** Che hēa, under the control of; used instead of the pronoun I, by persons under the immediate control of any local magistrate. Such persons are expected to shew more deference than those who come from a distance.

下筆 Hēa pēh, to put the pencil to paper. **下部** Hēa pōo, the lower part of the body.

下身 Hēa shin, the lower parts of the human body; the parts of generation. **下手**

書 Hēa show shoo, a bond, in ancient phraseology. **下手**

Hēa show, to put one's hand to; to begin to act. **下榻**

Hēa t'ā, to put down one's cot; to lodge. **下乍** Hēa t-ō, low, mean conduct. **下蛋** Hēa t'an, to lay an egg. **下次** Hēa ts'ze, the next time. **下村** Hēa-t's'un, or **南壘** Nan-ngaou, false St. John's island.

下月 Hēa yuē, next moon. **下雨** Hēa yū it rains. **下問**

Hēa wān, to ask of inferiors.

芣 A certain rush which grows in water; when it floats on the surface of the water, it is called **天黃** T'ēn-hwang; when it sinks half way to the bottom it is called **人黃** Jin hwang; and when it grows at the bottom of the water, it is called **地黃** Te hwang.

赤 A purging or dysentery. Used to denote a side apartment.

段 A surname. Read Kēa, to borrow; to make a

supposition.
假 Under for **遐** HĒa, to revolve and extend to. Read Kĕa, false, to assume a supposition or hypothesis.

暇 HĒa hoo 暇帖 the throat.

假 Ma-hĒa 磨戛 a stammering or difficulty of utterance.

暇 At leisure; unoccupied; self indulgence. Read Kĕa, large; great 閒暇之日 HĒen hĒa che jĭh, or 暇日 HĒa jĭh, a leisure day.

HĒa yĭh 暇逸 leisure, ease, self-indulgence. 自寬暇 Tse k'wan hĒa, to indulge one's self. 我暇時 Wo hĒa she, I am at leisure. 忙中偷暇 Mang chung t'ow hĒa, to steal a little leisure in the midst of much occupation.

煨 Hot, dry, bright, the invisible matter of heat.

瑕 A certain stone of a rather reddish colour; a stone fractured or cracked. Error, fault, crime; split; rent; distant, remote; apart from; stern; severe. Name of a place; a surname; name of an animal.

暇 Looking or gazing at leisure; gazing idly. White appearance of the eye.

礮 A coarse kind of stone.

蝦 The cancer species; lobsters, shrimps; the name of an insect; and of a certain kind of wheeled carriage.

HĒa ma hoo 蝦蟇 護 the name of a bird. 蝦蛤 HĒa kō. name of a certain animal. 龍蝦 Lung hĒa, the lobster. 蝦蟇 HĒa-ma, the toad.

葭 A certain plant. Also read Kĕa.

遐 Distant; remote; far from. 陟遐必自邇 Chĭh hĒa peĭh tse urh, to attain to what is distant, it is necessary to begin with what is near.

HĒa urh yĭh t'e 遐邇一體 far and near, the same is applied to the universal diffusion of civilization.

赧 A carnation color; clouds crimsoned by the rising sun; a red appearance in the east.

跂 That on which the foot treads; below the foot.

鍍 Ya hĒa 鍍銀 a certain silver collar, put round the necks of children with a superstitious intention.

霞 A reddish appearance in the eastern sky. Halo, vapour, variegated cloud. 雲

霞 Yün hĒa, cloudy; halo. 朝霞 Ch'au hĒa, the sky red in the morning--denotes rain. 暮霞 Moo hĒa, the sky red in the evening--denotes fair weather.

HĒa p'oo yĕ 霞浦菜 name of a plant. The Grewia Microcos.

報 Certain kind of shoes. The lower character is also read Twan.

頤 Talking without measure; interminable prattle.

駮 A parti-coloured horse.

鰕 A certain fish of the cancer species, and of which there are different sizes. Some are described as one cubit long, and others twenty or thirty cubits. These have a kind of beard several cubits long. Used also for the small shrimp.

夏 Summer; the second of the four seasons; the time when nature expands freely. Name of an ancient Chinese dynasty. Name of a lake. The nine HĒa, are nine tunes played at court on great rejoicings. A large house. A large vessel used in temples variegated with the five colours. Read Kĕa the name of a place, and of a wood. Also read Ho. 立夏 Lei hĒa, a term, May 7th. 華夏

Hwa hĒa, a name of China. HĒa che 夏至 the summer solstice. 夏朝 HĒa ch'au, the dynasty HĒa. 夏布 HĒa poo, summer cloth; generally means grass cloth. 夏天 HĒa t'ĕen, summer season.

廈 The name of a hill.

廈 A side apartment or out-house.

HĒa mun 廈門 the port called Amoy in the Province of Fŭh-kĕen. 望廈村 Wang hĒa ts'ur, village at Macao called Mong-ha.

嚇 HĒa, or Heh, anger, the tone of anger; to threaten, to oppose or intimidate by threatening.

HĒa hoo 嚇呼 to frighten. 驚嚇嚇下 King heh heh hĒa, to alarm, to frighten. 嚇詐 HĒa chu, perverse and deceitful.

嚇 HĒa or Tsŭh. A wild, crazed, mad manner.

呀 HĒa, or Ya, wide mouthed; gaping; also expressed by 吧呀 Pa ya. The wrangling of children. (M. S. Dictionary.) An interjection or tone of alarm. A mere tone; sometime used instead of distinct articulation. To rhyme, read Ho. 豁呀 Hau ya, appear-

ance of a deep wide valley. 嗟
 呀 Ngae-va, ah! strange! alas!
 呀呀呀 Ya ya pei, is the
 language of vulgar contention.
 The two first words are intend-
 ed to mock the muttering enun-
 ciation of an opponent; and the
 last is pronounced with so much
 force as to amount very nearly
 to spitting at him.

囁 Kh'ow hēa hēa 口囁囁
 laughing. Same as 呀
 Hēa, a vast empty or desolate

appearance between two hills.
 With the same pronunciation,
 it is written erroneously these
 several ways, — 罅罅罅
 呀, all of which are pronounc-
 ed Hēa.

罅 Cracked, as an earthen
 vessel; split, rent; a crack,
 a crevice; an aperture; a
 cleft. 孔罅 Kh'ung hēa
 a cleft; an opening.
 罅罅 Hēa keŋh 罅罅 a crevice, an ap-
 erture.

HĒĀ.

匣 A press or wooden case;
 a chest, box, or trunk; a
 case of wood or paste board.
 Also read Kēā, in the same
 sense. 箱匣 Sēang hēa, a
 chest or trunk. 小匣 Seacu
 hēa, small box, provided it be
 square; round ones are called
 盒 Hō. 粧匣 Chwang hēa,
 a lady's dressing box. 書匣
 Shoo hēa, a book case, a port-
 able cover made either of wood
 or paste-board. 墨匣 Meh
 hēa, a case for ink. 拜帖匣
 Pae t'ēē hēa, a case to contain
 visiting cards.

Hēa kēen wei t'ang 匣劍圍
 燈 encloses a sword and sur-
 rounds a lantern—expresses an
 acute and luminous mind being

possessed by a person of no
 great show.

筐 A particular kind of bam-
 boo.
 呷 To inhale, to swallow, to
 gulp. 吸呷 Heŋh hēa,
 or 嚥呷 Hwang hēa, the
 sound of many person's voices,
 clamour. 嗚呷萃萃 Heŋh
 hēa tsuy ts'ue, the appearance
 of garments tucked up. 你惹
 熱呷一啖茶 Ne ch'in jē
 hēa yih t'an ch'a, do you avail
 yourself of its being hot, and
 take a draught of tea.

柙 A kind of cage in which
 to confine a young tiger.
 圉 The name of a wood. A
 scabbard.

狎 Joy; delight.
 狎 Hēa hēa 狎狎 breath-
 ing through the nose.
 狎 Appearance of fire; to
 dry with fire.
 狎 Accustomed to, familiar
 with; to approach near
 to; to change; to slight;
 to make light of; to de-
 spise; to contemn. 髯
 狎 Jen hēa, a tribe of people
 said to be very hairy and
 frightful.

Hēa urh king che 狎而敬之
 approach near (to good men)
 and respect them. 狎忽 Hēa
 hwūh, to be familiar with and
 despise. 狎匿 Hēa neŋh, close
 attachment to, for sinister pur-
 poses. 狎侮 Hēa woo, or 輕
 狎 Kh'ing hēa, to treat with
 irreverence, disrespect, or con-
 tempt; to profane; to desecrate.

狎 A particular part of dress
 or short garments.
 狎 Loquacity; having much
 to say; the sound or noise
 of talking.

鞞 Hēa tēē 鞞鞞 flowers
 arranged, or appearing
 in order.

鯽 Name of a fish. 鯽鯽
 Hēa-shā, numerous and
 arranged in order, as if for or-

nament like the scales of fish.

夾 Hēē tēē 夾槩 the cold
 striking one.

仄 Crouching under a pre-
 cipice, or in a cave; mean-
 ly lodged.

峽 A name applied to sev-
 eral mountains in China,
 which join at top, and form an
 immense cavern below, where
 the light of the sun at noon
 does not enter. The name of a
 district.

Hēa kh'ow 峽口 name of a
 place in the province of Can-
 ton, where the opposite hills
 seem to make an arch over the
 river.

陝 Narrow; strait; confined
 passage by land or by
 water. To be distinguish-
 ed from 陝 Shen, the
 name of a Province. 陝
 陝 Ngeh hēa, a strait dan-
 gerous passage amongst valley
 and mountain streams. 尋狹
 Ts'in hēa, the name of a place.

Hēa urh ch'ang 狹而長 nar-
 row and long;—applied to
 boats. 狹隘 Hēa yih, a nar-
 row pass.

硤 Hēa shih 硤石 name
 of a place on the river
 淮 Hwae; also the name of a
 Hēen and of a Chow district.

紱 HĒĀ or HĒĀ Kind of tassels or other ornaments that hung from the cap, in ancient times.

𦊛 HĒĀ how **𦊛** breathing through the nose; snoring.

𦊛 Confined on each side; narrow; strait.

𦊛 Crooked; distorted teeth; the teeth growing again. Broken or deficient; noise of gnashing or gnawing with the teeth.

哈 HĒĀ or Ū, appearance of the mouths of fish. Fish moving their mouths. Appearance of many fish. Noise made in laughing, as Ha! ha! Read Shā, Sā, Hō or Tā, to suck and drink. Noise made in eating or drinking. Read HĒĀ, a Mahomedan surname. A kingdom of the Toorks. (De Guignes.) Much used in Tartar Orthography, and pronounced Hā, with a guttural sound.

Hā-mi **哈密** Lat. N. 43° W. of Peking 22°.

洽 To harmonize with; to combine or blend with; to instil gradually into the mind; to instil as if soaked or steeped in water; to extend; to pervade every part; saturated.

溥洽 P'oo hĒĀ, to diffuse or extend to every place **相洽** Sĕang hĒĀ or **和洽** Ho hĒĀ, agreeing or harmonizing, applied to the tempers and dispositions of two persons. **融洽** Yung hĒĀ, to unite or blend together.

HĒĀ yu min sin **洽于民心** to instil into the minds of the people. **洽心** HĒĀ sin, of one mind; intimate friends.

欲 To draw into; to imbibe; to sup with the mouth; to receive as the sea does the rivers which run into it; to unite.

烱 The appearance of fire.

栝 HĒĀ, Hō or Kĕĕ, a scabbard for a sword. Name of a wood.

珞 An ornamented vessel. Read Yā, to open and shut a door.

祜 A certain sacrifice to the manes of ancestors, which unites the near and the more distant; to collect or unite together the various provisions used in the sacrifice.

瘡 HĒĀ, Kō or Tō, a fat appearance; a disease which induces cold or shivering.

霑 Soaked as with rain; saturated.

鮪 HĒĀ, or Kō, name of a fish found in deep marshes, in shape resembling the carp.

勤 To employ strength; exertion; effort.

嗜 HĒĀ, or Hae. To open the mouth very wide; to gape. One says, sound.

摺 To scratch; to scrape; to pare.

榘 A something with which to support any thing which is bent by force; that which keeps it in its position; that which adjusts a bow or puts it in form; a cross-bow.

瞎 The eye injured. Blind, used to denote ignorance of letters and intellectual darkness.

HĒĀ yī mǔ, **瞎一目** blind of one eye. **瞎二目** HĒĀ lĕang mǔ, blind of both eyes. **瞎眼人** HĒĀ yen jin, a blind man. Also called **瞎子** HĒĀ-tsze.

繕 To bind round, or tie up a thing.

轄 The noise of a wheeled carriage; a certain iron fastening at the end of the axle tree to prevent the carriage being injured, hence the idea of regulating and governing. The name of a star. Read Hō, the appearance of turning and shaking;

to drag or draw to. **管轄** Kwan hĒĀ, to regulate; to control. **統轄** T'ung hĒĀ, general command or control. **桎** Chīh hĒĀ, the iron pin which keeps the wheel of a carriage on; a moral regulator of the wheels of society—the public morals. A sage; a moralist.

飽 Filled; stuffed; satiated.

鸛 HĒĀ ngō **鸛** name of a certain bird. Also read Hō.

劬 HĒĀ or Keih. Endeavour, effort, firm, determined. **汝劬毖殷獻臣** ju keih pe Yin hĒĀn chin, 'you should use every endeavour to caution the good officers of Yin,' to avoid intoxication,

黠 HĒĀ, or Kĕĕ. **黠堅** HĒĀ kĕĕn, black; dark, injurious, crafty, wily.

齧 The noise of the teeth gnashing or grinding against each other.

圓 HĒĀ, or Kĕĕ. The cry of a camel. **牛之聲** **日牟駝之鳴日圓** New che shing yuē mow; t'ō che ming yuē hĒĀ, the lowing of a cow is called Mow, the cry of a camel is called HĒĀ.

勩 Diligent exertion. **勩**
勩用力聲 Heā heā
yung leſh shing, Heā heā. the
sound or noise made in exert-
ing strength. **力作勩勩**
Leſh tsō heā heā, doing with
the exertion of much strength.
Read Hō, diligent.

瞎 Blind.

鬢 A bald appearance; bald.
鬢
鬢
鬢 To look a squint.
鬢 Name of a star.
鬢 A certain valuable stone.

HEAE

骸 The bones of the leg; the
bones; the junction of the
bones; the members or
parts of the body; the
body including all its
parts is expressed by **百**
骸 Peh heae, the hun-
dred members. **六骸** Lāh
heae, the six divisions; the four
extremities, the head, and the
trunk.

絃 To bind about; to hang
or to suspend from.

駭 Suddenly alarmed; agi-
tated, surprized; dispers-
ed, scattered. Name of a river;
a man's name. Used for sound-
ing an alarm with a drum. **色**
駭 Seh heae, looked alarmed;
surprized or agitated by a
change of countenance. **驚**
駭 King here, alarmed, fright-
ened, astonished.

Heae e **駭** 駭異 to be surprized;
to consider strange. **駭愕**
Heae ngō, amazed, struck with
surprize, astonishment. **駭形**
Heae ling, the appearance of
fright or alarm. **駭動** Heae
tung, shook with alarm.

噤 Yae heae 噤噤, indis-
tinct or stifled articula-
tion.

掇 To take hold of; to grasp,
to seize

械 Wooden manacles or
stocks to prevent a per-
son walking; a general term for
weapons offensive and defen-
sive, those which contain some-
thing are called **器** Kh'e. The
lance, spear, bow, arrow, and
so on, are called Heae. Any
craft, art, or clandestine scheme,
is called **機械** Ke heae, which

also denotes an ingenious con-
trivance. **兵械** Ping heae.
military weapons.

Heae tow **械** 械 to fight with
weapons, and so on.

駾 To sound an alarm with
a drum; to make a thun-
dering noise; to rouse the at-
tention of an army; to awaken
the regards of the world, as
Sages do. To strike as by
thunder or an earthquake.

懈 Keae tae 懈懈 Bold,
violent, assuming.

懈 The sound or voice of an-
ger. Same as 譟 He.

懈 A certain tree, the leaf
of which is eaten with
areca nut; it has a certain fla-
vor that unites with the areca
nut.

懈 A small hill separated
from a larger one; a val-
ley. To separate.

懈 A stream that cuts off,
or separates. **勃懈** Pō
heae, a sea. **涿懈** Lewou
heae, a small stream.

獬 Heae or 獬豸 Heae
ch'ae, a certain fabulous
animal. See 豸 Ch'ae.

Heae ch'ae kwan **獬豸冠** an
executioner's cap. Read Keae,
strong, violent, domineering
appearance.

暖 Idle, remiss, lazy. The
dictionaries all read Keae.
Heae t'ao 暖怠 negligent; slug-
gish.

蟹 Name of a shell fish,
which walks sideways.
Heae or 螃蟹 P'ang-
heae, the crab; so called
from its sideward motion.
水蟹 Shwuy heae, the
young crab. **膏蟹**
Kaou heae, an old crab.

邂 Heae-how 邂逅 to
meet without previous
appointment; accidentally; for-
tuitously; pleased, gratified.

Heae how seang yu 邂逅相
遇 to meet accidentally.

鞞 A particular part of the
harness for drawing with.

涿 Wind and rain together,
and for a continuance.
Read Keae, water flowing in
numerous streams.

諧 To pair with; to plough
together; to accord; to
harmonize; general or mutual
consent; harmony; peace. To
agree about a price. Name of
an ancient book; name of a
bird.

Heae ho 諧和 general agree-
ment; harmony; concord, as be-
tween husband and wife. **諧**
聲 Heae shing, harmony of
sound in music.

韜 To ascend a carriage.
駝 A gentle horse; one that accords with the wish of its rider.
鞞 Certain shoes.
鞋 Leather shoes; shoes of any kind.
 Heae keuen **鞋券** a last consisting of several pieces on which the Chinese make their shoes.
鞋頭 Heae t'ow, the toe of a shoe.
鮭 The name of a fish. **鮭**
蟹 Heae lung, name of a divinity. Read Kwei, a surname.
愜 Hae heae 愜慣 disquietude of mind.
腩 Flesh; meat prepared in a certain way; all food that is thoroughly dressed. The skin.
鱗 Shoes; leather shoes.
鞞 Bold; daring; a strait; straitened; confined.
僿 Noble; generous; disinterested.
 Heae ko **僿** bold, daring.
慳 Thoughtful and calculating.
慳 Concerned in mind; the heart upset; rash, daring.

瀼 Hang-heae 瀼瀼 sea air or vapour; dewy vapours; midnight air of the northern regions. A watery appearance. Also read Hwuy, and Hae.
謹 To exhort; to warn; to enjoin precepts or injunctions.
鱸 The name of a fish.
蕤 A certain vegetable of the leek species, and which prevents sleep. A kind of mat.
妒 Dislikes; jealousies; envy. 苛妒 Ho heae, petty jealousies.
忼 Suddenly; with alacrity; cheerfully.
衿 Assistance, as that of divine beings.
衿 Fillet or selvage that binds any part of a garment, as about the neck or the knee. Large long garments that hang down over the knees, as a petticoat.
訖 To say what is good. A man's name.
閑 A leaf of a folding door.
骸 Heae or Keae. 骸骸 Mō-heae, small bones; bony. One rays, firm, strong.

HĒANG.

向 From *Moen*, a cave or hut, and *Kh'ow*, a mouth or opening. A medium of communication for the air, hence from mouth. A window opening towards the north; the face directed towards; opposite to; directed to an object; an object of thought or study; time which contains events to which the mind can be directed; time past; heretofore. The points of the compass. The name of a place, of a city, of a country. A surname. **塞向墜戶** Seb hēang kin hoo, stop up the window, and daub up the door with mud. **坐北向南** Tso peh hēang nan, 'sitting to the north, and directed to, or facing the south,' said of houses which front the south. **相向** Sēang hēang, opposite to, or fronting each other. **終向** Chung hēang, the final object. **定個向頭** Ting ko hēang t'ow, to fix an object; or a point of the compass. **二十四向** Urh shū sze hēang, twenty four points of the compass. **心向上** Sin hēang shang, the heart directed upwards. **心不向** Sin pūh hēang, the mind or heart does not apply itself. **葵**

心向日 Kh'wei sin hēang jīb, 'the heart of the sun-flower turns to the sun;' to devote to another person a pure heart. **一向** Yih hēang, or **向來** Hēang lae, heretofore; a while past.
向 Hēang ts'een kh'eu, **向前去** to advance forward. **向日葵** Hēang jīh kh'wei, the sun-flower. **向年** Hēang nēen, former years. **向他說** Hēang t'a shwō, said to him. **向先** Hēang sēen, before; recently.
姁 A woman's name.
胸 A window towards the north.
珣 A certain valuable stone.
瑯 A species of fine silk.
絢 To take food and go forth to the field to labour; the provisions of husbandmen; the food of the army; the duties paid to government, implying that they are for the support of the army. **上餉** Shang hēang or **納餉** Nā hēang, to pay

duties. 出口餉銀 Ch'ūh kh'ow hēang yin, export duties. 進口餉銀 Tsin kh'ow hēang yin, expresses imports. 仇餉 Ch'ow hēang, a name given to a prince who murdered certain husbandmen in order to obtain their provisions.

Hēang hēang 餉項 or 餉銀 Hēang yin, duties; sums paid to government on export and import goods. 餉當 Hēang tang, a licensed pawn broker; one who pays to government for the privilege.

享 亨 高 From 高 Kaou, high, abbreviated, and 日 Yuē, to say. To offer up with suitable expressions; to offer to a superior; to sacrifice. To receive the odour of incense. To enjoy. 孝享 Heau hēang, offerings of filial piety, at the tombs or temples of deceased relatives.

Hēang fūh 享福 to enjoy happiness. 享國 Hēang kwō, to reign. 享壽 Hēang show, to enjoy long life. 享用 Hēang yung, to enjoy the use of. 享宴 Hēang yen, Hēang is merely an entertainment laid out in token of respect, without partaking of it; Yen, denotes a feast, not in appearance; but

in reality.

鄉 Hēang, denotes directed towards; the place towards which many persons turn. Twelve thousand five hundred families make a Hēang, a village. Used to denote sound; noise. To turn towards; two flights of steps; windows opposite to each other. Five houses make 鄰 Lin, a neighbourhood; five Lin make 里 Lo, a lane; five Lo make 族 Tsūh, a clan; five Tsūh make 黨 Tang; five Tang make 州 Chow, and five Chow make 鄉 Hēang. Time past. A surname.

Hēang jīh 鄉日 former days. 鄉老 Hēang laou, the old man of a village, who is allowed the precedence of the rich and titled. A rustic. 鄉評 Hēang p'ing, the criticisms of the village; the opinions of the neighbourhood respecting what one does. 鄉紳 Hēang shīn, country gentlemen who have attained the degree called Ken-jin. 鄉村 Hēang ts'un, a village. 鄉黨 Hēang tang, parties or associations in villages. 鄉愿 Hēang yuen, a hypocrite. 鄉愿德之賊也 Hēang yuen teh che tsch yaj, a hypocrite is the thief of virtue.

鼻 嚮 For a short space of time, not of long duration.

嚮 Over against; towards. The same as 向 Hēang.

See above. 五福曰嚮 Woo fūh yuē hēang, 'of the five blessings it is said Hēang,' i.e. press forward to them. The five are, long life, riches, peace, the love of virtue, contentment with one's fate.

Hēang pei 嚮背 toward the back, backwards. 嚮明而治 Hēang ming urh che, to rule in the full blaze of day. Said of the sages, who do not affect the works of darkness.

薜 著 蠻 蚰 響 響 腳 闌 Steam arising from heated grain. Smell or fragrance. Name of a place. Used to denote sound. Name of an insect of the silk worm species.

響 Sound; to respond; language inelegant, or vicious; of short duration.

腳 A kind of beef soup.

闌 The noise made by a door; at the door, or between the steps up to it. A kind of window.

響 響 宣 Sound; noise; clamour; a floating sound. 響應 Hēang ying, to answer; to respond. 方響 Fang hēang, a certain instrument of music.

饗 To entertain or give a banquet to a guest. The name of a sacrifice; to offer sacrifice.

Hēang sze 饗祀 to sacrifice. 尚饗 Shung hēang, are the two closing words usual in written prayers which accompany sacrifices, and imply a request that the gods or spirits would come and partake.

香 Fragrant; odoriferous, as plants; fragrant incense; fragrant wood; effluvia contained in the air or caused by the wind. Name of a plant, and of a wine; of a hill, of a river, and of a man. Name of a pavilion. 麝香 Shay-hēang, musk.

Hēang ngan 香案 a table with incense; an altar, whether before an idol, or when doing homage to the Emperor, or any document received from him.

香山縣 Hēang-shan-hēen, the district on which Macao is situated. The principal town is about half way from Canton to Macao. The Magistrate of that district. 行香 Hing

hēang, to burn incense, or perform worship. 香茹 Hēang koo, the champignon. 香老 Hēang laou, the priest of a temple, who officiates incense. 香爐 Hēang loo, a censer. 香木 Hēang mūh, odoriferous woods, in Chinese Botany, include cloves, camphor, and myrrh. 香囊 Hēang nang, a little bag containing something fragrant to hang about one's person. 香花茶 Hēang hwa ts'ue, a species of pulegium, Penny-royal. 香烟 Hēang yen, the smoke of incense.

瘡 A disease of the breath. 麝 Hēang Shay-hēang 麝麝 the musk; the navel of an animal.

倭 Yung hēang 倭降 un-submissive, unsubdued.

棹 A sail made of reed; a sail furled.

狎 Yung hēang 狎狎 a dog dragged unwillingly.

降 A certain leguminous plant.

降 Hēang shwang 降躡 to stand erect, to make no progress.

幹 To strike; to knock.

降 Ancient pronunciation (and generally) Kēang. To descend; to come down from a higher place; to condescend; to fall; to submit; to cause to come down or submit.

Kēang eith 降職 to put down to a lower situation or rank.

降旨 Hēang che, to send down an imperial order. 降婁

Kēang low, a certain star. 降

一品 Kēang yih p'in, or 降

一級 Kēang yih keih, to de-grade to a lower place one step.

降心 Hēang sin, to submit one's mind to. 降生 Kēang sāng, to condescend to be born into the world. 降格相

從 Kēang kih sāng ts'ung, to yield or give way to other persons.

項 The back part of the head or neck, that which rests on the pillow; the strings which tie a cap behind. Name of a state; a surname. Large; great. A word in frequent use denoting kind, sort, species; item; thing. 各項生理 Kē hēang sāng le, all sorts of trade.

一項 Yih hēang, one item.

餉項 Hēang hēang, duties.

Hēang hēa we ts'ing 項下未清 one item not cleared off.

頓 Appearance of much strength.

頓 To bear burdens; one who is capable of helping much, is in Shanwang and Chē-kēang, expressed by Hēang.

黃 Name of a plant.

巷 A public path; a lane; a street. 辟巷 P'e hēang, a bye lane. 永巷 Yung hēang, a kind of piazza

in a palace, or a place of confinement for the ladies of the palace. Yung-hēang is also a designation of the Emperor and of kings. 街 Kē, denotes a straight street; 巷 Hēang, a crooked or winding one.

Hēang pih 巷伯 an eunuch.

閭 Prepared; a kind of path or road.

癩 Swelling; swelled.

HEAOU.

交 To lay across; to blend; to imitate; to comply with the wishes of another person; meritorious. Certain of the symbols or species of things called 卦 Kwa, motion. 六

爻 Lü hēau, expresses certain of the Kwa and certain numbers.

季 Heaou or Keaou. To imitate; to accord with precedent.

孝 Duty and obedience to one's parents; filial piety, duty to superiors. Some writers make it include every virtue. It is placed at the head of all moral excellence; and lewdness at the head of every vice.

Heaou hing 孝行 dutiful conduct. 孝敬 Heaou king, du-

tiful and respectful. 孝經 Heaou king, name of a book, well-known in China. 孝父母 Heaou feo moo, to perform one's duty to father and mother. 孝順 Heaou shun, dutiful and submissive. 孝弟 Heaou ta, duty to one's parents, and to one's elder brother. 孝子 Heaou tsze, a dutiful son. 孝心 Heaou sin, a dutiful mind.

忒 Celerity; cheerfulness.

枝 A certain beam in the roof of a house.

砮 Name of a stone; an uneven stone.

佼 Read Keaou. Good; excellent; beautiful. A sur-

name *To blend. 月出皎
 兮佼人僚兮 Yuē ch'üā
 keaou he, keaou jin leaou he,
 when the pale moon goes forth
 —how fine the appearance of
 a beautiful woman. In this
 quotation, some write the word
 佼 Keaou. In some parts of
 the country. 凡好謂之
 佼 Fan hao wei che keaou,
 whatever is good is called
 Keaou. Occurs in the sense of
 健 K'ien and of 郊 Keaou.
 刑體佼好 Hing t'e keaou
 hao, a good figure.

効 To apply one's strength
 to, in obedience to some
 order, or in imitation of some
 pattern; aim at, or wish to ef-
 fect some work. The proofs
 of having exerted strength; the
 effect produced by meritorious
 service. 情願効力 Ts'ing
 yuen heaou leih, voluntarily
 exerting one's strength in the
 service of another, which is also
 expressed by 効勞 Heaou
 laou. 報効 Paou heaou, to
 serve as a recompense for some
 favor received.

Heaou fā 効法 to act agreea-
 bly to some rule. 効力 Heaou
 leih, to exert one's strength in
 compliance with the wish of a
 superior. 効驗 Heaou yen,
 proofs of some cause existing;

effects.

This character is properly writ-
 ten 效 Heaou, though having
 been handed down erroneously,
 and used for a long time, it is
 now common in the above
 form.

姣 } Read Keaou, a beautiful
 woman; artful. Read
 Heaou, lewd; dissolute.
 A surname.

校 A blending of hearts;
 hilarity; cheerfulness;
 cleverness. Read Keaou, in
 much the same sense.

效 Like; to learn of; to imi-
 tate; effort, exertion;
 merit; effects, results, to offer
 up to, to advance. To be ef-
 ficacious, applied to medicines.
 神效 Shin heaou, divinely
 efficacious.

Heaou fā 効法 to imitate an-
 cient examples. 效顰 Heaou
 pin, an ugly woman affecting
 the little contractions of the
 features which add grace to a
 pretty woman. 效尤 Heaou
 yew, to imitate and exceed the
 original in a bad sense.

倣 To imitate; to make
 something a law, or rule.
 倣倣 Fang heaou, 倣法
 Heaou fā, and 則倣 Tseh
 heaou, to conform to some rule.

此物係做那個樣子
 做的 Ts'ze wū he heaou nō
 ko yang tsze teo tēh, this is
 made according to that pattern.
 功做 Kung heaou, meritori-
 ous service.

Heaou laou 做勞 to labour or
 exert one's self agreeably to
 the wish of others. 做驗
 Heaou yen, effect, or conse-
 quence.

校 The stem or handle of a
 certain vessel; the foot
 of a vase; the cross bar which
 serves as a foot to a certain
 stand. Read Keaou, to confine
 within wooden bars. A kind
 of public school; to compare;
 to examine.

洩 Name of a river.

洩 絞 Variegated with black
 and yellow; a kind of a
 sash or bandage. Read To, to
 bind; to tie or twist; to stran-
 gle.

肴 To taste provisions of
 any kind except rice;
 provisions taken to the field, or
 on a rambling excursion.

喙 Sound; noise.

The name of a hill, and
 of a river.

Timid; fearful.

淆 The name of a river.
 Confused; mixed.

Heaou hwūn 淆混 or reversed,
 Hwūn heaou, thick muddy wa-
 ter.

殺 Mixed, blended, confused.
 To mix metals; pulse, em-
 ployed as food; victims; flesh
 and bones. The name of a
 place. Occurs in the sense of
 效 Heaou.

Heaou lē 殺列 separated; ar-
 ranged. 殺 Heaou, expresses
 a certain vessel filled with flesh
 in temples. 核 Heh, are the
 fruits which fill another vessel.
 殺核 Heaou heh, every
 species of food with the excep-
 tion of grain.

藪 A certain plant the juice
 of which quenches thirst.

藪 芟 諍 Rude speech; disrespect-
 ful language.

都 Name of a city. Name
 of a hill. Read Ngaou,
 the name of a city.

餽 Food; provisions. 餽
 饌 Heaou chan, provi-
 sions, victuals.

倬 Heaou heaou 倬倬
 large appearance.

哮 Calling out; a loud cry; the roar of wild animals; the voice of anger or rage. **咆**
哮 P'au heau, the cry of enraged tigers or leopards. The cry of an alarmed swine.
哮喘 Heau chuen 哮喘 to pant and breathe as in asthma.
哮 Vapour, steam or smoke ascending.
猪 A dog or pig in a fright.
瘳 Heau ping 瘳病 or 瘳瘳 Heau heau, a disease of the throat; incessant coughing which makes a person stoop as if doubled.
嶠 Heau lüh 嶠嶠 hilly, mountainous; hilly state of a country.
猪 A pig running; the squeaking of a pig in a fright.
麟 A certain animal omenous of good.
僥 False; not genuine. Read Keau. 僥倖 Keau hing, unremitting in the pursuit of gain. Read Yaou, 僥倖 Ts'eaou yaou, a tribe of short foreigners situated on the South-east. They are said to be but three cubits high.
曉 Fear, apprehension. The uninterrupted tone of

grief.
曉曉 Heau heau che p'een 曉曉 致辦 a clamorous debating in vindication of one's self.
曉 Fear; apprehension.
曉 Light, clear. The morning; intelligent, knowing. Clearly discriminated; perspicuous; luminous; apparent and easily understood; plainly stated; fully promulgated as in government proclamations.
曉之 Heau che 曉之 to illustrate it.
曉鐘 Heau chung, the morning bell. 曉諭 Heau yü, a clear, perspicuous proclamation, or other official notification.
曉 White; clear; bright.
曉 Heau or Keau. A gentle good horse; skilful performance of a certain game, which consists in throwing a reed into a narrow mouthed vessel, and catching it again with the hand as it starts out.
曉騎校 Heau kh'e keau 曉騎校 a certain military officer.
休 P'au heau 休然 violent temper or spirit; boastful. Read Hew, excellent; harmonious, good, blessed and affluent.

咻 The vulgar form of 然. Heau, elegant, harmonious, good.
嗚 To call to; the sound of a pipe or reed. 嗚譽 Heau yü, to call out aloud; honour. Also read 115. 嗚 嗚 Hô hō, stern, severe, cruel appearance; harsh, stern, loud voice. Some say, sound or noise. One says, joy and rejoicing; distressingly hot.
狗 A tall strong dog.
鬩 Whistling sound of a thing passing rapidly.
獠 A short nosed dog.
駑 Same as the preceding. Read Keau, proud.
枵 Hollow root of a tree; hollow; empty. Name of a star; any thing hungry, famished or empty; a hungry person. 元枵 Yuen heau, name of a star; to regulate; to adjust.
枵腹人 Heau tüh jin 枵腹人 a man with an empty belly—an unfurnished mind; an ignorant person.
鴉 Name of a bird which has a hoarse or disagreeable note; a bird whose flesh is not fit to eat; of another species, soup is made. Name of a brute

animal.
唬 Heu, haou, or Heau. The cry or roar of a tiger; to intimidate.
媯 A clever artful woman; a woman of an intelligent mind.
嘍 Boasting; talking big; a term or surprise. Read Keau, the crowing of a cock. Read Paou, bombast; inflated or flowery talking without any reality. Paou paou, sound, noise.
嘍 Heau chaou 嘍 many words; verbose. Read Mew, syn. with 謬 Mew. 狂者之妄言也 Kh'wang chay che wang yen yay, the irregular confused talk of a madman. 狂者其志嘍然 Kh'wang chay kh'e che heau heau jen, a madman's ideas and language are inflated and extravagant.
囂 From four mouths and head. The breath or voice ascending above the head. To make a noise; to vociferate; noise; vociferation; noise of a market place. See under Ngaou.
獯 A yellow coloured dog.
皤 White; very white; clear; bright; splendid; manifest; apparent. Read King.

white. Read Peh, to strike.
Heau fan 嘉飯 a set out of

food in which 白 Peh, white,
applied to dishes occurs thrice.

HĒĒ

叶 To accord with; to unite;
to rhyme with; applied
to sounds.

HĒĒ yun 叶韻 two syllables
that rhyme. 三多叶吉
San to hĒĒ keh, I wish you an
union and an abundance of the
three blessings, viz. 福壽
子男 Fūh, show, tsze nan,
happiness, long life, and male
children.

劦 United strength or effort;
urgent. Read LĒĒ, un-
wearied, ceaseless effort. 三
力相從劦之義也 San
leih sĕang ts'ung hĒĒ che e yai,
three strengths united, gives
the sense of HĒĒ.

勛 Union of thought; har-
mony of sentiment.

撈 To take or lift up; to put;
to drag. A man's name.

協 Agreement; concord; u-
nion; harmony; prevail-
ing amongst many; to

yield cordially. 同心
叶 協力 Tung sin hĒĒ leh,

with one heart and united
strength. 同寅協恭 Tung
yin hĒĒ kung, same reverence
and united respect; i. e. mutual

respect, cherished by prince
and ministers; superiors and
inferiors. 下民祇協 HĒĒ
min kh'e hĒĒ, the people re-
spectful and cordially submis-
sive. 將他騰擲出來
協理事務 Tsĕang t'ū t'ang
nó ch'ūh lao, hĒĒ se sze woo,
take and bring him forward to
join in the management of bu-
siness. The title of a military
officer of the 2nd or 3rd ranks;
the place of his command pre-
cedes this title, as 廣協
Kwang hĒĒ; the HĒĒ of Kwang
chow foo.

HĒĒ chin 協鎮 title of a mili-
tary officer, entrusted with the
command of a garrison, and the
defence of a district. 協領
HĒĒ ling, a sort of Major gen-
eral in the army. 協和萬
邦 HĒĒ hā wan pang, unite in
harmony all nations. 協辦
大學士 HĒĒ pan ta hĒĒ sze,
title of the fifth and sixth mi-
nisters of state in China.

嚮 To inspire, and to close
the mouth.

壅 A bank or dam raised to
obstruct water.

脇脅脅 The sides of an animal
body; the ribs; the parts
below the arms. The
front, middle and hinder
parts of a victim. To re-
ceive or gather together; to re-
primand. 迫脅 Peh hĒĒ, to
intimidate by strength and
force.

HĒĒ k'eu 脅驅 a certain stop for
a carriage. 脅盾 HĒĒ tun, a
kind of shield. 脅左脅右
HĒĒ tso hĒĒ yew, the left and
right sides.

憊 Fear, apprehension, to
cause fear; to intimidate
by a display of power.

協 Appearance of water
flowing.

溜 Vapour, smoke or fumes
from heat ascending with
rapid force.

夾 HĒĒ hĒĒ 業夾 the cold
striking one.

HĒĒ hĒĒ 淡洽 blending to-
gether as a freezing mixture.

俠 Generous and disinterest-
ed; forward to exert one's
self in behalf of others; emul-
ous to do what is noble and
disinterested; an undaunted
spirit in the cause of what is
conceived to be right. 豪俠
Haou hĒĒ, wealth and power
exerted in the cause of justice

and humanity. 平生有俠
氣 Ping t'ang yew hĒĒ kh'e,
through life possessed a gener-
ous, disinterested spirit. 任俠
Jin hĒĒ, a generous confidence
and disinterested, undaunted
friendship (Woo-chay-yün-foo).
Used for 挾 Keā, to take un-
der the arm. Also read Keā, in
the sense of 夾 Keā, by the
side. Commonly, but errone-
ously written thus 俠.

HĒĒ lĒĒ 俠烈 disinterested and
ardent mind. 禮義俠烈
之人 Le e hĒĒ lĒĒ che jin, a
man of ardent and disinterest-
ed mind, studious of moral pro-
priety and justice. 俠胆 HĒĒ
tan, the courage of a great man.

挾 To take hold of; to as-
sume or take upon one's
self; to support; to carry with
one, as under the arm; to store
up or lay by; to conceal; to
cherish; to protect; to assemble
or gather together. To break
or destroy. Read Tsĕĕ, to ex-
tend to; to pervade.

HĒĒ che yew keu 挾持有具
to have ability to undertake
any task. 挾貴 HĒĒ kwei,
to assume on account of one's
rank. 挾弓 HĒĒ kung, to
take up or carry a bow. 挾
書 HĒĒ shoo, to conceal books,
a crime, which was by the

law of the Tsin dynasty, to be punished by destruction of the whole kindred. 挾取 HĒĒ ts'eu, to nip or squeeze, to extort. 挾 HĒĒ, to assume. 欺 Kh'e, to insult.

稜 HĒĒ or KĒĒ. A sheaf of grain.

歇 To desist; to stop; to rest awhile; to terminate. 安歇 Ngan hĒĒ, rest; composure.

歇住 HĒĒ choo 歇住 to make a temporary stop; to stay; to desist.

歇至 HĒĒ che, a stoppage of the pulse which precedes death.

歇歎 HĒĒ hwūh, deep, profound, gloomy, sombre appearance. 歇一歇 HĒĒ yih hĒĒ, to stop or rest a little. 歇工 HĒĒ kung, to stop work.

歇業 HĒĒ nĒĒ, to stop business; a delicate expression for failure or bankruptcy. 歇手 HĒĒ show, to desist from acting or working. 歇息 HĒĒ seih, to desist for a time, to rest a while.

蠍 An insect with a sting.

獨 A dog with a short snout. Fear; to terrify; to intimidate. Read KĒĒ, in the same sense; also denoting fierce. Read Hea, a dog stinking.

獨 HĒĒ, to assume. 欺 Kh'e, to insult.

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觸 HĒĒ hwang 觸鯢 a large boat or ship.

觸 HĒĒ, or Hō, an insect whose sting is said to be very poisonous.

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絜 To measure; to restrict, to bind and ascertain the quantity. The name of a river: one of nine. Read KĒĒ, clear; pure.

絜 MĒĒ-hĒĒ 絜矐 a red appearance of the eyes.

絜 To restrict, to measure or ascertain the quantity.

絜 ty. Read KĒĒ, to grasp; to strike. Read SĒĒ, distorted; to close or stop up; to brush away and exterminate.

襖 A certain part of dress, short garments.

襖 By K'ang-he read Ngeh. Name of a fish.

HĒEN.

臼 Represents a man standing on the top of a mortar; a small pit; a pit such as is dug to take or ensnare tigers by. To fall into a pit; to cause to fall. Also read Kan.

狒 The noise made by a dog.

眇 A deep sunken eye. Read KĒĒ, in a similar sense.

砾 Name of a stone. Read Kan, rocks or stones rushing down from a precipice.

脂 To eat flesh without being satiated; still to swallow down; to gormandize. Read Han, thoroughly boiled or matured.

陷 To fall down; to descend into; to fall into a pit; to ruin or to be ruined; to fall down as a wall.

陷 To sink, either a neuter

or an active verb; to sink or involve a person in some calamity.

HĒen hae 陷害 to involve and injure; to cause a person to fall into some mischief. 陷坑 HĒen kh'ang, to fall into a pit or snare; to fall into depraved, vicious practices, which sink or lower the rational nature of man. 陷溺 HĒen neih, to sink, literally or figuratively, to sink in vice and ruin. 陷井 HĒen tsilǝ, to fall into a well.

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鮪 The name of a fish; vulgarly called the mother of all fish. Also read Kĕen and Taou.

齧 To express anger with the teeth; to gnash the teeth.

見 Read Kĕen, to look; to see. A cloth cover for a coffin; mixed. Read Hĕen, to be seen; to discover; to view; to expose; to manifest; manifestly; to recommend to notice. The morning of the day.

現在 Hĕen tsae now existing; now; about this time. Commonly written **現** Hĕen, in this sense.

覩 Hĕen or Kĕen. Like; to be compared to. **覩天** Hĕen t'ĕen che mei, like a celestial woman for eminent virtues. **覩閒** Hĕen hĕen, a kind of spy sent amongst the enemy. In some works, the same is expressed by **諜** Tĕĕ; and in the style of the present day, by **細作** Se tsō. It also denotes a vane or weathercock. Occurs in the sense of

覩 Hĕen, to look. **怵怵覩** Sin sin hĕen hĕen. To look about under apprehension.

覩今之 Hĕen kin che se tsō **覩** Hĕen, is the modern **細作** Se-tsō or spy.

覘 Mud; mire; a large bank or dike.

覘 A woman's name.

峴 Name of a hill; a small but dangerous hill. A mountain level at the top. **大峴** Ta hĕen, the name of a hill.

覘 The sun appearing after rain or snow. Read Nĕen, the light of the sun; bright; splendid.

現 The splendour of a precious stone; manifestation; to manifest; manifest at this time; as now appears.

現前 or **現目** Hĕen ts'ĕen Hĕen mŭh, or **現在** Hĕen tsae, all express now manifested; as now; appearing; existing at this time. The last example is most frequent. **現在佛** Hĕen tsae fŭh, that person of Buddha who now reigns over the world; viz. *Melch Fŭh*. **現銀** Hĕen yin, ready money. Its opposite is **除賬** Shay chang, on credit.

覘 The eyes starting out. A man's name, small eyes. **覘** Hĕen hĕen **覘** to look furtively, as when afraid. **覘** Hĕen hwan, good-looking; pretty; handsome.

覘 The coarser parts of grain after it is pounded into meal.

覘 Hĕen ts'ae **覘菜** a certain vegetable with a reddish stalk. Read Han or Hwan, a laughing appearance; a wild sheep or goat with a small horn.

覘 Name of a certain insect; name of a lake.

覘 Speaking in a low tone or whisper. A man's name.

覘 A small spear-like weapon; a board carried in the hand. **銳** Sĕen hĕen, a small chisel for cutting with.

隄 The name of a certain barrier or limit.

閒 Repose; leisure; not pressingly occupied; people who live retired, not in the government; sometimes used in a bad sense for idle, sauntering; soft, low voice in conversation. A crevice or opening; near to. Read Kh'ĕen, a crevice; a space between, said of place or time; to make a space or interval; to bear with; to diminish; noise of a carriage. Name of a bow; of a place, and of a man. To punish by military force; to subdue; to spy; to separate by slander. See Kh'ĕen. **清閒**

Tsing hĕen, pure leisure; having nothing to do; or careless and unwilling to do any thing. **得閒** Teh hĕen, to be at leisure. **不得閒** Pŭh teh hĕen, not at leisure.

閒話 Hĕen hwa trifling chit-chat. **閒暇** Hĕen hĕa, at leisure. **閒漢** Hĕen han or **閒**

手 Hĕen show, an idle fellow.

閒人免進 Hĕen jin mĕen tsin, loungers are not permitted to enter. **閒居之士** Hĕen keu che sze, a scholar who resides in retirement, unoccupied with public business. **閒事** Hĕen sze, private affairs that do not call for general interference; trifling affairs. **閒情** Hĕen ts'ing, a soft gentle disposition.

儻 A martial, formidable, commanding appearance.

嫻 Hĕen, or **嫻雅** Hĕen ya, elegant, accustomed to.

憫 The heart expanded. Large; free; liberal, easy appearance, pleased, tranquil.

憫然 Hĕen jen pleased, tranquil—the heart enlarged, or the mind divided; hence it also denotes being roused by the errors or vices of others; in this sense used for the following.

擱 Acting with ardor and zeal; impetuous, as when roused to act in battle.

HĒEN JEN 擱然 ardently, boldly, fiercely.

癩 Disease, a disease of children which throws them into fits; the falling sickness; vulgarly called 發羊吊 Fā yang-tseou. The person falls down suddenly, rolls the eyes, gapes, clenches the hands, works with the feet, foams at the mouth, and after a while revives. To be swelled out.

獾 A division amongst dogs. Dogs fighting; the noise made by dogs fighting; fierce, impetuous.

瞶 A child in a convulsion, in which much of the white of the eye is discovered; looking up as to the sun and exposing the white of the eye. A horse that shows the white of its eye. To look.

閑 From door and a wood-en bar; something that opposes entrance or progress, a barrier; a fence; a field or place to feed horses in; to fend off; to establish rules or laws against; to guard against; to defend; to protect. Large or great; to be accustomed to; having seen much. Used to denote at leisure; easy; fami-

lar; negligent; idle, to screen.

防閑 Fang hĒen, to guard against. **馬閑** Ma hĒen, a place to breed horses; one HĒEN contains 210 horses.

HĒEN HĒEN 閑閑 appearance of men and women coming and going; moving; agitated. **閑戶** HĒEN hoo, or 閑門 HĒEN mun, a door where any loung-er may enter; this use of the word is improper.

欄 The name of a wood.

痲 Fits, convulsions or falling sickness to which children are subject; they call it a kind of madness.

鵓 A certain bird in form resembling a wild fowl, its tail is three or four cubits long.

嗛 The crop or craw of a bird; the first stomach of an animal. Having something contained in the mouth. Read Kh'Ēen, a kind of pouch below the chin, in which it is said, a species of monkey stores its food. Used in the sense of

歉 Kh'Ēen, what is inadequate; a deficiency, a failure. **謙謙之德** HĒEN HĒEN che'teh, a very small degree of of virtue. **鳥嗛肉蜚其上** Ne'rou

hĒen jow, fū kh'e shang, the birds having flesh in their mouths fly upon it. **心嫌之** Sin hĒen che, hated him in his heart. **嗅之而無嫌於鼻** Ch'ew che urh woo hĒen yū pe, smelled it, and showed no dislike with the nose. **食盡曰嫌** Shih tsin yüē hĒen, to eat up entirely is called HĒEN.

Read Kh'Ēen, in the sense of **謙** Kh'Ēen, humble; retiring. **謙退** Kh'Ēen tuy, humbly with-drew; or stepped back. In the phrase **謙讓** Kh'Ēen jang, humble, yielding, retiring. **謙** Kh'Ēen is generally used. A sheep with four horns is said to be denominated **謙** HĒEN. Read KĒē, to be filled; satis-fied, delighted; full of self, pre-suming.

嫌 The heart drawn differ-ent ways; forming or having partialities and antipa-thies; disquieted; jealousy; sus-picious, to dislike, to have an aversion to; a feeling of ill-will; a prejudice against. **小嫌** Se'au hĒen, a petty dislike. **挾嫌** HĒē hĒen, to cherish a dislike to; to have an ill-will—this invalidates accusations.

嫌疑 HĒEN HĒEN che'teh, dislike and suspi-cion. **嫌棄** HĒEN kh'e, to dis-like and reject or refuse; appli-

ed to presents and to the per-son who offers them. **嫌少** HĒEN shaou, to reject (a dona-tion) because it is too small.

嫌 Suspicion; jealousy; dis-like. Used for the pre-ceeding. Read LĒEN, a curtain. Read KĒEN, to gnash the teeth with resentment or indignation; great dissatisfaction.

咸 See Han.

瘰 Hoo hĒen 瘰癧 a dis-ease of the throat, which occasions a stoppage of the pass-age.

謙 To be believed by supe-riors, and from not de-meaning one's self with modes-ty, to excite the jealousies and ill-will of observers. Read Kh'ĒEN, humble, contented.

誠 See Han.

鹹 HĒEN or Han, the taste of sea water; salt taste; salted; preserved in brine; the name of a place. Kwo hĒEN 過鹹 too salt.

鹹魚汁 HĒEN yū chih 鹹魚汁 fish sauce. **鹹菜** HĒEN ts'ue, salt-ed vegetables. **鹹魚** HĒEN yū, salt fish.

賢 Difficulty; distress; sound; noise.

賢 Great talent; to surpass others. Composed of *faithful, statesman, and pearl*. Virtuous; moral; worthy; a term of respect applied both to men and women, to wives and to noblemen, in direct address.

聖賢 Shing hēen, sages and worthies. **自賢** Tszē hēen, self-righteous; pharasaical.

Hēen how **賢侯** worthy nobleman. **賢妻** Hēen ts'ie, good or virtuous wife. **賢德** Hēen teh, great moral virtue. **賢才** Hēen ts'ae, talent accompanied with morals. **賢人** Hēen jin, a worthy, moral, virtuous man.

蕷 A certain herbaceous plant; the stalk of a plant.

弦 The string of a bow.

剡 To cut one's throat.

姝 A woman's name.

弦 That which controls a bow. The strings of a bow; the appearance of the moon in quarters when she has the form of a bow. The name of a country; a surname; the names of several places. Used for the strings of a musical instrument; a quick vibrating

pulse. **上弦** Shang hēen, the first quarter of the moon. **下弦** Hēa hēen, the last quarter.

葳 The name of a plant.

誑 Precipitate, hasty speech.

絃 The string of a musical instrument.

Hēen sēen **絃線** the string of an instrument. **絃索** Hēen sō, stringed instruments generally. **三絃** San hēen, an instrument with three strings.

彈絃 T'an hēen, to play on a stringed instrument. **絃歌之聲** Hēen ko che shing, the sound of stringed instruments and songs.

舷 The bow or side of a boat.

脰 The guts or tripe of a cow. The name of a place.

趨 To walk; to go.

纛 The sun appearing amongst the small tops of trees as amongst threads of silk; to manifest, or be manifest; light; splendour. Ornaments for the head. A surname.

剡 To cut or pare off.

顯 Light; manifest; apparent; conspicuous; illustrious, to illustrate; to exhibit; manifestly apparent; divine glory. **天有顯道** T'een yew hēen taou, the ways of Providence are apparent. **神顯** Shin hēen or **靈顯** Ling hēen, divine or spiritual splendour; glory.

Hēen choo **顯著** manifest of the world; illustrious; to manifest. **顯考** Hēen-k'au, illustrious father—said of the deceased. **顯名** Hēen ming, an illustrious name. **顯妣** Hēen pe, a deceased mother. **顯有侵盜** Hēen yew ts'in t'au, there is manifestly secret plunder (of the public money.) **顯達** Hēen tá, manifested; made known; become famous. **顯親** Hēen ts'in, to give celebrity to one's relations. **顯榮** Hēen yung, having celebrity; lustre; glory; illustrious.

顯 Together with; as if placed together by the hand. Otherwise read Chin. **蠃** Name of an insect or shell-fish; the muscle or cockle. The one is distinguished by the term *black*, the other by *white*.

Hēen t'ang **蠃塘** a salt pool for preserving cockles and muscles.

鞮 A leather bandage or girth which goes under the belly of a horse. Some say, the part which is on the back is called Hēen, and that which goes under the belly is called 鞮 Yang.

檻 Hēen or Han, by Canton people read Lan, a kind of baluster or perpendicular rails, as below a window; a house formed by open pillars; a cage; a kind of cart with a cage on it; cross bars are called **楯** Shun. A certain spring of water. **牢檻** Laou hēen, a kind of cage. **圈檻** Keuen han, a cage for wild beasts.

Hēen chay **檻車** a kind of cage or carriage to transport wild animals. **戶檻** Hoo hēen, bars or upright pillars which stop a door way.

艦 A ship of war, built up so as to defend those within against arrows and stones.

甕 Hēen or Han, a certain large earthen-ware vessel; a vessel to contain rice.

燠 The appearance of e. Dry; ho.

獫狁 Hēen or Lēen, a dog with a long snout; a kind

of bound; a dog used in the chase. A black dog with a yellow chin.

瘵 The throat irritated by something, so as to occasion disease.

蔞 Name of a plant; a sort of leek.

險 Difficult; dangerous; a deep fathomless abyss; a lofty precipitous mountain; dangerous as vice and disease.

The name of a place. **司險** Sze hēen, name of an office.

Hēen chung **險中** in the midst of danger. **險事** Hēen sze, a dangerous thing. **險阻** Hēen tsoo, dangerous impediments.

險途 Hēen t'oo, dangerous roads; naturally or morally, as the paths of vice, the profession of a soldier, and so on.

傲 To appear to proceed; to advance. **質傲** Chen hēen, a lofty and dangerous appearance.

徹 Danger; dangerous.

愠 Anger; angry.

徹 A little dog.

憲 From *Injure, eye, and heart*. To impress upon men's minds the hurtful nature of crimes; to deliver laws to

men; one who does so. A ruler; a magistrate; a superior officer of the government. To have seen and heard much; well educated. The name of a district; a surname **仁憲** Jin hēen, a benevolent magistrate; a title.

Hēen tin **憲禁** a government prohibition. **憲件** Hēen k'ēn, a government transaction; a piece of business. **憲臺** Hē-n t'ae, title of a magistrate. **憲天俯賜** Hēen t'ēen foo tsze, magisterial heaven condescends to confer, &c. an impious adulatory phrase used in petitions.

憶 A kind of curtain that surrounds a carriage, intended to make it cooler.

愠 Anger; indignation; to hate. Read Hwan, knowing; skillful in calculating.

瘵 A cold disease.

擿 To judge and decide; to lay the hand on and restrict; to grasp; to lay hold of.

軒 A certain kind of car for carrying goods; a carriage of an officer of government; the front of the carriage high; when low it is expressed by **輕** Che. The extreme part of a roof; the front of a palace

whither the Sovereign occasionally descends. A kind of stand for suspending musical instruments. A laughing appearance, gambols; play; self-enjoyment. Name of place; a surname.

Hēen che **軒輕** elevated and depressed. **軒昂** Hēen ngang, a lofty bold deportment. **軒冕** Hē-n mēen, a carriage, and a crown.

限 To impede. A limit; a limited quantity; number or period of time; To set a limited time; to limit or fix a stated time; to adjust. Occurs denoting haste; hurry; a bar at a door.

Hēen che **限制** or **限例** Hēen le, regulations or laws which limit and restrain persons. **限三日** Hēen san jih, limited to three days. **限刻** Hēen k'eh, a limited moment, within which a thing must be done. **限度** Hēen too, a fixed number or measure.

獻 To offer; to present to a superior; used to offer any thing, in the language of courtesy; offerings or unbloody sacrifices. Dogs were once offered, hence the

character is from dog. A surname.

Hēen pw'an **獻盤** the offering platter; certain presents sent from a bride's parents three days after marriage; a kind of marriage portion. **獻上** Hēen shang, to offer up.

縣 To bind to and suspend; a district under one magistrate. The principal town of the district, and the officer who presides over it are all called Hēen.

Hēen choo **縣主** a title of a magistrate of a Hēen district. **縣丞** Hēen ch'ing, the assistant officer, or deputy magistrate in a Hēen district; same as **左堂** Tso tang.—Hēen ch'ing is a more complimentary term. **縣官** Hēen kwan, or **知縣** Che hēen, the principal civil officer in a Hēen. **縣學教諭** Hēen hēo keaou yü, an official tutor in a Hēen district.

掀 To lift up any thing with the hand; said commonly of people in a passion. To pull or drag about; to lay hold of; to grasp.

銜 See Han.

HEĪH.

翽 To raise or take up; to gather and unite together; to collect; to join; to lead; to harmonize. Used to express, to burn; to move or excite; a bounding **翽侯** H. th low, a name of a government officer amongst the nations of the West.

翽 To cut.

翽 Same as **吸** HeĪh, to inhale; to suck; to inspire; to drink; to draw the loadstone;

to gather up, or include in. **將欲嗚之必固張之** Tséang yūn heĪh che, peĪh koo chang che, wishing to include, or gather up in, must purposefully stretch out that which is to contain the thing gathered up.

翽 HeĪh t'ing yun che low hēn **翽** 清雲之流瑕 inhale the flowing ether of the pure clouds.

翽 HeĪh hēh ts'ue, the appearance garments tucked up. **翽毒石** HeĪh tūh shih, a kind of iron-stone, said to extract poison.

翽 A woman of a tranquil disposition.

翽 Warm hearted; which expression in Chinese,

denotes ardent attachment to; which is either good or bad according to the object.

敲 To strike; to knock.

翽 To dry any thing in the sun.

歛 To pucker up the nose; to sniff; the sound of trees shaken, is expressed by **翽** Hwuy heĪh. Name of a district. Read HeĪ, denoting, fear. Used denoting, the sides of an animal body, also to unite or join together.

翽 HeĪh ch'ih **翽** a strong carnation colour; seems to refer to the clouds coloured by light.

翽 HeĪh hēn, a famous district at Hwuy-chow-foo in Kēang-nan.

滄 The noise made by a rapid current of water.

The appearance of water flowing water falling.

滄 HeĪh heĪh ts'ze ts'ze **滄** 滄 訛 to assent servilely to whatever is said; an appearance the opposite of virtuous and good.

滄 To speak precipitately.

滄 HeĪh hēh, the sound of the voice in conversation.

關 A kind of lance or javelin, with tassels for ornament; several of these are stuck in the side of a war carriage. The appearance of being planted in an upright position. Fixed; settled. The leaf of a door; a house; a family. The name of a place. Read T'ā, in the phrase **關葦** T'ā jung, mean; worthless; possessing no talents; fit to be rejected.

吸 To draw in the breath; to inspire; to draw in; to inhale; to drink. The name of a person. **氣出爲吹氣入爲吸** Kh'e ch'ūh wei ch'uy; kh'e jūn wei heĪh, the breath passing out is Ch'uy; the breath passing in (to the lungs) is HeĪh. An expiration is expressed also by **呼** Hoo. **翽** Hwuy heĪh, the noise made by trees shaking, a rushing noise.

吸 HeĪh chan loo che fow lēang **吸** 湛露之浮凉 inhale the cool and floating dews. **吸內** HeĪh nuy seĪh yay, H. th denotes an inspiration.

汽 Water dried up. Used for **幾** Ke, how? nearly.

汽 From to wrangle and a child. Children are fond of wrangling. Long disputes and wrangling; resentments; bitter animosities; quarrels. **脅** HeĪ-heĪh, an inarticu-

扱 To gather together; to collect; to take; to receive. Also read Ch'ā, to obtain; to take; to lift up; to lead.

迄 To reach or extend to, said chiefly of time; but also of place. Finally; at last. HeĪh yū sze hae **迄于四海** extending to the extremities of the world. **迄于今** HeĪh yū kin, even till now; up to this moment.

鉞 A pheasant's tail stuck as an ornament in a horse's head, is called **方鉞** Fang-heĪh. A certain piece of iron with a hole or cleft in it.

盼 Sound spreading, as by the gale blowing through trees, and shaking their very roots, and the bells of the palace. A man's name. Read Pei, name of a city.

胖 HeĪh hēang **胖** 蠶 certain insects produced from damp or water; a kind of mosquito or gnat. **佛胖** Fūh heĪh, large, great appearance. A man's name.

鬩 From to wrangle and a child. Children are fond of wrangling. Long disputes and wrangling; resentments; bitter animosities; quarrels. **脅** HeĪ-heĪh, an inarticu-

late sobbing forth of angry feelings. Fear.

檄 A government order, written on pieces of board about a cubit long; the utmost despatch was indicated by sticking a feather in them; which were then called 羽檄 Yü heih, haste; expedition. To give clear and explicit orders. The branchless top of a tree. 長檄 Ch'ang heih, a kind of passport given to people, to allow them to return home. Heih keih 檄激 to rouse infe-

rior officers by mandates from their superiors.

覲 A man, who, by fasting and solemn rites, serves or worship spirits, and who can see spiritual existences; a magician; a conjuror; a sorcerer; a wizard. A seer. Women who practice the same arts are called 巫 Woo, a witch. Both terms are applied to men; the last only to women.

髻 A staff with a horn, like gibbous head.

HEÖ.

壘 Hëö, and Këö. Mark of a rent in any vessel. Stiff hard soil. One says, hills abounding in great rocks.

嶽 Hëö, and Këö. A hill with many great stones or rocks.

學 To receive instruction; to practice, or to conform to what is said. To learn; learning; any study or science, the place where people study. 數 學 Soo hëö, the science of numbers. A surname. 姓 學 Sin hëö, the study of Biography. 遊學 Yew hëö, to travel for the sake of learning.

鄉學 Hëang hëö, a country college or school. 博學 Pö hëö, possessed of extensive knowledge, an universal scholar. 大學 Ta hëö, 小學 Seaou hëö, two well-known Classical books.

Hëö ching 學正 a teacher or learned superintendent of students in a district. 學殖 Hëö chih, the growth or advances of learning. 學士大夫 Hëö sze ta foo, learned and eminent men. Hëö sze is also an official title given to statesmen. 學霸相公 Hëö pa sëang kung, young gentlemen accustomed to rows and acts

of violence. 學校 Hëö heaou, general term for a school or college. 學生 Hëö säng, a learner; a pupil. 學師 Hëö sze, a doctor or teacher. 學習 Hëö seih, to learn and practice what one learns. 學聞 Hëö wän, to learn and hear, learning and knowledge. 學樣 Hëö yang, to imitate a pattern.

梁 A well dried up; without water in winter; water running out. Read Heaou, the noise made by disturbing water.

燥 Dry; parched.

鬣 To work horn. A man's name.

鸞 A kind of wild magpie, a bird which knows what what is future. A small pigeon.

懼 The gaze of astonishment and apprehension; alarm-

ed; frightened; to give a hasty look.

矚 To look intently; to stare; to gaze; to look alarmed; afraid; astonished. 矚 燄 Hëö-yen, the lightning's flash.

譎 Wild extravagant talk. A man's name.

諛 To play or jest with; to trifle with and seduce; to laugh at and ridicule. Name of a stage for the post. 戲諛 He hëö, or 笑諛 Seaou hëö, to play with; to make game of; to laugh at.

Hëö hëö jen 諛諛然 fond of gaiety and pleasure.

翯 The wings or feathers of a bird appearing white and glossy; white and shining surface of the water. Read Haou, white plain feathers. Also read Hëö.

HEU.

于 Heu or Yü, represents the air extending itself. From 于 Kh'au, and 一 Yih, denoting the air falling to a level. In; through; to; at. In which sense it is syn. with 於 Yü, which is now commonly used. Great; exten-

sive appearance. Occurs as the name of a plant; of a tree; and as part of the name of a district. The middle part of a bell. A surname. 于于 Yü yü, the distant appearance of a person walking; feeling satisfied; contented.

Heu tsey 子嗟 an exclamation, denoting admiration.

𦉳 Heu or Heu. To cover. A certain cap or crown worn by the Emperor and Princes in ancient times. 周弃殷𦉳夏收 Chow p'een; Yin heu; H'ea show, under the dynasty Chow, the cap referred to, was called P'een; during Yin, it was called Heu; during H'ea, it was called Show. To write it with 日 Jih, at the top, is erroneous.

吁 From mouth and 吁 Kh'au, the breath issuing forth freely. An interjection expressive of distrust and disapprobation; a deep lengthened tone, expressive of concern; also of grief. 凡意所否者發聲多吁 Fan e so tow chay, f'ā shing to heu, in all cases in which the mind disapproves, the tone of voice emitted is generally Heu. 云何吁矣 Yun ho heu e, a-las! what shall I say. 留吁 Lew heu, a tribe of foreigners. Heu e, kwae shing 吁兮怪聲 a tone of voice indicating doubt and surprise. 吁憂歎也 Heu yew t'an yay, Heu, a sigh of grief. By abbreviation written 于 Heu.

𦉳 The beginning of day; the morning extending; large, great.

𦉳 To stretch the eyes wide; to stare; to gaze; mournful; sorry. Name of a district; name of a plant. A man's name. 睢𦉳 Hwuy-heu, the sparkling eyes of a mean man, on the success of his schemes.

𦉳 Sorry; mournful; caution; thoughtful.

𦉳 Disease.

𦉳 To crook or bend; to twist as a cord; a cord. A surname; the name of a hill. Heu chin 紆軫 obscure and contorted; perplexity of mind; to be oppressed or involved and borne down by perplexity

迂 Wide; remote; vague; length of duration; distorted; crooked; depraved; to cause the body or mind to become tortuous; to deprave; and depravity causes roving or vagabond wandering; large. 其言甚迂 Kh'e yen shin heu,

what he says is very vague. Heu kw'ō 迂闊 vague; loose. 迂久 Heu kew, a long time. 迂遠 Heu yuen, vague, remote; indeterminate perception; loose mode of thinking, speaking, or acting.

芋 Large; great. Read Yu, an esculent aquatic root in common use at Canton.

誣 False; hypocritical boasting; to brag; to talk big. Read Hoo, big, large; great applied to the mind; rody, or to things. Heu heu, reiterated, denotes the same.

許 To listen or attend to and accede; to accord; to grant. To allow; to permit; to accede; to promise; to give; to give in excess, more than, much many. To enter or advance; to arise or flourish; to make an appointment. Name of a city. A surname. Read Hoo, the noise made by persons felling trees. 六尺許 Lüeh ch'ih heu, more than six cubits. 不許 P'uh heu, to disallow or refuse.

許少 Heu shaou very little. 許多 Heu to, a great many, or a great deal. 許他 Heu t'a, permit, or let him. 許下個願 Heu h'ea ko yuen, to

make a vow; or make some religious promise before the gods. 許願 Heu yuen, a vow; or religious promise.

响 To blow with the breath; to warm with the breath. Repeated, 响响 Heu heu, to soothe with words. To eject spittle or slimy matter, as fish do. A sound in the throat; to open the mouth and expel the breath; to call out; to hoot at angrily. Read Kow, the voice of a fowl; the crowing of a cock. Read How, Syn. with 吼 How, the lowing of a cow. To rhyme, read Chō.

歛 To blow with the breath. One says, it denotes laughing. Used for both the preceding and the following.

煦 Hoo or Heu. To present or state to superiors. To blow; to warm as by breath. To soothe; to smile upon and wheedle; to laugh. Originally written 歛 Heu. 護民之勞煦之若子 Hoo min che laou, hoo che jō tsze, the labour of defending the people, and soothing them like children. 煦煦起起 Hoo hoo neu heu, giggling and stopping at intervals. 風猶人之有吹煦 Fung yew jin che yew ch'uy heu, the wind is like a

man puffing and blowing.

姁 Handsome; pretty; pleasing; affording pleasure; joy. Read Keu, a common epithet for a woman in Ho-nan province. An old woman.

詢 To rail or scold at; to insult; to put to shame; to try to clear one's self from some disgraceful imputation. Also read Keu and Kow, the second character is read How.

煦 The sun rising and diffusing heat. Warm, warmth. The name of a Hëen.

煦 To boil; to heat; genial warmth; heat; vivifying warmth; the general productive and nutritive warmth of nature. Gracious; kind; benevolent. The light of the sun; a carnation colour.

Heu ngow **煦** warm, cordial; genial heat.

虛 Unsubstantial; empty; void; vain; a vacancy or abstraction of mind, in which sense it is much employed by the Buddhists. An empty void, or expanse, as of the firmament. Name of a star; one of seven days, or the week of the Chinese Almanac. A surname. Read Keu, a certain number

of cities. Name of a place and of a river. **心虛** Sin heu, the heart disappointed and bereaved of hope or success. **空虛** Kh'ung heu, empty, as a vessel without any thing in it. **講得甚虛** Këang teh shin heu, talks very vainly; empty talk. **虛假防嫌** Heu k'ea fang h'een, vain and fallacious; or a superfluous caution against exciting suspicion.

Heu ling p'uh mei **虛靈不昧** pure spiritual intelligence—an unclouded mind. **虛浮如水** Heu fow joo shwuy shang p'aou, empty or unsubstantial as the froth on the water. **虛心** Heu sin, an empty mind, means a humble mind not full of self; also a mind not preoccupied or prejudiced,—willing to learn. **虛字** Heu tsze, particles, connective and euphonic, are so called in contradistinction from **實字** Shih tsze, solid words, verbs and nouns. **虛誕之辭** Heu tan che ts'ze, empty prate; fabulous stories. **虛誣** Heu woo, what is visionary and superstitious. **虛無** Heu woo, name of a hill.

酌 Drunk; drunk and mischievous.

Heu yung **酌** gloriously drunk; that elevation and haughtiness of imagination which wine produces, and which leads the intoxicated person to acts of cruelty, vice or madness.

陶 The name of a country village. The name of a country.

虜 The roar or cry of a tiger.

噓 To blow; to blow softly with the breath. **吹噓** Ch'uy heu, to blow with the breath. Figuratively, To recommend, to speak in behalf of. These two words are thus distinguished: **出氣急曰吹** Ch'uh kh'e keih yuë ch'uy; hwan yuë heu, to expel the breath rapidly is called Ch'uy; slowly, is called Heu. **托我吹噓吹噓** T'ò wo ch'uy heu ch'uy heu, employed me to puff him a little; i. e. to say a good word for him. **噓** **噓同聲自鼻為噓** Heu heu t'ung shing tsze pe wei heu, tsze kh'ow wei heu. Heu and Heu, are pronounced the same; (breath passing) from the nose, is expressed by Heu; from the mouth, by Heu.

墟 Heu or Kh'eu. A great hill or mountain; a moor or common; a place of resort; an old town or city; a place of resort for the purposes of commercial traffic. A deep valley. To rhyme, read Yu. **舊墟** Kew heu, an old place of resort; a place formerly frequented but now deserted. **墟場** Kh'eu ch'ang, an arena; a market place. **五日一墟** Woo j'ih y'ih heu, a market held every fifth day. **趁墟買貨** Ch'in heu mae ho, to go to market to buy goods. **墟墓** Kh'eu moo, a grave or sepulchre.

獠 The name of a quadruped.

歔 Timid; fearful; apprehensive; to cry or weep; breathing with noise through the nose.

嘘 A noxious demon; a mischievous ghost; or a human being pretending to be a ghost. **嘘星鬼** Heu sing kwei, a mischievous devil—used in the language of abuse.

噓 A stony or rocky appearance.

噓 Empty, extravagant; incoherent talk.

陸 The name of a place.
驢 A beast resembling a mule.
咻 Heu, or Heū. To moan from a feeling of pain or distress, is expressed by **嚶咻** Yu hea, the tone of disease and of painful thoughts; moaning from a diseased mouth. To call to; a crowd of persons calling out in a confused manner.
詡 Words that extend with wings; high flying boasting talk; also virtuous language.

age that is widely diffused. Wide-spreading; reaching to the ends of earth; clear understanding and intrepid mind; to speak with clearness and boldness. A man's name.
栩 Soft; flexible; applied as a name to a certain tree; a species of wall-nut. Heu heu **栩栩** pleased; joyful appearance.
酗 Mischievously drunk; in a rage and mad by intoxication.

HEUĒ

穴 The houses or holes in the earth, used in ancient times for human dwellings. A cavern; a den; a lurking place for animals or men; a sinus in the human body; a halo; to dig a hole; to dig out. A certain halo about the sun. **蛇穴** Shay heuē, the hole into which a snake creeps. **孔穴** Kh'ung heuē, an interstice or crevice. Heuē chang **穴中** in a den, or cavern.
坎 Appearance of a deep void cavern. Deep, a deep place. Ancient form of **塞** Sē, to stop or fill up an

aperture.
坎 Heuē or Yih. **坎** Heuē hwang, to strike.
坎 A cavern in a mountain; to dig a den or cavern.
坎 To look aghast; to stare; affrighted. **坎** deep sunken eyes.
坎 Water issuing with rapidity from an interstice or cleft. Name of a river. Hwuy heuē **坎** depraved; vicious.
坎 Heuē or Keuē, thread; a thread or a skein of thread. **坎** haou's garments.

蚊 A garment with a hole opened; a part opened for coolness, long garments; demon's garments.
袂 Name of an insect.
血 The blood of victims offered in sacrifice, hence from Ming **皿** Ming, a vessel; the hissing sound of Heuē, is probably an imitation of the sound of the blood issuing from the slaughtered victim. The P'elh, is to represent the blood running into the vessel. Blood. **泣血** Keih heuē, to weep blood, the most poignant distress.
Heuē kh'e che yung **血氣之勇** mere constitutional courage, such as brutes possess. The principles of order and propriety, such as exist in civilized society, are opposed to this, under the term **禮法** Le fa. **血結** Heuē kēē *sanguis draconis*. **血氣** Heuē kh'e, the blood and animal soul or life. The Kh'e is derived from the father, the blood from the mother. **血** Heuē meh, the blood and veins; persons related by blood. **血氣有虧** Heuē kh'e yew kh'wei, a deficiency in the blood and animal spirits. **血氣長足** Heuē

kh'e ch'ang t-ūh, the blood and spirits having attained their full growth.
血 Heih or Heuh, still, quiet, silent. In the same sense, also read He.
血 The name of a wood which is red like blood.
血 The gutters for water that run amongst fields, the moat or ditch around a city wall. A kind of lock to stop or admit water; to overflow and destroy. Name of a river; a deep appearance.
眈 From blood and eyes. **眈** Tēē heuē, an ill-looking, wicked, ugly appearance.
益 Name of a plant.
批 To drive away with the hand; to rend or split.
眈 Motion or rolling of the eyes.
靴 Boots made of silk, cloth, or leather. **水靴** Shwuy heuē, water boots, made of leather. **京靴** King heuē, Peking boots. **方頭靴** Fang t'ow heuē, square-toed boots. **尖頭靴** Tsēen t'ow heuē, sharp-toed boots; military boots; officers in the army are not allowed to wear the square toed boots. **穿靴** Ch'uen

heue, to put on boots. 脫靴
V'o heue, to put off boots.

鞞 A large boot that comes up the thigh; a boot for riding on horseback.

呖 A slight sound or noise. Read Chuē, to drink. Read Keuē, the voice of a bird.

吹劍首者呖而已矣
Ch'uy keen show clay, heue urh e e, blew through the hilt of the sword, and made a slight sound merely, as if the wind whistled through it.

殃 The moon approaching its close. Read Kwei; to close; the termination of; to die.

飈 A gentle breeze.

飈 Wind; a breeze.

滅 Heih or Heue, water flowing with rapidity. Used to express sorrow.

Heue yih 滅泪 or 漫滅
heue, water foaming down a declivity.

HEUEN.

叩 Heuen, or Seuen. To call to; to call out. To make a clamorous noise.

明 Clear, bright; luminous.

互 Formed of 二 Urh, two, and 回 Hwuy, to go round and return to the same point. Effort to revolve; to revolve between two; to extend to; to promulge. 烏互 Woo heuen, the name of a foreign country.

恒 Incessant bewailing. In Corea, the incessant weeping of children is expressed by Heuen. Eminent and conspicuous in moral virtue. Authority; to fear. The name

of a person. Slowly, leisurely. 赫兮咺兮 Heh he; heuen he! How glorious! how resplendent!—was the blase of his moral excellence!

垣 Heuen e 垣衣 the clothing of a wall; i. e. the green moss-like vegetation that grows on old damp walls.

烜 Splendour, refulgence. Read Hwuy, fire; to burn as fire.

暄 Considered the same as the preceding. Emanations from the sun.

狺 Heuen, or Hwan. A dog walking or running.

觥 Heuen, or He, a horn spoon.

狺 A certain animal.

喧 Loud clamorous noise. 喧譁 Heuen hwa, or 喧鬧 Heuen naou, high words; clamour, noise. 走進院內只見賓客喧鬧

'tsow tsin yuen nuy chih keen p'in k'eh heuen naou, having walked in the hall, nothing was observed but the guests making a loud clamorous noise.

禁止喧譁 Kin che heuen hwa, prohibited and put a stop to noise and clamour. 悲愁於邑誼不可止兮 Pei ts'ow yu yih heuen p'ih kh'o che he, the clamour of grief and lamentation in the city cannot be stopped. The incessant weeping of children, is in 朝鮮 Ch'au-sen, (Corea) called Heuen.

楦 The wooden mould put within a shoe when it is made; a last called also 楦頭 Heuen t'ow, and 楦履法 Le fa. Used figuratively for that which sustains the external figure or appearance.

暄 The warmth of the sun; an evening in spring; genial warmth.

媼 A woman's name.

瞳 Large eyes.

簞 The flower of the bamboo.

萱 The name of a plant; which when eaten, is said to insure the birth of a son.

Heuen t'ang 萱堂 a mother. 萱堂之靠 Heuen t'ang che kh'aou, a mother (alive) on whom to depend.—to be deprived of this by death is expressed by 失 Shih, losing this support.

蝻 Name of an insect.

誼 Fallacious; false; irregular; clamorous; noisy; the clamour and disturbance made by a great many persons talking at the same time. The name of a plant.

Heuen hwa 誼譁 clamor; noise; disturbance. 誼呼 Heuen hoo, calling out aloud; bellowing.

鷓 Heuen or Seuen, a certain small bird.

玄 A sombre colour, commonly used for black; the colour of heaven; a darkish colour with a mixture of yellow.

low; the earth is considered Yellow. To rule; direct; control. Still; silent; deep. The god of the north; one of the Sien, genii. A surname. The name of a book.

Heuen meh 玄默 silent; sedate, applied to the Sovereign. 玄牝 Heuen pin, heaven and earth. 玄圃 Heuen poo, or 玄都 Heuen too, the court of the majesty of heaven; the court of one of the Sien genii. 玄聖 Heuen shing, was once the title of Confucius; an Emperor who assumed this character, changed that of Confucius to 至聖 Che shing. 玄色 Heuen seh, black colour. 玄酒 Heuen tsew, water. 玄天 Heuen t'een, or 上玄 Shang heuen. Shang heuen, is also applied to the heart or mind of man. 玄月 Heuen yue, the ninth moon.

位 Hatred; implacable resentment. Heuen yih 依默 the year under certain circumstances.

眩 To sell.

泣 The flowing of water; the lustre of dew on flowers; dew hanging suspended from plants; the flowing of tears. A deep and wide expanse

of water. The name of a river.

炫 Luminous; splendid; resplendent; shining. The glare or light of fire.

炫 Hastiness of disposition, precipitate.

炫 Name of a stone of a secondary quality; a man's name; a surname.

眩 Shifting the eyes about continually; the eyes wandering from object to object; the opposite of a respectful steady aspect; irregular; disorderly. 眩眩 Chang heuen, a full heart; self-sufficient.

眩疾 the wind blowing briskly along. 眩雷 Heuen luy, the name of a place.

街 Puffing; bragging; boasting; offering for sale; pedantic; recommending one's self. 自街 Tsze heuen, vaunting one's self.

街女 a woman who exhibits and praises herself. — cannot be chaste. 街士 Heuen sze, a pedantic scholar, must not be believed.

袪 Good garments; elegant clothing.

袪 according to some, denotes yellow garments; according to others, black garments.

眩 Heen or Heuen, offering for sale; to sell.

鉉 A certain vase or tripod.

頰 Heen or Heuen, the back part of the jaw.

陟 A kind of pit.

駢 A one-year-old horse; according to some, a black horse.

鳩 Name of a bird.

儼 Expert; clever; sharp; swift; nimble. The name of a country. Originally written 儼 Heuen.

嬛 Without posterity; sorrowful, mournful.

儼 Heuen, Hwan or Keuen, precipitate, hasty, perverse disposition.

環 A hasty leap; a dog jumping and running fast; to hop or jump as a dog. Haste; hurry.

蠖 A small insect found in wells, known by various names; appearance of an insect walking.

纆 Silk or thread which binds or connects things; certain coloured wrapping at the top of a colour or banner. A ring or bow; the rain-bow.

讓 Perspicacity; intelligence; wisdom; much talk.

趨 To go with haste; hurry or precipitation.

娟 A man's name. Read Yuen, certain insects.

眴 The motion or rolling of the eyes; to look furtively; to gaze and stare about, carelessly and irreverently. Sott and yielding; delicate as young grain or as a child; new and bright. Also read Shun.

鱗眴 Lin heuen, without share or limit.

眴 Heuen heuen 眴眴 moving the eyes about, but not seeing clearly or distinctly.

絢 A kind of ornamental binding, wrapper, or sash. Ornamented; elegant appearance. Swift; fleet.

覓 To seek or endeavour to obtain. Read Hing, a surname; to go to a distance.

壘 Heuen or Henn. An ancient instrument of music, used in temples, somewhat resembling an egg, with three holes in it, made of burnt earth.

壘 There is a more modern one which is similar to that in former use.

縣 To be attached or suspended to; in which sense

the following is generally used. Read Hëen, a district of a certain size, the offices of the district. See Hëen.

諛 To endeavour to impose upon by deceitful hollow stratagems, as in war. To deceive; to act irregularly. The name of a plant.

懸 To tie to, and suspend, as from the centre of a roof; used physically and moral-

ly; suspense. **倒懸** Taou heuen, to hang upside down.

懸空 Heuen kh'ung to suspend in vacuo. **懸于門上**

Heuen yü mun shang, suspended from the top of the door.

懸梁投井 Heuen léang t'ow tsing, to hang one's self up to a beam, or throw one's self into a well.

蟹 The name of an insect.

HEÜH.

畜 To feed; to nourish; to rear or bring up; to care for and nourish the people of a country; to contain, endure, or bear with. Domestic animals; in which sense, now read Chüh. To arise; to obey or yield submission to; to detain or keep in a place. A surname. Also read Hew.

愴 Read Chüh, pain; painful. Read Heüh, to collect together; to blend. Proud.

蓄 Heüh or Chüh, to accumulate; to store or hoard up; a quantity (as of vegetables) laid up for use. To feed.

稽 To gather together; to collect; to crowd together so as to spoil from not being used.

勸 To excite to diligent endeavour; to stimulate to exertion. **以勸寡人** E heüh kwa jin, to stimulate the man of little virtue,—by which the person speaking means himself.

勸哉夫子 Heüh tsae too tsze exert yourselves, ye men!

旭 The light of the morning; the rising sun making his appearance; the clamour of drums. Also read Heuen and Haou.

旭日 Heüh jih the beginning of day; the morning early. **旭**

旭 Heüh heüh keaou keaou or **嘻嘻旭旭** He-he heüh heüh, the external marks of pleasure discovered

by a mean man on obtaining

success in his schemes. Smirking, jumping, giggling.

項 Carrying the head gravely; seriously attentive manner; gravity induced by

want of success or failure; the name of a star. The same as the preceding.

項項然 Heüh-heüh jen grave-ly; attentively.

HEUN.

熏 The vapour or fog ascending from the tops of hills; hot vapour, fumes and exhalations arising from fire; steam, evaporation. The vapours,—applied to the mind; to give offence.

憂心如熏 Yew sin joo heun, melancholy is like vapour.

熏之 Heun che to fumigate it.

熏風 Heun fung, the east and south. **熏熏** Heun heun, joining cordially and cheerfully; sitting in an unsettled manner; fidgety. **熏夕** Heun seih, late in the evening.

勳 Having deserved well of one's prince; having merit in the sight of the Sovereign; meritorious loyalty. **王功日勳** Wang kung yuë heun, royal merit (i. e. merit

acquired in the service of the king) is called Heun. **開國**

元勳 Kh'as kwö yuen heun, original merit acquired in lay-

ing the foundations of the monarchy.

勳勞 Heun laou having deserved well of one's country; honor conferred by one's country. **勳爵** Heun tsëö, a meritorious noble man.

壙 See Heuen.

燠 To raise or drive off in subtle particles by the force of fire; to fume or to fumigate; to evaporate, evaporation, smoke; to send off in smoke.

爍 To dry any thing with the fire.

獯 Heun chüh **獯** certain northern hordes called by various names in Chinese history, this is one of their most ancient names.

曛 The light which remains after sunset; twilight. The brain a little muddled with liquor; a pleasant elevation.

熏 Vapour or fog before the eyes; dullness of sight.

薰 Fragrant exhalations from plants; fragrant plants. In ancient times used to expel demoniacal influences. To burn or cauterize.

Heun chih **薰炙** to cauterize. **薰得撲鼻** Heun teh p'ò pe, the fragrant odours struck the nose. **薰草** Heun ts'au, a plant carried about one's person for the sake of its smell.

蠅 Insects produced from heat.

襌 To dye; a light red; a dye produced by three dips in the coloured liquid.

縑 A light red dye, produced by three dips; used for the preceding.

醺 Intoxicated with the fumes of wine or spirituous liquors; drunk.

Heun heun jen **醺醺然** rendered cheerful by the influence of liquor; exhilarated; elevated; the pleasures of intoxication.

醵 Any thing coloured by fumes or smoke.

鏤 A golden colour altered or discoloured.

Heun hoo **鷓鴣** a certain infelicitous bird

葷 Heun or Hwán, strong odorous vegetables, as

leeks and onions, which are rejected by the Buddhist priests. Strong meat; flesh meat of any kind, and fish, all of which are refused by the Chinese when fasting. **不食葷** P'uh shih heun, not eat animal food nor strong savoured plants.

Heun soo **葷素** animal food and pure vegetable diet,—these two words are used as opposites.

煇 To heat; to burn; light. Read Hwuy, light; splendour. Read Hwán, lustre; glitter; a red colour.

焜 Fire issuing forth; smoke or steam rising; odorous exhalations.

蒸 Steam or fume rising as from heated vegetable substances; fumes; exhalations.

訾 Words flowing in a regular constant course, as a stream of water; words obeying a certain rule;—

訓 to state ancient principles and the reasons of things; to instruct; to teach; to persuade; to exhort; that which is taught; instruction; doctrine; to explain; to define a word.

Some say **教** Keau, is to teach men. **訓** Heun, to teach women. To obey or accord with. Name of an office; of a quadruped; and of a district. A sur-

name. **教訓** Keau heun, to teach; to instruct. Heun hwuy **訓誨** to teach. **訓**

導 Heun taou, an official instructor—in every district.

HEUNG.

凶 Represents a deep pit, into which things falling in confusion. Great wickedness; malignity; evil calculated to sink into

ruin human beings. Calamity; infelicity; the judgments of heaven; adverse; unprosperous. Occurs in the sense of **懼** Heung, to fear. Also written **兇** Heung. These two are used for each other. **吉凶** Keih heung, are opposites, good, evil; prosperous, adverse; felicity, infelicity. **吉兆** Keih chaou, prognostic of happiness. **窮凶極惡** Kh'eung heung keih ngó, wickedness and evil carried to the utmost possible degree. **他事情都是凶** T'a sze ts'ing too she heung, his affairs are all unprosperous. **歲凶** Suy heung, a bad year; a year of scarcity and famine. **吉服** Keih fúh, gay dress, indicating joy. **有凶報凶** Yew heung paou heung; yaw keih, pau keih, if evil is to befall me, announce to me evil; if prosperi-

ty is to be my fate, announce to me prosperity. A prayer offered up by those who refer to divination, to know what is future.

Heung chaou 凶兆 prognostic of impending evils. **凶服** Heung fúh, mourning dress. **凶命** Heung ming, an unhappy fate. **凶事** Heung sze, a calamitous affair. **凶星** Heung sing, a malignant star. **凶德** Heung teh, cruel valour or power.

兇 Formed from **斤** and **兇** Malevolent; cruel. Distressing fear; the cry of fear. **恃勢** She she hing

行兇 She she hing heung, to act cruelly from a dependance on one's own power and influence. **因其兇也而攻之** Yin kh'e heung yay urh kung che, attacked them in consequence of hearing their lamentations;—said of armies.

兇惡 Heung ngó, cruel and wicked. **兇暴** Heung paou,

or 兇虐 Heung yŭ, cruel; barbarous. 兇殺 Heung shá, to murder. 兇手 Heung show, a murderer. 兇性 Heung sing, a cruel disposition.

匈 The breast, or thorax. Read Keún, in the same sense. Commonly written 胸

Heung or 胸 Heung Heung heung 匈匈 denote clamour and disturbance; also the noise of vociferous consultation. 身當心之上爲匈

Shig tang sin che shang wei heung, that part of the body situated above the heart, is Heung, the breast. 其於匈中曾不帶芥

Kh'e yü heung chung t-ang pŭn tse kee, he has no fish bones pricking in his breast; i. e. he has nothing on his mind that gives him uneasiness. 惟煩懣盈匈

Wei fan mun ying heung, sorrow alone fills his breast. 匈中 Heung chung, in the breast.

恟 Fear, apprehension, as when imagining any thing monstrous or frightful in a dream.

蹀 The sound of people's feet, when leaping for joy. The second character is also read Keung.

洶 Heung, or Heung-heung. The sound of water bubbling up, as from a spring; the noise of water rolling with rapidity and force; the sound of drumming and excitation.

說 Heung or Heung-heung; the clamour and noise made by a great many people talking at the same time, either in deliberation or debate; the clamour of a whole country on any topic which interests them all; to talk; to debate; to dispute; to accuse and to defend; to contest; to wrangle; to litigate.

胸 The breast or thorax of an animal body; figuratively used for the mind or sentient principle. 胸中 Heung chung, in one's breast; in the mind.

兄 Formed from Kh'ow, the mouth and man, because the senior has a right to instruct. The first born son; an elder brother; a senior; used by friends as a term of respect. 弟兄們 Te heung mun, brothers. 老兄 Laou heung, old brother.

Heung seen te how 兄先弟後 the senior brother takes precedence, the junior follows. 兄弟國 Heung te kwŏ, the na-



