





tions of the sixteen brothers; the number of states into which China was divided about the time of Confucius. 兄友弟恭 Heung yew te kung, the elder brother should be kind, the younger respectful. 兄弟 Heung te, a younger brother, in common acceptation. 兄臺 Heung t'ae, eminent brother; and 老兄臺先生 Laou heung t'ae s'een sāng, venerable brother, eminent teacher,—are all respectful modes of direct address to equals.

冂 Heung or Keung, a wide empty space

回 Heung or Keung, a wide desert space surrounding an inhabited city.

洞 A barrier formed by ice or water; to limit; to prohibit; phraseology used in the northern regions. Deep; profound; remote. Name of a mountainous wilderness on the north-east, in the midst of a great waste. The name of a marsh; read Keung, name of a certain region.

訶 To go all around talking and acting as a spy; clever; intelligent; spying about. Kh'wei heung 窺 訶 to peep, to spy, and

tell the result.

炯 Heung heung, to search with light all around; to examine clearly. Read Keung, light, effulgence.

迥 Void; remote; distant. Light; splendour; luminous; illustrious. 迥別 Heung p'ë, vastly different; very dissimilar.

熊 A certain wild animal like a boar, said to be ominous; also called 赤熊 Ch'ih heung. Name of a hill. A man's name.

熊 Name of a country. A surname.

熊 熊 Heung pei 熊 熊 two animals like each other in form, but of different colours. The Pei is strong enough to root up trees.

熨 Sometimes used for the preceding. Read Nāng, hot.

雄 The male of birds. Masculine; martial. The name of a district. Ts'ze heung 雌雄 female and male of birds originally, but now applied to any creature. The elegance and luxuriance of plants is called 英 Ying. The leader of a flight of birds is called 雄 Heung. 英雄 Ying heung, a man of very eminent talents and virtue; a hero, or heroine.

覓 To endeavour, or to seek to obtain. Also read

Hing, to scheme; to plot

HEW.

休 From Man leaning against a tree. To cease; to rest. To assemble under the shade of a tree; hence the idea to stop; to rest; to desist; to repudiate; to resign. To execute. Excellent. To congratulate; to praise. A surname; a proper name. The name of a place. To rhyme, read Heou and Heu. 百工皆休 Peh kung kēae hew, a cessation of every species of works, (as at the close of the year.) 致仕曰休 Che sze yuē hew, to give up an official situation is called Hew. 你休多講 Ne hew to kēang, do not talk so much. 不休 Pūh hew, unceasing. 枷死方休 Kēa sze fang hew, make (you) wear the collar till (you) die, ere (I) desist. 蛋休 T'an hew, a certain medicine. Used in the sense of 啾 Hew, moaning, from sickness or pain.

Hew ching 休徵 a prognostic of something felicitous. 休休 Hew hew, to restrict; to retrench. 休 Hew or 提休 T'e hew, expresses an amuse-

ment made with inanimate figures, like Punch and Toby. Hew ts'eh s'ang kwan 休戚相關 mutually sharing joys and sorrows. 休沐 Hew mūh, to cease. (in order) to wash; to leave official duties for the purpose of dressing the head, bathing, &c. An ancient custom observed very tent' day. 休怕你 Hew p'a ye, I do not fear you. 作此念 Hew ts'ze nēen, give up these thoughts. 休書 Hew shoo, a bill of divorce. 休問 Hew wān, cease to make further enquiry. 休息 Hew seh and 休止 Hew che, express to stop; to desist from. 休手 Hew shoo, desist from any work. 休妻 Hew ts'ei, to divorce a wife. 休休儉也 Hew hew k'ien yay, Hew-hew denotes moderation, or a strict economy.

啾 To call to; a crowd of persons calling out in a confused manner. See Heu.

床 Shade; shelter; a place to stop and rest; the umbrageous shade of trees.

淋 Appearance of water; water passing away. 炭 Charcoal is in some places called Hew.

然 Excellent; felicitous; good; harmonious; cordial; delicate; minute. Read Heou, to apply fire to; to boil; to decoct.

疥 A purging; a looseness of the bowels; sore occasioned by the contact of certain us woods.

貅 A certain animal, said to devour gers.

針 A long kind of needles.

駮 A name of a horse; a good spirited horse.

颺 Hew seh 颺瑟 the sound of the wind whistling.

鴞 A certain ominous bird. 鴞鴞 Che hew, or Hew che, a horned owl.

朽 Wood deprived of its vegetable life. Dead plants; rotten wood stinking; offensive smell; to fail; to rot; to be forgotten.

朽 Organization destroyed; rotten; dead; stinking. Used for the preceding.

朽 To cut. 朽塗 Hew-t'oo, the name of a place; the

name of a hill.

疴 Disease; sickness. Read Eouo, a kind of cholera-morbus.

臭 Commonly read Ch'ow, strong smell; stink. Read Hew, to apply the nose to, as a dog does, to smell.

嗅之 Hew che, to smell it. 三嗅而作 San hew urh tsō, smelled thrice and arose.

獬 An animal that resembles a wild boar.

蜈 Hew, or Kew. 起蜈 Kew hew, a dragon stretching forth its neck and progressing; a kind of low leap; a rearing up.

罍 The ancient form of 音 Chūh, a domestic animal. 六畜養之日牲用之日罍 Lūh chūh yang che yuē sāng, yung che yuē hew, the six domestic animals (horse, cow, sheep, hog, dog, and fowl) when training up, or feeding, are called Sāng; when made use of, they are called Hew. Some distinguish Hew and Chūh; thus, 在山曰罍在家曰音 Tsae shan yuē hew, tsae kēa yuē chūh, animals on the hills (wild) are called Hew; in the house (or tame) they are called Chūh.

Hew chüh wei yew pë 畧音
微有別 Hew and Chüh are

a little different.

HIH OR HEH.

赫 From a red flesh colour, repeated. A red hot fire; a red appearance; anger, hot as fire; bright; luminous, as a red hot fire, or as the sun; to scorch; to burn. A surname. Read Hëa, to scorch; to threaten. Read Shih, swift, fleet.

赫赫 Heh heh hot, scorched, bright, effulgent, glorious, applied to heaven and to the gods. 赫戲 Heh he, bright; luminous. 赫兮喧兮 Heh he heuen he, gloriously manifested! extensively diffused! 赫奕 Heh yih, glorious, great splendour, said of the gods and of heaven.

赫 Red eyes.
赫 The grating noise made by a door opening.
赫 Heh, or Hëa. Anger; the tone of anger; to threaten; to oppose or intimidate by threatening. See Hea.

赫 To burrow, and bury in the earth, as certain insects do themselves; to push aside; to open a hole in the ground; to rend; to split.

黑 The colour produced by smoky exhalations; black; dark; dull; obscure; the colour that was esteemed during the Hea dynasty.

黑 A dark spot; name of a place; and of a river; a surname. 夜黑 Yeh heh, the darkness of night. 密黑 Meih heh, or 深黑 Shin heh, very black or dark.

黑齒 Heh ch'e a foreign surname. 黑稿 Heh kaou, a sketch or landscape; a rough outline. 黑龍江 Heh lung keang, the river Amour. 黑布 Heh poo, black cloth. 黑心 Heh sin, a black heart, has the same figurative meaning as in English. 赤心 Ch'ih sin, a crimson heart, conveys a good sense to a Chinese. 黑子 Heh tsze, a black spot; a spot in the sun is so called in history; a spot on the face or human body. 黑鉛 Heh yuen, lead. 黑人 Heh jin, a black man, — the Chinese commonly call them Heh kwei, 黑鬼 black devils.

黑 Dark mind; confusion of intellect; a kind of stupor.

劾 To examine into; to prosecute a guilty person; to scrutinize; to search to the bottom; assiduous effort; to accuse. Also read Hëa and Heih.

核 The bones of fruit. The kernel or seed in fruits; the nucleus. The real substantial circumstances; the facts; to push an investigation to latent facts. Used for 覈 Heh. Also read Kae, which see. 剋核 Kh'eb heh, to go to extremes; an excessive degree of severity. 綜核 Tsung heh, investigate every circumstance from first to last.

核實 Heh shih really and truly; with truth and sincerity; with strictness. 核桃 Heh taou, walnuts.

紇 The lower part of silk; a man's name; a surname.

覈 To investigate; to examine; to put aside all coverings or glosses and ascertain the fact; to verify by the eye or the touch; to pare, cut, or carve deeply. The name of a spring of water; used also for 核 Heh, a kernel.

激 That inside a selvage which gives strength and stiffness to it; the string which draws close the neck or other part of the garment, by the Chinese, called the bone of the selvage.

翮 The root or stem of a feather; a quill. Read Leih, a certain earthen-ware vessel.

HIN.

斤 Commonly read Kin. 斤 Hin hin, having will to all creatures; benevolent. Read Kin, to cut down wood; the iron instrument which does so; an instrument to weigh with; a surname.

昫 Hin, or Kin. Much strength.
昕 The sun about to go forth, to diffuse his benevolent rays early in the morning. 凡

行事必周昏昕 Fan hing sze peih chow hwän hin, whoever would effect any affair must employ the morning. 大昕 Ta hin, very early in the morning.

忻 A woman's name.
忻 To be pleased; to rejoice; a surname. 忻然 Hin jen, exhilaration; desire; feeling happy to do; cheerfully.

欣 Laughing for joy; joy; delight, whether in serving the gods or men. The name of a certain strong animal; name of a district. A surname. **欣然** Hin jen, with pleasure; readily. **欣暢** Hin ch'ang, to be joyous; merry; pleased.

Hin hin **欣欣** with cheerfulness and delight; satisfaction; joy. **欣都思** Hin-too-sze, the Hindoos are so called in Chinese history.

焮 A great body of fire or light; effulgence; to scorch; to burn; scorching heat of the sun.

忻 Joyful, joy, delight, to see dimly.

歆 The gods eating fumes of incense, to taste, to partake of with gust; to covet; to desire; to move; to excite.

嫫 To like; to love; to desire; to covet.

廡 Ardent feeling; fierce; the mind directed to that which is new and pleasing.

廡 Certain ornaments of a carriage. To be pleased or gratified with. Read Yin, to stop or close up. Read Kin or Kan, a dangerous mountain. Hin kew **廡裘** a carriage with

certain ornamented leather about it.

諠 Hin, or Hin-hin. Conversation, talking; the noise of talking, talking angrily; talking with difficulty; the fumes of the breath in talking. Read Hè, in a similar sense.

臄 Internal heat affecting the skin; proud flesh growing up; to swell out.

臄 肚臄 Too hin, the entrails of cows and horses, the bladder of domestic animals.

罅 A cracked or rent vessel.

熯 Heat affecting the skin; proud flesh growing out; swelling up. Read He, pain.

釁 To smear the vessels used in sacrifice with the blood of slain victims; to smear an animal body with fragrant spices; a kind of embalming. To fumigate. A crime; an occasion of animosity and resentment; skirmishing and bloodshed; national quarrels; wars; a presage; a prognostic. A kind of cloth cover for weapons; to put it on. **以血釁之** E heuē hin che, to smear it with blood. **塗釁** Too hin, to daub; to smear. **瑕釁** Hēa hin, a cleft; a crack; a crevice; an opening to discord; an occa-

sion of quarrel. **釁隙** or **釁端** Hin keth twan, the causes of wars; the minute differences or occasions of quarrel. **釁浴** Hin yūh, washing with perfumes, performed by a sorceress.

衅 With the blood of victims, to smear the vessels used in sacrifice. Same as the preceding to put a cloth cover on spears, lances, and other weapons.

HING.

刑 A man defending a *Well* with a *Knife*. To punish transgressions.

刑 From *Kh'een*, even, and a *Knife*. To punish; punishment. By some it is made to mean constant; a constant law or rule; that which is perfect; a perfect rule. **加刑** Kēa hing, to inflict punishment. **五刑** Woo hing, the five punishments. **動刑** Tung hing, to set in motion the instruments of torture.

君子懷刑 Keun tsze hwae hing, a good man cherishes a dread of the laws. **濫刑** Lan hing, to punish or torture at random, and to an excessive degree. **酷刑** Kh'ūh hing, to punish cruelly.

Hing fā **刑罰** to punish; punishment. **刑罰利害** Hing fā le hae, a severe punishment. **刑嚇** Hing heb, to intimidate

by tortures and threatenings in order to make a person confess, —a practice in Chinese courts.

刑部 Hing poo, the tribunal of punishments, or court of appeals at Peking, which takes cognizance of all criminal cases.

刑訊 Hing sin, or **刑問** Hing wān, to examine by torture. **指刑** Che hing, a punishment which consists in compressing the fingers, —inflicted chiefly on women; men have their ankles compressed.

型 A mould; an earthen mould or pattern; made of wood, a mould is called **模** Moo, made of iron it is called **範** Fan. 凡

鑄式以土曰型 Fan choo shih e' too yuē hing, patterns or moulds made of earth for casting metals in, are called Hing. **典型宛在** Teen hing wan tsae, the example

which he left remains entire; —said and written in praise of those who have departed this life. 訓俗型方 Heuen sūh hing fang, to teach (good) usages and be an example to all around: 方 Fatg, is used for 四方 Sze fang, the four quarters; all around.

Hing fá 型法 an example.

例 Body, figure, figure completely formed. Perfect; fixed. Applied to punishments enacted by law, which should be embodied with the utmost care, and when completed, remain unalterably fixed. Used to illustrate the word 刑 Hing, punishments. Same as 形 Hing. The middle part ought to be written 开 Kēen, even; equal.

棚 A name of a wood; a wooden stand.

鏹 A certain vessel used in sacrifice, designed to contain a kind of soup made of fragrant herbs and flesh.

Hing kāng 鏹羹 or 鏹鼎 Hing ting, two different expressions for the same vessel under different circumstances.

形 Form; figure; shape; body; that which is visible.

有形 Yew hing, having Hing

or form, expresses what is material. 無形 Woo hing, being without Hing, i. e. immaterial, invisible; spiritual. To give shape or figure to; to manifest or exhibit; to exhibit the bones; landscape; a certain vessel.

Hing chwang 形狀 the figure, the external appearance. 形容之 Hing yung che, to give body or shape to; to exhibit its shape. 形制 Hing che, the form or manner in which a thing is made. 形跡可疑 Hing tseih kh'o e, suspicious appearances. 形勢 Hing sha, the aspect or general appearance of a district; landscape. 形容 Hing yung, figure; visage; countenance. 形體 Hing t'e, 形像 Hing sēang, corporeal form; figure; resemblance.

幸 From Yaou 夭 Evil influences, and Yih 弟 To oppose. the opposite of evil influence; i. e. fortunate; lucky. Luckily; happily; blessed; to bless, as the Emperor does a place, by visiting it, hence his going to a place is expressed by Hing. The affection of the Emperor. To obtain by good luck; to hope or wait for. A surname. Hing teh 幸得 to succeed or

obtain happily. 幸藉 Hing tseih, to succeed by the happy influence of others. 幸而至於旦 Hing urh che yū tan, wait till the morning.

姍 Appearance of a tall woman.

邢 Name of an ancient principality; name of a district; a surname.

鉶 A certain vessel resembling a bell, but having a long neck. A vessel for wine or spirituous liquor.

俸 Keaou hing 微俸 to obtain by other means than those of merit or of right. To be unremitting in the pursuit of gain. 倂俸 Ning hing, sycophantic; parasitical.

Hing 倂 was originally written without Man by the side: it is a vulgar and a superfluous addition. 倂獲 Hing hwō, to obtain by some piece of good luck, without any merit. 倂免 Hing mēen, to escape by mere luck.

婞 Hing or Hing-hing, anger; vexation; rage discovered in the countenance; violent displeasure.

Anger destructive to one's self; very, exceedingly. Some say, near to:

淬 Hing lāng 淬冷 cold; frigid.

滓 To pull; to drag upon or involve one's self in. A surname. 嬰滓 Ying hing, the appearance of a large expanse of water.

溟 溟滓 Ming hing, natural, genial, vivifying fume or vapour

緯 Straight; directed to; bent or crooked.

諄 Speech; abrupt address; an angry tone of speech; to speak with vehemence. Also read Hāng.

行 To act; to do; to perform. The actions; the conduct.

In an official sense, to send to; to transfer a legal case to some inferior magistrate. To walk; to go. Read Hāng, a path; a road. Read Hāng, a class of persons; a company; a mercantile house or factory (Compare with Hāng and Hāng.) 歌行 Koo hing, a kind of accompaniment; encore.

Hing chay sin che fá 行者心之發 the actions are the issues of the heart. 行房 Hing fang, conjugal inter-

course. **行香** Hing heang, to burn incense; to perform worship. **行宮** Hing kung, a palace to receive the Emperor on his tour. **行經紀** Hing king ke, to act as a broker. **行禮** Hing le, to perform any ceremony, act of obeisance, or homage. **行鎖** Hing so, to fetter; to put irons on a person. **行藤** Hing t'ang, wrappers to strengthen the legs, used by persons who travel. **行到縣** Hing taou h'een, to send to the H'een magistrate. **行藏** Hing ts'ang, acts and qualifications; character. **行爲** Hing wei, actions; conduct.

興 } To arise; to get up; to be in a flourishing state; to be in high spirits; to take delight in, esteem; to be in great demand, as an article of commerce; to move or put in motion. Name of a district; of a palace. A surname. To introduce by an allusion in poetry. Read H'in, to cover weapons. **高興** Kaou hing, high spirits, pleased with.

Hing che **興止** or **興居** Hing keu, rising and being resident in a place, expresses the varied circumstances under which a

person is placed, whether moving about or being settled in a place; all one does. **興發** Hing fá, to arise and issue forth; to become flourishing. **興起** Hing kh'e, to arise; to rouse, or to be roused. **興過了** Hing kwo leaou, the demand (for an article) is past. **興兵** Hing ping, to put an army in motion. **興頭** Hing t'ow, joy; bustle.

嬾 Pleased; joyful; joy. A woman's name.

擷 Transverse; crosswise; a cross.

馨 Odours, or spices smelt at a great distance. **馨香** Hing heang, fragrant odours; incense; fumes of fragrant incense; fumes from hot provisions; a good reputation.

杏 A spur plum, somewhat like the green gage. Also read H'ang. Compare with H'ang.

H'ang jin **杏仁** almonds. **北杏** Peh h'ang, name of a place in the North.

脛 The bones of the leg below the knee, applied also to the legs of bird. **脛脛** Hing-bing, straight forward; unbending.

HO.

火 Intended to represent the ascent of flame; the matter of heat. Fire; heat; fever; to burn with fire. The first of the five elements is water, the second is fire. Name of a star. Name of an officer, and of a well. A surname. **失火** Shih ho, to catch fire. **救火** Kew ho, to put out fire.

Ho che **火之** burn it. **火石粉** Ho shih fun, chalk. **火坑** Ho kh'ang, a pit of fire. **火爐** Ho loo, a furnace. **火票** Ho peau, a fire declaration; i. e. a despatch luminous and swift as the rays of calorific.

起火 Kh'e ho, to take fire; the burning out of a conflagration. **點火** Teen ho, to strike a light; to light a candle. **火伴** Ho pwan, a sharer of the same fire,—a comrade, a companion. **火星** Ho sing, the planet Mars. **火居道士** Ho keu taou sze, the priests of Taou who live in society, and not in monasteries. **火燒** Ho shaou, to burn with fire. **火頭** Ho t'ow, a vulgar term for a cook. **火斗** Ho-tow, a kind of smoothing iron. **火**

腿 Ho t'uy, ham. **火漆** Ho ts'eh, sealing wax. **火漆片** Ho ts'eh p'een, wafers. **火焰** Ho yen, the flame of fire. **火藥** Ho yǎ, gunpowder. **火藥局** Ho yǎ kh'eüh, a place where powder is made. **火氣** Ho kh'e, hot fume, applied to temper, denotes cholera; when it refers to the body, it denotes fever.

Same as the preceding in compound characters; by some read Peau.

伙 A man who partakes, or messes at the same fire; a comrade; a companion. **傢伙** K'ea ho, household furniture and utensils. **伙長** Ho ch'ang, the superior of the crew. This character seems to be an abbreviation of 夥 Ho.

風 Fire issuing forth; fire diffusing colour.

吹 Ho or Hoo. The mouth propelling warm breath; the noise made when blowing with the breath.

邨
焯
禾

The name of a place.

From 木 Mùh, wood, and an abbreviation of 傘 Chuy, hanging down in allusion to the ears of grain. Paddy; corn, or grain in general; agreement; harmony. A surname.

禾米 paddy, rice. 禾苗 Ho meau, a green shoot or blade of corn. 禾穗 Ho suy, an ear of corn. 禾束 Ho shūh, a sheaf of grain. 禾稻 Ho taou, name of a grain well known in China. 禾打 Ho ta, a flail.

和
味

Grain for the mouth. Mild; kindly; complaisant; agreeing; harmonious; peaceful. To harmonize; concord; harmony; agreement; peace. To accompany; to join with. A surname. Read Hó, to respond; to modify and cause to mix or blend together. 性情温和 Sing ts'ing wán ho, a mild and kind disposition. 人和平 Jin ho p'ing, a mild even tempered man. 相和 Sēang ho, agreeing; harmonizing. 兩人不相和 Léang jin pūh

sēang ho, the two men don't agree. 不和睦 Pūh ho mūh, disagreeing; at variance with. 上和下睦 Shang ho liá mūh, superiors gentle, and inferiors peaceful. 夫婦和而後家道成 Fú fū ho, urh how kēa taou ch'ing, let husband and wife agree, and then the welfare of the family will be secured. 不要傷和氣 Pūh yaou shang ho kh'e, do not wound the feeling of concord, or mutual amity and good-will. 大和尚 Ta ho shang, the first or chief priest in a temple. 太和 T'ae ho, the general prevalence of truth and peace. 講和 Kēang ho, or 勸和 Kh'uen ho, to persuade to mutual agreement. 歡歡喜喜和他出去了 Hwan hwan he he ho t'a ch'ūh kh'eu leau, quite pleased and delighted to go out with him. 小笙日和 Seaou sāng yuē ho, a small reed is called Ho. 軍門日和 Keun mun yuē ho, the gate of the army (the passage by which they advance) is called Ho. Instead of Ho-mun, 壘門 Luy mun, is now used. 兩軍相對日交和 Léang keun sēang tuy yuē keaou ho, two armies

opposed to each other is called Keaou ho. 義和 He ho, the names of two Officers, said to have directed the signs of times, or the astronomical department. 養和今靠背也 Yang ho kin kh'au pei yay, Yang ho is the modern (support for the back called) Kh'au-pei. 調和 T'eaou ho, to mix and unite together. 百藥齊和 Peh yō tse ho, a hundred medicines all mixed together. 此唱而彼應日和 Ts'ze ch'ang urh pe ying yuē ho, Ho expresses one singing and another responding. To rhyme, read Hwuy. Ho e 和夷 and 雲和 Yün ho, names of places. 和愛 Ho ngae, an agreeable, pleasing, cordial manner. 和氣 Ho kh'e, a spirit of harmony: harmony, a cordial good natured feeling and disposition. 和姦 Ho kēen, fornication or adultery, by the consent of both parties. 和暖 Ho nwan, concord and genial warmth. 和平 Ho p'ing, a name of tea. 和衣而睡 Ho e urh shwuy, to go to sleep with one's clothes on. 和順 Ho shun, complaisant; accommodating. 和氣生財 Ho kh'e sāng ts'ae, harmony, or a friendly kind temper, begets wealth.

呆
姦
栳
菜
詠
鉢

A little child crying.

A woman's name; fine countenance.

The head of a coffin; a coffin.

Name of a plant; the crooked handle of a harrow or a plough.

Even; tranquil; peaceful. A man's name

Certain pieces of metal hung so as to make a jingling, sonorous, musical sound.

餽

Same as 和 Ho, to harmonize; to cause to accord; to unite in harmony. The name of a city; a palace; a bell; and a man.

何

Which? who? what? Read Hò. To bear; to carry. The name of a country in the West. A hat or cap is, in the West, called 突何 Tūh ho. 如何 Joo ho, or reversed, Ho joo, how? in what manner? 誰何 Shwuy ho, who! what! and 莫敢如何 Mō kan joo ho, not dare as how, — are the language of defiance; as let him do as he likes; he dares not to do any thing. 無何 Wōo ho or 無幾何 Wōo ke ho, for no great length of

time. 無奈何 Woo lae ho and 無可奈何 Woo kh'o nae ho, express that which is unavoidable, as there is no resource; nothing can be done. 無奈得我何 Woo nae teh wo ho, it is nothing to me; he can do nothing to me. 如何使得 Joo ho she teh, how will it answer! or what method will succeed? 姪何 King ho, name of a female officer during the Dynasty Han. 儻何 Tan ho, to sustain, to carry.

Ho ch'oo 何處 what place? where? 何故 Ho koo, or 因何 Yin ho or 爲何 Wei ho, each expresses, wheretore? why? on what account? The first expression denotes somewhat of surprise, as what occasion for! 何人來 Ho jin lae, who comes? 何必 Ho pe'ih, what necessity? 何必定要如此 Ho pe'ih ting yaou joo ts'ze, what necessity to insist on having it thus? 何事 Ho sze, what affair? 何至如此 Ho che joo ts'ze, why carry it to this extent? 何地無才 Ho te woo ts'ae, what place is without talent? Amongst what class of the community is talent not to be found? 何物 Ho wü, which

thing? 何如 Ho joo, in what manner? How?

荷 Ho or Ho-hwa 荷華 the Nelumbium water lily, it is called by various other names. Ho is a generic term applied also to other plants; the name of a place; to bear or sustain a burden physically or morally; the noise of anger. 負荷 Foo ho, to bear, to sustain.

Ho e 荷衣 the large leaf of the water lily. 荷包 Ho paou, a Chinese purse, commonly worn as an ornament. 荷錢 Ho ts'een, the small opening leaf of the water lily.

呵 To speak angrily; to blame; to interrogate, to reprehend; to eject the breath. Reiterated, the sound of laughter. A tone of careless reply. 一陣呵呵大笑 Yih chin ho ho ta seaou, a fit of loud laughter.

Ho kh'een 呵欠 or 打呵 Ta ho, to yawn. 呵責 Ho tseh, to reprimand.

扞 To grasp with the hand; to push a side; to move; to shake.

河 The river; viz. the Yellow River, by way of eminence; said to arise from two sources. A river; name of

a district, a certain wine vessel; a surname. 黃河 Hwang ho, the Yellow River. 銀河 Yin ho, or 天河 T'een ho, the milky way. 九河 Kew ho, nine rivers referred to at the time of the Chinese deluge. 三河 San ho, expresses the south, north and east of the Yellow River. 梗河 Käng ho, name of a star. 潤河 T'au ho, name of a bird. 兩河 Léang ho, denotes the north and south of the river.

Ho nan 河南 one of the most noted provinces in China; the region first called 中國 Chung kwō, the central nation. 河套 Ho t'au, the region enclosed by the Yellow River on the north, and the great wall on the south, or that portion of territory embraced by the Yellow River in its course north of the wall, and return again to the south. 河泊所 Ho pō so, an officer who controls the boats on rivers.

荷 A certain plant; name of a marsh.

荷祠 A sacrifice; to sacrifice.

荷 Small plant; used figuratively to denote what is of small importance; petty de-

tails; troublesome; circumstantial; vexatiously minute. To reprehend; to trouble or vex; severe; anger; a surname.

Ho fah 苛法 or 苛政 Ho ching, government which is vexatiously circumstantial in its laws, and which becomes insupportably oppressive by interfering unnecessarily with the liberties of the subject; they say it is worse than the rage of tigers. 苛妒 Ho heae, petty dislikes and jealousies. 苛刻 Ho kh'eh, to oppress and annoy by minutely circumstantial requirements. 荷蘭國 Ho lan kwō, Holland, the Dutch. 苛癢 Hō yang, petty unimportant itch or ache.

訶 To tell what he ought to do. To reprehend; to blame; to speak sharply to; to speak loudly and in anger; to rail at or traduce; to interrogate abruptly. Name of an office; of a wood, and of a state. 譏訶 Ke ho, to ridicule and rail at. 誡訶 Te ho, to traduce or slander.

Ho tseh 訶責 to rail at and blame in a loud angry tone.

頤 To turn the head aside, and look slyly or impertinently.

貨 From to alter and pearls or money. Things which are changed or exchanged; articles of commerce; goods of any kind; to deal in goods, to sell, to bribe.

貨禮 Ho le, to offer presents as a bribe.

貨貝 Ho pei, a pearl or valuable thing given for goods; money.

貨色 Ho seb, the quality of an article, sometimes the colour of it.

貨物 Ho wūh, goods, cargo.

洋貨 Yang ho, foreign commodities.

雜貨 Tsā ho, a mixture or variety of articles.

囤貨 Tun ho, to monopolize goods; to do so with grain is prohibited.

一水貨 Yih shwuy ho, the goods that come to market with one tide or voyage; or other occasion.

賀 From to add and a pearl. To congratulate; to felicitate; to express satisfaction on another person's happiness, by words or by presents; congratulations on the new and full moon, new year and other holiday times. To sustain or bear a burden; to carry on a horse, mule, camel, or cart.

稟賀 Pin ho, to offer congratulations on a term, or holiday.

恭賀 Kung ho, respectful congratulation.

賀儀 or **賀禮** Ho e presents given as congratulatory offerings.

賀慶 Ho kh'ing, or reversed, Kh'ing ho, to congratulate, to felicitate.

賀蘭山 Ho lan shan, mountains to the north of Kan-sūh Province.

賀節 Ho tsē, to offer congratulations on a term, or holiday.

澗 Water generally; or the name of a particular stream.

襪 The sleeve of a garment.

軛 The grease-horn of a carriage; a utensil to contain oily matter with which to grease the ends of the axle tree.

禍 Evil; injury; a curse from the gods. Evil; calamity; misfortune, adversity, judgment, misery; to destroy, to exterminate.

避禍 Pe ho, to avoid a calamity.

禍患 Ho hwan, any che, calamities follow them.

禍福倚伏 Ho fūh e fūh, adversity and prosperity are intimately dependant on, or included in, each other;—they seem to say that they generate each other.

禍患 Ho hwan,

calamities. **禍階** Ho keae, steps to misery; that which leads to calamity and distress.

禍皆生於利 Ho keae sāng yū le, all evils arise from gain, or the love of it.

夥 Many; numerous; a band; a company; a crew. Many of any thing. Many persons forming a group; a party; a banditti; persons of the same origin, and of

the same pursuits, partners in the same mercantile concern.

幾夥 Ke ho, how many.

夥計 Ho ke 夥計 a partner; a comrade; a companion; a person, who enters into the same schemes or plans.

夥黨 Ho tung, a junta; a cabal; men combined for some secret design.

夥盜 Ho 'taou, banditti of robbers or pirates.

HŌ.

合 To close; to join; to pair; to unite; united; to assemble; to agree; agreeable to; to accord with; to harmonize; to suit; to answer; to reply. A certain vessel to contain things. A surname. The name of a grain; name of a district. Read Kō, a certain measure. To rhyme, read Heih.

配合 Pei hō or **偶合** Ngow hō, to pair; to unite in pairs.

天作之合 T'een tsō che hō, a (conjugal) union formed by heaven.

君臣會合 Koun ch'in hwuy hō, or **合會** Hō hwuy, the prince assembled with his ministers.

相合 Sēang hō, to accord; to agree.

意相合 E sēang hō, thoughts, or ideas corresponding.

恐怕不合

你的意思 Kh'ung p'a pūh hō ne teih e sze, I am afraid it does not agree with your sentiments.

理合 Le hō, agreeing with reason; reasonable; proper.

不合法 Pūh hō fā, illegal.

不合規矩 Pūh hō kwei keu, not according to custom.

不合理 Pūh hō le, or **不合道理** Pūh hō taou le, unreasonable.

符合 Foo hō, or **合同** Hō t'ung, an instrument divided in two, of which each contracting party retains one.

立合同 Leih hō t'ung, to form or make out.

他不合用 T'a pūh hō yung, he, or it does not answer the purpose wanted.

合稱 Hō ch'ing 合稱 a term by which things are expressed as united.

合而言之 Hō urb yen che, to speak of them unitedly, or collectively. 合掌 Hō chang, to lay the palms of the hands together, in the manner of the priests of Buddha; to clasp the hands and hold them before the breast. 合密 Hō meih, a country of Western Tartary. 合和 Hō ho, harmonious. 合共 Hō kung, to make out the sum. 合子盛物器 Hō tsze ch'ing wūh kh'e, Hō-tsze is a vessel to contain things, a box. 合口 Hō kh'ow, to shut the mouth. 合盞 Hō kh'in, certain cups out of which the bride and bridegroom drink wine and exchange the cups; which forms a part of the marriage ceremony. 合門 Hō mun, to shut the door. 合盤打算 Hō pw'an ta swan, to unite, as in a platter, and reckon on the whole amount; to estimate; to deliberate and plan. 合用 Hō yung, to answer the purpose intended. 合眼 Hō yen, to close the eyes. 合式 Hō shih, agreeing with the pattern; suitable; answering the purpose in all respects; said either of persons or things. 合邑人 Hō yih jin, all the people of the town.

哈 Appearance of the mouths of fish. Fish moving their mouths. Appearance of many fish. Noise made in laughing, as Ha! ha! Read Shā. Sa, Hō or Tā, to suck and drink. Noise made in eating or drinking. Read Hēä, a Mahomedan surname. A kingdom of the Toorks. (De Guignes.)

郃 Name of a Hēen district; name of a river; a surname.

盒 A platter; a dish; a box; to cover over. Hō tsze 盒子 a box.

盍 To unite together; to cover over; many persons uniting together and seeking with ardour. Why not? A surname. A term used for the Pronoun I. Hō kō yen urb che 盍各言爾志 why don't you all speak your mind. 盍稚 Hō che, used for I, or Me.

嗑 Hō or Kō. 嗑嗑 She hō, name of one of the 卦 Kwa, or lots in the 易經 Yih-king, represents, it is said, something contained in the mouth, which being eaten, the mouth closes. Hence, in miscellaneous lots, She hō, denotes eating; in those of the regular series or order, Hō, denotes,

to close or unite. Hō, further signifies verbosity; loquacity. Hō hō 嗑嗑 or read Kēä-hēä, speech, words, conversation. Read Hēä. 嗑然 Hēä jen, the noise or sound of laughing. 嗑茶 Hō ch'a, to take tea. Hō, to drink, is used chiefly by the Tartars, and different persons use different characters for it. 哈 Hō, 喝 Hō, 渴 Hō, and 呵 Ho, have all been given. The two first seem both admissible. 嗑酒 Hō tsew, to drink wine.

歛蓋 To suck in voraciously; to gobble up. A kind of mat or thatch covering; to cover with thatch, to cover with any thing. Why not? A surname. Read Kae, to cover; to screen; to overtop; to surpass all others.

闔 The leaf of a folding door; a door; to shut; all whom the closed door includes; a whole family. To cover; to unite all together. A particle denoting why not? Name of a state; a man's name. 闔闔 Ch'ang-hō, the wind. Hō yih kung kh'e 闔邑公啟 the whole city's declaration, or appeal for a subscription;—as to repair a bridge, and so on. 闔屬 Hō shūh, all the kind-

red. 闔郡 Hō kh'eun, the whole principality. 闔家 Hō kēa, a whole family; all the family.

曷 An interrogative particle, why? why not? To stop as by a sharp interrogation; to intimidate; to expel; to drive out by hooting

勍 Hō or Hēä, diligent exertion. 勍勍用力聲 Hēä hēä yung leih shing, hēä hēä, the sound or noise made in exerting strength. 力作勍勍 Leih tsō hēä hēä, doing with the exertion of much strength. Read Hō, diligent.

喝 Hō or Yae. To thirst; to be thirsty; a guttural, gurgling, clamorous sound; a shout; an angry exclamation; a deep hollow sound; a broken interrupted sound; the sound of repletion, belching. 陰喝 Yin hō, a suppressed guttural sound, as if from a stoppage in the throat. 陰喝不得對 Yin hō, pūh teh tuy, his voice was stopped, he could not reply. 嘶喝 Sze hō, a broken interrupted sound, as in weeping and sobbing. 呼喝 Hoo hō, to shout or call out in anger. 恫疑虛喝 Tung e heu hō, disappointed, or unable

a small creek from a river; a ditch; a fosse; a pit. **豁壑** Kh'e hō, the streams that run in valleys amongst hills. **大壑** Ta hō, or **巨壑** Keu-hō, the sea; the ocean. **溝壑** Kow hō, a ditch or moat, around a city wall.

Hō shan **壑山** the name of a hill.

涸 Water entirely ran off, or dried up; exhausted. **水始涸** Shwuy she hō, the water began to be dried up. **甦涸轍之魚** Soo hō ch'ě che yū, to resuscitate a fish in a dry rut; to supply it with water—used to express affording relief to a person in pecuniary or other distress.

Hō ch'ě **涸轍** a dry rut of a wheel; a rut without any water in it. **涸乾** Hō kan, dried up; no water or moisture.

斛 A measure equal to ten斗 Tow. A surname.

殼 Hō or Hwūh. A certain cup or other vessel of the kind; a certain utensil used in

archery for containing arrows, a kind of quiver. A measure like the preceding. Thin, poor exhausted in a high degree. The top of the foot, the foot or hoof of an animal. Read Kēó, a vessel for containing fat or lard. A bludgeon; to rush against; impetuous effort.

Hō lūh **殼籠** a certain bamboo vessel. **殼駭** Hō sūh, fear; fear of death—said of animals.

郝 Name of a place. A surname. Read Shīh, Shīh shīh, to plough or cultivate the ground. A surname.

害 Commonly read Hae, to injure. Read Hō, why? wherefore? why not?

Hō, Hwō, or Hwūh. Enlarged; liberal. See Hūh.

Hō, or Kefh. Weakened by disease; lassitude.

Hō, Yūh, or **鴻鵠** Hung hō, a certain water bird as large as a goose, otherwise called **天鵝** T'ēa ngo. Applied to the name of a dog. A surname. Read Kaou, the name of a place. Read Haou, large; great.

HOO.

乎 Thé sound of the voice continued after the enunciation of a sentence. Said to represent the *breath* or voice

rising and extending. From **兮** He, a tone of enquiry, or admiration. A tone of interrogation, or expression of doubt; also of admiration. Tone after calling out a person's name. Occurs in the middle of a sentence, in the sense of *in; with; from; to*. **幾乎** Ke hoo, nearly; about so; without much error. **庶乎** Shoo hoo, a qualifying expression like the preceding. **出乎其間** Ch'ūh hoo kh'ò kēen, issuing from amongst them. **合乎此** Hō hoo ts'ze, agreeing with this. **異乎此** E hoo ts'ze, different from this. **不在乎那** Pūh tsae hoo na ko, it does not consist in that; the stress does not lie there. **在乎** Tsae hoo, to consist in; to rest upon. **其心在乎君子** Kh'e sin tsae hoo keun tsze, her heart was upon her husband.

似乎 Sze hoo, like; as if. **於乎** Woo hoo, an exclamation denoting regret or admiration; in which sense, in the Classics, these two characters are used in common with **於** Woo hoo; **於** 摩 Woo hoo; **嗚呼** Woo hoo, and **嗚呼** Woo hoo. Occurs Syn. with **呼** Hoo, to call to; to call upon; to invoke.

呼 Hoo, or Ho. To breathe out; to call; to invoke.

A surname; the name of a plant. **招呼** Chaou hoo, to call and beckon to with the hand. **大呼** Ta hoo, calling out loudly. **打呼** Ta hoo, to snore; to snort. **稱呼** Ch'ing hoo, to use epithets of respect when addressing persons. Read Ho, a tone uttered when beginning to enunciate. Read Heu, the noise of blowing with the breath. **嗚呼** Woo hoo, alas! Hoo noo she p'ei **呼奴使婢** calling slaves, and sending servant girls. **呼沱** Hoo t'o, the name of a river.

坪 A small limit or bank to keep in water. The name of a place. Minute and multifarious.

浮 The name of a river.

浮胡 A woman's name.

浮胡 Name of a plant.

浮 To call out; to call to; to call to come. Read Haou, to deceive or insult.

浮 A fish.

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. See Hen.

戶 To protect; that which closes upon and protects.

A door; an opening; a hole or den. The principal person in a family; the master of a chop or a boat. A family; a house. To stop. Name of a state; a surname. **門戶** Mun hoo, a door; a family. **大門戶** Ta mun hoo, a powerful or wealthy family. **小戶人家** Seaou hoo jin k'ea, a poor person or family. **店戶** T'een hoo, a shop-keeper. **船戶** Ch'uen hoo, master of a boat; a skipper of a vessel.

Hoo kh'ow **戶口** doors and mouths; population. Sometimes a door, a passage, an entrance. **戶門** Hoo mun, the first character denotes an inner door, and a door with one leaf.

Mun, denotes an outer door or gate. **戶部** Hoo poo, the Board of population; and of revenue, arising from the people.

戶口總數 Hoo kh'ow tsung soo, the amount of the population. **戶對** Hoo tuy, two families in equal circumstances; referred to in affairs of

marriage.

肩 To take out with the hand. **肩斗** Hoo tow, a vessel to bale out a boat; to lave out water with the hand.

肩 Light, luminous; to illustrate; red streaks; variegated.

苜 A certain medicine, a vegetable preparation; otherwise called the Yellow of the earth, and marrow of the earth.

峒 The appearance of a small hill.

扈 The tail, or to follow behind; the name of an ancient state. Name of an office.

Hoo-hoo, extensive, wide covering. A surname. **桑扈** Sang-hoo, a bird that retires to the shade; a retired scholar.

Hoo p'ä **扈** or P'ä-hoo, certain attendants of the Emperor on his hunting excursions. **扈從** Hoo ts'ung, to follow and attend upon.

攄 To impart; to give extensively. **布攄** Poo-hoo, to diffuse widely. **拊攄** Poo hoo, opposed to what is reasonable; to act without any dread or fear of consequences.

簞 A certain bamboo, employed in fishing.

鳶 Name of a bird.

虜 To call out; a tone of lamentation; an aspiration or sigh. Name of a river; a man's name. Read Hea, the roaring of a tiger. Occurs in the sense of **乎** Hoo, an exclamation or interrogative particle.

虎 The streaks on the tiger's skin.

虜 To cry out aloud; to call.

A surname. Read Hoo, to speak to in an angry insulting manner; otherwise expressed by **咄嘴** T'uh ts'uy. **口嗥** Ku'ow hoo, to roar out with the mouth.

嫵 Handsome, elegant, beautiful, good, excellent. to boast of beauty. **嫵扒** Hoo p'ä, good, a local phrase.

虎 A tiger: from the streaks of a tiger's skin, and **几** Jin, a man; the appearance of a rampant tiger pouncing on his prey. A surname; name of

a district, and of a hill. A chamber pot, from such vessels being made to resemble a tiger. in the time of Han. **老虎** Laou hoo, a tiger.

Hoo p'ie **虎皮** a tiger's skin.

虎臣 Hoo ch'in, a daring servant of the crown. **虎門** Hoo mun, a tiger's gate, the Bocca Tigris; a narrow entrance on the Canton river, defended by forts on the opposite shores. **虎狼之性** Hoo lang che sing, a cruel disposition.

虎口取食 Hoo kh'ow t'eu shih, to seek food in the tiger's mouth;—to engage in perilous pursuits to gain a livelihood. **虎視眈眈** Hoo she tan tan, to look like a tiger, ready to leap on its prey.

嗥 Sound made by calling out, or by lamentation. The voice of a tiger.

Hoo heh **嗥嚇** to speak in a boisterous, fierce, intimidating manner.

琥 A kind of seal made like a tiger, giving authority over the army. A certain vessel made of stone.

Hoo p'eh choo **琥珀珠** amber beads. **琥珀** Hoo p'eh, amber. The Chinese have various fables about the origin of amber; that from which **Hoo p'eh**

is derived, regards amber as the manes of a tiger. Amber is also considered the resin of the pine.

蕘 A species of pulse.

虻 Name of an insect.

互 Fitting into each other, like the serrated edges of shell-fish. An uneven edge. A butcher's peg or hook on which to hang meat.

交互 Keaou hoo, blended or united together, as the fingers of one hand inserted in those of the other. 相

互 Ssang hoo, mutual, reciprocal. 山歌互答 Shan ko hoo ta, the responsive songs of mountaineers. 彼此互依

仗 Pe ts'ze hoo e chang, that and this, (the one and the other) mutually depending. 回

互 Hwuy hoo, to have mutual reference, regard to, or care of. Hoo s'ang kh'e ch'a 互相稽察

to keep a mutual watch over each other,—required by the government in the same tithing. 互結 Hoo k'ee, a bond given

by five persons, in which they are responsible for each other,—required of literary candidates by the government. 互物 Hoo wü, that class of fish

whose shells have serrated edges.

互 Cold; congealed. 互閉 Hoo pe, closed up by frost.

柙 P'e hoo 梏柙 a place of confinement made by a railing; a fence thrown round, otherwise called 行馬 Hing-ma, to walk a horse; a riding circus.

互 Closed or shut up; fast bound by cold or ice.

互 Cold; the appearance of a sheet of water. 漫互 Mwan-hoo, watery appearance.

互寒 Hoo han 互寒 cold; fast bound with cold.

筥 Name of a bamboo; a something to hang a string on; something to fasten a cow's halter. The edible shoots of bamboo.

荳 Name of a plant.

袷 Short garment

誼 To remember; to recollect; to debate, to wrangle.

互 Hoo ts'eaou 互誼 to speak angrily.

跣 To kneel with both knees on the ground.

弧 A wooden bow, a piece of bamboo for stretching out a banner in the form of a bow. The name of a star. 短弧 Twan hoo, the name of an insect. 螿弧 Moo-hoo, a certain baunee'or standard.

狐 An animal possessed by demons; a suspicious animal which will not herd with others. A surname. 令狐 Ling hoo, name of a city.

狐疑 or 狐惑 Hoo hwö, suspicious, distrustful.

狐狸 Hoo le, the fox.

瓠 Hoo or Hoo loo 瓠 瓠 a kind of calabash. A surname.

瓠子 Hoo tsze 瓠子 a certain bank raised against water.

胡 The flesh hanging down below the chin. An interrogative particle; name of a lance or javelin; remote; distant; a certain rouge or pigment cake. Name of a river; name of a plant, of a district, of a book, and of a country. A surname. Aged. 盧胡

Loo hoo, to cover the mouth and laugh; to make a noise in the throat when laughing.

胡椒 Hoo tseou 胡椒 pepper.

蝶 Hoo t'ee, a butterfly.

麻子 Hoo ma tsze, linseed.

胡爲如此 Hoo wei joo ts'ze, how is it thus?

商 Even; level.

胡椒 Hoo tseou 胡椒 pepper. The addition of wood to the character Hoo, is pronounced unnecessary.

湖 A lake; the name of a river, and of a district.

湖海之士 Hoo hae che sze 湖海之士 a man who has travelled much and has passed lakes and seas.

湖廣 Hoo kwang, a well-known province of China.

湖南 Hoo nan, the southern division of the ancient Hoo-kwang province.

湖北 Hoo peh, the northern division of Hoo-kwang province.

獬 獬 an animal resembling a monkey.

珊瑚 Shan hoo 珊瑚 coral.

瑚璉 Hoo l'een, a certain vessel used in temples to contain grain.

瘳 Something causing a stoppage of the throat.

箛 Name of a bamboo. 箛箭 Hoo l'ib, a quiver for arrows.

糊 Paste made from boiled flour or rice; to paste, to daub. Read Hwüh, suddenly; abruptly.

Hoo hwän **糊混** confused; stupid. **糊口** Hoo kh'ow, to stop the mouth with paste; i. e. to feed. **無以糊口** Woo e hoo kh'ow, nothing to fill the mouth with—no food to eat. **糊說** Hoo shwō, foolish talk; to talk nonsense. **糊塗** Hoo t'oo, paste and muddy plaster, denotes stupidity; applied either to thinking, speaking, or acting.

蝴 Hoo tē **蝴蝶** a butterfly; for this there are other characters used.

葫 A gourd or melon. **葫蘆** Hoo-loo, a calabash. In several of these terms, different characters are used.

衢 Hoo-t'ung **衢衢** the streets in Peking are called by this name.

裾 The part of a garment which comes below the arm.

醐 T'e-hoo **醍醐** a certain ardent generous liquor made from cream. Used figuratively for the disposition of Buddha.

餵 Food; gruel; congee; to depend on others for

food. Hoo kh'ow sze fang **四方** to go every where seeking food.

鵠 Hoo or 鵠 Te-hoo, a water bird with feet, said to resemble the human foot.

鬚 A common term for beard; the hair on the temples. Not contained in the Chinese Dictionaries.

Hoo tsze **鬚子** a beard; a man with a beard. **鬚鬚** Hoo seu, the beard generally; different words are used for the hair on the upper lip and on the chin.

懽 Large; great; empty; proud. Read Woo, to be kind to; to soothe; to be taken by surprize, embarrassed; a tone of astonishment.

幪 To cover; to cover over as with a sheet. Large, great; wide; possessing; having; remiss; careless.

膾 Hoo or Woo, flesh without bones dried in the sun, and used in sacrifice. Large slices of meat. A rule, a law. Read Foo, fat and beautiful. Read Mei, the flesh of the higher part of the back.

拮 To be regardless of instruction and of moral

to persevere in the road to ruin; irreclaimable. The favor or blessing of heaven; happiness.

怙 To lean upon; to have support, or that which does support; an expression for a mother, **恃** She, is used for father. Hoo is also used for both parents.

柎 A certain wood; a term to express any utensil being fragile, and bad of its kind.

澗 The bank of a river; a bank or shore; a lawn by the side of a river. **滄** Name of a particular river.

嫻 To be attached to; to have an affection for; to regret.

澗 The appearance of rain running down; currents rushing and dashing against each other. The name of a river and a bird. Read Ö, the name of a Hëen. To boil. **大澗** Ta-hoo, a certain musical instrument. **澗澗** Ö-hoo, a deep retired apartment in a place. **布澗** Poo-hoo, the diffusion of education.

穫 The name of a place. Read Hō. To cut down

and gather in grain. **護** To watch for the welfare of; to assist; to guard; to preserve safe and entire; name of an office; of a musical instrument; and of a place.

Hoo ch'uen **護船** a ship which gives convoy. **護法** Hoo fa, to defend or patronize the religion of Buddha. **護封** Hoo fung, a defensive envelope,—written on the outside of a letter. **護理** Hoo-le, to superintend and take care of, as the duties of an office. **護衛** Hoo wei, to surround and guard. **護法老爺** Hoo fa laon yay, a gentlemen who patronizes the religion of Buddha.

靨 Ngoo or 靨 Ts'ing-hoo, a certain stone or mineral found on a certain hill. A darkish colour.

護 Ta-hoo **大護** an ancient musical instrument.

壺 A cup or pot, as for wine, tea, and so on. Name of an office; name of a place, and of a hill. A surname. **酒壺** Tsew hoo, a pot of wine. **茶壺** Ch'a hoo, a tea pot. **唾壺** To hoo, a spitting pot; a vessel used for beating time on when playing.

Hoo loo 壺蘆 a gourd or calabash.

泓 Water running slowly.

HOW.

后 How, or How. From E. to lead, to induce by orders proceeding from the mouth of one. A hereditary prince, a king; to succeed or be next to; after; behind. A queen; dependant princes or governors of states. A surname. To rhyme, read Hoo. 元后 Yuen how or 君后 Keun how, a sovereign prince. 王后 Wang how, or 皇后 Hwang how, a queen. 羣后 Kh'eun how, assembled princes or governors. 神后 Shin how, spirit behind,—are the words cut on two stones placed in tumuli behind Chinese graves.

How t'ow 后頭 behind.

垢 The tone or voice of anger. Shame; disgrace; abuse.

To moisten; to imbue.

The appearance of cordiality.

Staring and looking with angry glances.

To rail at; to abuse with anger, and insult; speci-

ous sycophant-like speech; a defect of right principles. A surname.

How suy 詬 詆 opprobrious speech; abusive language; to rail. 詬病 How ping, insult; obloquy; contumely.

逅 Keae how 邂逅 to meet by accident; to appear pleased and gratified, but at the same time an apparent want of stability or sincerity.

骸 The end or joining of a bone.

How or Yen how 咽喉 the trachea, the wind pipe. Commonly the throat, the gullet, the œsophagus which, however, is properly expressed by 喉嚨 How lung.

How pe 喉朶 a sore throat.

From man extending a cloth, and an arrow hanging from it. A target.

Of the form of the target, there were many varieties, differing according to the rank of persons who

射 against it. Promotion was obtained by good archery hence 諸侯 Choo how, became an epithet of the Chiefs, or Princes of states, Vicerories, and Noblemen. There are five degrees of Nobility, viz. 公侯伯子男 Kung, How, Peh, Tsze, Nan.

Handsome, pretty. A particle ushering in a sentence, the same as 惟 Wei, and 維 Wei. Also a surname. Occurs in the sense of 兮 He, a tone closing a period; and 何 Ho, who? what? how? To rhyme, read Che.

How tszö 侯爵 the How rank of nobility. 侯爺 How yay, epithet by which a nobleman of the second rank from the top is addressed.

埃 Earth piled up, so as to form a village tower or altar; or an altar for the lane or district, and on which the name of the village or district is inscribed.

A woman's name.

Name of a hill.

An angry appearance.

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An object to shoot at with an arrow.

Forms part of the names of woods.

How-yü 檇榆 a species of small fig. 檇桃 How t'au, the name of a fruit.

The monkey species; the name of a fruit. 猴子 How tsze, a monkey. 猴形 How hing, the figure of a monkey.

Kung how 箎篪 a certain instrument of music.

A sacrifice to procure blessings.

Certain cutaneous pustules or leprous spots are called 疣瘰 Kew-how, and commonly 瘰子 How-tsze, pimples; spots.

Deep sunken eyes; half blind.

A certain insect of the lizard or dragon species.

E how, the lizard which appears on the walls of houses.

A certain pearl shell found in the southern seas.

How low 賤賤 an avaricious appearance.

諷) Speaking; appearing in conversation.

鏃) A particular kind of arrow. The second and third characters are besides used for the quill end, or root of a feather.

襖) How yū 襖褕 a small garment.

餼) Dry provision; victuals previously dressed.

How leang 餼糧 dried provision.

候) To wait. To enquire; to wait; to expect, to protect or guard.

問候 Wān how, to make civil enquiries; to visit an equal.

特來奉候 Teh lae fung how, I have come on purpose to pay my respects.

恭候近安 Kung how kin ngan, respectfully enquire about (your) recent repose; is a common phrase at the close of letters, implying civil enquiries about health &c.

伺候 Sze-how or 等候 l'ang how, to wait for.

How seu 候叙 to wait (till the guests) arrange themselves. A phrase used on invitation cards.

後) Late. After in time, behind in place; hé who

吼) The voice of any animal; the lowing of cattle; the roaring of a tiger; the voice of anger.

哞) How, or Yin. 牛鳴也 New ming yay, the lowing of a cow. Occurs in the sense of the preceding.

厚) From a House in which it can be said are many sons. Mountain-like. Thick; large; great; weighty; liberal; generous; kind; intimate. A surname. How, is applied to tastes expressing that they are strong; the opposite is 薄 Pō, thin. The figurative use of thick and thin in Chinese, often corresponds to the English high and low.

How fūh woo k'ang 厚福無疆 great and unlimited happiness 厚恩 How ngān, great favor or benevolence; an important act of grace. 厚惠 How hwuy, a liberal donation; —the language of courtesy. 厚薄相稱 How pō s'ang ch'ing, thick and thin rightly adjusted; or figuratively the suitable degrees of civility, according to what is due to different persons. 厚道 How taou, liberal principles.

comes late must take the back place; that which comes after, posterity. A surname. 然後 Jen how, then, afterwards, or next. 前後 P'een how, or 先後 S'een how, before and after.

How lae 後來 afterwards; hereafter. 後代 How t'ae, subsequent ages. 後世 How

she, an after or future state of existence. 後生 How sāng, after born; one born subsequently to others, a young person. 後日 How jīh, the day after to-morrow.

齁) Breathing strongly thro' the nose.

鱖) Name of a fish, the roes of which are preserved.

HUNG.

在) A large belly.

在) Hung hung 嘽嘽 the noise made by people crowded together in a market place.

汞) Quicksilver; mercury; that which (in Chinese phraseology) is produced by a transmutation of

丹砂 Tan sha, cinnabar, or the native ore of quicksilver. The second character is further applied to denote an indistinct vapoury appearance.

Hung yung 瀆落 a wide and deep expanse of water.

在) The name of a hill.

在) An abundance of fire; flame. To dry anything with fire.

在) Spoiled, corrupted rice or grain, grain become red from being spoiled in heaps.

紅) Red; reddish colour; colour of the southern regions. Name of a place; name of a plant. 落紅 Lō hung, the menstrual discharge.

Hung hwa 紅花 the red colored Hibiscus Rosa Sinesis, commonly called Shoe-flower. 紅江 Hung k'ang, the stream Hongkong. 紅毛 Hung maou, a nickname, applied first to the Dutch, and afterwards to the English, by the Chinese of Canton. 紅寶石 Hung paou shih, the red precious stone worn as a knob on the caps of persons of the first rank. 紅顏多薄命 Hung yen to pō ming, most of the handsome women have been ill-fated. 紅

纓帽 Hung ying maou, a cap with red hair or silk on the top; commonly worn by Chinese gentlemen, and gentlemen's servants. **紅丹** Hung tan, red lead. **紅牌** Hung p'ae, the red declaration or **大牌** Ta p'ae, the great permit, denotes, a Chinese Port Clearance; locally called the *Grand chop*. To request it, is expressed by **請紅牌** Ts'ing hung p'ae. To issue it, by **發出** Ch'uh hung p'ae.

葙 A certain water plant.

虹 Any coloured halo or vapour displayed by the light of the sun, the rainbow which is also expressed by **天虹** T'een hung. Name of a sword; name of a plant.

虹洞 Hung tung connected together. Read Hëang, to involve each other by verbal contests or litigation, in this sense used for the following. Read Këang, a coloured halo about the tops of hills. The name of a Hëen district.

訐 To confuse; to mix; to quarrel; to litigate; to ruin. A man's name.

魚 A certain sea fish without scales. A white fish

called **白虹** Peh hung. Read Kung, an edible crab-like fish.

噴 Hung or Húng. **囉噴** Lo hung, to sing songs; the name of a song, or class of songs.

共 Commonly read Kung. Originally written **井** Kung, representing two hands joined to hold something. Many together. Read Hung. **池共** Ch'e-hung, name of a place.

哄 The voice of song; the noise of a crowd of people, as in a thronged market place. Chow, or Tsow hung. **騷哄** to intimidate by an indistinct loud voice. To deceive; to beguile and cheat.

哄他出來 Hung t'a ch'uh lae, to cozen, or beguile him out. **哄令** Hung ling, by false pretences to induce to act. **哄騙** Hung p'ëen, to beguile and cheat.

幟 A species of banner or flag.

洪 Water rising contrary to its usual course; a torrent of water; a deluge, or extensive inundation of water; water rushing against rocks. Great, vast; name of a river, and of a lake, of a bell, of a district, of a hill. A surname.

An irregular pulse. **洪福** Hung fù, great happiness. **洪恩** Hung en, great favor. **洪水** Hung shwuy, the deluge spoken of in Chinese History. **洪聖王** Hung shing wang, name of an idol god, whose birth day is the 13th of the 2nd moon—it is much observed.

筵 A bamboo for leading off water, as a pipe; a bamboo to bind things with; a bamboo utensil for drying things; a fishing utensil.

蔕 Name of a plant.

羊虹 Sheep's eyes, injuring persons in some way.

虹谷 A large valley. Read Këang, name of a certain valley.

閼 The gate of a street or lane; a gate way. The gate of heaven. **九閼** Kew hung, the nine gates of the Nine heavens. A bar or fastening for a gate. A surname; a man's name. Wide, extensive; of great containing capacity; a wide unoccupied space. An extensive elegant garden.

鬪 To fight; the noise of fighting and quarrelling.

弘 The twang or sound of a bowstring. Large, great; of vast capacity; to enlarge; to act on enlarged principles.

弘量 Hung lëang liberal and enlarged mind and mode of acting.

弘 Häng or Hung, the echo in a large wide house. Rest; repose.

泓 Deep, clear, said of water; profound, extensive. Name of a river.

紘 A net, something that ties or fastens to. The second character also denotes strings that tie on a cap below the chin.

鞞 A kind of strap to hold on by, or to rest the arms on, in the front part of a cart or carriage. The Chinese use a transverse piece of wood in sedan chairs for the same purpose. Read Kung, in a similar sense.

橫 Hung or Häng, transverse bar; crosswise, or athwart; figuratively, perverse; unreasonable. Name of a star; name of a district, and of a plant; a surname; name of a sign in divination. **從橫** Tsung häng, or **縱橫** Tsung häng, lengthwise and transverse; lines running east and

west; and north and south; according with, and thwarting, either by fair or foul means.

Hung ch'ung chih ch'wang 橫

衝直撞 oppose every way.

橫逆 Hung neih, opposed to;

thwarting; perverse; unreasonable.

橫行 Hung hing, per-

verse, wicked conduct.

橫禍 Hung ho, an unusual calamity;

a divine judgement.

橫死 Hung sze, an untimely death.

轟 The rumbling noise of carriages, or of cannon;

the rattling sound of a great

many carriages; the thunder-

ing roar of cannon.

雷轟 Luy hung, the crash of thun-

der.

Hung lēē 轟裂 rent with noise.

轟雷 Hung luy, loud thun-

der.

黌 A school or college.

黌宮 Hung kung, a palace

of learning. An academy or school. To commence, or advance in studies, is called 進

黌宮 Tsin hung kung, to enter the palace of learning.

薨 Many; numerous; rapid.

薨 fleet. Hung expresses

the demise of a prince or king.

薨逝 Hung ch'e 薨逝 departed this

life; died, dead.

鴻 Hung or 鴻鵠 Hung

hwūh, a certain large

bird like a goose; hav-

ing white glossy feathers

and a long neck, the flesh

is deemed excellent, there is a

larger and smaller species.

Great; vast. Name of a ban-

ner; of a place; and of a man;

a surname.

Hung mung 鴻濛 natural va-

pour or fog.

鴻便 Hung

pēen, a very favorable oppor-

tunity.

鴻鴈 Hung yen, the

large and smaller kinds of wild

geese.

HWA.

叱 Appearance of an open mouth. To be distinguished from 叱 Ch'ih.

化 Alteration of the state of any thing; change; mutation; metamorphosis; the changes wrought in nature;

come into being, or to exist, said of animals, plants, and so on. To change; to transform;

to transmute; to digest; to exchange; to barter. To cause to

repent, or produce a change of mind; to change from a bad to

a good life; to civilize; to reform; to turn from the world to the priesthood. To have acted contrary to propriety,—a local term. The name of a district. Also read Hwa. To

rhyme read Hwuy, Ko, Ho,

and Ngò. 教化 Keaou hwa,

instruction, and the effects of

example; also the change of

sentiment and manner produc-

ed by instruction. 風化

Fung hwa, in allusion to the

wind shaking the forests and

the fields of grain, expresses the

change produced in the man-

ners of the people by the good

examples and instructions of

superiors. They express begin-

ning to exist, by 造 Ts'aou,

to make, to form. Ceasing to

exist, as fading or dying, by

化 Hwa. 造化 Ts'aou hwa,

production and destruction; or

the power which operates in

nature to cause these. 好造

化 Haou ts'aou hwa, good for-

tune or good luck. 變化 Pēen

hwa, a change from one state

to another; a transformation.

Pēen denotes the commence-

ment of the change, Hwa, its

consummation. 氣化 Kl'e

hwa, and 神化 Shin hwa,

are aerial spiritual transforma-

tions. 形化 Hing hwa, a

change or alteration of the fi-

gure which is visible. 融化 Yung-hwa, to blend together, and change the state of each

ingredient; to melt away as

snow. 消化 Seaou hwa, to

melt or consume; to digest.

食而不化 Shih urh puh

hwa, to eat but not digest; to

read without improvement. 燒

化 Shaou hwa or 火化 Ho

hwa, to consume by fire. 叫

化子 Keaou hwa tsze, a beg-

gar. 亡化過了 Wang

hwa kwo leaou, transformed

and gone; i. e. dead.

Hwa ming 化命 a deadly fate;

its being one's fate to die pre-

maturely. 化緣 Hwa yuen

or 募化 Moo hwa, to beg

that property may be transfer-

red to the temples of Fūh. 化

生 Hwa sāng, to produce; or

sometimes, to produce by a

metamorphosis, in contradis-

tinction from 卵生 Lwan

sāng, produced from an egg;

and 胎生 T'ae sāng, formed

in the womb.

批 Hwa or To, to change or

alter the position of with

the hand; to move to put a-

side. 批 Name of a wood, from the

bark of which cord is made.

批花 The Change produced on

a plant in spring; the in-

florescence of a plant, — this character was not introduced till the fifth or sixth century; before that **華** Hwa, was used. A flower. Used figuratively for pleasure; and commonly in a vicious sense, indistinct vision. Name of a place; a surname. **無花果** Woo hwa kwo, the fig. **打花** Ta hwa, to flower over with lying glosses. **眼花** Yen hwa, the eye seeing indistinctly.

Hwa chow **花舟** or **花艇** Hwa t'ing, a boat appropriated to pleasure parties, and dissolute revels; commonly called a *flower boat*. **花花世界** Hwa hwa she keae, a prodigal thoughtless age. **花轎** Hwa keaou, the marriage sedan chair used in China. **花林** Hwa lin, a forest of flowers, — a brothel. **花炮** Hwa p'au, decorated rockets. **花散** Hwa san, to squander; to dissipate. **花露水** Hwa loo shwuy, lavender water. **花生** Hwa sāng, arachis hypogaea, a kind of nut, called at Canton, *ground nut*, called by the northern people, **長生菓** Ch'ang sāng kwo, an oil is expressed from them. **花子** Hwa tsze, a beggar. **花椒** Hwa tseou, chillies or cayenne pepper. **花**

甲子 Hwa kää tsze, the cycle of sixty years. **花燈** Hwa tāng, the festival of lanterns; observed on the 15th day of the 1st moon. **花園** Hwa yuen, a flower garden. **花柳迷人** Hwa lew me jin, flowers and willows stupify men; i. e. dissolute pleasure does so. **花蕊** Hwa juy, the pistils or pointals of a plant, or the bud of a flower. **花仁** Hwa jin or **花米** Hwa me, seeds. **花房** Hwa fang, the cup or calyx of a flower. **花瓣** Hwa p'an, the petal of a flower. **花鬚** Hwa seu, the stamens or chives of a plant. **花蒂** Hwa t'e, the stem of a flower.

花 Water, — not in common use.

鮎 Name of a fish.

傀 The transformation of a demon.

華 Flowers; elegant, variegated; adorned with virtue; elegance; splendour. White hair colored, varnished over. Name of a place, and of a hill. A surname. A certain star. A designation of China, and of its language. Formerly read

Ho. 榮華 Yung hwa, glory, honor. **中華國** Chung hwa kwō, China.

Hwa fang **華房** the house of a flower, the cup or calyx. **華夏** Hwa hea, a designation of China. **華嚴經** Hwa yen king, a large work of the Buddha sect, which, from the specimen given in Ward's *Hindoos Mythology*, seems a translation of the *Bodhū Pooranū*. It was published by Imperial Authority, in the beginning of the 15th century. **華光** Hwa kwang, the god of fire. **華林** Hwa lin, name of a garden. **華麗** Hwa le, gay, elegant, splendid. **華美** Hwa mei, elegantly adorned, showy. **華表** Hwa peou, a stone pillar with which tombs are ornamented. **華彩** Hwa ts'ae, flowered, or variegated with divers colours. **華言** Hwa yen, the Chinese language.

憚 Gaiety or extravagance of mind.

穉 Luxuriant grain.

譁 An excessive degree of talk; clamorous noise, such as is made by a drunken party, which stuns the ear. **諠譁** Heuen lwa or **謹譁** Hwan

hwa, the noise of a great many people's voices.

鑿 An iron spadelike instrument for digging with, to insert into the ground; to make a kind of a gutter; to till.

闡 To open a door; or an open door.

驕 Hwa low **驕驕** an elegant fine horse.

鷓 Name of a bird resembling the fowl species.

話 Three tongues, or a tongue and word. Words; speech; discourse; conversation; to talk; to tell; able to speak well in an assembly. To clamour; to put to shame; to direct. **說話** Shwō hwa, speech; talk; sentiment. **不成話** Pūh ch'ing hwa, not constitute speech; — nonsense. **不在話下** Pūh tsae hwa hēa, not now narrate it; — not include it in the narrative. **好說話** Haou shwō hwa, something good or agreeably said. **我有話說** Wo yew hwa shwō, I have something to say. **他講的是甚麼話** T'a kēang telh she shin mō hwa, what is it that he says?

Hwa ch'ang **話長** it is a long story, — better not begin it, is commonly understood. **話別**

Hwa pēē, to speak on parting; to take a farewell. 話說 Hwa shwō, it is said, *on dit*— is a usual mode of commencing a novel, or a new section, in colloquial books. 話長話短 Hwa ch'ang hwa twan, talk of long and talk of short,— much talk and altercation.

畫 From *Pencil* placed above *ground*. To put colours upon any ground; to paint or draw the figure and colour of things; a picture. The name of an office. Read Hwa, to mark with a line; to draw a line of separation; to limit; to separate; to lay plans, to draw out schemes. Name of a place. 洋畫 Yang hwa, foreign pictures.

Hwa che 畫指 a mark made with the fore finger and ink; the point of the finger is placed on the document, and the impression is considered a woman's signature. 畫指券 Hwa che keuen, a document or bond properly signed. 畫工 Hwa kung, the work of painting in colours; drawing;

the person who paints or draws. 畫像 Hwa sēang, to draw or paint a likeness. 畫押 Hwa yā, a mark placed by a person after his signature; the Chinese require both a person's signature with his own hand, and the Hwa-yā, or mark also, as proof of the authenticity of a document.

吳 Commonly read Woo. Read Hwa, a large mouth; loud vociferation. **吳** A ram's horns beginning to grow; a horny appearance. Name of an arrow. A surname. Read Heae, a sheep with one horn; a monster sheep. Name of a cap.

蹠 The heel of the foot. 蹠蹠 Hwa-hwa, alone; single. **罽** An impediment, as a stone in the way. Read Kwae, a square on a chess-board. **罽** A kind of snare for taking animals. Read Hwō, to grasp; to seize. **樗** A certain useless wood. See Choo.

HWĀ

滑 From *bone* and *water*. Smooth, slippery; sharp.

Name of a district, of a river, and of an ancient state. A drug.

Hwā kwān 滑棍 a slippery stick. A knave; a sharper. 滑利 Hwā lo, keen, deceitful, knavish, lying. 滑石 Hwā shih, the name of a medicinal mineral. 滑舌 Hwā shē, a slippery tongue; flattering. 滑石子 Hwā shih tsze, an ingredient in the manufactory of porcelain. 滑澤 Hwā tseh or 滑達 Hwā t'ā, slippery; lubricous.

猾 Disorderly; barbarous, applied to foreigners. Artful, clever, crafty, applied to children. Tricky; crafty; lying; deceitful. To bite; to gnaw. 狡猾 Kesou hwā or 獠猾 Hwae hwā, cunning, artful, deceitful, crafty.

Hwā tsze 猾子 a certain sea animal, the skin of which is used as a garment, it is said to have no bones, and that when swallowed by tigers, it corrodes their stomach.

礪 Hwā shih 礪石 a certain mineral used in medicine, and in the manufacture of porcelain; otherwise written 猾 Hwā

蝟 A certain crab-like shell fish. **蝟** Hā or Hwā, forlorn. strong; robust; fearless.

畫 To draw a line, as a rule or limit, to separate with a line; to draw plans; to scheme; to devise. Name of a mountain; and of a place. To stop; to limit. Read Hwa, a picture.

Hwā te tsze hēen 畫地自限 to mark the ground and limit one's self. 畫開界限 Hwā kh'ae keae hēen, to draw a line of separation, or a boundary. 畫畫 Hwā hwa, to draw pictures. 畫一 Hwā yih, to draw one line; to act by one rule.

劃 A style, or pointed instrument; to mark with a style or graving tool; to divide or split open with a pointed instrument.

Hwā kh'ae 劃開 to split open. **嫵** Airy, light, tranquil, pleasing, haughty; self-confident; fleet; swift.

擗 Hēh or Hwā, to split, to rend; to tear apart; the sound of splitting or rending.

繡 Wei hwā 緯繡 or 繡徽 Hwā hwuy, to oppose; opposed to; perverse; disobedient, the noise of cracking or breaking.

闢 Hēh or Hwā, opening; rending; breaking; splitting.

緝 A hindrance or impediment, such as is occasioned by a net.

HWAE.

襖 From a Demon under the clothes. The sleeve; to hide in the sleeve; to conceal under one's clothes; to store up and hide; to put into the breast. To put under the clothes, is expressed by 襖 Hwae, to hold in the hand is expressed by 握 Ūh, used for 懷 Hwae.

Hwā hwae 狷襖 name of an animal which lives in dens, and has a human countenance.

壞 Read Hwae, as a Verb Active, to spoil; to injure; to break; to ruin; to destroy. Read Kwae, as a Verb intransitive, to spoil; to injure; to go to ruin of its own accord. The name of a hill. Faded, as a diseased or cast off tree, as it drops its branches. To rhyme, read Hwuy. The first sense, the Chinese expressed by 破敗 P'opae, broken and ruined; or by 自毀 Tsze hwuy, self ruined. The transitive or active sense they express by 毀之 Hwuy che, to ruin it. 損壞 Sun hwae, and 破壞 P'o hwae, express in-

jured, torn, rent, broken, spoiled in any way. The latter is the stronger expression. 你不可損壞 Ne pūh kb'o sun hwae, you must not injure, or spoil it. 朽壞 Hew hwae, a rotten tree; a thing entirely spoiled. 摧壞 Ts'uy hwae, to push, or persecute and destroy.

Hwae jin sin 壞人心 to injure men's minds,—as by vicious books.

懷 Tranquil; peaceful. From to hide in and heart To cherish or contain in the breast or mind, or mouth, or womb; to cherish kind regard to; the thoughts which are cherished; to revert, or return to. To surround; to lay or store up; to wound; to hurt; private; selfish. The name of a district; a surname. 亂我心懷 Lwan wo sin hwae, to disturb my mind. 父母之懷 Foo moe che hwae, the tender concern of parents. Hwae teh 懷德 to cherish

thoughts of, and regard to, virtue. 懷利 Hwae le, to cherish thoughts of gain. 懷胎 Hwae t'ae, to be pregnant.

榲 A certain wood; the fruit of which is eaten, and is considered very strengthening; it yields fragrant exhalations.

槐 The same as the preceding; the tree is said to have a large black leaf. The name of an animal. A surname. 桃槐 T'ao-hwae, name of a country.

Hwae-le 槐里 the name of a place.

淮 A famous river in the central part of China, and which empties itself into the sea, in N. L. 34° 30'.

Hwae yuen 淮源 the source of the river Hwae,—it is in the province of Ho-nan. 淮河 Hwae ho, the Hwae river. 淮河口 Hwae ho kb'ow, the mouth of the river Hwae. 淮安 Hwae ngan, the name of an ancient principality.

HWAN.

丸 Hwan, or Wan. Every thing round, or spherical and turning, is called Hwan. A bird's egg. A surname. Name of a hill. 彈丸 Tan hwan, a bullet. 牢丸 Laou hwan, a kind of a round cake made of rice and flour. 蠟丸 Lā hwan, a pill inclosed in a shell of wax to preserve it. 膏丹丸散 Kaou tan hwan san, bolus, pills, and powders. Tan and Wan, both express Pills.

Hwan tsze 丸子 or 藥丸 Yō hwan, a pill.

洟 Hwan lan 洟瀾 to weep and shed tears.

眈 Yuen hwan 眈眈 to turn or roll the eyes. One says, large eyes.

紈 A kind of plain white fine silk; it has a white snowy nap on it.

Hwan kh'o 紈褲 warm breeches; he who wears them,—said contemptuously of a rich bad man. 紈扇 Hwan shen, fine silk fan.

疝 A sore produced by scratching.

芫 Hwan lan 芫蘭 name of a plant mentioned in the She-king. A fragrant plant.

頰 A pill; the top of the head.

鳩 Hwan too 鳩鷄 name of a bird.

完 Hwan or Wan, entirely; completed; finished; done; well made; strong. Read Wüh, the appearance of putting away the hair. 食完了 Shih wan leaou, done eating.

Hwan ts'een 完全 finished; completed; preserved entire.

完固 Hwan koo, strong; firm, well-made. 完結 Hwan k'è, settled, wound up; closed.

挽 To strike; to rub; to cut; to pare, as in working stones.

浣 To wash garments; to cleanse; leisurely; slowly. Name of a river.

皖 Luminous; bright. Name of a H'een district. Same as the following.

皖 A certain bright star; clear; bright.

皖 A cake made of meal. Also read Keuen.

莞 A plant or rush of which mats may be made. A surname. Read Kwan, the name of an ancient district, the name of a valley. 東莞 Tung kwan, the district on the east of Macao. 莞爾 Kwan urh, to laugh or smile.

輓 A certain round instrument; having the corners

rounded off and made like a wheel.

髀 A bone of the knee; the knee-pan.

奐 Large; an easy slow deportment; variegated; coloured; bright; gay. A surname.

喚 To call; to call to; to call for; to bid or tell to do;

誰 to denominate; to name. 誰喚你做 Shwuy hwan ne tso, who told you to do it? 使喚 She hwan, to send and to call back; hence a domestic servant is called 使喚的人 She hwan teh jin, a person who is always at one's call.

Hwan choo 喚住 called and stopped. 喚他來 Hwan t'ae lae, call him here. 喚醒世人 Hwan sing she jin, to call to and awake the world,—to a due sense of moral propriety.

換 Pwan hwan 悞悞 disobedient; uncomplying; perverse, irregular, rebellious.

換 To remove from one place to another with the hand; to exchange. Pwan hwan 畔換 a violent unruly appearance.

Hwan kwüh 換骨 to change the bones; a radical, a thorough change of conduct. 換過

Hwan kwo, to exchange one thing for another. 換錢 Hwan ts'een, to exchange silver for copper coin.

渙 A river in Honan Province. Name of one of the Kwa diagrams, denoting scattered, spread out.

Hwan hwan 渙渙 appearance of an extensive collection of water. 渙瀾 Hwan lan, elegantly decorated with various colors.

煥 Hwan lan 煥爛 decorated with various colors.

煥 The light of fire; clear, bright.

煥 Diseases; leanness. Read Twan, in the dictionaries.

煥 Name of a place.

煥 Fat; fleshy.

Hwan hoo 煥呼 to call to. Read Ho, 煥 T'an ho, the appearance of shedding tears.

Hwan ngae 煥哀 grief, apprehension; sorrow; in this sense it is also read Heuen and Yuen.

援 Hwan or Yuen, to draw up; to pull or lead to a higher place; to assist; to res-

cue physically or morally; to elevate the public manners. A certain sword or weapon. See Yuen. Used for 煥 Hwan, in the phrase 煥 Hwan.

Hwan t'ae tsoo chow 援太祖舟 to rescue the Emperor's boat,—which was aground and attacked by an enemy.

援 Hwan or Yuen, water drawn out in a flowing stream, the appearance of water flowing along.

暖 Large eyes which roll about, or which draw the attention.

暖 Hwan or Heuen. Slow, leisurely; gliding with luxurious ease; prosperous circumstances; careless; remiss; dilatory; delay. To delay; to put off till another time. 舒緩 Shoo hwan, easy, expanded, loose; not strict nor pressed; ease of mind. 延緩 Yen hwan, to put off; to procrastinate; to delay. 遲緩 Ch'e hwan, slow, dilatory; late.

Hwan keih 緩急 slow, precipitate; gliding smoothly; urgent; enjoying room; hard pressed; prosperity; adversity.

緩 A screen or curtain.

鯪 The name of a fish.

蕹 Read Hwan, luxurious vegetation. Read Kwan, a small cup for drinking wine with. A certain water bird Name of a plant.

囂 Hwan or Twan. To call to; to call out clamorously; to clamor in disputation.

Hwan hwan jen. pūh che kh'e so fei yay 囂囂然不知其所非也 the vulgar professors of letters in this age. clamor and wrangle in disputation, ignorant of their errors and misconduct. 囂囂 Hwan heaou, to make a noise and clamor.

懽 A feeling of satisfaction; joy; joyful Read Kwan, denotes sorrow;—grief felt without having any one to unbosom one's self to.

歡 From plants, mouths, birds, and aspiration; a jocund assemblage of birds. Joy; satisfaction; joy, displayed by tones and jestures; delight. 合歡 Hō hwan, the name of a place under the Han dynasty.

Hwan he 歡喜 or He-hwan, a common expression denoting

to be pleased or satisfied with; to like; to be joyful. 歡心 Hwan sin, a joyful heart. 歡伯 Hwan peh, a certain wine or liquor that causes joy. 歡悅 Hwan yue or 歡樂 Hwan lō, a high degree of pleasurable feeling, delight and satisfaction.

獯 A wild boar or pig.

Short.

Clangor; clamor; vociferation; noise; to rouse; to stimulate; joyful tidings; the voice of joy. The name of an animal, of a hill, and of a country. A surname. Read Heuen, to alarm by clamorous noise. To call to.

Name of an animal, said to be like a horse with one horn. Read Kwan, ugly; deformed.

A certain wild animal. sometimes spoken of as like a swine, and at other times, said to resemble a dog. The male is call Hwan; the female 狼 Lang. The wolf.

Hwan tsze p'e 獯子皮 wolf-skin.

Name of a horse; horse frisking and playing; united with other characters forms several proper names of places

and persons.

An ancient city in Shantung. Read Keuen, the name of a village.

Name of a star.

To turn; to pace; to go round; to run away; to escape from.

The name of a plant, The name of a bird. Read Chuy, exuberant growth of plants.

Hwan peau 桓表 certain wooden pillars erected at halls of the deceased with inscriptions on them; a title or term of honor applied to deceased statesmen. Name of a river and of a wood. 盤桓 Pw'an hwan, progressing with difficulty; a tuft of hair on the head is also so named.

Hwan-kwei 桓圭 certain stone sceptres carried in the hands by ancient statesmen. 桓桓 Hwan-hwan, a martial appearance. Also mournful; sorry.

To wash clothes. Ten days, or a decade, is called Hwan, from its being a rule in the time of Tang, to grant absence from business to bathe

and wash every tenth day. Hwan he 澣衣 to wash clothes.

Expert; clever; sharp; swift; nimble. The name of a country.

Hwan, or Yuen. Round, globular; complete, perfect. Read Hwan, to circulate; to surround; to conglomerate; to look round with apprehension. 圓與圓同 Hwan yu yuen t'ung, Yuen is the same as Yuen, round; and 圓天體 Yuen t'ien t'e, yuen the form or body of the heavens. 天下圓視而起 T'ien hēa hwan she urh kh'e, all under heaven will look round with alarm and rise up.

Hwan kh'eaou mun 圓橋門 surrounded the bridge gate. 圓關 Hwan hwuy, the gate of a market place. 圓視 Hwan she, to look round with alarm. 圓土 Hwan t'oo, surrounding earth, a place of confinement. 圓陽 Hwan yang, name of a Hēen district.

The same as 環 Hwan. 環堵 Hwan-too, a wall before one's face; a surrounding or enclosing wall.

Hwan too seaou jen 環堵蕭然 bare walls all round, a state of poverty.

寰 The district anciently included in the Imperial domain; a wall that surrounds the palace. Name of a district. Hwan yu 寰宇 all the world.

環 To connect or join together, as the scales of armour; to tie; to bind; to pull or roll up the sleeves and drawers, so as to expose the arms and legs.

還 Name of a river; water rushing together as in a current or eddy. 漩還. 還 七還, water in rapid motion; boiling, bubbling up.

還 A dog leaping and running. To run with haste; haste; speed; precipitation.

環 A stone ring, worn as a female ornament. A ring; a circle; to encircle; to surround. A surname; a man's name. Name of an office, and of a river.

Hwan chuen 環轉 to turn round. 環珮 Hwan p'ei, certain jingling ornaments worn by brides. 環抱 Hwan paou, to embrace. 環視 Hwan she, to look round. 環無端 Hwan woo twan, a ring has no beginning.

環 A kind of cake or bait.

纒 Cord or line; to make cord, is expressed by 作纒. Tsō hwan. Silken cord; a variegated silken ornament for the tops of streamers. The rainbow. 投纒損命 Tow hwan sun ming, to hang one's self.

環 A certain sleep-like animal, said to have no mouth.

輓 To tear a human being to pieces with carts; to draw or quarter.

Hwan yuen 輓輓 name of a place.

還 Hwan or Hān. To return to; to revert; to come back; to give or pay back. To look or pay regard to; to turn round; to encircle; forthwith, immediately; still; even till now. 幾時還 Ke she hwanl when will he return? 大還 Ta hwan, and 小還 Seau hwan, refer to the sun's solstices. 他還在 T'a hwan tsae, he is still in existence, present, or here. 是這樣還是那樣 She chay yang hwan she nā yang, is it in this manner, or in that?

Hwan kwei che 還歸之 to cause to revert to. 還神

Hwan shin, to return thanks to the gods for mercies received.

還錢 Hwan ts'een, to repay money. **還願** Hwan yuen, to pay a vow; i. e. to perform the benevolent or pious act promised to the gods at a previous time.

環 A ring for the finger, any ring or link.

闌 A wall surrounding a market place. A market place.

Hwan hway 闌闌 the gate of a market place.

鬢 The hair put up on the top of the head, according to the ancient Chinese head dress, by allusion, the tops of mountains.

幻 From two children turned upside down. Artifice; craft; fraud; slight of hand, a deception of the eye; demoniacal or magical arts; visionary appearances; apparitions.

Hwan ying 幻影 the shadow of a dream or vision. 夢幻 Mung hwan, the visions of a dream, which vanish on awaking. 幻妖 Hwan yaou, tricks; Satanic arts; magic; witchcraft, and so on.

葑 Name of a plant.

鸚 The appearance of flying round in a circular motion. 鸚目 Hwan mūh, a certain water bird.

宦 One who serves another, particularly a servant of the crown. A surname. 仕宦 Sze hwan, or 官宦 Kwan hwan, a government officer.

Hwan kwan 宦官 Yen hwan 奄宦, or 中官 Chung kwan, an eunuch of the Imperial palace. 宦囊 Hwan nang, a mandarin purse, — the money made in office; generally implies bribery.

患 Vice, evil, fault, distress, calamity, failing, misfortune; to be afflicted with; grieved for; grief. A surname. 王氏之患好使人同己 Wang-she che hwan, hao she jin t'ung ke, Wang-she's failing and misfortune, was liking to make every body the same as himself (in opinion). 後患 How hwan, some subsequent evil or calamity.

Hwan nan chung 患難中 in the midst of difficulties and distress. 患病 Hwan f'ing, to be afflicted with disease.

患病今已全愈 Hwan p'ing kin e ts'eu'en yü, the disease is now perfectly cured; or I am thoroughly recovered from it. 何患乎 Ho hwan hoo, what is the evil of that? 禍患 Ho hwan, judgment; calamity; evil; misery. 患難讀 Hwan nan t'ih, grieved that it was so difficult to understand.

漶 Disordered; confused; indistinct. 漫漶 Mwan hwan, confused, indistinct, unintelligible. 茂冢 The inner or lower sides of the tiles of a roof. 冢 To feed swine; to offer a bait to. Name of an office. 冢養 Hwan yang, to nourish; to feed; to bring up.

HWĀN.

昏 From the *people* and *sun*. Dusk; the twilight, dull, obscure, indistinct. Under the T'ang dynasty altered to the following form. 昏濁 Hwān ch'ūh che ching 昏濁之政 confused, bad, vicious government. 昏迷 Hwān me, stupid; sottish; dull of moral perception. 昏蔽 Hwān p'e, dull; obscure, applied to the mind.

昏 From 氏 *Te, low*, and the *sun*. The sun going down; the twilight which sheds some lustre *for*, or *instead of*, the sun; hence called 代明 *Tae ming*, a *substitute brightness*. Dusk; obscure; dull; confused; in disorder; to compel or oblige.

From marriage presents being sent in the evening, and the bride being taken to the house

of her husband in the evening, *Hwān*, denotes marriage; the bride is compared to the moon, —when the sun sets, the moon appears. A designation of a wife's father. Premature death of an infant, before it is named. 重昏 Ch'ung hwān, the connexion of two families increased by more than one intermarriage. 黄昏 Hwang hwān, dusk.

Hwān t'een 昏墊 sinking in the waters of the deluge. 昏亂 Hwān lwan, in a state of disorder and confusion. 昏腦 Hwān nao, muddled brains. 昏頭 Hwān t'ow, a dull pate. 昏姻 Hwān yin, marriage. 昏夜 Hwān yay, or 定昏 Ting hwān, settled night; night.

婚 A bride's connexions are expressed by Hwān; a son-in-law's connexions are

expressed by 姻 Yin. 賣婚 Mae hwān, to purchase a marriage alliance; to make large marriage settlements, —much the practice in Shan-tung province. Hwān yin 婚姻 or 婚媾 Hwān yin or 婚媾 Hwān kh'ow, marriage; the forming of matrimonial connexions. 婚姻前生注定 Hwān yin ts'ēn sāng choo ting, marriages are fixed in a previous state of existence.

惛 Read Hwān and Min, form *mind* and *dusk*. Intellectual dusk; indistinct perception; confused ideas; cloudy recollections; forgetfulness.

樛 The name of a wood. 溇 Unfixed; unsteady; unsettled appearance. Repeated, Hwān-hwān, muddy, foul water.

瘡 Read Hwān or Min, disease. 瘡額 From *head* and *muddy*. Confusion in the head, attended with giddiness.

暗 Dullness of physical or moral sight; ignorant. 閤 To shut the gate in the evening. One who shuts

the gate in the evening. One who performs the menial office of watching a door or gate; a porter; vulgarly called 掌門狗 Chang mun kow, the dog that guards the door. 叩關 Kh'ow hwān, knocking head to the gate,—denotes visiting the imperial palace. 晨關 Shin hwān, to open the gate in the morning and to shut it in the evening.

Hwān jin 閤人 or 閤寺 Hwān sze, one who keeps the door of the harem; an eunuch.

黯 Blank; dark.

昆 A man's name. 昆侖 Hwān lun, the whole of, in a perturbed, confused manner. Both characters are commonly written with *water* by the side. Read Kwān, an equal; to make the same as; a brother. See Kwān.

混 Hwān tun 混饨 dull; stupid; blockish. Name of a person famous in history, who was particularly stupid. In *Tsō chuen*, written with 水 Shwuy, *water*, by the side.

棍 The same as; to make the same as; to unite with; to root up.

棍 The name of a wood; to bind wood together in

bundles; a club or stick. Read Kwän, as 光棍 Kwang kwän, a bare stick; a sharper. Hwän ch'ing 棍成 natural. 棍騙 Hwän p'een, to cheat; to practice fraud upon. 棍徒 Hwän too, a sharper; a cheat.

混 From water and perturbed. A torrent of foul water; many polluted streams; mixed and running; blended with mud and dirt. Whatever is confused and in disorder; dull and opaque. A man's name. 打混 Ta hwän, to confuse.

Hwän ch'üh 混濁 muddy; polluted, foul. 混帳 Hwän chang, confused nonsense—applied chiefly to speech. 混賴 Hwän lae, to hope to carry some point by fraudulent obscurity. 混亂 Hwän lwan, disorder; confusion; to confuse. 混名 Hwän ming, a nickname. 混鬧 Hwän naou, confused clamour and uproar. 混沌 Hwän t'un, chaos; chaotic. 混雜 Hwän tsä, mixed, blended; the sexes not living apart. 混混沌沌 Hwän-hwän t'un-t'un, or 糊糊混混 Hoo-hoo hwän-hwän, all confusion and disorder.

焜 Fire; fiery.
焜 Hwän, or Kwän, large staring eyes.
棍 A bundle of grass, straw, or hay. To bundle up grass.
緝 Hwän, or Kwän, a kind of ribbon or silken cord; to bind with.
混 Speech that is obscure; unintelligible jargon.
鞞 Read Hwän, or Min. A certain leather belt pertaining to a carriage.
餽 A certain kind of cake or bread.
棍 Hwan, or Hwuy, a woman's name.
渾 From many and waters. A torrent rolling and clashing. The noise of water running as a torrent; water and mud; foul; polluted; confused; foolish; all blended together, one mass, the whole of. Great, large. A surname.
渾 Hwän chuy 渾墜 water falling.
渾 Hwän heou, muddy, confused, dull. 渾家 Hwän kēa, a whole family. 渾天球 Hwän t'een kh'ew, a celest-

stial globe. 渾然一理 Hwän jen yih le, all knowledge reduced to one principle in the mind, or a general acquaintance with all knowledge. 渾身 Hwän shin, the whole body. 渾天 Hwän t'een, the whole heavens. 渾然 Hwän jen or 胚渾 Pei hwän, one undistinguished mass, like the foetus of a month's existence. **輝** Hwän, Hwuy, or Heuen, light; splendour; glory; the halo about the sun, referred to in divination. A kind of drum-major. **緝** To bind; a large bundle, a sheaf. Read Kwän, a collection of all kinds of feathers. **瘴** A silly, foolish appearance. **溷** Muddy water; foul; unclean, applied to animals, filthy; impure; a privy. 溷 Tun hwän, confused, thick, obscure, a bad disorder. Hot and dull with vapours. Hwan ch'üh 溷濁 impure, filthy, vicious. **葷** Hwän, or Wän, strong smelling vegetables; animal food. See Heun. **譚** From a multitude and talk; or the talk of an army. Jestings and buffoonery;

low mirth; obscene jokes; loud scurrility, or merriment. 譚 Yew hwän, a fewd buffoon. Hwän e 譚衣 books or papers containing obscene language, and lewd jests. **輶** A kind of yoke; carts turning round or avoiding each other. **躡** To walk; to go. **鱒** Name of a fish. **齒** Hwän, or Wän, toothless. Read Kwän, the teeth appearing; to gnaw. **豕** From a hog in an enclosure, lying under a covert; a filthy place; a privy. Read Hwan, in the sense of 豢 Hwan, dog; swine, and other animals which feed on grain. **慳** From mind and filth. To disturb; to excite; trouble; disorder, grief, grievance; to dishonor, or put to shame. **搨** Hwän, Kwän, or Hwüh, to push with the hand. **菌** From plant and dung; Name of a plant; a kind of mushroom. **臃** From flesh and hoggish. A fat appearance.

怵 The mind vapourish; grieved; sorry; melancholy.

运 Hwan, or Wän, a winding current; an eddy. Water dashing and making a noise.

魂 From spirit and vapour. The shade; the manes; the spiritual part of the Yang principle, when separated from the body.

魄 P'eh, is said to be the spiritual part of the Yin principle. The P'eh is first generated, and the Hwän, subsequently. Often corresponds to the word soul. They say, the liver contains the Hwän.

Hwän fei **魂飛** the soul fled;

as when a person faints. **魂** Hwän hwän, multitudinous. **魂氣無不之** Hwän kh'e woo p'ü che, the soul's essence goes every where,—the soul is not confined to any place. **魂魄神靈之名** Hwän p'eh shin ling che ming, Hwän and P'eh are names of the spirit and soul. **魂不熄** Hwän p'ü seh, the soul is not extinguished. **魂附氣之神** Hwän foo kh'e che shin, the hwän is the divine principle attached to the ethereal part of man.

儻 Dull; stupid.
愧 Grief of mind.

HWANG.

帝 A kind of curtain.

育 A certain part of the thorax. **膏肓** Kaou hwang, are two vital parts near each other in the human frame. A person is said to be sick to the Kaou-hwang, denoting that he is dangerously ill.

芒 Waste; barren; dull, obscure. **大芒** Ta-hwang, the year under certain circumstances. Read Mang, the seeds

of grasses and of grain; thick; close; fatigued, and so on.

益 Mang-ang 益浪 coarse, wide, unsettled as the waves; applied to people's dispositions and minds. Not capable of nice and just discrimination.

荒 From to lose, and a stream of water. A wide expanse of water, on which the view is lost, or a stream that rolls away,

and is lost. To go to reach, or to extend to.

幌 A cloth to conceal from the view; a curtain or screen; a partition; a cover.

眊 Dullness of sight; obscure vision. Also read Mang.

窳 A place to dwell in; to dwell; wide, extensive; vacant space.

慌 Confused, forgetful, hurried, fluttered, agitated; unsettled state of mind.
慌惚 Hwang-hwü, exceedingly minute and indistinct; vague; indeterminate; uncertain; the mind unsettled, fluttered.

Hwang mang **慌忙** agitated, hurried, fluttered.

暄 Drought and heat.

梳 A year of dearth; unripe fruit; empty; void.

統 Silk winding round and extending farther and farther.

荒 Plants covering the ground as a wilderness; wild; barren; waste; empty; void; to render null. Grain and fruits unripe; a dearth or famine. To cover over; to obscure. Name of a place; the

year. A surname.

Hwang fei **荒廢** to give up; to disregard any duty; to fall into disuse. **荒棄** Hwang kh'e, to reject and disregard. **荒疏** Hwang soo, to neglect, to leave uncultivated, to lay aside study. **荒縱** Hwang-tsung, dissipated; loose immoral conduct. **荒宴** Hwang yen, extravagant feasting and entertainments.

朦 Tang hwang 朦朦 the moon obscure.

謊 Speech uttered in a dream; unreal, unsubstantial; lying; to tell lies. **說謊** Shwōhwang, to tell a lie; to say what is not true.

Hwang mew **謊謬** incoherent; irregular; untrue. **謊說** Hwang shwō or **謊言** Hwang yen, lies and nonsense.

駮 A horse running fleetly.

皇 A title of dignity applied to Heaven, or the Supreme Being; to sovereigns, to queens, to princes, Buddha; to deceased parents. **三皇** San hwang, the three Emperors, titles of Fūh-he, and his two successors. The ancient Yaou and Shun, were entitled **帝** Te, and under the Hwa and

Chow Dynasties, the sovereigns were called 王 Wang. Ts'in, who first conquered the whole of China, assumed 皇 Hwang, implying that he had reduced all to his sway, and the title has continued ever since. 於皇 Yü hwang, how Imperial! 適皇 Yü h hwang, the appearance of going backwards and forwards.

Hwang fei 皇妃 an imperial concubine. 皇后 Hwang how, an empress. 皇極 Hwang keth or 皇極經世書 Hwang keth king she shoo, a famous philosophical book, in which it is attempted to deduce the system of the universe from numbers. 皇上 Hwang shang or 皇帝 Hwang te, a supreme potentate; an Emperor who rules over kings and princes; sometimes used as denoting that the sovereign of China rules by right over all the kings and Emperors on earth. 皇上帝 Hwang shang te, the Supreme Potentate; God. 皇天 Hwang t'een, Heaven. 皇地 Hwang te, the Imperial earth; the earth; the second great power is nature. 皇天 Hwang t'een, heaven; in allusion to its greatness, and the belief of its being

the source of all things. 皇考 Hwang kh'au, title on the tomb of a deceased father. 皇妣 Hwang pe, title of a deceased mother.

徨 彷徨 Fang hwang, or 徬徨 Hwuy hwang, appearance of hesitation and uncertainty; going backwards and forwards, in doubt how to proceed or act.

凰 鳳凰 Fung hwang 鳳凰 a pair of birds, apparently quite imaginary, the latter is the female. They are, when they appear, ominous of peace and happiness. The female is said to have the head of a fowl, the neck of a serpent, the chin of a swallow, the back of a tortoise, and the tail of a fish. It is particoloured, and six cubits high. These birds come from 丹穴山 Tan hené shan, Tan hené hill. Occurs written 皇 Hwang.

惶 惶 Sound; noise; the noise of little children weeping. In this sense it is repeated Hwang hwang, harmony produced by metal instruments and drums. Clamour, angry noise.

Hwang hēā 嗶嗶 the sound of many person's voices; clamour.

堽 Tang hwang, hō tēn 堽堽合殿也

Tang hwan denotes, a united place;—two joined in one. The ditch or moat outside a city wall, without water in it, is also called Hwang. A house or apartment beyond the surrounding four walls. The open space before a house or grave. 葬于殿堽 Tsang yü tēn hwang, or 皇 interred in the open space before the tomb. 城復于堽 Ch'ing tūh yü hwang, the city wall fell in ruins into the ditch.

媼 Hwang, or 女媼 Neu hwang, a concubine, concubine of the ancient king Yaou.

惶 Fear, apprehension. 惶惶 Hwang jaou, fear and disturbance,—applied to the people being alarmed and disturbed.

Hwang hwang 惶惶 or 惶恐 Hwang kh'ung, a perturbed, fearful, apprehensive state of mind.

滹 Name of a river; name of a district. The name of a god. Cold water. 滹

滹 Keuē hwang, waves driven with velocity. 汨滹 Yü hwang, appearance of rubbing against each other.

煌 A strong fire; a great blaze; light; luminous, splendid. 輝煌 Hwuy hwang, shedding a great light. Hwang hwang 煌煌 denotes the same in a high degree.

瘴 Disease.

篔簹 Name of a bamboo; a bamboo plantation; a house of bamboo.

粳 Rice used in sacrifice.

艫 A certain kind of boat or vessel.

蝗 The locust; also called 蝗蚱 Hwang tsūh, and 蝗蟲 Hwang ch'ung, and 旱蝗 Han hwang, and 螽 鍾 Chung. Vulgarly called 簸

鍾 P'o chung, the winnowing machine.

遑 Unoccupied; at leisure.

不遑 Pūh hwang, engaged, not having time to spare. 不遑暇

食 Pūh hwang hēa shih, not having time to eat; no time to take one's meals.

鄆 Name of an ancient district.

鐃 The sound of bells and drums. A military weapon.

Hwang hwang 鐃鐃 the sound

of music.

隍 Empty, as a city ditch without water; the ditch or moat around a city wall.

韻 The sound of musical instruments; the ringing of bells; the clangor of brazen cymbals.

餽 Dried provisions, or a kind of bread. **餽餽** Chang hwang, certain dried cakes forming a kind of bait.

黃 The colour of the earth; yellow; the name of a hill, of an ancient country, and of a district, name of an office. Forms a part of various proper names.

黃髮 Hwang fá an old man.

流黃 Lew hwang, gay variegated silks, a certain vessel.

大黃 Ta hwang, a large cross bow; also rhubarb. **黃河** Hwang ho, the Yellow River.

黃羌 Hwang kéang, turmeric roots. **黃瓜** Hwang kwa, cucumber. **黃口** Hwang kh'ow, a little child. **黃目** Hwang mǔh, a wine cup. **黃羌末** Hwang kéang mǒ, curry-stuff.

黃牛 Hwang new, a cow.

黃埔 Hwang poo, (Whampoa) place where European ships moor near Canton in China. **黃綾夾板** Hwang

ling léä pan, yellow covered boards in which Imperial documents are forwarded by express. **黃袍加身** Hwang p'au kēa shin, the Imperial robe put on the person of the Sovereign. **黃道** Hwang taou, the ecliptic. **黃蘗** Hwang tse, the mess of herbs; the food of the poor. **黃魚** Hwang yü, a certain large fish caught in the Yang-tze-kéang, which is variously described. The largest are said to be twenty or thirty cubits long, and to weigh a thousand catties, or Chinese pounds; in some respects it resembles the sturgeon. It is said to be **無鱗** Woo lin, not to have scales, but to have on its back and belly (according to other accounts) **甲** Kēä, which is a kind of scale, and is used to define the preceding word Lin.

潢 A lake formed by an accumulation of water. Name of a river and of a star.

犢 A particular species of cow.

璜 A certain stone sceptre; called a half sceptre.

瘡 The yellow jaundice.

簧 A certain musical reed made in ancient times.

簧鼓 Hwang koo 簧鼓 to deceive people by fair speeches.

纊 Cord or string.

蟻 A certain insect with scales. **螞蟻** Ma hwang a leech.

趨 Appearing to exert strength. Read Kwang. to walk; to go. **趨趨** Kwang kwang, a martial appearance.

鄭 Name of an ancient nation.

殼 The yolk of an egg.

驄 A horse of a colour that looks like a mixture of yellow and white.

鱖 Name of a fish.

恍 Seen indistinctly; perturbed; vague; fluttered. Read Kwang, martial.

晃 Sun and light. Clear, bright; shining.

眈

幌 A kind of curtain to screen off the light; an ancient ornament on the head.

幌 A table or couch for reading at. A window illumined by white silk.

洸 The appearance of a deep expanse of water. Read Kwang, the name of a river; bright; luminous; martial.

煇 A blaze of light; effulgence. Tsze-hwuy sanctions this reading. K'ang-he, reads it Nēë.

睨 A large eye; a sharp vivid eye.

蕘 Name of a plant.

鐃 The sound of a bell.

靄 A vapour or fume passing from fire. A man's name.

況 From Urh, two, and Heung, an elder brother. More; further. **況且** Hwäng ts'ëay, still more; still further. **何況** Ho hwang, how much more.

HWÄNG.

宏 Tsäng hwäng 宏 宏 Hwäng or Hung, the resounding of a voice or noise made by a bell.

echo in a spacious deep apartment or suit of rooms. Wide; extensive; large; vast. A certain officer.

弘 Hwäng or Häng, the twang of a bow; a curtain or screen drawing up. **弘** P'äng hwäng, the noise of curtains being drawn suddenly up, or dashed backwards and forwards by the wind.

竝 Hwäng or Kwäng, to extend; to measure.

The name of an insect.

紘 Hwäng, or Hung, a kind of knot; strings that tie on a cap and hang below the chin as an ornament. Strings that fasten certain sonorous stones.

閔 Hung or Hwäng. The gate of a lane or street, a gate-way.

Hwäng hwäng **閔** extensive

fine appearance. See Hung.

軛 A kind of strap to lean on, or hold by, in the front part of a carriage. See Hung.

弘 Deep sombre recess; the echo of a large mansion. Read Hwäng, the appearance of a small stream. Rest; repose.

轟 The rattling, rumbling noise of carriages or of thunder.

Hwäng ling t'een hēa **轟** 行天下 to ramble, or rake through the world; to go every where in a disorderly manner; or in a good sense, boldly. See Hung.

橫 Hung, Häng or Hwäng, transverse; crosswise; perverse. See Hung.

崢嶸 Hwäng or Yung, **崢嶸** Tsäng hwäng, the appearance of aspiring tops of mountains shooting up to the heavens.

HWÖ OR HÖ.

佶 To unite all the parts; to take the whole number; to include the whole. **佶** Hwüh hwüh, appearance of strength. Also read Küh and Hwüh.

活 Hwö or Hwüh, ice. **活** The tongue and water, two things which are never at rest. Living; lively; moving; cheerful; to vivify.

The name of a river. **生活** Säng hwö, living. **活** Yih hwö, a purling, bubbling, rapid stream; water flowing with noise.

Hwö hēen **活現** as manifest and apparent as if alive; applied to secret plans which are discovered. **活計** Hwö ke, plans that ever change according to circumstances. **活世** Hwö she, to give life to the world,—said of Medical men.

活水 Hwö shwuy, living water; spring water. **活字** Hwö tsze, a living character; a verb. **活字眼** Hwö tsze yen, a living character's eye; a particle which varies much in its meaning, according to its place in a sentence.

秬 Grain growing.

舳舻 A boat progressing.

Hwö or Kwö. Name of an insect.

A kind of sweet liquor.

A small short face.

Hwö or Kwö, a little head; a short face.

Used for the two following, also the noise of

something rending or splitting.

或 Originally read Yih. From a mouth, a javelin, and one place. A country or place which is defended; a place respecting which there is doubt of safety; hence its common use as a particle, implying uncertain; perhaps; a certain person; one not known; this or that; either; or. Occurs used for **惑** Hwö, to excite doubt in another's mind; to delude.

Hwö chay **或者** expresses doubt, uncertainty, perhaps, probably. **或然或不然** Hwö jen, hwö pūh jen, it may be so; or may not. **或人** Hwö jin, a certain person. **或是這樣或是那樣** Hwö she chay yang, hwö she na yang, perhaps it is this way; perhaps it is that way;—it is either this way or that way. **或因責善** Hwö yin tseh shen, perhaps on account of reproof. **或曰** Hwö yuē, one says.

噉 Read Hwö or Hih, sound; voice. Appearance of loud laughing. Also read Kwüh, Heuē, and Yüh, in the same sense.

幟 Blown on by the wind.

惑 To excite doubt in another person's mind; to

unsettle the mind; to cause disorder; to blind the understanding. To delude, as impostors do, whatever their pretensions refer to, whether regarding politics, the cure of disease, the telling of fortunes, or, what are considered by the Chinese government, false religions.

疑惑 E hwö, to have suspicions of; to be in doubt about.

熒惑 Yung hwö the name of a star. 搖惑 Yaou hwö, unsettled; perturbed state of mind. 蠱惑 Koo hwö, to delude; to deceive by false pretensions.

Hwö she woo min 惑世誣民 to delude the world and impose upon the people. 惑之甚也 Hwö che shin yay, a high degree of delusion.

蜮 A creature said to inhabit the sea shore, and when seeing the shadow of a man falling on the water, to spurt sand against him, which occasions his death; otherwise called a short fox and an archer. It is used metaphorically for those who injure others in an underhand manner; it is spoken of as a kind of devil. The name of a hill.

瞢 The eyes appearing asleep.

竅 The sound of the wind blowing adversely, as in to the mouth of a cavern.

鷓鴣 The name of a bird.

害 Hō or Hwō, Why? why not? wherefore? Read Hae, to injure.

倍 Alacrity, swift.

蓰 The name of a plant; to measure.

剗 Hwō, Hō, or Hwā, to split or rend asunder. To cut or reap grain.

嫵 A term used in Shantung for handsome; graceful, applied to women. Read Hoo, to feel affection or regret for.

攫 To seize; to grasp; to lay hold of with the hand; to apprehend. Read Hoo, to separate; to divide.

廣 Appearance of a long wide unoccupied space.

懼 Agitation of mind; fear; alarm.

櫛 A certain wood fit to make cups and platters of.

瀆 Raining; flowing down in torrents; water toiling, rushing, and clashing as it rolls along. A profound, spacious mansion. Name of a river,

and of a bird; also confounded with some other proper names.

燻 Hot. To catch, as in hunting; to catch or take a thief.

獲 To obtain; to receive. The name of an animal; name of a door and of a district. Read Hwa, to strive to obtain, to contest or struggle for.

Hwō ngān 獲恩 to receive favor. 獲救 Hwō kew, to obtain deliverance; to be saved from. 獲贓 Hwō tsang, to find a hoard of stolen goods.

獲賊 Hwō tseh, to catch a thief.

獲 To measure; a marking line; to adjust as with a marking line. The second character is read Yō, in the same sense.

癭 Hoo hwō 癭 something in the throat.

獲 To reap grain; to cut down the grain and gather in the harvest. Read Hoo, forms in composition, the name of a place.

隕 獲 Yun hwō, appearing urged, pressed; embarrassed, irresolute, giving up effort, or sinking under difficulties.

蠮 蠮 Hwō or Ch'ih hwō 尺蠮 a worm; also a worm

peculiar to the mulberry tree. Read Yō, to appear to advance and stop, as a worm does when progressing. 温蠶 Wān hwō, dull; dullness; stupidity.

髹 Noise made by bones striking against each other. Fine flesh.

鑊 An iron vessel without feet for boiling flesh and fish in; a boiler.

護 Read Hwō, Yih, and Uh.

護 Silk to attach a sword to the girdle; a piece of leather in the handle of a sword. To bind.

霍 Yih hwō 霍 a heavy rain.

彀 Hwō, or Kwō. A bow-string drawn with precipitancy.

護 Irregular, wild, false or foolish talk. A man's name.

畫 Hwō, or Hwā, to draw a line; to paint or sketch. See Hwā.

噓 Hwō, or Hwūh. The noise made by rending silk.

噓 Hwō, Hih, or Hwūh. 噓 噓 Hwūh tseh, to call out, the sound of words, or conversation.

愖 Hwā, or Hwūh. Unintelligent; dull; stupid;

surname. Read **Kaou**, the name of a place.

Hwüh fá 鵠髮 grey hairs. **鵠立** **Hwüh leih**, to stand alone and conspicuous. **鵠蒼** **Hwüh ts'ang**, the name of a dog.

斛 A measure containing ten **斗** **Tow**. A square measure with four corners; to measure. A surname.

殼 Read **Hwüh**, **Hüh** or **Hö**, a horn cup; a quiver for arrows. Used for the preceding. See **Hö**.

匱 **Jih ch'üh we shin ming yay**, **yuě hwüh**. **日出未甚明也** **匱** the sun

going forth, not yet shining clearly, is called **Hwüh**.

翯 Read **Hwüh**, **Hüh** or **Hö**, white and glossy feathers, pure white. See **Hö**

彀 Read **Hwüh**, **Hüh** or **Hö**, the young of an animal said to be of the tiger species. Read **Hö**, the grunt or cry of a pig.

囁 Read **Hwüh**, **Heh** or **Hwä**. **Hwüh hwüh** 囁囁 a boasting, self-glorying manner of acting or speaking. **自是貌** **Tsze she maou hwüh**, self-complacency. One authority says, the appearance of rapid enunciation.

HWUY.

回 Designed to represent something revolving within a circle. To revolve; to turn round; to return. Curved; deflected; reverting to; bent down or oppressed; to turn aside and avoid. A surname; the name of a city; and repeated, **回回** **Hwuy hwuy**, the religion of the Mohamedans. The section of a book. A time or turn. **轉回** **Chuen hwuy**, or reversed, **Hwuy chuen**, to turn the head. **Hwuy t'ow she ngan** 回頭是

岸 turn the head and you will find the shore.—said to the vicious advising repentance. **回想** **Hwuy säang**, to reflect on the past; to recollect. **回意** **Hwuy e** or **回心** **Hwuy sin**, to change one's purpose or intention of the mind. **回天** **意盡人力** **Hwuy t'een e**, **tsin jin leih**, to endeavour to turn the will of heaven (give it a favorable aspect) and use the utmost human effort. **回天** **Hwuy t'een**, to change the purposes of Heaven,—as he who

is childless by virtuous acts obtains a son. **回拜** **Hwuy pae**, to return a visit

徊 **Pae hwuy** 徘徊 a state of indetermination; irresolution. To hover about as a bird going and coming. **徘徊往來** **Pae hwuy wang lae**, going backwards and forwards in a state of indetermination; more commonly written **徘徊** **Pae hwuy**.

Hwuy hwuy 徊徊 a stupid dull state of mind.

徊 From to turn round and to pace. Pacing backwards and forwards in a state of hesitancy. **徘徊** **Pae hwuy**, walking backwards and forwards; irresolute; undetermined; not progressing. These two words are written very variously.

徊 The heart turning round and round; irresolute; undetermined; confused; in disorder; the character of an inferior man. Denotes the same when reiterated.

洄 **Water turning round**; running back again and forming an eddy. The name of a lake.

Hwuy choo 洄注 to flow round.

茴 Name of fragrant plants; a medicinal herb.

痼 From disease or insect, and to turn round. A long worm in the abdomen; a kind of tape worm.

蛸 To stop the market; to give up trade. Sometimes had recourse to by the Chinese people, to bring the government to terms. One says, to determine on repentance.

迴 To curve; to bend; to turn; to turn round. **迴惑** **Hwuy hwö**, indecision; irresolution; the mind turning from purpose to purpose, entirely unsettled.

迴鳴 A bird a cubit long, and variegated with every colour.

迴 A hill without trees or verdure.

迴 A stony or rocky appearance.

迴 Appearance of the collar or selvage of a garment.

灰 From fire and hand. Fire that may be taken hold

of with the hand; i. e. the remains of fire, ashes; cinders.

蔑灰 **Küa hwuy**, a certain powder blown through a reed,

—in the close of the year. **自然灰** **Tsze jen hwuy**, natur-

al ashes—a certain stone powder used in making glass. 火灰 Ho hwuy, common wood ashes. 石灰 Shih hwuy, burnt lime.

Hwuy ch'in 灰塵 dust. 黑灰 Heh hwuy, or 劫灰 K'eh hwuy, seems a bituminous matter found in a lake in the time of Han. 灰鼠 Hwuy shoo, the squirrel. 灰燼 Hwuy tsin, to burn to ashes; ashes; embers. 灰燼難滅 Hwuy tsin nan m'eh, embers which it is difficult to extinguish.

咳 Sound; noise.

咳 越 To work or burrow with its nose in the ground. To strike; to strike against each other; to grunt. A nose. A person's name.

虺 A certain long snake or serpent; a grunting noise like swine striving against each other in eating. A surname.

Hwuy tuy 虺遺 the disease of a horse.

蠅 The silk worm in its second stage; called also 蛹 Yung. Used also for the preceding.

淡 To mix water with flour; to knead.

茨 The name of a plant.

頰 A large head.

嫫 A light black colour.

嶺 A general term for plants, herbs and trees. The second character is used for thirty. 花卉 Hwa hwuy, flowers or plants.

卉 山有嘉卉 Shan yew kea hwuy, there are excellent plants on the hills.

濟 Water flowing; the ripple foam on the surface of water.

悔 From Ardent and Mind. To be indignant; to regret; to be vexed with one's self. To repent, repentance. Name of one of the Kwa. 追悔 無及 Chuy hwuy woo keh, to find no room for repentance. —to find it unattainable. 痛悔 Tung hwuy, painful deep repentance.

Hwuy hán ch'e 悔恨遲 repentance too late. 悔恨 Hwuy hán, regret; indignation and repentance. 悔改 Hwuy kae, or Kae hwuy, to repent and reform. 悔吝 Hwuy lin, the consciousness of crime and sorrow—without altering for

the better. 悔罪自新 Hwuy tsuy tsze sin, to repent and renew one's self. 悔罪 Hwuy tsuy, to be sorry for and repent of a crime.

晦 The last quarter of the moon; the close of moon light. Foggy; dull; dim; obscure; evening; night; dark. 時晦 She hwuy, dark unprosperous times.

Hwuy ming 晦明 dimness and splendour; evening and morning.

誨 To speak to constantly; to reiterate as chasing away what is obscure. To instruct; to teach; to admonish; instruction; to induce; to afford an inducement to. 慢藏誨盜治容誨淫 Man ts'ang hwuy taou; yay yung hwuy yin, the accumulation of a hoard is an inducement to robbery; soft melting looks invite to lewdness. 叮嚀誨矣 Ting ning hwuy e, instruction delivered with repeated charges.

時誨 She hwuy, to instruct always. 日誨 Jih hwuy, to instruct daily.

Hwuy yen chung fūh 誨言重復 or 誨爾諄諄 Hwuy urh shun shun, to repeat instruction;—to teach by saying the same thing over and over

again. 誨人不倦也 Hwuy jin pūh keuen yay, to instruct or teach with unwearied assiduity.

酶 A fat, plump, jolly face.

惠 From 衷 Chuen, to turn to one point, and heart. The heart directed to deeds of benevolence; gracious; kind; liberal; according; with; accommodating; to bestow largesses; to shew tenderness to the people; to adorn or ornament. A three cornered javelin; a district; a surname. Successful. Occurs used for 慧 Hwuy.

Hwuy min yō keūh 惠民藥局 a kind of charitable dispensary for supplying medicine to the poor. Established by the Tartar Dynasty Yuen, does not now exist. 惠福夫人 Hwuy fūh foo jin, the patroness of barren women. 惠迪吉 Hwuy teih k'eh, he who accords with the principles of right reason, will be happy.

恩惠 Ngān hwuy, the exercise of favour and benevolence, or the kindness performed.

德 The common form of the preceding.

德 噫 Same as 噫 Hwuy.

憲 To examine into.

摠 Hwuy or Tsuy, to tear or rend open.

蟪 Hwuy koo **蟪蛄** an insect which does not live the year round,—those burn in spring, die in summer; those brought forth in summer, die in autumn. Name of some verses written by Confucius.

聽 The ends of feathers, the tips of wings.

蕙 A certain fragrant plant, which grows in damp marshy places.

諛 To examine; to investigate. Ingenious, clever, skillful; full of schemes; knowing; successful; prosperous.

諛 Read Hwŭy or He. A string for drawing together the mouth of a bag or purse; a kind of bag to contain the heads of those that are to be decapitated.

輶 The end of an axle tree.

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嬋 A woman's name.

揮 Impetuous effort; to shake; to agitate; to shake the wine out of a cup; to sprinkle; to scatter. To take and move with the hand or fingers, as in writing with a pencil; to move with the hand briskly; to point out or direct. Read Hwǎn, **揮倫** Hwǎn lun, the whole; entire; unbroken. **指揮** Che hwuy, to point out with the hand.

揮 Hwuy ch'un **揮春** the approaching spring,—written and pasted on doors at the close of the year. **揮棄物** Hwuy kh'e wŭh, to throw away any thing.

揮 **揮散** Hwuy san, to scatter, to disperse. **揮筆** Hwuy pŭh or **揮寫** Hwuy sŕay, to write; to write fast. **揮灑** Hwuy sha, to sprinkle, to scatter.

揮 To remove; to scatter; to disperse.

揮 A blaze of light, whether from the sun or from fire; luminous; splendid; effulgent; applied also in a moral sense. Read Heun, to burn.

揮 Hwuy kwang **揮光** or **光輝**

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輝 Kwang hwuy, lustre; splendour, luminous display. Hwuy. or **輝煌** Hwǎn hwang, a bright display.

揮 A wooden pin in the wall for hanging things on; a kind of clothes' stand. In this sense also read Keun. Read Hwǎn, a crooked spoke about a plough.

灑 To shake out water; to put away the whole.

獬 An animal said to be like a dog with a human face. White.

翬 To fly with velocity and noise. Name of a bird said to be of the fowl species and variegated.

會 To unite; to assemble; meet together; to collect; to associate. An association; a kind of benefit society; a club. The meeting or visiting of persons of equal rank; the communicating of information to such by writing; to understand; to know, or be able to do. A seam. A surname. A certain annual reckoning. **理會** Le hwuy, to understand.

會 Hwuy e **會意** the association of ideas in compounding the characters; third class of char-

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acters. **會復** hwuy fŭh, to give a reply or answer to some question pending **會匪** Hwuy fei, banditti **會合** Hwuy hŕ, or **會同** hwuy t'ung, to unite together. **會做** Hwuy tso, to know how to do **會單** Hwuy tan, or **會子** Hwuy tsze, a kind of money bill, or letter of credit to draw money in another part of the country, used since the bank notes were given up. See **鈔** Ch'aou.

會 To revolve or circulate.

繪 To draw or sketch a picture; to paint pictures.

繪 To embroider with various colours; to adorn or variegate with colours.

繪 Hwuy hwǎ **繪畫** to draw a line; to sketch; to draw. **繪形** Hwuy hing or **繪圖** Hwuy t'oo, to sketch; to draw an outline of the form or figure; a print or plate.

霽 Small clouds; rain.

霽 A door next the street.

霽 A woman's name.

潰 A large river rushing out of a passage which obstructs it; in disorder; scatter-

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ed; dispersed; enraged; opposing currents clashing against each other.

Hwuy hwō 潰獲 the appearance of conflicting surges; water driven violently upon itself with a noisy collision. 潰爛 Hwuy lan. to break by putting water into.

殞 Broken; opened as a swollen ulcer.

類 To wash the face.

醜

Hwuy or Tsuy. To glance hastily; an eye without life; a dull eye.

聵 Deaf; born deaf.

績 Certain red fringes or ends of thread in weaving various coloured silk; to embroider; to decorate; to paint; to put a variety of colours on paper or on cloth.

讀 To stop in the middle; to arrange in order. To turn; to translate; to call or to collect together; to advert; or cause to advert; to deceive or ridicule.

闐 The outside gate of a market place; the gate of a street, in the Chinese manner; a road, a path; the same is ex-

pressed by 闐 Hwan-hwuy.

洧 In composition, the name of different rivers and of a tract of country.

焯 The colour of light or of flame. Fire; blaze. Thoroughly dressed with fire.

晦 From *having* and *pearls*.

Wealth; riches; opulence. —A general term for wealth. Cloth and silk, the ancient constituents

of wealth in China. To give wealth to others; to bind them to a certain line of conduct.

To bribe; a bribe. 受賄 Show Hwuy, to receive a bribe.

Hwuy chūh 賄囑 to give bribes and dictate to; to bring entirely under one's influence by bribes.

賄賂通行 Hwuy loo t'ung hung, to bribe freely and get a thorough passage. 賄賂

Hwuy loo, to bribe; a bribe.

誦 To call upon a person; the noise of calling to.

擊 From *hand* and to *break*. To wound or hurt by striking.

毀 From to *strike*, *earth* and a *mortar*. To break to pieces or be broken; to fall down, as a house, or to be pulled down; to be laid in ruins; to pull to

pieces a person's character.

ter; to slander and vilify; to put away from one; to put away calamities by prayer; to lose, as children do their teeth

As a Neuter Verb, read Kh'eu-shing; as an active verb, Shang-shing. 哀毀 Ngae hwuy, broken up by grief; the tone of deep distress. 毀齒 Hwuy ch'e, to lose or change the teeth, as boys at eight years

old and girls at seven. 毀折 Hwuy chē, to pull down, or tear to pieces; broken to pieces; defeated. 毀除 Hwuy ch'oc, to exclude; to drive

away evil. 毀壞 Hwuy hwae, to ruin; to spoil. 毀謗 Hwuy p'ang, to vilify, or pull to pieces a person's character.

毀其房屋 Hwuy kh'e fang ũh, to pull down the house; or for the house to go to ruin of

itself. 毀譽 Hwuy yü, to vilify, and to flatter,—opposites.

毀 To dislike; to slander; to vilify. A person's countenance.

檄 A large pepper tree.

燬 From *fire* and to *ruin*. Fire; a blaze of fire.

斛 A measure of grain containing eight 斗 Tow.

鼓 Name of a plant.

嘒 Small; delicate; a low soft voice or sound. A rapid, hasty sound. The harmonious sound of a reed. Clear;

bright; the name of a star. 嘒小口鳴聲也 Hwuy, seaou kh'ow ming shing yay, Hwuy, voice or sound emitted from a small mouth. 嘒嘒

然 Hwuy hwuy jen, concord or harmony of sound, either from the voice, or from an instrument. 嘒彼 Hwuy pe, the name of a star.

噤 The same as 嘒.

擘 Suy, Wei, or Hwuy, to tear or rend apart; to split. Read Seué, to sweep away entirely.

瞿 Small stars; appearance of a multitude of stars; a group of stars.

隼 The wings of a bird flying with velocity. The roots of feathers.

慧 Perspicacious; intelligent; clever; dexterous; ingenious; subtle; adroit. 靈

慧 Ling hwuy, spiritual perspicacity; lucid, quick perception. 知慧 Che hwuy, 敏慧

Min hwuy, 穎慧 Ying hwuy, knowing; skilful; discerning;

quickness of perception; superiority of intellectual capacity

轆轤 The noise made by a cart or carriage; the turning of a carriage.

諷 To investigate and discriminate. A man's name.

噉 A distorted mouth; depraved vicious speech; ugly; deformed. One says, to revile; to reprehend. **哆嘴** Ch'e hwuy, distorting the countenance by contracting the forehead; or as some say, contracting or puckering up the nose.

搗 To rend; to split; to expand; to point out. **指揮** Che hwuy, to point out to with the hand; to make a signal to. **揮謙** Hwuy kh'een, humble; unassuming; enlarged, liberal-minded.

麾 A colour, a standard, a banner, that with which a signal is made in armies; to make a signal to with a flag, or with the hand. Speed, celerity, quickness. **麾之使去** Hwuy che sze kh'eu, to make a sign to, to go away. **麾之以肱** Hwuy che e hwang, to make a signal to with the arm, as a herdsman

or shepherd does to his flock. **麾下** Hwuy hēa, below the banner,—denotes waiting respectfully for the decision of a superior; or actively, to make a signal to those below.

隋 Certain vessels used in sacrifice for pouring out oblations. Read To, to tear in pieces, as rending a victim.

墮 Hwuy or To, to tear to pieces; to lay in ruins; to cause to fall down as the wall of a city. To injure; to spoil; to cause to fall;

to cause to cease. **團墮** T'wan to, to go a begging with a platter in the hand, in the manner of the priests of Buddha. **墮落** Hwuy lō, to fall in ruins; to fall down.

徽 Ancient queen's garments embroidered with transverse pheasant-like colours. A certain sash which hangs transversely; an apron. Good; excellent of its kind, a certain musical instrument. A threefold cord. Urgent, impetuous effort. **徽州** Hwuy chow, a famous mart in Kéang-nan. **徽號** Hwuy haou, a kind of banner. **徽宗** Hwuy tsung, an Emperor who lived A. D. 1120. He had thirty one sons, all of whom he constituted kings;

and gave most of them principalities in China, as was the usage with the Sung dynasty. **安徽** Ngan hwuy, a section of Kéang-nan Province.

褱 Same as the first sense of the preceding character. Garments worn by ancient queens when sacrificing, embroidered with tartan-like stripes; a sash which hangs transversely. An apron is so called in some parts of the country; a kind of knee-plate worn by Chinese. Read E, a man's name.

幃 Hwuy or Wei. An ornamental purse or bag containing something fragrant. A single curtain; a kind of apron.

諱 To shun; to dread; to avoid; to stand in awe of; to pay respect to; that name which a person employs when worshipping the gods; the name of a deceased person,—these are deemed sacred and are not mentioned on common occasions: this usage began with Chow. **不諱** Pūh hwuy, denotes being dead.

虫 Commonly read Ch'ung. A general term for insects. See Ch'ung.

虺 A long snake; a man's name. A surname.

匯 The price of an article of commerce.

匯 Read Hwüy or Hwüy, streams returning and uniting. A vessel or an utensil. **東匯澤爲彭蠡** Tung hwuy tseh wei p'äng le, the streams return eastward, and form the marsh P'äng le. **沙匯** Sha hwuy, the sand worked up by eddies or currents.

癩 Possessed with the devil; diseased; a diseased branchless tree; a swelling growing out of the side; a swelling or diseased protuberance in a tree. Lofty appearance of a hill. Read Luy, the branches of a tree interwoven and matted together.

頤 Appearance of a fat plump face; to wash the face.

噦 The voice of a bird. Wide, spacious and light, said of a house. The sound of the gradual approach of a carriage with bells. The ancient Dictionary Yun-hwuy says,—the beard on the chin. One says, the jaw-bone. Read Yuē, the breath rising. To belch; to rift. **鸞聲噦噦** Lwan shing hwuy hwuy, the jingling sound of the approaching carriage. **噦噦其冥** Hwuy hwuy kh'e ming, the deepest and most

obscure recess (or innermost apartment of the house) was spacious and light.

噫 An extreme degree of fatigue.

瘵 Hwuy or Kwuy, extreme weariness or lassitude; the tone or exclamation of fatigue; an extreme degree.

嗽 Hwuy, or Hwüy, the breath. **呵嗽** Ho hwuy,

obscure; to obscure as with the breath blown on a transparent substance.

翾 The sound of flying; the noise made by wings or feathers; numerous; many.

恚 Hwuy or Wei, anger, indignation, rage.

燂 Hwuy or Wei, thoroughly boiled or dressed with fire.

JANG.

儻 The cause of a thing.

勩 The appearance of walking. **勩勩** Kh'wang jang, in haste; urgent; hurried.

嚷 To make a noise and clamour. **嚷得不成體面** Jang teh püh ch'ing t'e mēn, to make a disgraceful uproar and noise.

壤 Soft, fat loamy soil; not in clods. Earth; a mound; a boundary, a place; that which is reared by culture, in contradistinction from what is spontaneous. Good and amiable, applied to children. Abundant; rich, applied to the year. Confused, in a state of disorder. The name of an ancient plaything for children. The name of a place. A surname. **三壤**

San jang, refers to three classes of soil, by which the government fixed the land tax, or ground rent, to the people. **息壤** Sefh jang, the name of a place, a hillock of dust; a bank to obstruct water. **白壤** Peh jang, white soil. **黃壤** Hwang jang, yellow earth. **擊壤** Kefh jang, an ancient game. **擊壤而歌** Kefh jang urh ko, to play at jang and sing, denotes a period of general national prosperity; it cannot be used on any family or individual occasion of joy. **蓋壤** Kae jang, denotes heaven and earth. **煩壤** Fan jang, what remains after filth or excrements are imperfectly swept away. **糞壤** Fun jang, filth or excrementitious matter. **蟻壤** E

jang, an ant hill. **外壤** Wae jang, and **內壤** Nuy jang, the first denotes, an obscuration of the edge of the sun in an eclipse; the last, a central eclipse. As a local word, *earth* that is thrown up by digging, or by rats and other animals that burrow in the ground, is expressed by Jang. **境壤** King jang, a boundary or territory. **平壤** P'ing jang, level ground. **邊壤** Pēn jang, territory on the borders. **接壤** Tsē jang, adjoining boundaries. **鄰壤** Lin jang, neighbouring boundaries. **異壤** E jang, different or separate places. **同壤** T'ung jang, of the same place or country. **壤子** Jang tsze, a beloved child. **壤奠** Jang tēn, a present of the produce of any particular place.

彊 A bent bow.

儻 Jang, or Sēang. To go with haste and precipitation; as if frightened. **儻佯** Jang yang, timorous, fearful; hurried, fluttered, wandering, wild.

懷 Timid; fearful; afraid. To fear.

穰 Jang, or Sēang. Name of a tree, the bark of

which yields a white substance, which is bruised and made into bread, in Cochín-china. Trees by the side of a road.

攘 To take hold of with the hand and to take to one, or push away; to take possession of; to reject; to stop; to disturb or cause trouble to. **奪攘** Tō jang, to seize hold of and maintain obstinately. **攘除** Jang ch'ou, to cut off or reject. **槍攘** Ts'ēang jang, to put into confusion and disorder. **攘鷄** Jang ke, to take possession of a fowl that comes into one's premises. **攘臂** Jang pe, to ward off with the arm; to exert the arms. **攘羊** Jang yang, to take possession of a stray sheep.

毳 The hair in the utmost disorder. **鬢** Kh'wang jang, dishevelled hair.

穰 The stalk of grain, grain growing luxuriantly; luxuriance; plenty of anything; abundance. A year of plenty. A surname. The name of a place.

穰 Name of an animal of the monkey species.

讓 Jang, or Nang. Dew; fog, or mist; small rain; mud or mire; appearance of water flowing. Name of a river; and of a mountain brook.

讓 Fire.

讓 The edible part of a melon.

讓 A bad kind of the 雌黃 Ts'ze hwang mineral.

讓 Sacrifices to dispel evil.

讓 An utensil for washing rice; to bind or bundle up.

讓 An insect resembling a locust, but smaller, and which preys on the mulberry.

讓 Reciprocal reprehension; altercation; wrangling; noise of people's voices.

讓 A yielding, complaisant, polite, humble, address, preferring others before one's

self; to yield; to give place to. The name of a wood; and of a place. 讓客 Jang kh'eh, to give place to a visitor. 讓路 Jang loo, to yield the path to another person. 讓禮物 來 Jang le wuh tsin lae, to clear the way that the presents may come in. 讓畔 Jang pwan, to yield a dike (that may be the subject of dispute). 讓語 Jang yü, yielding complaisant speech.

讓 Name of a plant.

讓 Name of a district.

讓 Read Jang or S'ang, a mould or other utensil for casting metals; to inlay.

鉤鑲 Kow jang, a certain military weapon.

讓 A local word, denoting fat, plump.

JAOU.

嬌嬌 Keaou jaou, pleasing, flattering, fascinating, slender, delicate.

嬌 Read Neaou or Yaou, to make an uproar and disturbance, as ghosts are sometimes represented to do; trou-

blesome, disagreeable.

矯 Read Jaou or Neaou. Tall, slender, curved

trees or wood. Delicate; weak; elegant; crooked; distorted; applied to things, to morals, or to evidence. An oar; to row

橈船 Jaou ch'üen, to row a boat. 柔橈 Jow jaou, slender, delicate, seductive female figure. 橈敗 Jaou pae, broken; ruined.

繞 To wind round as silk or thread; to go round; to surround. A surname.

繞膝 Jaou seih, to stand round the knee, as children round a parent's knee.

繞路 Jaou loo, a road or path that winds or forms a circle.

繞於其山 Jaou yü kh'e shan, surrounded the hill.

蕘 Stubble, or rushes used for fuel. 蕘花 Jaou hwa, the name of a medicine. Read Neaou, name of a vegetable.

蟯 A short worm in the abdomen. 蟯蛔 Jaou hwuy, a short and a long spiral worm found in the abdomen.

褱 Clothing for a sword; a scabbard or covering for a sword.

饒 The name of a place.

饒 Great plenty of provisions; abundant, rich, affluent; overplus; exceedings;

that which may be spared; to spare; to excuse; to deal liberally and indulgently to. Name of a nation and of a district. A surname. 饒恕 Jaou shoo, to spare, to excuse, to remit, to forgive. 饒命 Jaou ming, to spare life. 饒裕 Jaou yü, a rich, abundant supply; affluent

擾 Read Jaou or Neaou. Some read Yaou, to agitate or trouble, confusion and disorder. Also 擾 to soothe, to tranquillize;

to feed; to breed up as animals; the domestic animals so bred up. Same as 畜 Ch'ü, in the same sense. 擾亂 Jaou lwan, to throw into disorder. 擾人 酒飯 Jaou jin tsew fan, to give people the trouble of preparing a dinner. 躁擾 Ts'aou jaou, or 攪擾 Keaou jaou, to cause trouble, annoyance and distress.

擾 A mild tractable cow; mild, yielding, submissive.

獯 An animal of the monkey species.

JAY.

若 Read Jay. Dried plants or herbs. Name of a place. Read Jō, to pluck plants or herbs. Particle *if, as*. In ancient books used for *you* and *I*. **般若** Pwan jay, clever, adroit,—in the language of the Buddha sect. **蘭若** Lan jay, the dwelling place of Buddha in certain favored regions of the west.

喏 Respectful language. **唱喏** Ch'ang jay, a salutation performed by raising the folded hands as high as the face, and letting them fall again. It is otherwise called **長揖** Ch'ang yih. *Jay* is a tone used in replying to. Also

read Sō, in the same sense. The ancient form of **諾** Nō.

偌 A surname. **偌大** Jay ta, large; great; a great many,—a local phrase not sanctioned by Chinese Dictionaries.

惹 To lay hold of; to stimulate; to excite; to provoke; to induce; to stir up. **綽惹** Chō jay, an unsettled appearance. **惹恨** Jay hān, to excite indignation. **惹禍** Jay ho, to bring calamities upon one's self.

訾 A tone of response, signifying that one hears and understands. *As*.

JĔ AND JEUĔ.

熱 Warm; hot; ardent. **天氣熱** T'een k'e jĕ, the weather is warm. **熱水** Jĕ shwuy, hot water. **熱心** Jĕ sin, a warm heart, an ardent mind. **熱湯** Jĕ t'ang, hot soup. **熱河** Jĕ ho, name of a place on the N. E. of Peking; the summer residence of the Emperor

of China. **熱鬧** Jĕ naou, warmth and clamour—means that bustle which takes place at feasts and crowded amusements.

熱 Jĕuĕ. To burn; to set in a blaze. **熱燄** Jĕuĕ tseou, to conflagrate; to be burnt. **燒燄** Shāou jĕuĕ, to burn and destroy, as in war.

JĪH.

日 Intended to represent the object. The sun; the day; a day; daily; every day. **今日** Kiu jĪh, to-day. **昨日** Tsō jĪh, yesterday. **明日** Ming jĪh, to-morrow. **往日** Wang jĪh, former or past days. **前日** Ts'een jĪh, the day before yesterday. **後日** How jĪh, the day after to-morrow. **日成** JĪh ch'ing, the things done, or to be done during the day. **日輪出照** JĪh lun ch'ūh ch'au or **日頭射光** JĪh t'ow shay kwang, the sun shedding forth his beams. **日盆弛廢** JĪh yĪh she fei, daily declined more and more. **日在夢間** JĪh tsae mung kĕen, daily in the midst of a dream. **日課** JĪh ko, a daily exercise or task. **日本** JĪh pun, Japan. **日旁雲氣之色** JĪh p'ang yun kh'e che seh, halo by the side of the sun. **日新** JĪh sin, daily renovated, or the condition improved. **日就月將** JĪh tsew yuĕ tsĕang, the gradual approaches of the sun and moon; gradual advances.

船 An ornament of a boat.

裙 Garments daily worn; garment worn by a woman next her person. **裙衣** JĪh e, or **裙服** JĪh fūh, common clothes; ordinary garments; the particular garments referred to.

駟 A horse that goes a stage daily. A fleet horse; a post horse. **駟馬** JĪh ma, a post horse that goes with government despatches. **驛** YĪh, is a more modern word used in the same sense.

入 JĪh, or Jūh. To enter; to go inside; to recede from sight; to receive. To put within. **出入** Ch'ūh jūh, to go out and in, to go abroad or to remain at home. **我入去裡面** Wo jūh kh'eu le mĕen, I am going inside. **病從口入** Ping ts'ung kh'ow jūh, disease enters by the mouth, i. e. from intemperance. **量入以爲出** Lĕang jūh e wei ch'ūh, consider what comes in, to regulate thereby the expenditure. **俱受入矣** Kh'eu show jūh e, have all been received; is a common phrase in letters. Show, is o-

therwise written 收 Show
 入裡面 Jūh le mēn, to go
 inside. 入他在內 Jūh
 t'a tsāe nuy, put it within.

廿 }
 廿 } Two tens; twenty
 廿 }
 鈞 } Blunt.

JEN.

狀 } From dog and flesh. Dog's
 狀 } flesh.
 然 } From dog, flesh and fire.
 然 } To boil slowly; to decoct;
 然 } to simmer; done; existing.
 然 } Jen is joined to many
 然 } single words as a eupho-
 然 } nic particle. Jen is of-
 然 } ten a disjunctive or qua-
 然 } lifying particle introduc-
 然 } ing another clause or circum-
 然 } stance, and answers to but
 然 } Yes; yes truly; so; affirming or
 然 } promising. 是如此否 She
 然 } joo ts'ze fow, is it thus, or not?
 然 } 曰然 Yuē jen, it is replied,
 然 } yes. 未必然 We p'ih jen,
 然 } not necessarily so. 自然
 然 } Tsze jen, certainly; truly;
 然 } self-existing; self-evident. 自
 然 } 然而然 Tsze jen urh jen
 然 } seems to denote absolute self-
 然 } existence. 果然 Kwo jen,
 然 } doubtless; indeed;—is also the
 然 } name of an animal. 率然

Seūh jen, the name of a ser-
 pent. 然後 Jen how, after
 that; afterwards 然爲然
 否 Jen wei jen fow, reckon it
 right or not. 然而 Jen urh,
 but. 然也 Jen yay, truly so.
 然 } Jen, or Shān. Weak;
 然 } fragile; timid; fearful;
 然 } solicitous. At present used to
 然 } denote, harmony and ease.
 然 } Jen, or Nēn. The sound
 然 } of conversation, which is
 然 } also expressed by 啞然 Yih
 然 } nēn. One says, to answer; to
 然 } reply; to answer in the affirma-
 然 } tive.
 然 } Jen, Hēn, or Nēn, dif-
 然 } ficult, hard to do, or
 然 } hear.
 然 } To take hold of with the
 然 } hand; to lift; to remove;
 然 } to accord with; to follow.
 然 } Jen, or 猱然 Kwo jen,
 然 } an animal of the monkey
 然 } species.

簌 } Jen or Nēn, name of a
 簌 } bamboo.
 然 } Jen or Juen. Silk. A
 然 } red colour; red as fire.
 然 } Wild peas or other pulse.
 冉 } Jen or Yen. A surname;
 冉 } a disciple of Confucius.
 冉 } To walk, to advance, to
 冉 } invade; agitated
 啞 } 啞啞 Jen jen, the ap-
 啞 } pearance of chewing, or
 啞 } ruminating in quiet.
 娟 } Tall; elegant figure; slen-
 娟 } der and flexible. 娟娟
 娟 } Jen jō tall and delicate.
 甜 } 糖甜 Tā-n jen, appear-
 甜 } ance of shooting out the
 甜 } tongue
 苒 } Luxuriant growth of
 苒 } plants; abundant her-
 苒 } bage 荏苒 Jin jen, turning
 苒 } backwards and forwards.
 蚺 } 蚺蛇 J-n shay, a cer-
 蚺 } tain large snake, said to
 蚺 } be edible; an ancient ap-
 蚺 } pellation of southern bar-
 蚺 } barians. Read Tē-n. 蚺
 啖 } Tē-n 'an, appearance of an
 啖 } animal lolling out its tongue.
 鈞 } Iron.

Jen, Nēn or Chen. A
 selvage or border of a
 garment; an upper gar-
 ment worn by brides. A
 garment that covers the
 knees. In all its senses
 it has a reference to cer-
 tain parts of dress.
 誦 } Much left unsaid; a sub-
 誦 } ject not exhausted.
 鬣 } The hair on the side of
 鬣 } the face; the whiskers.
 髯 } These characters have
 髯 } much the same sense as
 髯 } the two preceding. The
 髯 } hair on the side of the
 髯 } face; the temples or the
 髯 } whiskers, and also the beard
 髯 } on the chin.
 染 } From water, wood and
 染 } nine. To put amongst
 染 } water and coloured wood
 染 } nine times. To dye with
 染 } any colour; to imbue; to
 染 } affect or infect, as with disease.
 染 } To stain with vice; to defile;
 染 } to pollute. A soft delicate ap-
 染 } pearance. 染房 Jen fang,
 染 } a dyer's room. 染色 Jen
 染 } seh, coloured; dyed with some
 染 } colour. 染病 Jen ping, to

infect with disease. 染汚 habits.
 Jen woo, defiled, polluted. 染
 布 Jen ooo, to dye cloth. 習 燥 Beautiful; elegant; stated
 俗所染 Sesh süü so jen, 霏 To imbue with moisture;
 imbued or defiled with vulgar 霏 to instil into; to moisten.

JIN.

人 A human being, common-ly understood of man. 男
 人 Nan jin, a man. 女
 人 Neu jin, a woman.
 他人 T'a jin, that per-son, or another person,
 in contradistinction from
 one's self. 老人家 Laou jin
 k'ea, an old man; or, in direct
 address, you, venerable Sir.
 古人 Koo jin, one of the an-
 cients. 婦人 Foo jin, a mar-
 ried woman; also, used for wo-
 man generally. 內人 Nuy jin,
 my wife. 尊夫人 Tsun foo
 jin, your lady; your wife. 凡
 人 Fan jin, or 人人 Jin jin,
 all men; everybody. 天下之
 人 T'een h'ea che jin, the people
 of the empire; or of the world.
 聖人 Shing jin, the perfect
 sages of antiquity, who possess
 innate, and intuitive knowledge.
 賢人 H'een jin, sages of the
 second order, to whom study
 was necessary. 愚人 Yu' jin,
 the illiterate and uninformed.

好人 Haou jin, a good man.
 歹人 T'ae jin, a bad man. 善
 人 Shen jin, a moral man. 惡
 人 Ngó jin, a wicked man. 仙
 人 S'een jin, those who by their
 high virtues, have risen to a
 kind of superhuman or angelic
 state. 大人 Ta jin, great man;
 a term of respect applied to the
 higher officers of government,
 answering to the European term
Excellency. 太人 Ta-jin, sometimes
 denotes a person arrived at
 manhood, in contradistinction
 from children. 小人 Seou
 jin, little man; generally de-
 notes a mean worthless person;
 sometimes merely a person of
 no official rank in the state.
 家人 K'ea jin, domestics. 主
 人 Choo jin, the master of a
 house. 富貴人 Foo kwei
 jin, a rich man. 窮人 Kh'eng
 jin, a poor man. 美人 Mei
 jin, a beautiful woman. 商人
 Shang jin, or 買賣人 Mae
 mae jin, a merchant. 工人

Kung jin, a mechanic. 農人
 Nung jin, a husbandman. 士
 人 Sze jin, a scholar. 水手
 人 Shway show jin, a sailor.
 傳事人 Ch'uen sze jin, a per-
 son who goes between two par-
 ties in the transaction of busi-
 ness. 跑報人 P'ao paou jin,
 a messenger who runs to give
 tidings. 差人 Ch'ae jin, a
 messenger. 中人 Chung jin,
 a middleman, one who acts be-
 tween two parties. 番人 Fan
 jin, or 夷人 E jin, a foreign-
 er. The latter is the more re-
 spectable term; the same may
 be expressed by 遠人 Yuen
 jin, a distant man; one from
 remote parts. 詩人 She jin,
 a poet. 爲人 Wei jin, he who
 is, or acts the part of a man.
 左人 Tso jin, and 中人
 Chung jin, are the names of
 two cities. A surname. 人
 參茶 Jin san ch'a, an ex-
 tract of tea. 人中 Jin chung,
 the central spot, between the
 nose and mouth. 人客 Jin
 kh'eh, a visitor. 人參 Jinsan,
 ginseng, a well known root.
 Foreign Ginseng is called 洋
 參 Yang san. 人生如白
 駒過隙 Jin sang joo peh
 kh'eu kwo kefh, human life is
 like a fleet white horse passing,
 as seen through a crevice. 人

道 Jin taou, the principles of
 human conduct. 人定勝天
 Jin ting shing t'een, men's fix-
 ed purpose, is superior to hea-
 ven. This seemingly impious
 expression is intended to rouse
 people to determined efforts.
 人情 Jin ts'ing, the human
 feelings; favor. 人緣 Jin
 yuen, human cause, denotes a
 supernatural cause, affecting fa-
 vorably the fortunes of a per-
 son; making him well received
 among human beings.
 杓 The beams or laths at the
 top of a house, on which
 the tiles are laid. The space
 between those beams.
 魼 The man fish. A mer-
 man, or mermaid. A sea
 monster, said to be five or six
 cubits long; with a long small
 tail, having hair like a horse's
 tail. It has a nose, ears, mouth,
 hands, and head, all covered
 with a very white skin. No
 scales. The male and female
 have both been caught, and
 preserved in a pond, where they
 copulated like human beings.
 仁 Benevolence; love to all
 creatures; charity; virtue
 in general. According to
 one, it denotes patience.
 心 The kernel of a nut; the
 tones of fruit; seeds. 天
 心仁愛 T'een sin jin

ngae, the heart of heaven is beneficence and love. 果仁 Kwo jin, the seed of fruit. 核仁 Heh jin, the kernel of nuts. 桃仁 Taou jin, an almond. 仁政 Jin chng, benevolent good government. 仁心 Jin sin, a benevolent heart. 仁子 Jin tze, a seed. 仁德 Jin teh or 仁愛 Jin ngae, the virtue of charity, including benevolence and beneficence. 仁民愛物 Jin min ngae wū, benevolence to the people, and love to all creatures. 仁聞 Jin wān famous for benevolence. 四體不仁 Sze t'e pū jin, the hands and feet in a diseased insensible state as if dead.

壬 An astronomical character, used in divination; that influence in nature which nourishes and sustains. To sustain; to bear; to be pregnant with. Adulatory; great.

任 From man, the other part giving sound. To be surety for. Sincere; true to a friend. Trust committed to a person; official situation. To sustain; to bear; to serve. Read Jin, to be able; to use or employ; that which is sustained or taken upon one's self. A surname. 信於朋友曰

任 Sin yū p'āng yew yuē jin, being true or faithful to a friend is called Jin. 六行 孝友睦嫻任恤 Lūh ling hoau, yew, mūh, yin, jin, seūh, six virtues, filial piety, fraternal affection, peacefulness, harmony, friendship, compassion. 任任 任憑 Jin ping and 任從 Jin ts'ung, each expresses, trusting to other persons, letting them do as they please. 上任 Shang jin, 到任 Taou jin, to arrive at the place in which the duties of an official appointment are to be exercised. 我保任 那件事 Wo pau jin na kēen sze, I'll be security for, or engage to undertake that affair. 我任我輦 Wu jin wo lēn, I carry the burden; I drag the carriage. Occurs in the sense of 妊 Jin, and 姪 Jin, conception, pregnancy. Also occurs, but erroneously, in the sense of 壬 Jin. 任重 Jin chu g, an important trust. 任勞 Jin laou, to bear fatigue and toil in service. 任事 Jin sze, to undertake, or be charged with business. 任自意 Jin tze e, to indulge one's self. 任氣敢為 Jin khē kan wei, to give scope to one's feelings and act in a dar-

ing manner—not paying much regard to consequences. 任怨 Jin yuen, to sustain resentments in the public service.

庄妊 Below; under; sustaining.

妊 From woman and to sustain. Pregnant with young; to be with child.

恁 From heart and to sustain. That which the mind bears, contains, or is intent upon; or delights in. To consider; to reflect; to think. Read Ning, weak; delicate; to trust to. Used by the Canton people in an indelicate sense for the pleasures of sexual intercourse; deemed a gross word. Vulgarly used for thus; so; how? 既然恁的 Ke jen jin t'ih, since it is thus.

絳 Jin or Nin, to work, weave, or embroider, with variegated silk.

莖 A large kind of pulse; soft; flexible. Name of a place. 荏苒 Jin jen, or 荏染 Jin jen, turning backwards and forwards; to advance or invade

as in search of; gradual and certain progress, as of a plant growing, or of the reflected light of the sun.

飪 Thoroughly boiled or cooked; satiated. 失飪 Sūh jin, too much done. 羹飪 Kāng jin, soup well boiled,—used as a general expression for an entertainment. The last character is otherwise read Nēg, denoting a kind of cake.

衽 The front part of a garment hanging down before. The part of a garment which folds over and buttons, or fastens with loops at the side. A mat to sleep on. Certain fastening of a coffin.

誣 To think; to consider,

誑 To pay for the loan of anything; to rent a house.

賃 To pay for the loan of anything; to rent a house. 庸賃 Yung jin 賃 to be hired to work; to work for hire.

鉦 To moisten with water as leather is. Leather filled in a certain way and applied to a carriage. Read Nin. **鉦鉦** Chün nin, sound appearing not to increase.

刃 A sharp-pointed weapon or knife; sharp, strong durable edge or point of a weapon or instrument. **兵刃** Ping jin, military weapons.

仞 A measure of eight cubits length. To measure the depth. The name of a place. There are various opinions as to the length of this measure; some make it five cubits, others six, &c.

巾 A cloth or napkin for a pillow; a pillow case; a cloth.

忼 A knife piercing the heart; to bear it. Fortitude; possessing ability; able to sustain or to bear. To bear; to forbear; to endure; patient; to suffer patiently. A surname. **堅忍** Kēn jin, resolute, firm endurance either of suffering or seduction. **忍氣** Jin kh'i to repress one's angry feelings.

忍心害理 Jin sin hai lei, to allow one's self to violate

what is reasonable. **忍耐** Jin nae, to endure long—some evil. **忍性** Jin sing, a patient disposition; patience. **忍心** Jin ain, to bear to do—either what is good or bad. **忍於色** Jin yü seh, to forbear shewing displeasure in the countenance. **忍不足** Jin pū tsūh, to bear patiently with less than is quite sufficient. **忍於言** Jin yü ven, to forbear in words. **忍忍** Jin jin, to bear bearing; makes the sense of **不忍** Pū jin, not to bear to do anything harsh or cruel.

認 To know sufficiently so as to be able to discriminate; to recognise; to know one person or thing from another; to acknowledge that one knows or is concerned with. **錯認** Tsō jin, a certain kind of wine. **認真** Jin chin, to recognise the truth, denotes acting agreeably to it in one's public duty or private concerns; in contradistinction from a fallacious semblance merely. **認識** Jin shih, or reversed, to know; to be acquainted with. **認錯** Jin t'ō to acknowledge an error. **認罪** Jin tsuy, to confess one's crime.

柶 Name of a wood; certain stocks or manacles.

柶 A good kind of sword. Filled; stuffed; crammed; overflowed.

眴 Appearance of gazing; gazing with indistinct vision or stupefaction.

芬 The name of a winter plant; a plant noxious to man.

訕 To stumble and stammer in speech; difficulty of utterance; what is difficult to be expressed. Speaking little, on purpose, and from a proper caution. Originally meant—to discriminate; to recognize.

軻 A certain apparatus by which a cart or carriage is stopped; whatever impedes or stops the motion of an object; to stop. **發軻** Fā jin, or **去軻** Kh'eu jin, to remove that which stops; to set, in mo-

tion; to begin to move.

鞞 From leather and knife. Flexible and strong; soft but not easily rent.

鼯 An animal of the mouse species.

稔 Grain that requires thought and immediate attention; grain which is fully ripe; whatever has been accumulating for a long time, whether good or bad. **稔悉** Jin seh, or **稔熟** Jin shūh, fully acquainted with; fully ripe. **稔歲** Jin suy, or **稔年** Jin nēn, an abundant harvest. **稔惡** Jin ngō, matured in the way of vice.

臄 A good flavor or taste; excellent. Maturely done; fully dressed,—applied to the victims offered in sacrifice.

蒼 Name of a herb and of a tree.

JING.

仍 To lead; to draw; to bring near; to keep in succession; to urge on; to press.

仍 According to; in consequence, and in imitation

of; again; as before. The name of a country. A surname. **仍復** Jing fūh, again; as before. **仍係** Jing he, still it is so. **仍仍** Jing jing, appearance

of disappointment. 仍然 Jing jen, still; yet; continuing the same; still as before. 仍舊 Jing kew, the same as of old; as formerly. 仍其舊 Jing kh'e kew, according to what was formerly the case. 仍孫 Jing sun, son of a great-grandson. 仍然是這麼樣 Jing jen she chay mo yang, still it is thus.

仍 仍 The name of a place.

仍 仍 The noise of beating, when rearing a mud wall. 仍仍 Jing jing, numerous; many.

仍 仍 Going to; arriving at; reaching or extending to a certain point; referring to a given subject.

JÖ.

藏 若 若 若 From the right hand and a plant. To pluck plants; to accord with or yield to. So, as, if, according to circumstances; perhaps. Used for thou or you. Name of a plant; a certain god of the sea. Applied to the year, and to a certain wood. The name of a river; a surname. Also read Jay, which see. 如若 Joo jö, if; supposing that; since; it seems; as. 顏色自若 Yen seh tsze jö; his countenance remained full of self-possession. 若者 Jö chay, if; perhaps; should it be. 若再錯悞 Jö tsae ts'o woo, if another error be committed; or, if the case be again mismanaged. 若既 Jö ke, if; then; since it is so. 若輩 Jö pei, of such, or of the same

class. 柸 柸 Jö lew, a species of the pomegranate. A large tree possessing spiritual or divine efficacy; hence large umbrageous trees are worshipped, and the names of the supplicants written on paper are pasted on them.

悞 悞 To take hold of with the mind. Read Nö, to assent or affirm with the mind. 悞悞 Chö jö, an unsettled appearance.

箬 箬 The name of a plant, said to be an evergreen; of the leaves men make baskets, or caps to keep off the sun, and women use them to fill up the soles of shoes; the leaves used to cover the leaden cannisters of the green teas; the skin of the bamboo.

閣 閣 Jö or Nö, to drag; to pull.

爻 爻 Name of a certain tree, said to grow spontaneously towards the rising sun. According with what is right and reasonable; similarity amongst several in this respect; union of heart and virtuous sentiment, denoted by the form of the character, which is made up of three hands. 爻木東方自然之神木 Jö müh tung fang tsze jen che shin müh, Jö-müh a divine tree which grows spontaneously in the east.

蹶 蹶 The streaks or lines on the skin of the sole of the foot.

弱 弱 Weak; delicate; soft; pliable; slender, applied either to the mind, or body, or to inanimate objects; fragile; fading; ruined; dead or lost. 身體懦弱 Shin t'e juen jö, a weak delicate body. 柔弱 Jow jö, or 纖弱 Sien jö, flexible and weak; a delicate female figure. 繁弱 Fan jö, a certain large bow.

志氣弱 Che kh'e jö, weakness of mind; without talent, firmness or resolution. 弱質 Jö chih, weak constitution. 弱柳迎風 Jö lew ying fung, the delicate willow meets the breeze. 弱冠 Jö kwan, weak and capped,—the age of twenty.

嫋 嫋 Jö or Neaou, waving in the breeze; tall and slender, applied to trees or to women; applied also to the vibrations of sound.

解 解 A bow weak on one side.

溺 溺 Read Jö, the name of a river. Read Neih or Nö, to sink; to drown; drowned in passion; excessive attachment to. Read Neaou, to pass urine.

解 解 Name of a particular kind of boat.

蒻 蒻 Name of a plant; by some used as an edible vegetable.

弱 弱 The delicate skin, or lamina below the external skin.

鶻 鶻 Name of a certain bird.

JOO.

汝 汝 To measure; to conjecture.

汝 汝 The name of a river in the north of China; name

of a Chow district, and of an ancient state. Occurs for 女 Neü, a woman; and is commonly used in books for *Thou, they, you, and your.* 汝家 Joo kēa, your house.

姻 Spoiled or rotten fish.
邠 Name of an ancient state.
如 As; according to; like; seeming as if; manner.

In this sense it sometimes follows two or more Adjectives; to go towards; the second lunar month. Used for 而 Urh, in 如今 Joo kin, now. Forms a part of several proper names.

事事如意 Sze sze joo e, everything according to one's wishes. 涼如 Lēang joo, the name of a Hēen district. 如意 Joo e, according to one's intentions. 如來佛 Joo lae fūh, one of the names of Buddha; the second of the triad who now rules over the world. 如此 Joo ts'ze, as this; thus. 如願 Joo yuen, according to one's wishes. 如若 Joo jō, as if.

如小兒狀 Joo seau urh chwang, or 恂恂如也 Senn seun joo yay, like little children.

如 To equalize; to tranquilize.

洳 To imbibe gradually; to render damp, in a gradual manner.

蝻 Name of an insect.

茹 Name of a plant; plants whose roots run amongst each other, and become mutually entangled. To eat; to eat or drink voraciously; great eater; to covet; to act irregularly; soft; flexible; to measure or conjecture; forms a part of several proper names. 茹毛飲血 Joo maon yin hēē, to eat hair and drink blood,—as men are supposed to have done in a savage state.

拏 Commonly read Na, to take hold of. Also read Joo, to grasp; to seize hold of; and Neu, to gripe and prevent being opened.

邠 The name of a place.

鴛鴦 The name of a bird.

需 Read Sen, that which is necessary; viz. rain. Stopped or impeded by rain; to wait in doubt or hesitation. Some say,

the second character is the 4th

gar form of the first. Others read it E, and define it,—to tie and connect together. Read Joo, soft slippery skin or leather; soft in manner; delicate; weak. Read Juen and Nwan, in a similar sense.

嚅 Nēē joo, much talk; chattering. Another definition is,—to recall one's self when about to speak. 口將言而嚅 Kū'ow tsēang yen urh nēē joo, the mouth about to speak, and stopping itself.

儒 Joo or Yu, a necessary man. A scholar. A denomination of persons, who, in China, devote themselves to study. Originally their intention was, to improve themselves in morals and science; the object at present is to acquire a place in the government. The Literati. Joo denotes soft, mild. A scholar teaches with softness and mildness. 學者之稱 Hēō chay che ch'ing, the denomination of the learned. 大儒 Ta joo, a great scholar. 宿儒 Sūh joo, a scholar; himself a constellation. 通儒 Tung joo, a thorough scholar. 名儒 Ming joo, a famous scholar. 鄙儒 P'e

joo, a mean scholar. 迂儒 Hēu joo, a vague scholar. 腐儒 Foo joo, a rotten scholar; i. e. one whose pretensions are unreal. 豎儒 Shoo joo, a petty childish scholar. 寒儒 Han joo, a cold scholar; i. e. a poor scholar. 通天地人曰儒 Tung t'een te jin, yuē joo, he who understands heaven, earth, and man, is called Joo. 侏儒 Choo joo, a man of low stature; a pillar. 儒者 Joo chay, one who is learned; a learned man. 儒區 Joo kh'eu, a scholar versed in ancient and modern literature. 儒教 Joo keaou, the sect of the learned. The Confucian philosophy with all that has been since appended to it, a kind of materialism and atheism. 儒釋道三教 Joo, Shih, Tao, san keaou, the Literati, the religion of Fūh, and the religion of Taon, constitute three forms of doctrine or sects.

割 Appearance of soft smooth skin or leather; soft; smooth. Synonymous with 需 Joo. Read Juen, to pierce or stab.

孺 An infant at the breast; attached to, as a child to its parent; to be attached or pertain to. A surname. 孺子 Joo tsze,

a child. 孺人 Joo jin, title of officer's wives of the seventh degree of rank.

孺 Read Joo, Juen, Nwan, and No. Weak; timorous. 孺弱 Joo jō. 庸懦 Yung joo, feeble; weak, either in body or mind. Flexibility; weakness; incapacity. 偷懦 T'ow joo, to be afraid of; timorous.

搨 Jow, Jay, or Juen. To introduce or put forward something with the hand; to stain or dye. Read Noo, to hold fast with the hand; To rub the hands in a disrespectful manner before superiors. Read Now. 搨搨 Kow joo, to prevent an affair being opened up.

濡 Name of two different rivers. Thick and jelly-like, as dregs or feces; impeded in its course. Enriched with moisture; to sink or instil into; moistened; new and glossy; of a mild and forbearing temper; patient and enduring. Tranquil, composed state. Read Jow and Juen, soft, and enduring; mild. Read Nwan, that which remains after washing; feces. Read No, the appearance of water. Read h. (h).

name of a river. 濡忍 Joo jin, mild, soft, forbearing. 濡滯 Joo che, stopped, impeded, moving slowly; the flow obstructed.

醕 Generous wine; thick; substantial. Read Noo, in the same sense.

褊 Short garments, warm and surrounding the loins. 褊袴 Joo kwa, drawers or breeches. 汗褊 Han joo, 甲褊 Kē joo. 疹褊 Sān joo, a garment intended to absorb the perspiration. A kind of shirt.

蠕 Slight tremulous motion; the motion of insects; the name of an ancient state. 蠕動 Joo tung, motion of insects.

臑 The appearance of the bones of the arm; the arm from the shoulder. Used for the preceding. Read Naou, the joint of the arm.

皤 A fiery appearance; the colour falling or fading.

鰩 Name of a fish said to have a human face.

顛顛 Jē joo, the motion of the ear.

乳 From Foo, to hatch an egg, and Yih, a bird. Milk; tender; soft. The breast. 嬰孩哺乳 Ying hae poo joo, an infant sucking the breast. 羊羔跪乳 Yang kaou kwei joo, the lamb kneels to suck, is a phrase which is brought to illustrate filial piety. 牛乳 New joo, the milk of a cow. 腐乳 Foo joo, a glutinous substance white as milk, made from pulse, in common use among the Chinese.

天乳 T'ien joo, a certain star. 石鐘乳 Shih chung joo, seems to denote certain crystallizations (probably stalactites) in the province of Kwei g-se. Also read Jow. 乳汁 Joo chih, milk. 乳嫗 Joo ngow, a nurse. 乳香 Joo h'ang, olibanum or gum resin; frankincense. 乳母 Joo moo, a wet-nurse. 乳癩 Joo nae, the breast; the milk of the breast. 乳哺 Joo poo, to give the breast to an infant.

JOW.

肉 The foot of a brute treading on the ground.

肉 Jow or Jūh, flesh. See Jūh. 肉眼 Jow yen, flesh eye, dull-sighted; blind; used in the language of abuse; the eye of a common mortal; not the clear-sightedness of superior beings. 肉眼凡胎 Jow yen fan t'ae, fleshy eyes and a common womb, possessing all the weakness and imperfection of common humanity.

頤 A mild pleasing countenance.

柔 Wood that will bend and straighten; soft, flexible wood; anything soft, flexible, mild, yielding; submissive. To shew mildness and tenderness to. Plants newly budding forth; young plants. Name of a country. 柔輒語 Jow juen yü, soft speech; in opposition to 惡口 Ngō kh'ow, a mouth that utters vicious and harsh grating words. 柔順 Jow shun, soft, yielding. 柔弱 Jow jō soft and weak. 柔剛 Jow kang, soft and hard; flexible, unbending. 柔遠人 Joo yuen jin, to shew kindness.

to strangers or foreigners; to cause them to live in peace and quiet.

嫪 A woman's name. A soft fascinating woman.

揉 Jow, or New. To bend with the hand; to twist; to work. To bend a piece of wood to make a harrow; to bend or straighten wood by the application of fire. 揉開 Jow kh'ue, to twist open.

碎 Jow soy, to twist and break to pieces.

蓀 Name of a plant.

涿 Name of a river.

蹂 Soft good land; the name of a place.

糅 Mixed grain or food; to mix. To mix; to blend, as red and white feathers.

揉 Soft leather.

腩 Good flesh meat; tall; excellent; abundant. A mild pleasing countenance.

菜 Fragrant soft vegetables. Name of a particular vegetable.

蝮 The name of an animal. Read Naou, a voracious animal. Forms part of the name of an ancient state.

蹂 To tread with the feet of animals; to form a kind of hair-cloth by treading with the feet; to soften, or moisten, applied to grain.

錄 Soft, malleable iron.

輶 A certain appendage of a cart or carriage, to facilitate its progress through miry and over slippery places. To bend; to crook; to tread upon.

騶 A horse with a soft hand, some mane.

糶 Boiled or decocted rice. Mixed grain or food.

JUEN.

𦉳 From a hair and large. From beginnings small as a hair, gradually enlarging, as with some insects.

刺 To pierce or stab.

需 Soft; flexible; slippery. Compare with Joo.

迺 Slow, dilatory progress.

塹 Land by the side of a river; the ground outside a city wall; an open space for walking between two walls, inside the principal and external wall, but outside a low inner wall. Read No, sandy ground. Also read Nwan, the land adjacent to a bank or river. 塹垣 Meaon juen yuen, the space between the outer and inner walls of a temple.

𦉳 Juen or Nwan, soft; weak. Read No, timorous; apprehensive. 畏𦉳 Wei no, fear; apprehension.

𦉳 Juen, Juy or Jue, to push; to disturb; to apply the hand to and rub.

𦉳 A species of peziza. A fungous excrescence that grows from wood, eaten by the Chinese; otherwise called 木耳 Mūh urh, wood ears. Also a kind of plum.

𦉳 A valuable stone of a secondary class, white and red.

𦉳 To move; to flutter, as insects. 𦉳蛇 Juen shay,

a snake, said to be of a reddish colour, found on trees.

𦉳 Fields below the walls of a city; the foot of a wall; vacant and unoccupied lands outside a city wall. Also read No.

𦉳 To join the hem of a garment; to plait; to rumple; to braid. Read Nwan, short drawers or other garments.

𦉳 A disease of the feet; a joint of the arm. Read E, broken bones and meat preserved in brine. Read Nwan, weak; soft; flexible.

𦉳 Name of a bamboo.

𦉳 Soft; flexible; yielding, applied to the wheel of a carriage which is hung so as to humour the motion of the carriage; applied to anything that is weak and yielding, whether physically or morally. The second character

is in most frequent use. 軟弱 Juen jō, weak; delicate; soft; flexible. 軟脚 Juen këö, a soft fellow, easily imposed on.

賤 Juen or Nwan, possessing a small property.
賤 Joo, to bedew; to soften; to mollify. Read Juen or Nwan, watery residuum left after washing anything; faeces; thick sediment; to wash.

擗 To push or agitate anything with the hand. Read Jun, to wipe or dust. Read Juy, same as the second character, see under Joo.
擗 Soft malleable silver.

JÜH.

辱 From *time* and a *rule*; he who lost the season of agriculture, was disgraced. To disgrace; to put to shame; to cause to descend to a lower place; to corrupt; defile; debauch. **凌辱** Ling jüh, to disgrace; to insult. **羞辱** Sew jüh, to make ashamed. **辱臨** Jüh lin, to degrade another person by descending to one's low condition,—the affected language of courtesy. **辱罵** Jüh ma, to rail at, abuse and insult. **辱身** Jüh shin, to disgrace, or defile one's person.

媼 From *woman* and *disgraceful*. Lazy; indolent. **媼** Anciently read Nuu. A tribe of the **匈奴** Heung noo, Tartars, mentioned in the time of the **前漢** Ts'een-han, (former Han.) **媼** Chü jüh,

the appearance of commiseration or pity.
慚 To cause shame and disgrace. A surname.
慚 A certain javelin or spear.
褥 Jüh, or **氈褥** Chen jüh, a couch or mattress.
溽 Damp; moist; hot; vapourish; thick and savoury food; name of a river.
耨 To dress a field; to remove weeds.
綉 Adorned; ornamented with various colours. **綉** Jüh fan, gaily variegated and adorned. **綉聚** Jüh tseu, to collect together in numbers.
耨 Jüh, Nüh, or Now, an instrument of husbandry

for hoeing or dressing a field; to hoe; to weed; to dress a field.

蓐 Shoots from apparently dead stocks; a rush of which mats are made; straw on which horses lie; thick; name of a country; a surname. **竹蓐** Chüh jüh, a fungus that grows out of dead bamboos which remain in the ground.

褥 A mat; a mattress; a couch. Read Nüh, garments for a little child. **氈褥** Chen jüh, a kind of hair mattress. **褥子** Jüh tse, a mattress made of any materials; a couch to sit on.

黝 Dirty and black; a dirty scurf on the skin.

入 Jüh or Jih, to enter; to go into; to put into; to enter into one's possession; to receive; to enter on an undertaking. **入學** Jüh hëö, to go to school; to begin to learn. **入**

官 Jüh kwan, to be confiscated to government. **入貢** Jüh kung, to introduce tribute. **入定** Jüh ting kh'eu leaon, went into a trance. **入理** Jüh le, to enter into reason; to be reasonable. **入信** Jüh sin, to induce people to believe what one says.

肉 Flesh; the flesh of animals; soft; fat. Forms part of several proper names. **飛肉** Fei jüh, flying flesh-birds. **視肉** She jüh, name of an animal.

土肉 T'oo jüh, a certain sea animal. **牛肉** New jüh, beef. **羊肉** Yang jüh, mutton. **肉刑** Jüh hing, punishment which consists in mangling the body.

肉食者無墨 Jüh shih chay woo meh, those who eat flesh have no black spots on their face. **肉食者鄙** Jüh shih chay p'e, a great flesh-eater will be vulgar and mean.

JUN.

盾 Jun, Chun or Shun. From **eye** and **支** a branch, or something to ward off with. A species of shield; to raise the eye and direct it; the name of an office; of a star; name of an an-

cient stats. Read Tus, a man's name. **矛盾** Maou jun, a spear and a helmet; to oppose and defend; to contradict one's self. Some read this **Maou-tun**. **中盾** Chun jun, a certain office about court. **銅盾** Tung

jun, brazen shields. 鈎盾 Kow jun, certain railing around the Imperial gardens; a eunuch who presides over them.

楯 Jun, or Shun, certain transverse railing placed round an orchard or fruit garden; a shield; to rouse; to excite. Used also to denote—a kind of hearse. See 輜 Chun, a table. Read Chun, the name of a wood.

搯 To rub with the hand; to lay the hand upon; to soothe and tranquillize; to lay the hand upon as upon the heart, implying a defence of it; hence, to soothe and quiet.

啜 To suck as an infant.

蠕 Jun or Juen, to move as insects. See Juen.

鷓 Jun or Juen, the name of a bird; a bird hatched in the evening.

閏 Jun, or 閏月 Jun yue, an intercalary month. From king and gate, because ancient kings spent a part of the intercalary month in the gate of the palace; they make seven in nineteen years, and place them sometimes after one month, sometimes after another.

潤 To enrich with rain or moisture; to instil into; to benefit; to fatten; to enrich; riches. The names of some rivers, and of a district. 分潤 Fun jun, to share money or other good things obtained. 肥潤 Fei jun, to fatten; to enrich; a wealthy person or house.

潤澤 Jun tseh or 滋潤 Tse jun, to moisten with rain; to mollify; to do good to; to enrich; fat and glossy; sleek; pleasing soft style.

潤 The name of a place.

潤 The name of a wood.

JUNG.

冗 From man below a cover or house; officers who have been occupied in the field, dispersed and returned to their houses; scattered; mixed; blended; hurried; people with-

out any fixed habitation, wandering about in troublesome times 冗吏 Jung le, 散吏 San le, or 冗官 Jung kwan, officers off duty. Jung is applied also to soldiers, and

to their allowances when off duty.

坑 Jung, or Yung. The name of a place.

坑 犏 Jung or Chin, a buffalo

犏 To eat.

戣 A military weapon; a certain military carriage, a small one of the kind; large; great; thou or you; a surname. Mutually connected; to pluck or snatch out.

五戎 Woo jung, five kinds of military weapons, the bow, javelin, and so on.

戎衣 Jung e, military dresses

戎兵 Jung ping, military weapons; military men.

戎廳 Jung ting, an assistant officer in a Hsen district; otherwise called 左堂 Tso-t'ang.

戎翟 Jung t'esh, name of a place in ancient history.

戎伍 Jung woo, or 戎行 Jung hang, the ranks; the army.

戎 擻 To assist; to ward off; to push or thrust from.

戎 擻 Read Jing, in the sense of the second character,

戎 擻 to continue; to urge or press on; to lead; to draw.

戎 械 Name of a wood.

毳 Small fine hairs; felt or other stuffs woven from hair.

狻 Fierce; violent, as a wild beast. By some used for

絨 Jung, fine cloth. The name of a beast, the hair of whose skin is fine and soft.

箴 A small kind of bamboo fit for making arrows of.

絨 The wool of sheep.

絨 Fine cloth; woollen cloth.

European woollens are commonly called 哆囉

呢 To-lo-ne. 大呢 Ta-ne; common woollens. 小呢

Seou ne, Worleys, or broad-cloth. 小絨 Seou jung, flannel.

莪 A certain plant. 莪莪

Jung jung, close; thick; abundant. A surname.

襪 Thick garments; the second character is also read Nung.

礧 A stone; stony.

駮 A large horse eight cubits high; fine hair or fur.

茸 Many; a multitude; luxuriant.

茸 Plants shooting up or growing thick; the name

of a wood. 蒙茸 Mung jung,
or 龍茸 Mang jung, thick,
confused enunciation; indistinct
speech. 鹿茸 Lü jung,
name of a medicine. 五茸
Woo-jung, the name of a place.
龍茸 Lung jung, collected
or crowded together. 蘭茸
L'á jung, low; base; degenerat-
ed

媾 姘 Fung jung, hand-
some; beautiful.
搗 To push; to beat; to
pound, as in a mortar; to
stuff; to fill. Read Neang, in
the same sense.

鞞 鞞 Süh jung, a net
made of hair; certain orna-
mental feathers; orna-
ments made of hair or
feathers.
楫 The name of a wood.
犂 犂 Fung jung, a cer-
tain kind of javelin or
spear.

緝 Ornaments of silk, as
fringes, and so on; orna-
ments of soft hair; a thread; a

not.
蟻 The appearance of insects
walking.

跬 The appearance of walk-
ing or going.

醕 Read Jung, and Ne,
wine; generous wine.

髻 The hair of the head in
disorder; dishevelled hair.

毳 Fine hair, fur or down;
warm and soft; hairy.

毳毛 Jung maou, or
子毳 Tse jung, fine
soft hair.

毳 Soft, fine hair or down.

慵 Chung, or Jung. A wo-
man's name.

慵 Indolent; lazy.

甯 甯 Wa jung, a ves-
sel injured or spoiled in
some way.

韃 韃 T'á jung, mixed;
confused; base; degenerat-
ed.

JUY.

坳 Juy or Kwae. Deep;
profound; still; silent.

Also read Néè.

柄 The pointed end of a
piece of wood, to enter
the iron socket of a chisel or
carving tool; the haft or han-
dle fitted for the socket. Read
Nwan, the appearance of plants
beginning to grow. 柄鑿
Juy t-ò, a haft and a chisel,
understood being apart, which
renders them both useless;—
applied to useless persons.

蝮 A local word for mos-
quito; a poisonous snake
or serpent. 蚊蝮 Wan
juy, a certain white bird.

芡 Plants growing, as on
rocks; short and small
are expressed by Juy juy. A
shore or bank; name of an an-
cient state; certain threads or
fastenings on the hinder part
of a shield; soft, flexible. A
surname.

鏑 Sharp-pointed; a pointed
piece of iron.

To enter within.

痲 Juy or Wei, a disease
arising from damp, in-
ducing lameness of the feet;
weakness; inability to resist fe-
male domination, is express-
ed by 陰痲 Yin juv 痲

症 Juy ching, or 痺痲 Pe
juy, weakness and inability to
move the extremities, arising
from damp.

蕊 The pistils or pointals of
a flower; the general ap-
pearance of the central
part of an inflorescence.
Read So or Tsuy, a sus-
picious mind,—implied
by the character being
composed of three hearts.
The name of a sacrifice.
華蕊 Hwa juy, the cen-
tral part of a flower.

筵 Juy or Nay, the young
bamboo sprouting out;
the leaves of the bamboo
drooping and hanging down.

綉 The ornamental fringe
of a Chinese cap;—some-
times made of silk, some-
times of the hair of a
cow's tail dyed red.

薑 薑 Keang juy, a
species of ginger.

豨 From a pig and to bear;
swine bringing forth nu-
merously. Luxuriant growth
of fruits and flowers. 豨 Juy
is commonly used.

銳 A pointed weapon, as a
spear or lance; acumi-
nated; peaked; sharp; small;
slender; keen; piercing. 銳
read Tuy. 口銳 Kh'ow juy.

sharp-mouthed; talkative; loquacious. 銳志 Juy che, keen, fierce, forward temper. 銳利 Juy le, sharp; keen edge. 銳師 Juy sze, an experienced general.

睿 The highest degree of perspicacity; profound intelligence; the clearest discernment; clear perception of the subtle and abstruse, generally applied to the Sages and the Emperor of the day. From 肖 Ū or Ngō, the hollow of a bone, in allusion to its aperture;

from the eye, in allusion to its clearness; and from 谷 Kūh, a valley, in allusion to its sound or echo. 睿智 Juy che, intuitive knowledge. 睿莫大乎自慮 Juy mō ta hoo tsze leu, of knowledge, there is none greater than the knowledge of one's self.

韃 The appearance of the flowers of trees and shrubs hanging pendant; the ornamental fringe of a cap or bonnet; soft; flexible; delicate; to continue or connect together. Forms part of the name of a medicine. A certain banner.

KAE

丰 Grass or herbage growing in confusion. According to Lü-h-shou, Kae denotes a deed or bond, in ancient times engraven on bamboo.

佻 Kae, or Hae. Unusual; uncommon. The same is expressed by 奇佻 Khe' hae, and 佻事 Kae sze.

垓 A bank; a boundary; a circuit. A character denoting one hundred millions. Read Kae, the name of a place; a step; a reiteration of the same. 兼垓八極地也

Kēn kae pā keh te yay, Kēn kae, denotes the eight points of the compass stretched to the extremity of the earth; the whole earth; the world. 十億日兆十兆日京十京日垓 Shih yih yue ch'ou, shih chaou yue king, shih king yue kae, ten Yih, (or 100,000) are called Chaou; ten Chaou are called King; ten King are called Kae. 太乙壇三垓 T'ae-yih 'tan san kae, at the T'ae-yih altar were three steps.

姦 Ten 兆 Chaou i. e. ten millions are called 經 King, ten of these, or a hundred millions, are called 姦 Kae. (K'ang-he.)

dred millions, are called 姦 Kae. (K'ang-he.)

咳 The light of the sun overshadowing, or extending its beams to all, and including everything. All; everything; full; fully prepared.

殼 殼杖 Kae kae, or 剛卯 Kang maou, a piece of stone or precious metal made in the form of a seal, and appended to the girdle on a certain day in the first moon; afterwards worn as a kind of charm.

咳 Large, wide-opened eyes. A man's name. 咳囑 Kae chūh, to stare at each other.

萋 The roots of plants. Name of an insect.

咳 Some bond, agreement, or appointment in an army; to connect together; all connected; prepared, or arranged for; to contain in. A man's name. Whatever is right or proper to be, or to be done; ought; should; to belong to as a duty or right; the person place or thing referred to; the side; the above-mentioned, or referred to. 該賬 Kae chang, a debt owing; 該夷 Kae e, the said foreigners; those for-

eigners; the foreigners alluded to. 該管 Kae kwan, that which belongs to one's control; under one's government. 該死 Kae sze, or 該死的奴才 Kae sze teih noo ts'ae, to deserve death; a slave who deserves to die,—are terms of abuse. 該定 Kae ting, should be fixed; or fixed as it should be. 該員 Kae yuen, the said officers; or the officer whose duty it is.

咳 Unusual; strange; odd; extraordinary.

胄 The great toe of the foot; the hair on the top of the toe; to prepare, or be prepared for; the side of the face where the whisker grows. An agreement or appointment, to do something in an army.

咳 A series of steps; a bank, a succession of one after another, as in steps. Used also for one of the nine regions of the universe. 南咳 Nan kae, name of an ode. 咳夏 Kae hēa, a certain medicine.

闕 Read Kae, Ngae and Hae, an outer gate shut; to shut a gate; to stop; to impede. See Ngae.

餒 A certain kind of soup; to rift or belch after eating.

盍 Kae or Hó, to cover over; why not? See Hó.

瘧 A disease of lameness; a shortness of breath; a disease of the throat.

磕 The sound of two stones striking against each other. Read Kó, the sound made by stones coming forcibly in contact.

蓋 A certain shrub or reed used as a covering, or thatch for a hut; to cover; to screen; a covering for a carriage; to overtop. Used also for covering or screening, in a moral sense. Used as a

particle, answering nearly to *For*, when introducing a new clause in proof of the preceding. Also read Hó, which see. **蓋世** Kae p'è, a coverlet. **蓋世** Kae she, to overtop the age; to exceed all other persons.

轆 A carriage, or the sound of a carriage.

顛 The appearance of the bones of the head. Read Kó, a bar in the front part of a cart, called the chin of the cart.

嘸 To sigh; to lament. **嘸其嘆矣** Kae kh'e t'an e, to lament and sigh; or sighed out his lamentation.

慨 Kae, or 忼慨 Kh'ang kae, elevated; magnanimous; generous feeling; high-toned sentiment; the grief and perturbed feelings of a high and aspiring mind; a mind that contemns wealth in comparison of justice and honour. **慷慨人** Kh'ang kae jin, a person of enlarged and generous principles. **慨然** Kae jen, having a noble ardour and elevation of mind.

概 To brush, dust or scrub clean; to wash; to cleanse. The following is also used in this sense.

漑 Rolling as a torrent to a place; to apply water to; to cleanse or wash with water. The name of a river. **沆漑** Kh'ang kae, to flow gradually to.

槩 A piece of wood with which the grain in a bushel is levelled when measuring it, vulgarly called 斗刮 Tow kwá;

to level; to reduce to a level; to adjust; to provoke resentment. **大槩** Ta kae, or 大

率 Ta seuh, a large rough or general levelling; not levelled with minute care; generally speaking. **一槩** Yih kae, one levelling; altogether; without any exception. **退槩** Tui kae, profound; deep; sombre.

改 To change; to alter; whether applied to the place or the form, whether physically or morally; to reform one's errors. A surname. **更改** Käng kae, to change; to alter. **改嫁** Kae k'èa, to marry a second time after the death of a husband. **改過遷善** Kae kwo ts'èen shen, to reform errors, and practice what is morally good. **改悔** Kae hwei fuh sui, blessings follow repentance. **改日** Kae jih, another day.

丐 To beg; to take; to give; **乞丐** Kh'eih kae, to beg. Also read Ko. **丐子** Kae tsze, or **丐食之人** Kae shih che jin, a beggar; one who begs for food to eat.

扞 To rub; to grind. Read Kwei, to take.

咳 Kae or Kh'eh, to cough. See Hae.

核 Commonly read Hèh, denoting—the kernel of nuts; the nucleus. Read Kae, a kind of basket made of bark by certain barbarous tribes; the eaves of a house; the roots of plants.

欬 A rising from the stomach; to belch; used also for coughing; to call out in a loud voice; to call out as if alarmed, or to alarm others, as a person driving a cart. Read Kh'e, in the same sense. Read E, to belch. **警欬** Kh'ing kh'ae, to talk and laugh. **欬頃** Kh'ae kh'ing, the time of a cough;—but a moment.

豈 Commonly read Kh'e, low!—implying the opposite. Also read Kh'ae, in the sense of the following.

凱 Good; excellent; victory; peace and joy. **八元** P'ä yuen p'ä kh'ae, sixteen excellent statesmen, in the time of 舜 Shun. **奏凱** Tsow kh'ae, to report a victory to his Imperial Majesty. **凱風** Kh'ae fung, a gentle southern breeze. **凱歌** Kh'ae ko, songs of triumph; joy of a returning and victorious army. **凱旋** Kh'ae seuen, to return in triumph as a victorious army. **凱澤** Kh'ae tsch, joy; pleasure.

剗 Kh'ae, Keae or Yae, a large sickle or hook; to rub, or sharpen a knife or other instrument with diligent care; assiduously. **剗切** Kh'ae ts'ë, assiduous attention to the point of chief importance; full to the point.

境 High and dry land. **請更諸爽境者** Ts'ing k'ang choo shwang kh'ae chay, I request you to move (your dwelling) to a more elevated and cheerful situation. **處甘泉之爽境** Ch'oo kan ts'eu en che shwang kh'ae, to reside in a cheerful elevated place with a sweet spring of water.

鎧 Coat of mail or armour. Applied also to certain garments of the Buddha priests. **甲鎧** K'ä kh'ae, or reversed, armour. **首鎧** Show kh'ae, armour for the head; a helmet. **臂鎧** Pe kh'ae, armour for the arms. **頸鎧** King kh'ae, armour for the neck.

闔 To open; to spread out; to stretch out,—refers to a piece of bone or ivory put on the thumb for pulling a string. To desire. Used for **凱** Kh'ae. See above. A man's name.

颯 The south wind which is called also **颯風** Kh'ae fung.

開 To open; to unfold; to unloose; to separate from; to arrange in order; to begin; to commence, as a journey, or a voyage.

開開 Name of a star, and of a district. A man's name.

離開 Le kh'ae, to separate from. **走開**

Tsow kh'ae, to walk or step apart. **開拆** Kh'ae cheh, to break open, as a letter. **開拆**

舊賬 Kh'ae cheh kew chang, to liquidate old debts by paying

a part, either one tenth, or two tenths, and so on. **開船** Kh'ae

ch'üen, or **開行** Kh'ae hing, to get under weigh; to begin

to sail. **開封** Kh'ae fung, the capital prefecture in the pro-

vince of Ho-nan. **開國** Kh'ae

kwö, laying the foundation of a

dynasty. **開科** Kh'ae ko, to commence or appoint examina-

tions of the literati for the purpose of conferring rewards

upon them. **開館** Kh'ae

kwan, to open school at the beginning of the year. **開光**

Kh'ae kwang, to dot with blood, the eye of an idol, when it is

dedicated. **開舖** Kh'ae pou, to open a shop. **開示** Kh'ae

she, to open up the sense of, and deliver instructions. Used

by the bonzes. **開闢天地**

Kh'ae pelh t'ëen te, spread forth the heaven and earth; created them. **開清** Kh'ae ts'ing, pe-

riod in spring when the Chinese visit the tombs.

KAN.

干 A shield, to fend off an arrow or the stroke of a sword; to be opposed to; to offend against; to seek to obtain from; to endeavour to procure:

a stream running between opposing banks; the bank of a river; the boundary of a state; offence, crime, or guilt, or their consequences. Enters into many proper names. **干礙** Kan

ngae, an impediment or obstacle to the doing of a thing. **干**

係 Kan he, serious consequences. **干戈並起** Kan

ko ping kh'e, the spears and lances simultaneously arose,—

to revenge the misrule of the

'Yuen dynasty. **闌干** Lan

kan, an oblique distorted appearance. **干連** Kan lëen, in-

volving in the consequences of. **不相干** P'uh s'ang kan,

having no serious importance. **干上帝之怒** Kan shang

te che noo provoked the anger of God,—by writing lewd books.

若干 Jō kan, or **幾許** Ke

heu, how many? In this phrase Kan has the sense of **箇** Ku.

天干 T'ëen kan, or **十干** Shih kan, ten horary and astronomical characters. **地支** Te che, or **十二支** Shih uch che, are twelve characters joined with the preceding.

刊 To cut; to pare; to carve; to engrave on wood; to hew; to fell. **隨山刊木** Suy shan kan m'uh, to go from hill to hill cutting

timber. **不刊** P'uh kan, sometimes expresses **不可**

削除 P'uh kh'o s'ëo ch'oo kan, that it should not be pared

off, cast away, or obliterated.

In the sense of to carve, it is also pronounced Kan. The second character is pronounced,

T'ëen, and used erroneously for the preceding. **刊刻文字**

Kan kh'eh wän tze, to cut or engrave characters or letters,

—on wooden blocks, in the Chinese manner. **刻** Kh'eh is

strictly to carve the letter, and **刊** Kan, is to cut away the

surrounding wood, so as to leave the letter standing out.

刊槎其本 Kan ch'a kh'e

mūh, to cut down the wood or trees.

奸 Read Kan, or Kēen, a violation of decorum and moral propriety; to introduce confusion and anarchy into the moral or civil relations of life, —applied both to the adulterer and to the corrupt statesman; clandestine; fraudulent. 作奸 Tō kan, to act the villain. 漢奸 Han kan, a traitorous Chinese; one disaffected to the ruling Tartar dynasty. 奸臣 Kēen ch'in, a corrupt and traitorous statesman. 奸犯 Kan fan, to violate; to offend. 奸險 Kan hēen, corrupt, fraudulent, dangerous person. 奸猾 Kan hwā, artful; crafty. —applied to children. 奸細 Kan se, a secret villain.

忤 Daring; troublesome; causing disturbance; an extreme degree. Some say, good; well.

伎 A cloth bag.

軒 To endeavour to procure; to advance. Also read Han.

旰 The evening; the motion of the sun. Reiterated, Kan kan, an appearance of abundance; or a flourishing state of.

涸 Read Kan, or Han, dry; dried. Read Han-han, water flowing away rapidly.

斝 Half dried.

杆 Name of a wood; a valuable sort of wood; a club or stick to shield or fend off; a post or staff for a flag. 欄杆 Lan kan, railing; a balustrade. 旗杆 Kh'e kan, a flag-staff. 園杆 Wei kan, a flag-staff used at the doors of temples, and by literary graduates.

犴 Kan, Han, and Ngau, a species of wild dog in the north of China. A man's name.

犴 To stop a cow; or a stick with which it is stopped.

犴 Joy and rejoicing; feasting and merry-making at the reception of a guest; enjoying ease and composure; fixed, settled, sincere speech.

玕琅 Lang kan, a certain valuable stone; the name of a tree.

盂 A large tub or platter.

秆 The stalk or stem of grain; a handle to anything; to take hold of.

竿 A reed; a stick of bamboo; a cane; a rod; a staff. The name of a place. 釣竿 Teoū kan, a fishing rod. 竿精 Kan tūh, bamboo pared thin for writing on, as was done to form ancient books.

紆 To rub or stretch out garments.

蚘 Insects corroding or working their way into things. Read Kan; certain insects in wells.

苜 葳苜 Kwae kan, the name of a plant. One says, pearl barley.

肝 The liver of an animal body, which the Chinese call the wood viscera. 肝氣痛 Kan kh'e t'ung, pain in the liver; a liver complaint. 肝胆 Kan tan, the liver and the gall. 肝腦塗地 Kan naou t'oo te, liver and brains smeared the earth. 肝藏魂 Kan te'ang hwūn, the liver contains the soul.

趕 A horse raising its tail and going onward; the

gait of a horse.

迂 To advance; to go forward.

胛 The bones of the leg; the ribs; the bones generally.

軌 The sun beginning to shed forth its light; a red colour, such as is made in the clouds by the rising sun; dry; dried.

榘 A beater with which to frame mud walls; the trunk of a tree; a handle; a railing at the top of a well.

翰 To look; to see.

幹 The stem of a plant; the trunk of a tree; the original matter or substance of; capacity for business; business; to transact business; to do. A surname. Read Kan, the wall round the inside of a well. Forms part of various proper names. 事幹 Szo kan, business; affair. 能幹的人 Nāng kan teih jin, a man of talent for business. 十幹 Shih kan, ten honorary characters. See 干 Kan 公幹 Kung kan, public business. 幹父之蠱 Kan foo che koo, to do for a father what he

is unable to do for himself; to make amends for his defects: 幹事 Kan szé, to transact or perform business.

簞 Small bamboo. 箭簞 Tséen-kán, arrows. 珠 Kan choo, pearl barley.

擗 To stretch out anything with the hands.

戰 Kan, or Han. The substantial part of a thing.

蕓 Herbs; plants; the stems of grain.

稈 The stems of grain; stubble.

趕 To pursue after; to endeavour to overtake; to run after. 趕早 Kan ts'au, to strive to be early. 追趕 Chuy kan

to pursue after. 趕上 Kan shang, to pursue after and overtake. 趕不上 Kan p'ih shang, unable to overtake.

鶉 Kan, or Han. Name of a variegated bird of the fowl species; it crows both at night and in the day.

甘 Sweet; what is excellent; pleasant; agreeable; to deem sweet or agreeable; voluntary; words that please the ear; specious, artful flattery; pleasurable. A surname. The name of a place; name of a hill; of a river; of a district; and of a wood 甘者 Kan chay, specious, corrupted flatterer. 甘蔗 Kan chay, the sugarcane. 甘苦 Kan kh'oo, sweet and bitter; pleasure and pain; prosperity and adversity. 甘結 Kan k'è, a kind of bond, often required by the Chinese government from the people; who by this sweet knot are supposed willingly to bind themselves to a certain line of conduct. 甘心 Kan sin, sweet heart;—denotes one's doing or suffering willingly; cheerful submission or resignation. 肅 Kan s'uh, province on the north-west corner of China. 甘草 Kan ts'au, liquorice root; some write 柑 Kan.

柑 An earthen utensil or vessel. Name of a certain stone. 罍 罍受五升器 Kan woo show woo shing kh'e, Kan-woo is a vessel that contains five (of the measure called) Shung.

媼 A woman with sweet words; an epithet by which an old woman designates herself. 媼婆 Kan p'o, an old woman.

岫 Name of a hill.

甘蔗 Kan chay, the sugarcane. See 甘 Kan, the more usual mode of writing it.

惓 The heart sweetly acquiescing; cheerful submission.

泔 The thick water in which rice has been washed; a thick decoction of. Read Kan, full; filled with.

柑子 Kan tsze, the mandarin orange. Occurs used for a bit or a bridle put into the mouth. 柑皮 Kan p'e, the skin of the orange; otherwise called 陳皮 Ch'in p'e.

甌 A certain earthen vessel.

疳 A disease of children, said to arise from eating sweets to excess; hence, applied to venereal sores. 疳瘡 Kan ch'wang, a venereal ulcer

痲積 Kan tseih, a disease of children, said to occasion a sallow colour, and a swelling of the abdomen.

訕 To stop the mouth; to check confused talking.

紺 A kind of purple-coloured silk; a purple colour.

甘草 Kan ts'au, the liquorice plant. It is known by various other names, and is differently written; much used in medicine. There are said to be seventy-two preparations.

餌 A bait.

磨 Harmony; concord; agreement.

敢 From 受 Peaou, reaching from below and receiving from above. To advance forward and take; to be daring; bold; intrepid; to bear with fortitude; rash. Used much in the language of courtesy, denoting an inferior presuming to do, through rashness or ignorance, what annoys, or gives offence to a superior. 膽敢 Tan kan, bold; daring; intrepid. 不敢 P'ih kan, or 不敢當 P'ih kan tang, dare not; presume not,—to assume the ho-

nor you do me, and so on. 豈敢 Kb'e kua, how dare I! Used in the sense of the two preceding phrases. 不敢再犯法 Pūh kan tsae fan fā. I dare not again offend the laws.

嚴 Kan, Tan or Ngan, precipitous; a dangerous bank or side of a hill; rocky appearance.

瞰 The appearance of the sun rising.

橄 Name of a wood which comes from Cochin-china.

澈 Little or no taste; insipid; tasteless. Name of a branch of a river. 澹澈 Tan kan, to wash; to cleanse.

礫 Forms part of a foreign word, denoting a kind of Chief cup-bearer.

瞰 Clear; bright.

闕 To peep through a door; to look towards with desire or expectation; to look; to view; to descend to. The name of a pavilion. A surname.

矚 To spy; to peep; to try to find out; to watch. 矚亡而往 Kan wang urh wang, watched till he was from home and then went.

醜 Kan, or Kēen. A bitter taste; an excessively salt taste; a lye for washing with. **石醜** Shih kan, a preparation made in Shan-tung province for washing clothes with; the country people collect the seeds, steep them, dry and burn them to ashes, which they steep again in the water before used, add meal or flour, and wait till the whole hardens; the **石** Shih, or stone forms a part of the name. **鹹水** Kan (or Kēen) shway, a lye to wash with. **番鹹** Fa kan, foreign soap. The three first characters are sanctioned by the dictionaries, the fourth one is in vulgar use.

乾 Read Kēen, according to the Shwō-wān, issuing forth upwards from Yih, which denotes the pervading principle of matter. Heaven; firm; strong; diligent. A surname; the name of a district. Advancing; going onward without intermission. Also read Kan, dry; dried up. **馬飾曰連乾** Ma shē yuē lēen kēen, ornaments of a horse, are called Lēen kēen. **君子終日乾乾** Kēen tse chung jih kēen kēen, the

virtuous man is firm and diligent to the last of his days. **男子秉乾之剛** Nan tze ping kēen che kang, man partakes of the strength and firmness of Kēen. The first of the famous eight **卦** Kwa, or diagrams. **乾侯** Kan hōw, the name of a place. **桑乾** Sang kan, the name of a river. **乾坤** Kēen kh'wān, heaven and earth. **乾隆** Kēen lung, name of the late Emperor of China. **乾沒** Kan mūh, to take unfair and underhand profit. **乾濕** Kan shih, dry and moist. **乾淨** Kan tsing, clean; entirely.

匱 A kind of chest or box; a cover for the head; a lid or cover; a small cup.

瀨 Name of a river in Kēang-se province. Name of a district.

感 To move; to excite; to affect; to influence; as speaking of a bird, it is said, **以音感而孕** E yin kan urh ying, it conceives by the influence (or subtle excitation) of sound. To be affected by; as **感恩** Kan ngān, to be moved by favors; to be grate-

ful. **感化** Kan hwa, to affect or influence, as by a good example. **感應之理** Kan ying che le, the principle of rewards and punishments in this life, in one's own person or in posterity. **感應篇** Kan ying p'ien, a well-known religious essay on virtue and vice, inducing rewards and punishments. **感動** Kan tung, to move; to excite, chiefly referring to what is subtle and intellectual, or which affects the passions. **感於物** Kan yu wūh, to be affected by external objects; to influence Heaven to reward or punish. **感激無既** Kan keh woo ke, or **感激靡涯** Kan keh me yae, infinite thanks.

KHAN.

口 A wide open mouth; a receptacle.

扣 To take with the hand.

嵌 A deep pit or hollow at the side of a hill; a valley; to cause to sink or fall down into the midst of a bank or precipice. **嵌然** Kh'an jen, mountainous; precipitous.

勘 To investigate strictly, in order to arrive at

absolute certainty; to judge; to try a criminal; to be able for, or adequate to. **磨勘** Mo kh'an, to rub or grind and investigate; i. e. to employ strenuous effort to ascertain the fact. **本府出都查勘事件** Pun too ch'uh too, ch'a kh'an sze keen, I the *Ch'foo*, am going out of town, to examine into an affair. **勘明** Kh'an ming, to examine clearly. **勘斷** Kh'an twan, to examine fully and decide.

礮 A precipitous bank; beneath, or at the bottom of a precipice.

確 To sustain; to bear; to be able for, or adequate to; to be worthy of; tolerable; a hill exhibiting a romantic odd appearance. A surname. A protuberance or jutting out of the earth, extending over a cavity below. Read Tsin, earth; earthy. One says, not clear or pure. **堪當** Kh'an tang, worthy or able to sustain. **堪賴** Kh'an lae, worthy to be depended on. **堪輿** Kh'an yu, a professor of the Fung-shwuy art. **堪用** Kh'an yung, fit or worthy to be used. **堪取** Kh'an tseu, fit to be adopted or taken. **堪為梁**

棟之材 Kh'an wei l'ang, *ling chu ts'ae*, materials fit to be beams and pillars;—said of men in a moral sense.

巉 A rocky, lilly, irregular appearance. **巉巖**

Kh'an yen, irregular; uneven; precipitous. **巉嶇**

Kh'an ngō, a mountainous appearance.

戣 To pierce; to stab; to overcome; to kill.

戣戣 Not satiated with food; dissatisfied.

戣戣 Mournful and languid.

戣 Kh'an, Han, and Tan. To desire to obtain; dissatisfied; a sorrowful, a mournful appearance.

鮫 Congulated sheep's blood.

坎 A pit; a dangerous place; to fall into a pit, snare or some danger. Name of one of the Kwa. To dig a pit; to dig a hole in order to sacrifice; the noise of striking a thing; of using effort; the name of a star; the name of a place. A surname. A dangerous precipice; a small earthen vessel. To rhyme, read K'een. **其坎深不至于泉** Kh'e kh'ao

chin p'uh che yu ts'enen, the pit (or grave was deep) but not so as to bring water. **坎** **坎伐檀兮** Kh'an kh'an fá t'an-he, with a chopping noise fell the tree of which carriages are made. **坎其擊鼓** Kh'an kh'e kesh koo, the drum struck, emits the sound Kh'an. **坎** **坎** Kh'an kh'o, uneven; walking or getting along the road with difficulty; used also in a moral sense.

砍 To cut off; or cut down wood; to cut; to chop or fell. **砍鷄頭** Kh'an ke t'ow, to cut off a cock's head, when taking a solemn oath.

龕 A dragon-like appearance; to receive; to contain; to take; to overcome; sound; noise; a temple or pagoda of Buddha; a room at the foot of a pagoda; the square niche in the walls of Chinese houses, where they place the idols and incense, or the tablets of deceased parents. **神龕** Shin kh'an, the niche for the divinity; or a temple for a god. **香龕** H'ang kh'an, a niche for placing incense in.

看 To look; to observe; to see; to peep; to spy. A surname. **獨看** T'uh kh'an, the place where the Emperor

views alone every variety of amusement. **看得出** Kh'an teh ch'uh, to discover on looking. **看茶** Kh'an ch'a, to examine tea. **看戲** Kh'an hie, to look at a play. **看進去** Kh'an tsin kh'ieu, to look in. **看不見** Kh'an p'uh keen, to look but not perceive. **看見** Kh'an keen, to look and see. **看輕了** Kh'an kh'ing leaou, to view or esteem lightly; to make light of. **看樓** Kh'an low, a kind of stage for seeing at a distance. **看破了** Kh'an p'o leaou, to see through an affair; to discover the trick, artifice, or vanity of. **看過不利市** Kh'an kwo p'uh le she, to have seen it is unlucky, a bar to prosperity;—this is said in reference to witnessing an oath taken with the cutting off a cock's head. **看透** Kh'an t'ow, to see thoroughly into. **看不上眼** Kh'an p'uh shang yen, to look at with supercilious contempt.

輾 **輾軻** Kh'an ko, to pass through trials and difficulties.

侃 From Sin, *Truth*, and Ch'uen, *A stream flowing always in the same channel*. Faithful, plain, unceremonious language, said to have been the

language of Confucius when at court. 侃侃而談 Kh'an

kh'an orh t'an, plain, homely, sincere conversation.

KĀN.

目 From eye, and to compare. Looking at each other with determined opposition; not shewing submission by letting fall the eye; perverse; firm; obstinate; difficult. Name of one of the Kwa diagrams, denoting—a limit. To limit; to bound, or a boundary. A surname.

根 From wood and firm. The root of a tree; that which is radical or fundamental; the source or origin. Occurs in several proper names,—of a carriage,—of a cup,—of a hill,—and of a star. 根本 Kān pun, radical; fundamental. 根末 Kān mō, the root and topmost bough; the beginning and the end. 根底 Kān te, the bottom. 病根 Ping kān, the root of disease, either morally or physically. 亂根 Lwan kān, the source of confusion. 無根 Woo kān, without any foundation.

莨 Name of a poisonous plant.

跟 The heel of the foot,—they call it the root of the foot. 跟查 Kān ch'a, to pursue a close enquiry. 跟班 Kān pan, a heel attendant,—a footman; a personal servant. 跟隨 Kān sui, to attend on foot; to follow as a footman, to go along with, as an inferior.

詛 Kān or Han, to wrangle; to speak with difficulty; wrangling speech.

KHĀN.

墾 To use effort in making or doing anything, as required in first ploughing or turning up hitherto uncultivated land; to wound, injure, or damage a thing, as the plough breaks the ground. To rhyme read Kh'euen. 開墾土地 Kh'ae kh'an t'oo te, to break up fallow ground; to commence cultivation. 墾力治也 Kh'an leh ch'e yay, Kh'an denotes strength exerted in work-

ing or putting right. 墾地稅 Kh'an te shway, duties levied on newly-cultivated land.

懇 Sincerely; earnestly; importunately; with the utmost sincerity and truth, to beg or seek earnestly. 懇恩 Kh'an ngan, to supplicate favor or kindness. 懇求 K'an kh'ew, to crave earnestly. 懇給 Kh'an kesh, to beg another person to give.

懇祈 Kh'an kh'e, to pray or beg with sincerity. 懇稟 Kh'an pin, to state importunately to a superior.

𧈧 Kh'an or Kwān, to gnaw; to bite; to lessen. 𧈧 To bind; to tie up. 𧈧 To gnaw; to gnash the teeth; the noise made in eating; to crunch; the gums.

KANG.

扛 To bear; to carry as on poles of a sedan chair; the poles of the chair. 入轎扛中閫 Jūh kh'eaon kang chung kēn, entered inside the poles of the chair. 扛抬 Kang t'ae, to carry on one's shoulders.

large intestine. 脫肛 Tō kang, the protrusion of the intestine. 肛門 Kang mun, the entrance of the large intestine; the anus.

杠 A cross bar attached to a bed; a flag-staff; a small sedan chair; to carry.

紅 Kang or Kēang, tape or ribband for fastening clothes.

缸 An earthenware vessel. 缸甕 Kang ung, a large earthenware vessel.

缸 An iron hoop or ring pertaining to the wheel of a carriage; the iron point of an arrow.

疰 Kung, or Kang, diseased in the lower extremities, or inferior parts of the body.

罡 Name of a star. 天罡 T'een kang, the Ursa-Major; —much used by the Buddhists in writing charms.

肛 Large; as 膨肛 P'ang kang, swelling of the abdomen. 大肛 Ta kang, the

An earthen vessel to contain water. The name of a place.

which such a mind feels from disappointment; roused; excited; a state of excitation; to sigh; the utmost degree of certainty.

亢爽 Kh'ang shwang, high-spirited; cheerful. **亢然嘆息** Kh'ang jen t'an selh, highly excited and sighed.

抗 To raise with the hand; to shake; to shield or cover; to resist; to oppose; to withstand. Name of a Hëen district. **抗旨** Kh'ang che, to oppose the imperial will.

抗官 Kh'ang kwan, to oppose the magistrate. **抗拒** Kh'ang kh'eu, to resist; to stand in opposition to. **抗糧** Kh'ang lëang, to resist paying the taxes.

抗性 Kh'ang sipg, an obstinate, perverse disposition. **抗斷** Kh'ang twan, to oppose some decision already made.

沆 Kh'ang, or Hang. See Hang, to follow.

炕 To dry; dry; hot; to spread out or hang over a fire for the purpose of drying.

炕火 Kh'ang ho, fire with which anything is dried or roasted. **炕床** Kh'ang chwang, a couch with fire placed underneath, on which in Peking, people sit and sleep.

狻 The name of a wild beast; a strong fierce dog; per-

verse; obstinate.

畎 A limit; a boundary, or division, as between two fields.

硠 **硠礚** Kh'ang kô, the noise of thunder. **硠硠** Kh'ang lang, the sound of clashing of stones.

航 The name of a star. The name of a district. Also read Hang.

踉 Kh'ang, or Hang. To stretch out the feet or legs; to strike.

軌 Certain ornament of a hearse; the rut of a cart-wheel; a cart used in the fields.

醜 A salt marsh or lake; a place from which salt is procured.

邗 The name of a district.

閼 **閼闔** Kh'ang lang, a lofty door or gate; the appearance of a high gateway.

靛 A yellow colour.

康 Rest; repose; joy; felicity; delightful; excellent; blessed. A surname. A road;

a way; joyful assembly; delight in goodness. **康温** Kh'ang wân, soft; pleasing; fascinating. **康莊** Kh'ang chwang, a

large level road. **康健** Kh'ang kh'ëen, health and strength, particularly in old age. **康强** Kh'ang kh'ëang, stroug; robust; hale. **康寧** Kh'ang ning, tranquillity; ease and health, one of the five blessings. **康節** Kh'ang t'ë, a famous mathematician, who wrote a book called **皇極** Hwang-keih, in which the system of Nature is deduced from numbers, to the exclusion of a Supreme Intelligent Cause.

嗽咳 Kh'ang kh'eh, sound; noise.

嗽 A woman's name. Rest; repose.

嗽 Name of a hill.

康 Kh'ang or **康寔** Kh'ang lang, an empty house.

慷 **慷慨** Kh'ang kh'ae, a firm, elevated, energetic tone of mind.

糠 **糠梁** Kh'ang lëang, empty void; a hollow

beam.

漣 Name of a river; destitute of water.

瞭 Appearance of the eyes; in which sense it is connected with several other letters.

礫 The noise of stones.

糠 The husk of grain; chaff; fond of pleasure and remiss in government. The name of an instrument of music. The name of a hill. **米糠** Me kh'ang, the chaff of rice. **糟糠** Tsaou kh'ang, dregs and chaff,—the food of the poor. **糝糠** P'e kh'ang, troublesome; minute; petty.

糠 **糠** Kh'ang e, the name of an insect,—known by the name of **蜻蛉** Ts'ing ling, the dragon-fly.

糠 **糠** Lang kh'ang, tall in person.

廓 Name of a place.

KÄNG.

更 To change; to alter; alteration; change; a watch of the night; of which there are five. Name of an office. **更改** Käng

kae, to change; to alter; change; alteration. **更樓** Käng low, a watchman's box on the top of a house. **更鼓** Käng koo, a drum; or rather a block of

wood, on which Chinese watchmen beat the hours. 更練 Kāng liēn, a watchman at night.

哽 An impediment or interruption to speaking, arising from the tongue; stoppage of the throat, affecting both the speech and deglutition. 祝哽 Chūh kǎng, to bless, or perform some other service to old people, who find a difficulty in swallowing their food;—to perform which service, it is said, two persons were in former times, always placed near them. 哽咽 Kāng yin, or 哽噎 Kāng yīh, a stoppage of the voice from grief; sobbing.

埂 A pit, or hole in the ground.
哽 An impediment; a hindrance; stiff; unbending.
哽 To hate or be indignant; to detest; detestation.

哽 To stir or work up and make trouble.
哽 The light of the sun; the sun high in the heavens.
梗 Name of a wood; straight; erect; to ward off, or expel noxious influences; to prick, as a thorn; fierce. 梗概 Kāng kh'ae, 梗槩 Kāng kh'ae, or 梗

略 Kāng lēo, generally speaking; near-about; things or persons taken generally.

漈 The name of a river.

瘦 Name of an animal; a dog.

瘦 Disease; sickness.

粳 A particular kind of rice, not at all glutinous.

纆 The rope of a well; a rope for drawing water with.

莠 The stalk or stem of plant.

蜩 Name of an insect.

鄆 Name of a place.

霏 A cloudy appearance.

骸 A bone sticking in the throat; fish bones 骨

骸 Kūh hāng, stiff and unbending; stiff as a bone; of a firm unyielding temper; resisting the corrections of the world, or the court;—applied to statesmen.

鯁

庚 A horary character. To alter; to change; the age of a person; a way; a path; to confer or bestow upon. A sur-

name. 長庚 Ch'ang kǎng

name of a star. 貴庚 Kwei kǎng, pray what is your age?

六庚 Lūh kǎng, name of a

celestial animal. 倉庚 Ts'ang kǎng, name of a bird. 盜庚

T'au kǎng, name of a plant.

庚庚 Kāng kǎng, crosswise;

transverse appearance.

獠 獠獠 P'e kǎng, name

of a dog.

黃 Name of a plant.

賡 Again; encore; to re-

spond to; to continue in

succession.

鷓 鷓鷓 Ts'ang kǎng, the

name of a bird.

互 The first, or last quarter

of the moon; a limit;

the extreme point; to

fill, or extend to every

place. 互古一人

Kāng koo yīh jin, the man who

fills antiquity; or, who stands

alone without an equal. In a

literary point of view, Confu-

cius is the man; and as a sol-

dier, it is said of Kwan foo-tsze,

a person now deified.

寤 寤寤 Māng kǎng, fool-

ish; doltish; stupid.

晒 The fierce rays of the

sun; fierce. 晒 Hwan,

to dry in the sun.

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At last; final; finally.

To draw or pull vehemently; as in drawing a bow-string.

To draw the string of an instrument or of a bow; at last; finally. 絙橋

Kāng kh'euou, a bridge formed of suspended ropes.

Name of a fish.

Large pendant ears, which are considered as indicative of noble birth and fortune.

耿介 Kāng keae, high-minded; firm; resolute; above what is deemed mean or vulgar; unsettled; something disquieting the mind; light; luminous.

Name of a place. A surname.

Mournful; sorry.

瞽瞍 Kāng mang, to stare; to continue to look. Stem of a certain plant.

井 Tsing represents the manner in which fields were laid out in ancient times. To plough; to cultivate the ground; to em-

ploy diligent effort in any pursuit. A man's name. Name of a bird. **力耕** Lih k'ang, to use diligent effort in cultivating the field. **舌耕** Shé k'ang, to plough with the tongue; to teach children. **筆耕** Peih k'ang, to plough with the pencil; to write laboriously. **目耕** Mūh k'ang, to plough with the eye; to read much. **耕合** K'ang hō, or **耕土** K'ang t'oo keuen, the curling clod turned over by the plough. **耕田** K'ang tēn, to plough the field.

羹 Soup; broth made from meat, vegetables and seasoning. **羹獻** K'ang hēen, a dog, anciently offered in temples. **羹匙** K'ang shé, a soup spoon.

掙 To beat the head; to bounce or rush against. Read Kēn, to lean forward.

瞠 K'ang mang, to see indistinctly.

誣 Matter of fact; true sayings. **誣誣** K'ang k'ang, bustling; urging; pressing forward; crowding.

鏗 A ringing noise or sound; to strike against; a man's name. **鏗鏗然** K'ang k'ang jen, the sound made by sonorous metals, as of a bell. **鏘鏘** K'ang ts'ang, the noise made by metals and stones jingling against each other.

KH'ĀNG.

肯 The fleshy substance between bones; the flesh attached to bones; to assent; to be willing. **不肯** Pūh kh'āng, to be unwilling; to refuse. **不肯應允** T'a pūh kh'āng ying yun, he will not assent. **不肯** Ne kh'āng pūh kh'āng, will you or will you not?

掙 **掙勒** Kh'āng leh, to extort from by opposing or resisting. Not sanctioned by Kang-he. **掙阻** Kh'āng tsoo, to hinder; to impede.

坑 An empty plain; a pit; a cave; a den; to put in to a pit or cave. **跳火坑** T'ezou ho kh'āng, to leap over a pit of fire;—expresses a des-

ing resolution either good or bad. **焚書坑儒** Fun shoo kh'āng joo, burned the books and thrust the literati into a pit. **山坑峒窟** Shan kh'āng t'ung kūh, caves and dens of the mountains. Rustic country people, are (by the self-conceited citizens of Canton) said to come from thence; they are otherwise called **山蠻** Shan-man, barbarous mountaineers. **山蠻** Ta rhyme, read Kh'āng. **坑坎** Kh'āng kh'an,

a den, a pit, a valley or ditch. A surname.

姁 A beautiful woman. Read Haug, a woman's name. A perverse disposition.

崕 Kh'āng, or Hāng. A ravine; a rocky valley.

脛 The bone or shank below the knee of a cow. A man's name.

磴 The noise of stones-dashing against each other.

磴磴 Kh'āng-kh'āng, the appearance of a mean man.

KAOU.

告 From *Cow* and *mouth*. To accuse; to lay open before; to announce; to declare; to tell; to order; to ask; to entreat. A surname. Read Kō, in the same sense. **上告** Shang kaou, or **控告** Kh'ung kaou, to lay before a higher tribunal. **原告** Yuen kaou, the accuser, or plaintiff. **被告** Pe kaou, the accused; defendant. **稟告** Pin kaou, to state to a superior. **禱告** Taou kaou, to pray to. **告狀** Kaou chwang, to impeach, or petition against to government. **告發** Kaou tā, to complain of; to send complaints or accusations. **告解** Kaou keae,

to confess; to make confession. **告厥成功** Kaou kh'euē ch'ing hung, announced his having finished the work. **告假** Kaou k'ea, to request leave to retire from one's duties for a time, on account of sickness or any necessary cause. **告示** Kaou she, a proclamation from magistrates to the people. **告身** Kaou shin, a seal conferring office. **告訴人知** Kaou soo jin che, to inform or tell a person of. **告訟** Kaou sung, to impeach; to accuse. **告祖** Kaou tsoo, to inform one's ancestors by prayer. **告辭** Kaou ts'zo, the words of a petition; also used by inferiors,

or by equals through courtesy when about to quit a room and leave the company of another person, and denotes, *I shall now take my leave.* 告於神明 Kaou yu shin ming, to declare before the gods.

皓 Commonly read Haou. Read Kaou, and repeated. Pure; white; unspotted; refulgence; grey hairs. 皓首窮經 Kaou shou kh'eung king, to investigate the classics till grey hairs crown the head.

皓皓 Bright and variegated.

皓皓 Name of an insect.

皓皓 Appearing to look for a long time.

皓皓 To command; to give directions to inferiors; to proclaim by writing; to subject. 告 Kaou is to state to superiors, and 誥 Kaou to enjoin on inferiors; an Imperial declaration; different dynasties have employed different words to express this. 誥封 Kaou fang, or 誥贈 Kaou t'ang, to confer by Imperial order some honors on parents. Commonly obtained by purchase. 誥命

Kaou ming, to order or enjoin upon.

郃 Name of an ancient place. A surname.

高 Represents a high raised terrace or gallery; high; lofty; eminent; elevated; a high degree of, generally in a good sense.

登高 T'ang kaou, a Chinese holiday, on the 9th of the 9th moon. **高麗國** Kaou-le kwō, Corea. **高見** Kaou k'een, elevated ideas; extensive views. **高登金榜** Kaou t'ang kin pang, to be promoted to the golden list,—of literati. Expressed as a wish at the new year. **高姓** Kaou sing, what is your eminent surname? **高大** Kaou ta, lofty and great.

高祖 Kaou tsoo, a grandfather's grandfather. **高登** Kaou t'ang, to ascend high; to be promoted.

嶠嶠 嶠嶠 Kaou ngaou, the lofty appearance of hills or mountains.

皜皜 Kaou or Haou, pure white; applied to grey hairs. 皜然白首

皓皓 Kaou jen peh shou, a hoary white head.

皜皜 皜皜 Kaou kaou, scorched or withered with the

severe rays of the sun.

藁 Rotten wood; dried fish. Name of a medicine; used also for a particular sort of bamboo. 枯槁 Koo-kaou, rotten,—applied chiefly to wood.

藁 The stem of grain; straw. Name of a place. A rough sketch of any document; the original copy. 腹稿 Fūh kaou, to compose in the mind. 稿公 Kaou kung, a head clerk in the higher offices of government; supposed to be acquainted with all the affairs of the office.

燥 To heat with fire; hot; burning. 燥燥 Kaou-kaou, very hot; a high degree of heat. Also read Haou, and Hāh. Used for slandering and vilifying.

犒 To confer rewards on the army. 犒軍 Kaou keun, or 犒師 Kaou sze, to reward the army; to confer upon them honors and entertainments. 犒工 Kaou kung, extraordinary rewards conferred on workmen when building houses. 犒牛 Kaou new, bullocks given as a reward.

癢 癢癢 Kaou laou, a cutaneous disease; a kind of leprous itch.

皜 Kaou, or Haou, a white luminous appearance. Compare with Haou.

禱 To pray; to offer prayers with sacrifice.

篙 Kaou, or 竹篙 Chūh-kaou, a pole or bamboo for the purpose of propelling boats, or for sticking into the shore.

膏 Fat; lard; greasy; glossy; rich food; sweet or genial. 恩膏 Ngān kaou, rich favours conferred. 膏露 Kaou loo, fattening dews. 膏梁 Kaou liang, rich food. 膏沐 Kaou mūh, cosmetics; rouge. 膏梁子弟 Kaou liang tsze te, the sons of rich men. 膏澤 Kaou tseh, fat; sleek; smooth; glossy. 膏藥 Kaou yō, a plaster. 塗膏 Too kaou, to smear or daub with grease or lard.

縞 Plain white silk. 縞衣 Kaou e, men's garments of a plain white.

膾 Fragrant effluvia. Used to denote conferring rewards on the army.

蹠 The bones of the legs.

藁 Rotten wood; straw or thatch of which the poor make huts; the tablets on which the orders of government are written. **藁卷** Kaou keuen, the sections of a history.

杲 Kaou or Haou, the rising sun shining over the tops of trees; the rising sun; clear; bright; ascending; eminent. A surname.

杲 Rotted straw; stubble.

杲 The young of a sheep; a lamb; sheep's skin.

糕 A kind of pudding or dumpling; a sort of cake; a bait.

饅 A sort of cake; pastry; a bait.

臬 Standing upon the top of a house and proclaiming or announcing to; to sing; to protract the tone or sound; a long drawling sound; high; elevated; a bank of a lake or edge of a marsh; a marshy place.

臬 Kaou kaou, ill-regulated; stupid. Name of the moon. A certain divinity; an orimak. A surname.

比 Kaou pe, the skin of a tiger; a marshy place.

槲 Name of a wood, a machine for drawing water.

槲 Kaou, or Cheh, a marshy place; a marsh. Read Haou, denoting to call to.

稗 A name of grain.

稗 A certain plant.

鞞 A long distant appearance; a confused mixed appearance. **鞞鞞** Kaoh kō, the appearance of spears or lances blended and crossed.

鞞 A cover or bag, in which to place a bow; also a quiver for arrows, — sometimes made of leather.

鞞 A large broad appearance; appearance of a large head.

鶉 Name of a bird.

尻 The lower end of the spine; the os coccygii.

尻

嗾 Raillery; to vex, or excite by raillery. Read Naou and Kew, in the same sense.

磬 A large drum, said to be twelve cubits in length; to beat a drum; to drum.

KH'AOU.

靠 To lean against mutually; to be connected; to depend on any person or thing; to trust to for support. **靠人** Kh'aou jin, to rely on a person. **靠着** Kh'aou chō, **倚靠** E kh'aou, or **依靠** E kh'aou, trust to; reliance upon; a state of dependence, as on a relation for the necessities of life; to throw one's-self upon for support.

丂 Air, vapour, or the breath struggling to vent itself, is represent by 丂. Its being stopped, is represent by 丂 at the top. The ancient form of 巧 Kh'eaou. An effort of genius; ingenious.

考 Aged; a deceased father, — in which connexion it denotes, finished; terminated; to interrogate; to question; to examine; to

strike. **考成** Kh'aou ch'ing, to finish or complete any work. **考正** Kh'aou ching, to examine and adjust. **考量** Kh'aou l'ang, to examine by measuring or weighing in order to select. **考卜** Kh'aou p'uh, to examine by divination. **考試** Kh'aou she, to examine and try; the official examinations of the literati previously to their being chosen. **考驗** Kh'aou yen, a kind of examination of the officers of government, when actually officiating.

洿 Water dried up.

拷 To examine with the hand; to beat; to inflict torture in order to extort evidence or a confession. **拷訊** Kh'aou sin, to examine with torture. **拷打** Kh'aou ta, to beat before a magistrate; to cudgel; to drub; to flap.

栲 A certain wood resembling the varnish tree. **栲栳** Kh'aou laou, a utensil made of willows.

箒 **箒笔** Kh'aou laou, crooked bamboos of which a certain utensil is made.

KE.

几 A bench or stool to lean against or rest upon; a stand; a table. Repeated 几

几 Ke ke, steady; tranquil.

赤鳥几几 Ch'ih seih ke ke, the purple steps were composed and tranquil, unaltered by the approach of danger.

Seih denotes the soles of the shoes. In ancient times they were of different colours; the Imperial were purple. 隱几

Yin-ke, leaned on the table.

文几 Wän ke, a desk or writing table; the table at which a scholar pursues his studies. 茶

几 Ch'a ke, a small stand or table on which to place tea.

Also written 机 Ke.

帆 伊帆 E ke, 者帆 E ke, or 祁帆 E ke, an epithet of an ancient Emperor.

Name of the famous 堯 Yaou, so called from the place where his mother lived.

机 The name of a wood which is burnt for manure. Used as an abbreviation for 機 Ke.

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肌 An animal or human body including flesh and bones. Used also for the preceding. 肌膚 Ke

too, the body; the external appearance of the skin.

肌巴 Ke pa, the male organ of generation.

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己 One's own person; one's self; self; private, selfish; to record. An astronomical character. A surname.

己 Ke, should be distinguished from the two following characters 已 E, and 巳 Sze.

自己 Teze ke, self-united with my, him, or her. 正己

化人 Ching ke hwa jin, to correct one's self and reform others. 己所不欲勿施

於人 Ke so p'ih y'ö w'ü she yu jin, whatever you dislike yourself, don't do to other people. 彼己 Pe ke, or 人己

Jin ke, that or another person. or thing, and one's self. 克

己復禮 Kh'eh ke f'ü le, to conquer self (selfish and vicious propensities) and return to propriety. 舍己從人

Shay ke ts'ung jin, to give up one's own opinions or wishes, and accord with those of other people.

忌 To dislike; to envy, shown in the countenance it is called 妒 Too, in the actions. Ke. To fear; to stand in awe of; dread or dislike of; to shun with horror, as the anniversary of a friend's death; to hate or dislike, as Heaven does pride; to shun as what is injurious to any pursuit, such as

trifling chat and petty affairs are to study. 妒忌之心

Too ke che sin, an envious disposition. 忌辰 Ke shün, or 忌日 Ke j'ih, the dreaded hour or day on which a parent or some relation died. 忌憚

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member; to recollect; to know; to record. The name of an office. 你記得不記得 Ne ke teh pūh ke teh, do you remember or not? 記 Ke, and 志 Che, both express a written record, as well as a recollection of; to know about. 記念 Ke nēn, to remember and think of. 記不清楚 Ke pūh ts'ing tsoo, unable to recollect distinctly. 記性日拙 Ke sing jīh chuē, the memory daily becoming worse.

紀 To separate and arrange threads of silk; to arrange and number; to record; a period of twelve years. Name of an ancient state. 登紀 Tāng ke, to enter on an account. 綱紀 Kang ke, to arrange and put in order; to rule; to govern. 五紀 Woo ke, the year, the sun, the moon, the stars, and astronomical numbers; these five are called heaven's 經紀 King ke, instruments or means of the ruling universe. 紀功 Ke kung, to record a person's merits. 紀過 Ke kwo, to make a record of a person's faults. 紀錄 Ke lūn, to record a person's name. 紀事 Ke sze, to make a memorandum of. 年紀 Nēn

ke, the record of a person's age; the number of years that he has lived.

基 That on which something rests or depends; the commencement of a wall; a foundation; that on which a family or nation depends; a possession; a patrimony; the throne; to begin; to commence; to found; side apartments or piazzas. The name of an instrument of music; the name of a hill. Forms part of the name of an instrument of husbandry. 舊基址 Kaw ke che, an old foundation. 祖宗基業 Tsoo tsung ke nē, a patrimony, or possession handed down from ancestors. Ke nē, denotes also a possession handed down to posterity. 始基 Che ke, the origin; the foundation of. 登基 Tāng ke, to ascend the throne. 開基 K'ae ke, and 肇基 Shaou ke, express,—to commence; to lay the foundation of. 基址 Ke che, a foundation.

箕 Name of a constellation; a sieve or winnowing machine, that with which the chaff is separated from the grain. The ancient forms of this character are very numerous. 篩箕 She

ke, a sieve. 簸箕 P'o ke, a sieve for winnowing grain. 續箕囊世業 Sūh ke kh'w she nē, to continue the profession of one's father. 箕子 Ke tze, a relation of the ancient king Chow, B. C. 1112.

箕 Name of a bamboo.

基 Ornamented with a variety of colours; certain caps or garments ornamented; strings to bind the shoes; strict; the utmost degree of. A surname. 基重 Ke chung, very important; or, heavy, in a literal sense. 基嚴 Ke yen, extremely strict or rigorous.

吱 Read Che, as 吱吱 Che che, sound; noise. Read Ke, panting.

度 Ke or Kwai, a stand or case for provisions; to place or lay by. 度格 Ke keh, a frame or case, on which to lay by things. 度閣 K'kō, to lay up; to lay by. 度食物 Ke sh'ih wūh, to lay by provisions in a case or press. 度物 Ke wūh, to put a thing in a safe place.

菱 Name of a river; a water lily with three or four diverging leaves.

蚊 The name of an insect. Ke ke, insects walking,

the progressive motion of any animal.

跂 A foot with numerous toes; reptiles walking; the progressive motion of every creature that has feet; to sit with the feet hanging down; to stand on tip toe and look with expectation.

跂 Ke lēang, to stand on tiptoes on both feet and look to with desire. 跂望 Ke wang, to rise on the toes and look forward.

跂 The appearance of walking; a monkey climbing up a tree. 跂跂 Ke ke, the motion of a stag; walking; going.

軛 The end of an axle, bound in a certain way with leather; the end or part which protrudes at the side.

To shun; to evade.

Name of an ancient city.

Commonly read E. Occurs in the sense of the preceding.

剖 剖剗 Ke kenē, a crooked graving tool, used in cutting characters. Some say that the Ke is a crooked chisel, and Kenē, a crooked punch,

struck with the hammer.

揸 To drag to one side; to pull by one foot; to cause to issue; to educe; to bring forth.

寄 To throw one's self into a temporary habitation; to give in charge to another person; to send by a person, under his care or charge; the east side. **請寄** Ts'ing ke, to give in charge to. **寄意** Ke e, to give one's wishes in charge to a person. **寄居** Ke ken, a small sort of crab. **寄生** Ke saang, a parasitic plant; also one who attaches himself by mean flattery to the rich or powerful. **寄書信** Ke shoo sin, or **寄信** Ke sin, to send a letter by a person. **寄寓** Ke yü, an inn, or temporary abode for travellers.

椅 To take up anything with sticks, used as nippers; to contain in.

犄 A particular kind of cow; otherwise read E, fierce; violent. Used for a tone of aspiration.

綺 Variegated; striped with different colours.

蜻 Name of an insect.

諤 To jest and ridicule each other; wild; irregular

speech. A man's name.

畸 Bits of irregular waste land, incapable of cultivation; odds and ends; any small surplus. **左畸** Tso ke, title of a military office.

騎 One person alone; single or unassociated with.

幾 From **玆** Yew, *Minute, small*; and **戍** Shoo, *A soldier, guarding against the first approaches*. The incipient tendencies to motion; the springs of action; a prognostic; dangerous; having fixed periods; times and seasons; several; to examine. A qualifying expression, *rather*; nearly; thereabouts. Applied to lacerating and ornamenting vessels. **萬幾** Wan ke, all the springs of action or of government in a country; or in nature. **月幾望** Yueh ke wang, the moon nearly full. **凡事見幾而作** Fan sze keen ke uch tsö, in every affair observe the proper moment (or incipient movement) and then act. **知幾其神** Che ke k'e shin, he who knows the first springs of action is divine. **前幾天** Ts'ien ke t'ien, a few days ago. **來日無幾** Lao jih woo ke, coming days, not many—how old and not last-

ing long to live. **無幾** Woo ke, not many or much—applied to days or time, or to things.

幾乎 Ke hoo, **幾於** Ke yu, or **庶幾** Shoo ke, nearly; thereabout; not far from. **幾多** Ke to, or **幾何** Ke ho, times or things many; i. e. How many? **幾微萌兆** Ke wei ming chao, subtle incipient motion or action. **幾許** Ke heu, several; some; a good many. **幾明白的人** Ke ming peh teh jih, a rather intelligent man. **幾幾** Ke ke, many. **幾萬** Ke wan, several times ten thousand. **幾微** Ke wei, small; subtle; minute. **幾日** Ke jih, or **幾天** Ke t'ien, a few days. **幾兆** Ke chao, an omen or prognostic.

噉 To chew or eat; to sigh; to mourn; an ugly-looking mouth.

機 A limit or boundary; a thousand li around the royal abode. **天子之地一機** T'ien tsze che te yih ke, the land of the son of heaven, one thousand li. **無垠** Woo ke, illimitable; having no boundary.

機父 Ke foo, the father of the Ke, a military officer who

had the command of the troops on the Royal or Imperial domain. Syn. with **垠** Yin. **垠垠** Ke yin, a limit; a shore; a boundary.

機 To take; to pluck.

機 That from which motion issues; the spring that originates motion; changes or permutations; the subtle matter in nature.

Name of a star. Name of a tree. **天機** T'ien ke, celestial truth. **心機** Sin ke, the devices of the mind. **軍機** Ke ken, great officers who direct the motion of the army; a kind of privy council. **機關** Ke kwan, springs or other moving principles in machinery. **機械** Ke heae, an ingenious device or contrivance. **機變百出** Ke pien peh ch'ü, stratagems issue from a hundred sources; fertile in stratagems.

機房 Ke fang, a weaver's shop. **機會** Ke hway, an opportunity. **機檻** Ke lan, a trap or snare for catching animals. **機謀** Ke mow, an artifice; a stratagem. **機密** Ke melh, secret. **機變** Ke pien, crafty and ever changing. **機杼** Ke shoo, a weaver's

loom and shuttle. 機務 Ke woo, the affairs of a state council, or ministry.

璣 Name of a speculum. 璣 Name of a star. 璣 玉衡 Seuen ke yüh häng, an astronomical instrument; a kind of circle or quadrant.

畿 The residence of the Emperor and court, to the extent of a thousand le; all around; a limit or boundary; inside a door. 皇畿 Hwang ke, the Imperial domain. 畿內之地 Ke nuy che te, the ground included in the Imperial residence; within the Imperial domain.

磯 A stone or rock in a stream of water, which impedes, and excites, and produces a ripple; an impediment; a stumbling block; to rub or excite.

磯 Ominous of good; auspicious prognostic; a kind of wine drunk after bathing.

筴 A name of a bamboo.

糈 A small repast; a small portion of food; a lunch.

腩 The flesh on the sides of the face; the jaws.

蟻 Ke, or 蟻 蝨 Ke seh, a kind of louse; lice 蟻

螻 One ke, a leech.

畿 To cut asunder; to kill sacrifices; to smear a sacrifice with blood.

譏 To speak against; to slander; to ridicule; to satirize; to reprehend. Name of an office, the duty of which is to examine and report.

譏 Tsze ke, to insinuate something against persons in order to make them ridiculous.

譏察 Ke chä, to examine into.

譏諷 Ke fung, to satirize; to make ridiculous in a covert manner.

譏評 Ke p'ing, to discuss and find fault with.

譏諷 Ke sehau, to ridicule and speak against. 譏笑 Ke sehau, to ridicule and laugh at.

鉞 The barb of a hook or an arrow; a hook or sickle. 連鉞 Lëen ke, connected contrivances, made by an artificer. 無鉞之鉤 Weo ke che kow, a hook without a barb—will not catch any fish.

鞵 A halter or bridle that enters the mouth of a horse.

饑 Dearth; famine; want; hunger. See the second form of the character.

飢

魘 Demons; devils. The people of the south of China were so called in ancient times.

齧 The teeth loose and in danger of falling out.

齧 The pleasure of having finished some work, or terminated some affair.

乩 To divine; to resolve doubts by an application to spiritual beings. The western nations use sheep in divination. The priest, they call 斯乩 Sze ke.

卜 From mouth and divination. To enquire by divination. 卜疑 Ke e, to ask by divination the solution of doubts. In this sense 乩 Ke, is also used.

姬 A famous surname of antiquity. Read E, an epithet of handsome women;

姬 a king's wife; a general term for concubines. The second form is common, but not correct. 姬姓之國 Ke sing che kwō, nations possessed by the family Ke. There were forty brothers, (B. C. 1110.)

篋 篋 Pe ke, a comb; 篋 small-toothed comb.

稽 To examine into; to compare; to unite; to arrange; to deliberate; to discuss; to detain; to stop; to reach or extend to. Name of a district.

稽 The name of a hill. A surname.

滑稽 Hwä ke, artful; insidious; crafty. 稽查 Ke ch'a, to examine; to investigate; to enquire into. 稽攷 Ke kh'aou, to examine into; to investigate a literary subject. 稽首 Ka show, or 稽顙 Ke sang, to bow the head down to the ground; to knock it against the earth, in doing homage to a superior, or to deceased parents.

枅 A certain transverse beam of a house; a cross beam between two pillars.

枅 A particular kind of bamboo.

羈 An inn for the reception of travellers. 羈旅 Ke leu, a stranger or sojourner, or the inn where he sojourns.

羈 A bridle or halter for a horse; to restrain; to restrict; to hold in; to economize; the hair of the head rolled into a bunch on the top of the head; a single tuft.

羈

鷄 The bird which knows the house and times. A fowl; the fowl species.
雞 The name of a place. A surname. 一隻鷄 Yih chih ke, a fowl. 鷄姦 Ke keen, the unnatural crime of Sodom. 鷄人 Ke jin, a certain officer. 鷄鳴 Ke ming, the crowing of the cock. 鷄頸洋 Ke king yang, Cabreta point, at Macao. 鷄眼 Ke yen, fowl's eyes, corns on the feet.

鷓 The name of a bird.
无 From 反 Fan, to return, and 无 K'e, the breath. An incessant rising of the breath; a hiccup that comes on after eating or drinking.

既 Already done or finished; terminated; ended; since it is done; to fail; to lose. 既月 Ke yue, the close of the moon. 既然如此 Ke jen joo ts'ze, since it is thus. 日有食之既 Jih yew shih che ke, a total eclipse.

既 To plaster a wall; to receive, take or collect; to rest; to depend upon.

概 To plough deep and sow. The name of a place, and

of a plant. Also read Kew.
暨 The sun slightly seen. A connective Particle, With; and; the termination, end, or extreme degree of. Also read Ke'ih. 靡暨 Me'ke, interminable; without end or limit; never ending. 暨暨 Ke ke, staunch; firm; brave appearance.

鱣 Name of a fish.
季 A designation of youth; whatever is young or delicate; small; slender; the last of a series. 孟仲季 Mäng chung ke, first, second, and third—months of each quarter of the four seasons of the year. At any of the four seasons of the year, when preceding the words for spring, summer, autumn, or winter, Ke expresses the last month of the quarter.

四季 Size ke, the four seasons. 季指 Ke che, the little finger. 季父 Ke foo, an uncle.

悸 Agitation or perturbation of mind; the pendant end of a sash tied round the body.

瘁 The heart or mind perturbed and agitated; fear

caused by sickness.
冀 A certain district in the north, where the Emperor 堯 Yaou, at the time of the Deluge, is said to have held his court. 冀幸 Ke hing, to wish well to a person; to hope he will be fortunate; an ancient state situated in the region of the modern province of Chih-le.

驥 An excellent horse; a horse possessing strength and every other good quality. Name of a district. 白驥尾 Peh ke, name of a fish. 驥尾 附 Ke wei foo, to follow at a noble horse's tail; to imitate a good example.

計 From words and ten. A complete number; the whole assembled, and deliberation or calculation made of the merits or demerits of the assembled officers; to reckon; to calculate; to plan; to devise. Name of an office; of a divinity; and of a district. 大計 Ta ke, a triennial assemblage; examination of the officers of the empire,—when promotions or degradations take place. 填大計 T'ien ta ke, recorded or noted at the triennial examination; or holding the examination;—whether the notice is

favorable or unfavorable, is not contained in the expression. 夥計 Ho ke, a partner or comrade. 暗計 Ngan ke, a dark plot. 生計 Säng ke, a plan to get a livelihood. 百計 Peh ke, numerous schemes. 計 算 Ke swan, or Swan ke, to calculate sums, or probable circumstances. 計謀 Ke mow, to contrive; to plot. 計簿 Ke p'oo, or 計帳 Ke chang, a book of accounts; certain national estimates. 計多 Ke to, or To ke, full of schemes.

泊 The water in which meat has been boiled; thick soup-like substance, used in sacrifices; joined together,—as many officers going to court. The name of a river.

薊 A certain plant growing in plains. The name of a place. A surname. Compare with 尢 Shüh.

獠 Ke or Che, a mad dog.

繫 Ke or He, to bind; to tie; to fasten to; to impede.

彘 The head of a swine,—thought to resemble its snout.

偈 Ke or Kē. Repeated. **偈** Ke ke, the appearance of using violent effort. Urgent; with haste; a martial appearance; a bamboo rod; to cease; to stop. **講佛偈** K'ang fūh ke, to rehearse, or explain the enigmas of Fūh. **偈句** Ke keu, certain verses, or enigmatical sentences of the sect Fūh.

髻 The hair braided up in a tuft on the top of the head, in the manner of Chinese women. **婦人梳起頭髻** Foo jin soo kh'e t'ow ke, a woman combs the hair of her head up into a tuft.

亟 Ke and Keih, haste; speed; promptly; hurry. **亟速** Keih sūh, hastily; speedily; in a hurry; urgently.

繼 A line of succession; coming one after another in course; successively; that which contains or preserves a succession of; continuing the same pursuits as ancestors. **過繼** Kwo ke, to pass one's son over to a brother, in order to continue the succession. **繼母** Ke moo, a mother-in-law. **繼襲** Ke seih, hereditary. **繼承不絕** Ke ch'ing pūb tseih, an uninterrupted line of succession.

芑 Name of a white species of grain. Name of a wood, and of a vegetable.

跣 To step over; to travel by land or amongst thick vegetation.

起 To arise; to raise; to commence; to begin; the origin; the commencement. A surname. **從何說起** Ts'ing ho shwō kh'e, from what place begin to discourse on, or speak about? **怒起來** Noo kh'e lae, became angry; anger arose. **大笑起來** Ta seon kh'e lae, burst into a loud laugh.

興起 Hing kh'e, to rise up; or to rouse up the mind; to have joy, or any other passion exist in the mind. **起火** Kh'e ho, to take fire; the breaking out of a conflagration; morally applied to anger. **起居** Kh'e keu, rising or dwelling; in motion or at rest; under all circumstances. **起見** Kh'e k'ien, the view arising in the mind; the perception of circumstances which moves the will, or inclines it to choose; -the motive. **起來** Kh'e lae, *up come*, to get up; to arise; is applied to many verbs, denoting the commencement of the action, as **講起來** Keang kh'e lae, began

KH'E

to speak. **起念** Kh'e n'ien, or **起意** Kh'e e, the first thought or idea of. **起身** Kh'e shin, to rise from a chair; or to rise from bed; to begin a journey. **起端** Kh'e twan, the first moving cause; the point of origination. **起頭** Kh'e t'ow, or **起初** Kh'e ch'oo, the commencement; the beginning. **起房子** Kh'e fang tsze, to rear or build a house.

其 A relative pronoun referring to antecedent persons or things; he; she; it; they. Also indefinite, as—its; his; any one; whoever; the subject affirmed of. Sometimes may be rendered, *the*; *that*. At the end of a sentence, occurs read Kh'e, as an expletive. A surname. The name of a place. The name of a hill. **其中** Kh'e chung, in the midst of it. **其然** Kh'e jen, it is certain, or it is certainly so. **其如** Kh'e ijo, it is as if. **其斯** Kh'e sze, this. **其次** Kh'e ts'ze, the next. **其二子** Kh'e urh tsze, his two sons.

俱 A square ugly face. **俱傲** Thrown to one side; thrown down; whatever is unable to adjust itself. **傲**

傲 Kh'e kh'e, the pranks of a person intoxicated.

曷 To crouch or kneel a long time. The name of an ancient state.

慧 To poison; poisonous; injurious; to teach; to instruct. **人慧之謀** Jin kh'e che mow, stratagems taught by men.

淇 Name of a river, and of a district. **淇壘** Kh'e ngaou, *Ke-ow* point; a place at the entrance of the Canton river.

謀 To deceive; to insult; to plot. A man's name.

奠 A footing; a foundation.

棋 Strong; bold; valorous.

旗 A flag or banner with a certain device depicted on it; a standard; a tribe that adheres to one standard. **花旗** Hwa kh'e, *the flower flag*, the American flag. **黃旗** Hwang kh'e, *the*

yellow flag, i. e. the Danish flag
旗號 Kh'e haou, a signal made with a colour. **旗下** Kh'e hēa, under the standard or banner,—phraseology of the Tartars. **旗下人** Kh'e hēa jin, or **旗人** Kh'e jin, a Manchow Tartar, or a Chinese who joined them at the conquest, which was expressed by **投旗** Tow kh'e, or **入旗** Jūh kh'e, throwing themselves under the standards, or entering. **插旗** Ch'ā kh'e, to hoist a flag.

期 The various seasons of the revolving year; a year; a day; a fixed period; an appointed time; that which ought or must be; a time agreed on; to expect. **昌期** Ch'ang kh'e, flourishing times. **崇期** Tsung kh'e passages in every direction. **不期而遇** Pūh kh'e urh yu, to meet unexpectedly. **期頤** Kh'e e, the age of a hundred years. **期服** Kh'e fūh, one year's mourning. **期會** Kh'e hwuy, an appointment to meet or assemble. **期許** Kh'e heu, that which is highly probable or certain; that which one may venture to promise. **屆期** K'ue kh'e, the arrival of the appointed time.

期年 Kh'e nēn, the period of a year. **期約** Kh'e yō, an appointment or previous arrangement. **期望** Kh'e wang, to hope; to expect.

棋 The game of chess; a root or foundation. **根棋** Kān kh'e, a root or foundation of. **下棋** Hēn kh'e, to play at chess. **棋子** Kh'e tsz, a chess man. **棋局** Kh'e keūh, a chess-board. **圍棋** Wei kh'e, a species of chess, said to have been invented, B. C. 2200.

欺 To deceive by what is false and unreal; to impose upon; to insult; to blind one's own mind; to deceive one's self. **欺負** Kh'e foo, to insult. **欺人** Kh'e jin, to impose upon; to cheat. **欺君** Kh'e keun, to impose upon the sovereign;—a high crime said of statesmen. **誣欺法** Te kh'e fā, laws against slander and insult.—existed in the time of Han. **欺騙** Kh'e p'ien, to cheat; to defraud. **欺懇** Kh'e se, a large head. **自欺** Tsze kh'e, or **欺心** Kh'e sin, to deceive one's own heart.

棋 A young dog; a whelp.

琪 A certain valuable stone. **玕琪** Yn kh'e, name of a tree. **琪林** Kh'e lin, a certain temple of the sect Taou.

祺 Composed; tranquil; felicitous; happy. Name of a district. **近祺不** Kin kh'e pūh yūh, of late happy in all respects. **陞祺** Shing kh'e, the happiness of promotion.

稭 The revolving periods of the year; a complete year. Used also for a fixed period. The stalk of grain or pulse; straw.

糕 A particular kind of cake.

麒 **麟** Kh'e le, a certain kind of boat

其 The stem of peas or other pulse. **其草** Kh'e ts'aou, a certain plant.

蟻 Kh'e, or **蟻** P'ang kh'e, a shell-fish somewhat like a crab, but not eatable; some eat them it is said. **雷蟻** Lay kh'e, name of an insect. **馬蟻** Ma kh'e,

one name of the leech. **蹠** The print of a horse's foot; a footstep. **蹠踞** Kh'e keu, to sit cross-legged.

顛 Ugly. **顛頭** Kh'e t'ow, a certain figure of a person, assumed in ancient times for the purpose of expelling noxious influences.

騏 A fine-looking horse. Name of a district. **白騏** Peh kh'e, is a name applied to a certain fish.

騏 A small species of goose.

麟 A certain fabulous animal, otherwise called **麟** Kh'e lin; it is said to appear as a sign of great sages being born into the world. The male is called Kh'e, the female Lin.

齧 To gnaw; to bite.

伎 Talent; ability. **無他伎能** Woo t'a k'e nāng, no other ability; not fit for anything else. **伎倆** Kh'e léang, or **伎巧** Kh'e kh'e'au, clever; artful; ingenious. **伎勇** Kh'e yung, military art, and prowess. **Read Ke**, easy; leisurely.

valry. 騎牛 Kh'e new, to ride upon a cow or buffalo. 騎馬 Ke or Kh'e ma, to ride on horse-back; those who do so; cavalry. 騎虎之勢 Kh'e hoo che she, the state of a person who rides on a tiger, — if he dismounts he will be devoured; hence it is said, 騎虎之勢難下 Kh'e hoo che she, nan hēa, it is impossible for him who rides on a tiger to dismount; i. e. he who has engaged in a quarrel with a malicious man must fight it out; — submission will be certain ruin.

鎚 A certain iron boiler having feet to stand on.

魘服 Kh'e fūh, garments of paper cut out and burnt as an offering to demons. 射魘 Shay kh'e, certain rites performed for the purpose of expelling demons.

祈 To supplicate happiness; to pray for blessings; to pray; to invoke; to call upon; to state to; to beg, in the language of courtesy. 祈禱 Kh'e taou, to pray; to beseech the gods. 祈望 Kh'e wang, to beg and hope; to wish well to persons. 祈求雨澤 Kh'e kh'ew yu tseh, to supplicate rain, — a label written on yellow pa-

per and placed in a censer at the head of every family in time of drought; the government prohibits killing animals for food; professes to fast and goes in procession on foot, in plain raiment to temples to pray. After rain falls, the labels are burnt.

祇 The god spirit or soul which animates earth; the earth itself; rest; repose; large; great.

祇袂 Kh'e-che, or 袂裝 Kēa sha, a coarse kind of hair-cloth garment, worn by Chinese nuns of the Buddha sect.

嶺 Rocks on the side of a hill.

祈 祈 祈 Affluent; abundant; numerous; great; enlarged; at ease. A surname. The name of a district.

鮓 A certain kind of preserved fish with the liquid. Also read Che.

頎 A long or tall appearance; elegant. A man's name. Read K'an, great sincerity. 頎典 Kh'ān tēn, endurance; fortitude; small; few.

抵 Respect; regard to; affection for. Read She, or Che, cheerful.

芡 Name of a medicinal plant.

芡 A medicinal plant employed for the cure of ulcers; a bridle or bit. Name of a place. A surname.

族 A standard with a kind of jingling bells attached to it, and certain devices of a dragon.

乞 The curling ascent of vapour; vapour; air; subtile fluid; invisible operating influence; effluvia. Same as 氣 Kh'e. This is the original form of 乞 Kū'eih, to beg; or entreat; — because prayers or entreaties ascend. 有乞沒處出 Yew kh'e mūh ch'oo chūh, feeling anger which one does not know how to vent.

剗 Kh'e or Kh'é, to cut and wound; to cut to pieces; to stab; to pierce. Hairy animals used in sacrifice. Read Kwei, or Kwae, to sharpen a knife or weapon.

氣 From rice and vapour. Vapour or fume ascending from fire, operating on water or moisture.

气 Fume; vaporous exhalations; cloudy vapour; halo; ether; ethereal; the primary matter; original substance of animate and inanimate crea-

tures; the breath; spirit, in a low sense, as the *anima*, or animal soul of brutes and of human beings; an apparition; the animal life; vegetable life; any subtile fluid; nervous fluid; animal spirits; influence of the planets; — attraction; magnetism; subtile qualities or medicinal powers; the spirit or temper; the feelings; sentiments; principles or movements of mind, particularly anger; habitual disposition of mind; ardor; elevation; vehemence; courage; vigour of mind. The two Kh'e, are the imaginary principles Yin and Yang. The five Kh'e, are the different airs or climates in the four quarters and centre of the world. The six Kh'e, are the Yin and Yang, wind and rain, obscurity and splendour. The twenty-four Kh'e, are twenty-four terms into which the year is divided. The sect *Taou* speaks of eating Kh'e, i. e. stifling the breath for a length of time; and various other tricks. There is a class of Magicians who divine from observing the halo or Kh'e around the sun. 抖氣 Tow kh'e, to catch breath, as when rising out of the water. 舒氣 Shoo kh'e, or 出氣 Ch'ūh kh'e, to relax or ease

one's feelings. 我未有地方舒氣 Wo we yew te tang shoo kh'e, I have no place to ease my mind.—said after being scolded by a superior. 氣積爲質 Kh'e tseih wei chih, an aggregation of Kh'e, or subtle primary matter, constitutes bodies. 氣質 Kh'e chih, the more *subtle*, and the *grosser* parts of organized bodies; the constituent parts of a human being. 氣海 Kh'e hae, the lower part of the kidneys. 氣高 Kh'e kaou, elevated, light-some feelings. 氣力 Kh'e leih, stout and valorous; strength; valour. 氣質之稟 Kh'e chih che pin, the constituent parts of a human being, received from heaven; what man is as formed by nature. 氣節 Kh'e tseë, a term of fifteen days; high-toned honorable feeling. 氣 Kh'e, as distinguished from 理 Le, is that in which *figure* and the other accidents of bodies exist. The basis or substratum of material bodies; the *primary matter*. 理 Le, and 道 Taou, are *immaterial* and *incorporeal* principles. 氣 Kh'e, and 心 Sin, answer to *matter* and *mind*. 氣有限 Kh'e yew hien, *matter* has limits; it is finite. 心無限量無遠近 Sin

woo hien leang woo yuen kin, *mind* has no limits; respecting it there is no such thing as near and distant. 氣 Kh'e, and 形 Hing, the *primary matter*, and *form*.

2. 氣 Kh'e, denotes the *anima*, or human spirit; hence in the language of Choo-foo-tsze, 氣盡 Kh'e tsin, seems to denote *annihilation*. Speaking of death, he says, 氣盡則知覺亦盡 Kh'e tsin tsh che keō yih tsin, when the *anima* is completely exhausted or terminated, perception or consciousness also is terminated.

溪 Water running in a valley; a stream from a mountain.

蹊 A foot-path; a bye path; a narrow road; to tread or walk upon a path. Read He, to wait.

谿 Water issuing from hills and running in a valley; a valley which has a stream of water running through it. The name of a bow; of an animal; and of a place; also applied to the name of an insect. A surname.

耆 From old and to speak. The age of sixty, when

it becomes the duty not to act one's self, but to direct others. Aged; old; to direct; to adjust. The name of an office. The name of a state. Read Che, to relish; to feel desire. 啓者 Kin che, gentry and old people.

豈 Music resounding with a victorious retreating army; to desire; to advance; to ascend. Used as a particle denoting a denial of the proposition. How? implying the opposite. 豈敢 Kh'e kan, how dare I? how shall I presume? 豈有此理 Kh'e yew ts'ze le, how can these principles exist?—there is no such principle. 豈不相同 Kh'e pūh s'ang t'ung, how not the same? they are the same. 豈在乎多少 Kh'e tsae hoo to shaou, how consist in the number or quantity?—it does not depend on the number or quantity.

覲 To look for good; to hope for; to covet; to desire; fortunate; lucky. 覲覲 Kh'e yu, to hope; to expect; to wish; to obtain; to covet; to desire inordinately; used in a bad sense.

启 From door and mouth. To open bright. The

morning star seen in the east, is called 启明 Kh'e ming; the evening star in the west, is called 太白 T'ae pōh.

啓 From 言 Kh'e, to open, and 支 Pūh, to strike; q. d. to strike open. To open; to open up; to explain; to state; to make declaration of; to inform; to instruct; to separate; to distinguish; to engrave on; the left wing of an army; the front of an army; spring and summer; clearing up of the heavens; to kneel. A horse with the right forefoot white is called Kh'e. A surname. The name of a state. The morning star. 天啟人 T'ien kh'e jin, revelation made to man by Heaven; to inspire. 書啟 Shoo kh'e, to inform by letters. Letters commonly begin with 敬 King, *respectfully*, or some other word of courtesy may precede the word Kh'e. 啟齒 Kh'e ch'e, to open the teeth; to speak about. 啟者 Kh'e chey, I would state or mention. 啟發志意 Kh'e tā che e, a declaration of one's will and intention. 啟口 Kh'e kh'ow, to open the mouth. 啟迪後人 Kh'e tēh how jin, to hand down instructions and information to posterity. 啟鑾

Kh'e lwan, to commence a journey—an expression applicable only to the Emperor. 啟蒙 Kh'e mang, to teach or instruct the young or ignorant. 啟閉 Kh'e pe, to open and to shut. 啟事 Kh'e sze, to state affairs, or the person who does state them. 啟奏 Kh'e tsow, to state, to memorialize, or to report to the Sovereign. 啟迪開導 Kh'e tefh kh'ae taou, to exhort and to persuade. 啟爺知道 Kh'e yay che taou, to tell or give information to the master of a house, in the higher ranks of life.

啓 Clear sky after rain; clear night after rain. A surname.

棨 A kind of spear carried by a fore-runner; an ensign of authority. 棨戟 Kh'e keih, or 油戟 Yew keih, an ornamented lance carried in state by the precursors of kings and nobles.

綦 An ornamented banner or ensign carried as a sign of authority; a covering for a lance or other weapon. Read King, the side; under the arm.

愒 To desist; to breathe; to stop; to rest.

甗 A cracked earthen vessel.

棄 To break off; to forgo; to reject; to put away; to give up; to refuse. 棄常 Kh'e chang, to reject what is usual and common. 厭棄 Yen kh'e, or 嫌棄 Hēen kh'e, to reject with dislike or disdain. 棄世 Kh'e she, to reject the world,—means to die.

企 To stand erect. 企望 Kh'e wang, or 企仰 Kh'e yang, to stand on tip-toe looking with expectation. 企慕 Kh'e moo, to look to, or think upon with affection.

契 A written agreement or bond, which in ancient times succeeded knotted cords; a bond; a deed; to unite; to join; mournful; distressed; fear; an instrument for scorching tortoise shells. A surname. Read Kōō, wide; open; to carve. 書契 Shoo kh'e, a written bond consisting of two parts. 賢契 Hēen kh'e, worthy friend. 田契 Tēen kh'e, documents conveying landed property. 拜契 P'ae kh'e, to devote one's self to a person by an act of worship or reverence. 契紙 Kh'e che, a deed of a house; paper on which to write a bond. 契父

Kh'e foo, a person to whom one has devoted himself as to a father. 契合 Kh'e hō, united in bonds of friendship; union of opinion and sentiment. 契契 Kh'e kh'e, in a mournful manner. 契神 Kh'e shin, to devote one's self to some god. 契子 Kh'e tze, a lad so devoted. 契丹國 Kh'e tan kwō, a nation which occupied the northern part of China, in the 13th century.

鍤 Kh'e or Kh'ē, a hook or sickle; to cut; to carve; to cut asunder.

憩 To desist; to rest; to take repose.

契 Kh'e and Kh'ē, to record on boards in the manner of ancient times; to contract or bind. Read Kh'ē, to grasp or take hold of; to support; to put in order; to adjust and avoid confusion; alone.

器 Formed from the mouths of several vessels, and a dog guarding them. A vessel of crockery ware, or any other material; any instrument, or any utensil; a thing formed by moulding or

cutting; talent; ability. 成器 Ch'ing kh'e, or 成器皿 Ch'ing kh'e ming, being made into a vessel or utensil, fit for some useful purpose; in which sense it is metaphorically applied to men. 大器 Ta kh'e, a person of great talent or ability. 小器 Scaou kh'e, a person of little ability; weak; narrow-minded; irritable; impatient. 不成器的東西 Pūh ch'ing kh'e tefh tang se, a good-for-nothing thing;—said of a person contemptuously, from his want of ability, or his incorrect immoral conduct. 利器 Le kh'e, a sharp weapon. 銀器 Yin kh'e, articles manufactured from silver. 器械 Kh'e keue, or 兵器 Ping kh'e, military weapons; arms. 氣 Kh'e is the primary matter. 形之器 Hing che kh'e, the substratum or basis of form, and 生物之具 Sang wūh che keu, the support of the qualities of animated creatures. 器 Kh'e and 具 Keu, are used for the support, the basis or substratum, of the qualities or accidents of material bodies.

乞 Read Kh'e, to give to. 乞 Read Kh'eih, to beg; to crave.

KĒA.

加 From *strength and mouth*. To add to; to superadd; to increase; to confer upon; to inflict; to charge; to do to. To rhyme, read Ko and Ke. **增加** Tsang kēa, to increase. **每月加利息** Mei yüē kēa le seh, to charge interest per month. **加刑** Kēa hing, to inflict punishment. **加一抽** Kēa yih ch'ow, to take one tenth. **加恩** Kēa ngān, to confer favour; to exercise kindness to. **加減** Kēa kēen, are opposites, to add to, and to diminish from. **加冠** Kēa kwan, the ceremony of putting the cap on lads when they are deemed men or to be married. At the marriage of a son, the ceremony of capping is observed. In ancient times a bonnet made of cloth was first placed on his head; next, one made of leather, and lastly, a nobleman's cap. The chief parts of the ceremony are yet continued. **加紗布** Kēa sha poo, muslins.

咖 This character is in vulgar use. **咖啡** Kēa fei, coffee. **咖喇吧** Kēa la pa, vulgar name given to Java.

伽 **伽藍** Kēa lan, a certain god of the sect 佛

Fūh. This character occurs chiefly in the books of Fūh. In the dialect of 梵 Fan, 那伽 No kēa, denotes a dragon; also a certain flower. **僧伽** Sāng kēa, an epithet of the priests of Fūh. **僧伽藍** Sāng kēa lan, the garden of the priests. **伽倍** Kēa pei, name of a country. Used in common with 茄 Keay, a certain vegetable.

枷 From *stick and to add*. One stick added to the end of another. A flail for threshing grain. The wooden collar, consisting of a square form worn round the neck, by criminals in China. They are of various weights according to the heinousness of the crime. A press for containing provisions. **枷死方休** Kēa sze fang hew, wear the collar till death and then desist. **枷號一個月** Kēa haou yih ko yüē, to cause to wear the collar one month.

架 A stand or frame on which to lay or hang a thing; a case, as for books; frame of a picture; a fold of a screen; to place on a stand; to lay up. **衣架** E kēa, a clothes stand. **書架**

Shoo kēa, a book-case. **屋架** Ūh kēa, frame-work supported by pillars in the interior of temples, and stately mansions. **金鐘架** Kin chung kēa, stand on which to hang a bell; a name also applied to a kind of interior pavilion supported on pillars. **十二架屏** Shih urh kēa p'ing, a screen with twelve folds. **打架** Ta kēa, to fight with sticks; to wrangle and fight.

架 A house; to build or rear a house.

架 Mutually inserted; as serrated teeth, so as to prevent motion, or progress.

架 A kind of hair-cloth or camlet; the name is now applied to cloth. **袈裟** Kēa sha, or **袈裟** Kēa sha, a kind of cloak without arms, worn by the Buddha priests.

架 Kēa or Ko, the name of an animal.

架 A scab that grows on a wound.

架 A certain stone.

架 Grain.

架 Kēa or **連枷** Lāen kēa, a flail.

箛 A wind instrument of music.

架 An aggregation of matter on a wound; a scab.

茄 Kēa or Kēay, name of a vegetable and medicinal plant. Name of an ancient state. A double surname. Name of a place. Used also in the sense of 荷 Ho, the water lily.

架 An insect that grows amongst rice.

架 To sit cross-legged.

架 Words added to a person's real character; a false accusation; to debate or discuss for and against.

架 釋迦 Shih kēa, a name of Buddha.

架 A horse under the yoke, or attached to a carriage; to manage or drive a horse; to ride in a carriage, or any other vehicle; to sit in a boat or other vessel; an Imperial carriage with the horses adapted to it. A man's name. To ascend; to mount; to embrace an opportunity. A term of respect applied to persons, like Sir.

架 騰駕 T'ang kēa, to mount; to ascend. 陵駕 Ling kēa, to rush against; to offend; to

架 騰駕 T'ang kēa, to mount; to ascend. 陵駕 Ling kēa, to rush against; to offend; to

mount. 駕上 Kĕa shang, 尊
駕 Tsun kĕa, or 貴駕 Kwei
kĕa, you, honored Sir.

嘔 譟 Kĕa ts'au, filthy
impure language.

駕 鴈 A species of wild goose.

麋 鹿 A stag; the male of the
deer.

嘉 豈 Choo, a band
of music standing up, and

加 Kĕa, to add or to increase.
Good; excellent; to commend;
to praise; to be pleased; to make
happy. The name of a 縣
Hĕen district and also of a 州
Chow. A surname. 褒嘉

Paou kĕa, to commend; to praise.

可嘉 Kh'o kĕa, worthy of
praise. 子懋乃德嘉乃

丕績 Yu mow nae teh, kĕa
nae pei tsefh, what I encourage
is virtue; what I praise is great
merit. 以嘉禮親萬民

E kĕa le ts'in wan min, by the
excellent ceremony (viz. marriage)

to unite in bonds of relation-
ship all the people. 嘉禮

Kĕa le, the excellent ceremony,
viz. the marriage ceremony. 嘉

意 Kĕa e, an excellent thought;

a praiseworthy intention. 嘉

慶 Kĕa-kh'ing, the Imperial
title, or Kwō-lau of the reign-
ing Emperor of China, A. D.

1817. 嘉平 Kĕa p'ing, is the
name given to an annual sacri-
fice offered to all the gods, after

the winter solstice. 嘉魚

Kĕa yu, a certain kind of fish,
said to be of excellent quality.

嘉峪關 Kĕa yu kwan, the
pass through the great wall on
the N. W. extremity.

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Paou kĕa, to commend; to praise.

ngae, to affect stupor. 假如
Kĕa joo, if; suppose that it be.

假手於人 Kĕa show yu
jin, to borrow the hand of a per-
son; i. e. to commit to his care.

假公濟私 Kĕa kung tse
sze, to pretend public duty in
order to promote one's private
ends; or of what is just, to serve

some sinister purpose. 假使
Kĕa sze, supposing what is not
admitted; if, supposing that. 假

借 Kĕa tsĕay, to transfer nomi-
nally; to borrow or lend; to
use metaphorically.

假 假 To reach or extend to; to
arrive at.

假 假 Name of a wood.

假 假 A wood adapted for mak-
ing beds; it possesses some
smell. A lever or other power
by which things are raised; an
instrument for confining crimi-
nals.

假 假 A surname.

假 假 A strong cow or buffalo.

假 假 A boar; boarish.

假 假 A chronic disease of the
abdomen; according to
some, arising from worms. Read

假 假 Hĕa, a disease of women. 繞

瘕 Jaou kĕa, the disease refer-
red to, arising from worms in
the abdomen.

箴 A species of reed which
grows by the side of ri-
vers.

腹 A disease of the abdomen
or bowels, which emaci-
ates the person.

葭 A reed before it has blos-
somed, which forms a
musical pipe; or a reed which
is sounded by blowing into it.
Name of a river. Also read
Hĕa.

嘏 From Ancient, and the
sound kĕa. Great; great
and remote; firm; stable; happy;
blessed or propitious. 凡物
壯大謂之嘏 Fan wūh
ch'wang ta, wei che kĕa, every-
thing of a large figure is called
Kĕa. 工祝 Kung chūh, are
the prayers, or incantations offer-
ed up before the 尸 She, (effigy
of a departed ancestor) or an
idol, and the lord or master of
the house receiving blessings is
called Kĕa. 祝嘏 Chūh kĕa,
to supplicate blessings. 祝嘏
之忱 Chūh kĕa che shin, the
sincere desire or wish to suppli-
cate blessings.

豮 A species of wild boar;
according to some, a mon-

key-like animal.

骸 髀 膝 路 覆 家 家 家

The bone of the loins; the haunch or hip-bone.

A stag which sheds its horns in summer.

From three persons under a shelter; in course of time corrupted to the present form. A pig under a shelter. Inside a door; a house; a family; to dwell; a wife calls her husband KĒA. A scholar of celebrity; a publisher of books; a sect, as 儒家 Joo kĒa, the sect of the learned. A part or particular region of the human body; as, 脾胃兩家 Pe wei lĕang kĒa, the two coats of the stomach; domestic, or domesticated animals. 回家 Hwuy kĒa, to return home. 天家 T'ĕn kĒa, the Emperor. 人家 Jin kĒa, a man; a person. 出家 Ch'ŭh kĒa, to be devoted to the priesthood. 家臣 KĒa ch'in, great officers of the court. 家長 KĒa ch'ang, the head of a family. 家政 KĒa

ching, the rules or government of a family. 家人 KĒa jin, a domestic; also name of one of the diagrams. 家乘 KĒa shing, the genealogy of a family, or account of its rise. 家世 KĒa she, the life of a person; a written biography. 家道 KĒa taou, the ways or circumstances of a family. 家公子 KĒa kung tsze, our young master. 家產盡絕 KĒa ch'an tsin tseuĕ, to give up the whole of one's property to creditors, or to government; furniture, slaves, and everything is included.

家 A common word for domestic utensils, not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. 傢伙 KĒa ho, household utensils.

嫁 From woman and house, or home. To go from home to the house of a husband. To marry, or to be married, applied to the woman; to send a bride to the house of her husband; to take a wife is expressed by 娶 Tseu. 嫁妝 KĒa chwang, a marriage portion—given with a daughter, of whatever it may consist, a toilet, furniture, money, houses or lands; it is not the usage to bargain for it. 嫁奩 KĒa lĕen, portion given with the wife. 嫁娶 KĒa

政 KĒa

tsu, giving and receiving in marriage; marriage generally.

幪 Cloth of barbarous tribes, probably once given in tribute; corresponds to the words tax, duty, or tribute, in Chinese.

幪 Disquietude of mind.

稼 From grain and to house. To sow. They say sowing grain is like giving a woman in marriage. 稼, to sow or to plant. 穡 Seh, to reap, or to gather. The ear is called 稼, the stem is called 禾 Ho. Some say, that grain growing wild is expressed by KĒA.

賈 Read KĒA, the price or value of a thing. Read Koo, to sell.

價 The value of an article; the price. 不飾價 Pŭh shĭh kĒa, or 不裝價 Pŭh chwang kĒa, not a (falsely) coloured price; i. e. the real value. 田價 T'ĕn kĒa, the price of a field. 屋價 Ūh kĒa, the price of a house. 時價 She kĒa, the present price; the price of the time; the price that is current at the time. 市價 She kĒa, the market price. 此物價銀若干 Ts'ze wŭh kĒa yin jō kan, what is the price of this article? 貨真

價實 Ho chin kĒa shĭh, a genuine commodity, and the true price. 起價 Kh'e kĒa, to raise the price. 減價 Kĕn kĒa, to abate the price. 落價 Lō kĒa, or 跌價 Tĕĕ kĒa, the price falling. 價值 KĒa chĭh, or 價銀 KĒa yin, and 價錢 KĒa ts'ĕn, all answer to the word Price. 價值幾何 KĒa chĭh ke ho, what price? 價錢平 KĒa ts'ĕn p'ing, an even price; i. e. neither dear nor cheap. 價錢低 KĒa ts'ĕn te, or 賤 Ts'ĕn, a low price; cheap. 價錢貴 KĒa ts'ĕn hwei, or 重 Chung, or 高 Kaou, or 昂 Ngang, all express a High price.

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槓 A small shrub; the leaf of which makes a bitter infusion or tea.

佳 Good; excellent; beautiful. 才子佳人 Ts'ao tsze kĒa jin, a genius and a beauty. 頗佳 P'o kĒa, rather good. 不見佳 Pŭh kĕn kĒa, see no excellence. 佳章 KĒa chang, a piece of fine writing. 佳人 KĒa jin, a beautiful woman. 佳景 KĒa king, a fine landscape. 佳筆 KĒa peh, good hand-writing. 佳作 KĒa tsō, fine style of writing. 佳音 KĒa yin, good

suspicion or escape. **夾帶** Kēä tae, to carry secretly about one's person; to smuggle. **夾** Kēä chüh t'au, nerium oleander. **夾板** Kēä pan, double boards of a chest or box.

俠 Kēä or Hēä, generous and disinterested; forward to exert one's self in behalf of others; emulous to do what is noble and disinterested; an undaunted spirit in the cause of what is conceived to be right. **豪俠** Haou hēä, wealth and power exerted in the cause of justice and humanity. **任俠** Jin hēä, a generous confidence and disinterested undaunted friendship.

埭 The bank or the land by the side of water.

灰 A wall.

挾 Read Hēä, Kēä and Kēä, to take under the arm; to take with one in a concealed manner; to harbour in the mind. **挾詐** Kēä cha, to harbour deceitful principles of conduct. **挾嫌** Kēä hēen, to harbour or cherish resentment; the reason on account of which resentment is cherished, often comes in between Kēä and Hēen; as, **挾醉馬之嫌** Kēä tsuy ma che hēen, felt resentment

for having been the object of drunken abuse.

挾 Kēä or Kēä, two sticks held in the fingers, and made to operate as nippers for lifting food to the mouth; a pair of chopsticks.

腋 Under the arms; the lower part of the trunk on the sides.

陝 Name of a place; a surname. **陝室** Kēä shū, an apartment built on one side of the principal one.

瘰 A sore on a sheep, other animal's foot.

痰 Kēä or Kēä, the breathing of a sick person; interrupted or short breath.

痲 Kēä or Kā, to peel the skin from the face. To mark or brand the face is called **刺** King.

劫 Kēä or Kelh, endeavour; effort; firm; determined. **汝劫慈殷獻臣** Joo kēä pe yin hēen ch'in, you should use every endeavour to caution the good officers of Yin to avoid intoxication.

瘁 Debility induced by over exertion.

砧 Stony; hard and firm as a stone. One says, abruptly.

頤 Read Kēä, the jolting motion, or rattling noise of a carriage. Read Kēä, to fly straight up. A surname.

稽 Kēä or Keae, straw divested of the external skin and woven into a mat on which to kneel when worshipping Heaven.

結 A long spear or lance; the jolting and rattling of a cart; usual; common; ordinary, applied to form or cere-

mony. **憂憂** Kēä kēä, difficulty of utterance; stammering. **憂禮** Kēä le, ordinary forms or ceremony.

嘎 Kēä or Kēä, 嘎嘎 Kēä kēä, the voice of a bird, or of birds.

蔓 The name of a plant.

惹 Kēä or Keae, rejecting whatever grieves or annoys; dismissing care; without sorrow. A man's name.

KEAE

介 To assist; to attend upon; an attendant; a person to announce or attend upon; a person to announce or receive visitors; border; limit; to act or represent. Used as a numeral. Great; firm; immovable. The name of a country. Alone; single. A surname. **求介於大國** Kh'ew keae yu ta kwō, seek assistance from a great state. **令介** Ling keae, your servant boy. **小介** Seou keae, my servant boy. **他介** T'a keae, in善惡之間, he remains on the confines of virtue and vice;—denotes, he is a person of undecided character; neither very bad nor very good.

我一介武夫 Wo yih keae woo foo, I am a soldier. **一介寒儒** Yih keae han joo, a poor scholar. **保介** Paou keae, an assistant to an agricultural officer. **纖介** Seen keae, small; unimportant. **木介** Mūh keae, or **樹介** Shoo keae, ice formed on trees. **介於兩可** Keae yu léang kh'o, to border on either will do; either mode of proceeding may be adopted. **介** Keae or **鱗介** Ling keae, scales of shellfish; armour.

价 Great; good; one who serves. Used in the sense of the preceding. **价人** Keae jin, a great and virtuous man.

召价 Chaou keae, messengers who precede a personal interview of great officers of state.

价 Keae or Ko. A sound; the voice; a noise.

价 A kind of napkin to wrap round the head.

价 The name of a hill.

价 Alone; single; to wait.

价 A kind of press placed in cook-houses for storing up provisions.

价 嫌价 K'een keae, walking in a distorted irregular manner, making no progress.

价 A clear bright fire.

价 To scratch; a scratch or trifling sore.

价 Keae la che tseih, or 痒疥之疾 Yang kene che tseih, a complaint that consists in a mere itching spot; or a mere scratch; a matter of little or no importance.

价 Keae chwang, a slight sore.

价 Keae or Kae, together with; uniting with others.

价 Keae seen, a large red sore on the skin.

价 An intermittent fever; fever and ague.

价 Keae neö, a fever that intermits two days.

价 Keae, or 芥菜 Keae ts'ae, the mustard plant.

价 Ts'au keae, grass; straw. 纖芥 S'ien keae, minute; small; something that is trifling.

价 Keae mö, mustard.

价 K'ö keae, an insect with a froglike head, scales and a long tail, used in medicine.

价 A horse's tail tied up.

价 A fish said to swim in pairs, each having only one eye; commonly called 比目魚 Pe-müh-yu.

价 All; the preceding circumstances, things or persons; all taken collectively.

价 Keae she yay, all are right; or 皆為非是 Keae wei fei she, all are wrong.

价 Keae t'ung, all the same.

价 Keae p'ih keih, all not come up to; none equal to; none attained the same point.

价 Keae or Kae, together with; uniting with others.

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价 in strenuous effort. 借借 Keae keae, strong vigorous appearance.

价 Keae yew, together rove.

价 Keae or Heae, the voice or song of a bird; the song or whistling of the north wind passing rapidly.

价 Neaou ming keae keae, the birds sing melodiously. One says, the responsive song of the birds.

价 Fung and Hwang. 啾啾 Keae keae, harmonious voices of many birds, as in a wood; harmonious sounds heard at a distance.

价 Pae keae, a bad gait in walking.

价 A tree that grows on the grave of Confucius, remarkable for being straight and comely; a pattern; an example; a mould; a rule; characters written with a straight neat stroke.

价 Kb'ëang keae, firm straight-forward character, —the extreme of which is obstinacy.

价 Keae shoo, the plain written form of the character; esteemed the best and most elegant form.

价 To rub with the hand; to dust. Used also to denote a kind of drum.

价 Keae pae, to snatch from by force.

价 Same as 階 Keae, a step; steps; stairs.

价 Many streams flowing together; cold; incessant wind and rain.

价 Another name for rice.

价 Steps up to a hall; a step; a degree; a degree of rank in the government service. The name of a district. Name of a star.

价 T'ang keae, the steps up to the hall. 升階 Shing keae, to ascend the steps.

价 Keae keih, degrees of rank. 階梯 Keae t'e, a step ladder.

价 Coarse silk.

价 The name of a drum.

价 To warn; to give precepts or orders to; to announce or state to. Used also for a boundary or limit. Inhibitions; precepts; to guard against the indulgence of the passions; to observe a regimen; to be ware of; to be careful against; to watch, as at nights; to be prepared for.

价 Keae che keae che, guard against it! guard against it! 戒指 Keae che, a ring for the finger. 戒同儕勿入 Keae t'ung chae wüh jüh,

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warn you comrades not to enter —into a quarrel. 戒口 Keae kh'ow, to observe a proper regimen. 戒色 Keae shh, to guard against lewdness. 戒酒 Keae tsew, to guard against excess of wine or liquor. 戒言語 Keae yen yu, to be careful not to speak too much when one is ill.

戒 To enjoin; to give injunctions to. Read Kelh, to be urged or pressed. Read Kih, to be excited, to diligence and attention, or from alarm.

滅 Keae or Heae. Name of a river.

椽 A kind of cupboard or press.

誠 Commands; precepts; orders; injunctions; to command; to tell or direct authoritatively, or with the mention of some penalty.

誨 Name of a sword. 禁誨 Kin keae, to inhibit; to forbid. 教誨 Keaou keae, to teach and warn; moral instruction.

界 A dike or ridge between two fields; a limit; a boundary or frontier; a region. Used by the Buddhists for a division or set of precepts; a state of existence; to draw a line of separation; to limit. The name

of a place. 界址 Keae che, the foundation of a partition; a boundary. 界限 Keae hien, a limit; a limited place or time; to limit or restrict, as extravagance by decorum. 境界 King keae, a boundary or frontier, as of a province, or other division of territory. 世界 She keae, the world. 界石 Keae shih, a boundary stone.

璣 A kind of stone sceptre, held in the hand by Chinese statesmen, in ancient times.

玠 A man's name. Used also for 誨 Keae, a precept.

鐮 From knife, cow, and horn; cutting to pieces a cow's horn. To cut up; to lay all the parts by themselves; joints or parts of a thing; to extricate; to open; to unloose; to put off; to liberate; to explain; to define; to illustrate; to be permeable; to cease or desist; a trace; a footstep; to convey officially to a place, as a criminal. Used in a variety of proper names, and employed for several of its own compounds. 尸解 She keae, certain magic arts of the Taou sect. 解豸 Keae chae, a certain fabulous animal. See 豸 Chac. 解玉

of its own compounds. 尸解 She keae, certain magic arts of the Taou sect. 解豸 Keae chae, a certain fabulous animal. See 豸 Chac. 解玉

帶賜之 Keae yüh tae tsze che, took off his gem-girdle and bestowed it on him. 解除 Keae ch'oo, to expel noxious influences, and deliver a patient by prayers, and so on. 解到官府 Keae taou kwan foo, to bring before a magistrate. 解額 Keae ngih, to present a statement of the fixed number. 解開 Keae k'ae, to open up a case; to illustrate. 解到京 Keae taou king, to convey to Peking. 解構 Keae kow, troublesome; annoying interference in debating the rights of any proceeding. 解解 Keae keae, the appearance of a cluster of spears. 解不開 Keae püh kh'ae, unable to explain away or open up. 解救 Keae kew, to rescue; to deliver from. 解餉進京 Keae héang tsin king, to convey duties from the provinces to Peking. 解講 Keae këang, or 解說 Keae shwò, explanation. 解悶 Keae mun, to dissipate grief. 解手 Keae show, or 小解 Seau keae, to pass urine; to ease nature. 解醒 Keae sing, to rouse; to awaken; to recover from a fit of intoxication,—the property of tea. 解散 Keae san, to explain away what causes discord. 解同

Keae t'ung, the explanation the same in two or more cases. 解脫 Keae t'ò, to put off, as one's clothes; to extricate; to let go. 解圍 Keae wei, to raise a siege. 解元 Keae yuen, title of the first person of the degree called Keu-jin.

懈 懈憊 Keae tae, bold; violent; assuming.

懈 The heart loose and inattentive. 不容少懈 Püh yung shaou keae, not allow the least remissness. 懈惰 Keae tò, lazy; idle; remiss.

懈 懈弱 Pae keae, weariness; weakness; inability.

懈 公懈 Kung keae, a kind of public hall or court.

懈 Name of a tree, said to possess some fragrance, and which will unite with the areca nut tree.

癢 To scratch; a scratch or slight sore.

疥 Old garments; garments put off to be washed.

繹 Name of a medicinal plant.

薛 Commonly read Keae, good; excellent of its kind.

佳

Compare with Kēa.

街 A street which affords a passage in every direction; a path; any street; a place where people crowd together, as in a market. Applied to the places where the pulse is felt. Name of a pavilion; of a territory; of a valley; and of a street. **出街** Ch'ūh keae, to go out to the street; to leave home for awhile. **直街** Ch'ih keae, a straight street. **氣街** Kh'e keae, the path of the invisible fluids; the place on each side of the groin, where the pulse is felt. **街談巷語** Keae t'an kēang yu, the talk of the street, and the conversation in lanes. **街上** Keae shang, on the street; in the streets. **街道** Keae taou, the path along the street.

薊 To cut plants. Name of a wood. **薊薊** Tae keae,

stiff prickly thorns.

居 From a corpse and clod; q. d. the body returned to a clod of earth; or, to sit down on a clod; arrived at the extreme limit; a fixed point of time; the utmost limit; to arrive at the limit, or tend towards it. **屆期** Keae kh'e, to come to the fixed or appointed time. **無遠弗屆** Woo yuen fūh keae, no distant place which has not been gone to. **不知所屆** Pūh che so keae, know not whether it is going.

荻 Keae or Kae, the roots of plants.

瘧 Keae or Kae, an intermittent fever.

犛 A bull; a bullock; to geld; any strong robust fierce animal. **犛刑** Keae hing, the punishment of castration.

KĒANG.

江 A large river. Name of a district; and of a star. A surname. Kēang, in Chinese history, commonly refers by way of eminence to the great river called the Yang-tsze-kēang. **江珠** Kēang choo, a species of amber. **江猪** Kēang choo, a porpoise,—found in the Yang-

tsze-kēang. **江河** Kēang ho, the Yang-tsze-kēang and the Yellow River, the two principal rivers in China. **江湖** Kēang hoo, the lakes on the Yang-tsze-kēang. **江南** Kēang nan, a province on the east coast of China. **江寧** Kēang ning, the capital city of Kēang-nau

province. **江西** Kēang se, a province north of Canton. **江源** Kēang yuen, the source of the Yang-tsze-kēang; it is placed beyond the northern frontier of Sze-ch'uen. **江右** Kēang yew, the right-hand side of the kēang, i. e. the south side. **江左** Kēang tso, the left side of the Yang-tsze-kēang, when looking towards the sea; the north side.

茝 茝薺 Kēang le, fragrant herbs.

缸 Sincere; faithful; solid; substantial; stepping stones; a ford; a stream. **石缸** Sh'ih kēang, stepping stones; a stone bridge.

缸 A string or tape for connecting garments.

缸 An iron ring or ferrule in the nave or centre part of a wheel; the cup which forms a lamp; a kind of ornamental ring at the end of the beams of a wall.

缸 Kin kēang, or **蘭缸** Lan kēang, the cup or containing part of a lamp.

降 To hate; to detest; to feel indignation against.

降 Water going out of its channel; flowing in an irregular course, or in an opposite direction. Name

of a river. Also read Kung.

絳 Grain hanging pendant down.

絳 A deep red; crimson. The name of a place. The name of a river.

降 Hēang or Kēang, to descend; to cause to descend; to oblige to yield or submit; to come down, or to send down. According to

Kh'ang-he, read Hēang, which see. **降其卒二萬** Kēang kh'e tsūh urh wan, subjected (caused to submit) twenty thousand of his men.

姜 Name of a river at which the ancient Shin-nung lived, and from which Kēang became his surname. **不姜** Pūh kēang, the name of a river.

姜后 Kēang how, the Queen of Wān-wang. **姜太公** Kēang t'ae kung, a famous general of antiquity, who was 80 years of age, before he was in office.

嗥 The incessant weeping of a child. **嗥嗥小兒啼也** Kēang lēang seou urh t'e yay, Kēang-lēang denotes the weeping of a little child.

犛 A cow with a long back; a white-backed cow; a white cow.

羌 Western shepherds; barbarians shepherd tribes on the N. W. of China. In local use as an auxiliary particle. Contrariwise; gay and elegant; strong and violent. A surname.

羌量 Kēang léang, weazied, languid appearance. **糖羌** T'ang kēang, preserved ginger. **羌** is the vulgar form. **薑** Kēang is the correct form.

燒 A confused disordered appearance.

澆 A stream or river.

澆 Name of a stone.

礎 Name of a stone.

蟻 蟻娘 Kēang léang, insects found in excrementitious matter.

眇 A disease of the eyes. The last character is read Lēang. One says, clear bright eyes.

瞭 Name of a bird.

眼 Name of a bird.

鷲 A sort of tiger.

麋 A sort of tiger.

青 Kēang or Kāo, the representation of a tent; the ornaments on the top of a tent.

備 備儆 Kēang mang, not pleasing; not flattering. Also read Hēang.

講 Speech blended like the beams of a house. Cordial intercourse; to speak; to talk; to discourse; to explain; explanation; to practise; to plan; to devise. The name of an office.

講 Name of a hill. Read Kow, to accord or consort with. **不好講** P'uh hau kēang, better not speak about it. **講話** Kēang hwa, to talk. **講出來** Kēang ch'uh lao, to speak out. **講究** Kēang kew, reasoning, by which a sentiment or course of action is justified, accounted for.

講古 Kēang ko, to speak or discourse of old times; which is done in the streets and market places in China by an inferior class of street orators called **講古先生** Kēang-hoo Sēn-sāng. **講妥了** Kēang to leau, to have agreed upon, or made a final arrangement. **講明白了** Kēang ming poh leau, fully explained; clearly stated. **講說** Kēang shwé, to speak or discourse about, **講**

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政事 Kēang ching sze, to speak or discourse of politics.

講聖諭 Kēang shing yu, to preach the Sacred Commands. See Shing.

耨 To plough; to cultivate the soil.

韻 Clear; harmonious; straightforward.

畺 From two fields and three lines. A line of partition; a boundary; a limit; to remain without corrupting after death.

僵 To lie down; stretched out; prostrate.

境 The same as 疆 Kēang, a limit or boundary.

疆 A strong bow; strong; firm, physically or morally; robust; intrepid; powerful; affluent; violent; boisterous; to compel; to force together. Forms a part of proper names. Used in much the same sense as 強 Kēang. **疆暴** Kēang pau, strong and boisterous. **疆弱** Kēang jō, strong and weak. **高疆** Kao kēang, a crafty violent manner. **疆搶** Kēang ts'ang, to take by force; to rob and plunder.

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樞 Name of a wood. A bar or beam; the handle of a hoe; a certain bar by the side of a carriage. Name of a hill. **樞樞** Kēang kēang, strong; abundant.

擡 Appearance of holding up or supporting.

疆 Remaining uncorrupted after death. **疆蠶** Kēang tsan, or **蠶疆白** Tsau kēang peh, the white remains of the silk worm after its death.

疆 A boundary or limit, such as divides fields.

疆 From to limit and silk, or leather. A bridle; the silk cord or leather strap with which a horse is restrained or bridled. **馬** Ma kēang, a horse's bridle.

疆 Small stones.

薑 Ginger. **糖薑** Tang kēang, preserved ginger. **生薑** Sāng kēang, ginger.

疆 A boundary; a limit; to draw a limit; to fix a boundary. Name of an office.

疆之 Kēang che, bound or limit it. **疆界** Kēang keae, or **疆域** Kēang yih, the boundary as of a district or country. **无疆**

无疆 Name of an office.

Woo kéang, or 無疆. Woo kéang, ilimitable; infinite, either in reference to space or time.

港 From water and lane. Water diverging into streams like streets or lanes; a passage for ships; streams running into, or from the sea; arms of the sea. Read Hung, lakes passing into each other. 港口 Kéang k'ow, the mouth of a passage; a port.

港脚 Kéang kéō, the foot of a stream or passage of water; a port or harbour; the ports of India are so called at Canton; and India itself. 港脚船 Kéang kéō ch'uen, English ships from India, are so called at Canton; country ships.

KH'ÉANG.

強 A small black destructive insect found in rice; strong; violent; powerful; firm; obstinate; overbearing; to strengthen.

Among mathematicians, Kh'éang denotes an overplus or excess. A designation of the year under certain circumstances.

A surname. 勉强 Méen kh'éang, an unnatural force or constraint put upon one's self or others. 强劫 Kh'éang kéē, to rob openly by an act of violence. 强姦 Kh'éang kēn,

to commit a rape; to ravish. 强盜 Kh'éang t'au, a robber; a highwayman. 强志 Kh'éang che, to strengthen the will or the mind generally.

勇 Strenuous effort; to urge; to press upon; pursue after; to withstand, or oppose by force.

网 A net spread on the road to catch birds or beasts.

The name of a river.

The name of a plant.

A cloth with strings at its corners, with which Chinese females fasten their infants on their backs. The first character also denotes a string upon which Chinese coin is strung.

襁褓 Kh'éang paou, or 襁褓 Kh'éang ló, a cloth for buckling a child to the nurse's back.

Strong, unobtrusive language.

Strength of sinew.

鑼 Kh'éang or 白鑼 Peh kh'éang, Chinese coin or money. Some say, to string the coin; a string of Chinese coin, which has a hole in the middle by which it is strung.

Name of a demon.

The appearance of an empty valley.

Read Kh'éang, to beat; to strike. Read Kh'ung, to grasp; to pull; to draw; to lead.

Empty within; empty as a bladder; puffed up; swelled with wind air only; vain; empty; ostentatious.

Tunes for songs are vulgarly called Kh'éang. Sounding like an empty vessel. The last character denotes also disease of sheep; the ribs of a sheep. 装

腔 Chwang kh'éang, or 腔調 Kh'éang t'eaou, vain ostentatious display; to assume an unreal appearance of learning, or virtue, or dignity. 腐儒腔 調 Foo-joo kh'éang t'eaou, hollow ostentatious pedantry. 北腔 Peh kh'éang, the northern tone or tune. 改過腔來 Kae kwo kh'éang lae, to change one's tune—to speak or act differently.

A hollow block of wood with a wooden chapper inside, used in Chinese music; hollow; empty.

A disease of the throat.

The appearance of a horse walking.

Chwang kh'ung, the os coxendicis.

KEAOU.

A sound or voice coming from a distance. To call to; to call upon; to invoke; to call; to name; to cause; a certain large kind of bell. 大語叫叫 Ta yu keaou keaou, the distant sound of loud conversation. 這人叫做甚

麼名字 Chay jin keaou tso

shin mo ming tsze, what is this man's name? 他名叫四

方 T'a ming keaou Sze-mow, his name is Sze-mow.

叫一到 Yih keaou yih taou, to come as soon as called. 色

叫 seh keaou, called after the colour; only nominal; merely; the fact and the name not agreeing. Read Kew, in the same

seuse. 叫募 Keaou ngaou, the appearance of elevation, of being raised high. 叫我聽了不安 Keaou wo t'ing leaou p'ih ngan, cause or make me uncomfortable when I hear it. 叫喊 Keaou han, to cry out aloud, from any violent feeling, either anger or distress. 叫呼無應 Keaou hoo woo ying, to call to, or to invoke, but receive no answer. 叫個人來 Keaou ko jin lae, call a man here. 叫他來 Keaou t'a lae, tell him to come here. 叫喚甚麼 Keaou hwan shin mo, what is he calling about? 叫做甚麼 Keaou t'ao shin mo, what is he, or it called?

科 疝 疝 疝 疝 疝
The appearance of walking or progressing.
From disease and contortion. A kind of cholic; a writhing of the bowels. Read Kew, a swelling or rising of the flesh. Read Chow, a slight pain.

The name of a medicine.

深 計 Profound; deep; retirement; still; quiet.

叫 計 To call out aloud; to roar out; to call upon, or call to; to talk incoherently; the roar or cry of an animal.

鼻 鼻 鼻 A contorted turned-up nose; a crooked broken-like nose. The second character is pronounced Yaou, and the third Ngaou.

交 大 Ta, in the sense of man, and to represent the legs crossed. To blend; to unite; to connect; to deliver over to; to exchange; the intercourse of persons in society, and of friends; trade; commerce. The name of a place. The part of a garment which surrounds the neck; the part which folds over at the breast. 相交 Séang keaou, mutually blended or connected, —said of persons or things. 結交 Ké keaou, to form friendships; become intimate with. 絕交 Tseu keaou, to dissolve a friendship; break off an intimacy. 濫交 Lan keaou, to be intimate with every person one meets. 與酒交水 Yu tsew keaou shwuy, to mix wine and water. 交戰 Keaou chen, to join in battle. 交質 Keaou

出, to exchange hostages. 交出 Keaou ch'uh, to deliver up a person or thing. 交付 Keaou foo, to deliver to; to transfer; to pass over to. 交互 Keaou hoo, mutually connected, or blended together. 交遊 Keaou yew, a constant companion. 交游 Keaou yew, acquaintances. 交寄 Keaou Kh'e, to transmit to. 交界 Keaou keae, or 交疆 Keaou kiang, adjoining boundaries, or limits. 交交 Keaou keaou, the appearance of birds flying. 交價 Keaou k'ea, to pay the price of a commodity. 交感 Keaou kan, excitements of venerated appetite. 交友 Keaou yew, the intercourse of friends; a friend. 交替 Keaou t'e, to deliver over to the management of another. 交雜 Keaou tsá, to mix. 交該督 Keaou kae tab, deliver over to the said Viceroy (such and such persons). 交盤 Keaou p'wan, to deliver over the platter; to deliver over the whole of a concern, commercial or official, to another person. 交合 Keaou hō, 交接 Keaou ts'eh, or 交構 Keaou kow, sexual intercourse; incorrect and medical phraseology.

佼 Read, Heaou or Keaou, good; excellent; beautiful. A surname. To blend. See Heaou.

咬 咬 咬 Keaou keaou, the voice of birds. Read Yaou, moaning or crying under the most acute pain or distress. 哇咬 Wa yaou, lascivious sounds; lewd songs. 咬一啖 Yaou yih t'an, to bite a mouthful, or as much as may be swallowed at once. 咬文嚼字 Yaou wán ts'eh tze, to gnaw letters and chew characters; to ruminare or study the meaning of words. Read Heae, the sound of wind.

姣 姣 姣 Beautiful; handsome; pretty; clever; crafty; intriguing. Read Heaou, lewd; lascivious.

按 From hand and to lay across. To place in opposition to; to compare; to select; to examine; to discuss the rights of; impetuous, irritated feeling; disorder; to revenge; to oppose or question the commands of a sovereign or a father; to argue or dispute with a person who has offended one.

按 To receive anything with the hand. One says, perverse.

校 From *transverse* and *wood*. Bars crossed, to confine a criminal; a cage for wild beasts; kind of stocks for the feet; to oppose as with sticks or blades; to compare strength; to fight; to examine and compare; to collate books or manuscripts. Read Heaou, a school. A fence to keep in horses. Compare with Heaou. **考校** Kh'au heaou, to examine and compare; to adjust. **計校** Ke keaou, to compare plans; plans to be compared. **校正** Keaou ching, to correct and compare a book for the press. **校娘** Keaou léang, to compare matters; to measure and adjust.

狡 A crafty little black cur, with a large mouth, found amongst the Tartars; an animal resembling a dog; artful; crafty; maddened; wild; perverse; disorderly. **奸狡** Keen keaou, villainously, traitorously, crafty. **狡詐** Keaou cha, or **詭狡** K'wei keaou, artful, crafty, deceitful; lying; cunning; fraudulent; cheating. **狡獪** Keaou hwuy, or **狡滑** Keaou hwä, crafty; tricky; fraudulent. **狡戾** Keaou le, maddened; ungovernable—as an enraged horse. **狡賴** Keaou lae, to remove a charge from one's self and lay

on some other person in an artful crafty manner. **狡童** Keaou t'ung, a specious artful boy; a good-looking fraudulent youth.

皎 A comparison of whiteness or lustre. The lustre of the moon; the shining whiteness of the sun; white colour. A surname. **皎皎** Keaou keaou, **皎潔** Keaou keh, or **皎白** Keaou peh, pure white; white and shining; lustre; effulgence.

皎聊 To look askint. The second character is read Maou.

皎傲 Keaou ngaou, name of an ancient city.

絞 From a silk string and to writhe or twist. To wrap round and twist; to strangle. Read Heaou, a yellowish colour; a string or sash with which clothes are fastened. **纏絞** Ch'en keaou, to entwine or wrap round. **絞頭布** Keaou t'ow poo, a cloth to wrap round the head. **絞縊** Keaou e, to strangle to death, often means to hang one's self. **絞纜** Keaou lan, to twist a rope. **絞犯** Keaou fan, to strangle a criminal;—in China the sufferer

has his arms extended on a cross; a cord is first twisted round the ankles, next round the waist, and then round the neck, and finally round the wrist. Bribes are given to have the cord first twisted round the neck.

蛟 A kind of crocodile found in the Yang-tze-käng, said to weigh two thousand catties, to have four feet, and to resemble a snake; otherwise called **蛟龍** Keaou lung.

茭 Grass or hay. Name of a plant used as a vegetable. Read Keaou, the root of a plant. **茭笋** Keaou suu, a vegetable sprout.

絞 **絞衫** Keaou leaou, small drawers or trowsers.

跛 The bones of the leg. **跛趾** Keaou che, ancient name of Cochin-china or Tongking.

較 A certain crooked piece of iron or copper by the side of a carriage, compared to horns or ears. A basket or trunk attached to a cart; to push as with a horn; to compare strength; to compare; a general view or statement of. In the sense of wrangling, read **較**. **大較** Ta keaou, generally; taken by the lump; an

average; an estimate. **較量** Keaou léang, or **比較** Pe keaou, to compare and measure; to argue or dispute with. **較重** Keaou chung, heavier. **較之** Keaou che, compared with it. **較早** Keaou tsaou, sooner.

郊 Waste land or common, outside a city or a state. The name of a sacrifice. Name of a particular place. **郊野** Keaou yay, or **郊原** Keaou yuen, land outside a city; a common; a waste; a wilderness.

鉸 The pin on which a hinge turns; a hinge or joint; to insert metals as an ornament. **鉸刀** Keaou taou, or **鉸剪** Keaou tséen, a cutting instrument that moves on a hinge; scissors, called also **剪刀** Tséen taou. **釘鉸** Ting keaou, the pin of a hinge.

鞞 A kind of leather purse or bag.

頰 **頰薄** Keaou pö, unhandsome; inelegant. **頰** **頰** Keaou ngaou, large head and sunken eyes.

餃 **餃餌** Keaou urh, pastry enclosing meat of various kinds; a kind of mince pie.

骸 The bones of the leg near the ankle. One says, the joints of the several bones.

鮫 A species of equalus or dog fish, from which the Chinese obtain shagreen; the tail is three or four cubits long, with a string at the end; a kind of shark or sea-fox. Name of an office. **鮫人** Keaou jin, a sea-monster, whose tears become pearls.

鵞 Forms part of the name of several birds.

敷 Keaou or Yü. From *white* and *to let loose*. A gliding, flowing appearance; appearing to pass away; a song. Read Keih, respect.

傲 To do; to not. Read Keaou, **傲倖** Keaou hing, to obtain by a lucky occurrence what one has no right to.

噉 From *mouth* and *let loose*. To roar or call out; loud vociferating noise. Used as a numeral of horses. Read Keih,

to call. **馬二千噉** Ma urh ts'een keaou, two thousand horses. **噉噉** Keaou hoo, to call out. **噉然而哭** Keaou jen urh kh'uh, cried and wept.

噉噉 Keaou kenon, deep hollow sound. **噉應** Keaou ying, to answer in a loud abrupt

manner.

墩 Poor land.

微 To go round; either to ward off, or to circum-

vent, or to seek to obtain; to assume; a kind of fence consisting of spikes in the water, to keep off barbarians; a small road. Read Yaou, to screen or ward off. **行險微**

幸 Hing hien keaou hing, to do what is dangerous from an improper desire to obtain good fortune. **微福** Keaou fuh, to seek for happiness, or temporal good. **微倖** Keaou hing, some fortunate coincidence by which one succeeds, not by right or merit; to seek some good at all risks, and to succeed. **微妙** Keaou meau, profound and mysterious.

傲 Lucky; fortunate. Same as the preceding. Read Keih, haste; hasty, precipitate disposition. **傲**

儁 Keaou leaou; to state to in a sincere and faithful manner.

擻 Keaou or Keih, to beat; to flog, as with a horse whip; to strike by the side; to grasp hold of.

擻 Wrappers or bandages for the legs, to strengthen

the muscles of the legs, used by people who travel, and carry burdens on foot.

the muscles of the legs, used by people who travel, and carry burdens on foot.

嗽 Clear; bright; white and luminous. **嗽日** Keaou jih, a clear day.

礧 The white lustre of some precious stones. White; luminous; refulgent.

獾 Keaou or Keih, a young wolf.

礧 Uneven stones; rocky and uneven. Read Heh, to engrave or cut deeply; real; solid.

瞶 The eyes fixed; motionless; clear; bright.

繖 Read Chü, tied or attached to; hankering after.

繖 Read Keaou, to writhe about; a wrapper for the leg; to deliver up; to give to a superior. Read Hih,

the tape which strengthens the hem of a garment. **完繖**

Wan keaou, to pay or deliver up the whole; to clear the account. **繖繞** Keaou jaou,

to wind round. **繖卷** Keaou kh'uen, to give up one's papers at an examination of the literati.

繖上 Keaou shang, or **呈繖** Ch'ing keaou, to present or deliver up to.

鐵 Any metal handle or knob by which to lift any vessel or utensil; the Chinese call such handles *An ear*.

嬌 Delicate; tender; to bring up delicately, as the children of the rich; elegant form and manner; of woman's name famous in history; a certain kind of wine. **妖嬌** Yaou keaou, fairies; sprites. **嬌客** Keaou kh'eh, term of respect to a daughter's husband. **嬌柔**

女子 Keaou jow nou tsze, a delicate female. **嬌姿** Keaou tsze, delicate and handsome. **嬌**

養 Keaou yang, to nurse tenderly,—said also morally of abetting a person's vices.

憍 A low-minded man flushed with success; high looks; idle; loose; dissipated; self-indulgent; assuming and insolent.

擣 To raise or lift the hand; false; deceitful; to straighten; to grasp firmly; firm; unbending; unyielding; to take; to select; to crook or straighten by the application of fire.

矯 An arrow issuing forth. To straighten what was before crooked; to make crooked what was previously straight, is expressed by **揉** Jow; to straighten the perverse or vici-

ous dispositions of people; to rectify in a moral sense. Used in the sense of 矯 Keaou, false; deceitful; assuming; to raise; to fly; strong; robust; obstinate. A surname. 矯矯 Keaou keaou, strong; valorous; brave; to raise on high. 矯情 Keaou ts'ing, a fraudulent disposition.

橋 The blossoms of grasses and of grain, adorned with flowers, and high luxuriant growth.

譎 A specious loquacity; to instigate to crime. 糾譎 Kow keaou, to excite to sedition or conspiracy by specious declaration; one who causes others to offend; a sower of sedition.

輜 Originally denoted a wheeled vehicle; a carriage; now applied to a vehicle carried on men's shoulders. A sedan chair. 坐四人輜 Tso sze jin keaou, to go in a chair with four bearers,—the people are allowed two only. 八輜 Pá keaou, a chair carried by eight bearers. 輜夫 Keaou foo, chair bearers. 輜已去遠 Keaou e k'eu yuen, the chair had already gone off a long way. 輜棹 Keaou kéang, the pole of a sedan chair. 輜幔遮

了 Keaou man chay leaou, screened by the chair blinds. 輜子 Keaou tsze, or 一乘輜子 Yih shing keaou tsze, a sedan chair. 輜櫃底 Keaou kh'wei te, the bottom part of a chair in which the Chinese place luggage. 輜担 Keaou tan, the short pole for carrying a chair which lies on the men's shoulders when there are four bearers.

驕 A horse six cubits high; a wild horse; strong; ungovernable; self-confident; self-indulgence; pride; laughty air; to be proud. Read Heaou, a short-nosed dog. 價驕 Fon keaou, impetuous; uncontrollable. 驕奢 Keaou chay, proud and extravagant. 驕志 Keaou che, a proud, haughty mind. 驕鶩 Keaou ngaou, the haughty prancing air; the proud gait of a horse; pride and self-indulgence. 驕傲 Keaou ngaou, to be proud and haughty; overbearing. 驕矜 Keaou king, proud and assuming. 驕奢淫淡 Keaou chay yin tan, pride, extravagance, and obscene prate.

僥 Read Yaou, 僥僥 Tenou yaou, a tribe of short foreigners, situated on the southwest. They are said to be but

three cubits high. 僥倖 Keaou ling, to obtain, or succeed by some lucky coincidence; in this sense, same as 微 Keaou.

境澆 Irregular, uneven, poor ground.

澆 To sprinkle; to cast a small quantity of water on, as in watering plants. Read Leau, water whirling round. Read Ngaou, a man's name. 澆花 Keaou hwa, to water flowers. 澆漓 Keaou le, or 澆薄 Keaou pō, destitute of feeling; ungrateful.

磽 Keaou, or Yaou, stony stiff barren land. 磽地 Keaou te, poor, stony bad land.

翹 Long feathers of a tail; numerous; to elevate; to raise; to excite; highly elevated; dangerous; distant; suspended; a certain flag or banner. 翹發 Keaou fā, to raise or excite, —applied to the thoughts. 翹企 Keaou kh'e, to stand erect, or on tip-toe. 翹翹 Keaou keaou, dangerous; in danger—said of a house or family. 翹首 Keaou show, to raise the head; to hold it high; to look with hope.

翹 連翹 Léen keaou, or 旱蓮子 Han lien tsze, name of a plant found in great

abundance in valleys.

捷 To trip lightly; to raise the feet high; to rise or to ascend high.

輓 The ends of an axle-tree.

嘍 Boasting; talking big; alarm or surprise. Read Kaou, the crowing of a cock. Read Paou, bombast; inflated or flowery talking, without any reality. Paou paou, sound; noise. Read Leau or Laou. 嘍啁 Leau taou, many words; verbose. Read Mew. Syn. with 謬 Mew. 狂者之妄言也 Kwang chay che wang yen yai, the irregular confused talk of a madman.

膠 育膠 Yaou keaou, a distorted face; sunken eyes.

膠 An adhesive substance made of skins, horns and various other materials; glue; to cause to adhere firmly; to glue; pertinacious; bigoted adherence to; conspired together; perverse. Name of an ancient school. Name of a river. Name of a place. A surname. Deceitful. 魚膠 Yu keaou, glue made from fish. 牛皮膠 New pe keaou, glue made from cow's skin. 驢膠 Len keaou, mule or asses glue,—a famous Chinese medicine, also called

九天貢膠 Kew t'ien kung keaou, and 阿膠 O keaou.
 東膠 Tang keaou, a school or college. 膠固不通 Keaou koo pūh t'ung, obstinate and impenetrable. 膠葛 Keaou kō, the purer air which ascends; levity; unsettledness, unsteadiness; crossing or running impetuous. 情深如膠 Ts'ing shin joo keaou, or 膠漆相投 Keaou ts'eih scang t'ow, as intimate as glue and varnish.

輓 A long distant appearance; confused; disorderly. 輓輓 Keaou kō, the appearance or figure of halberds or lances; rapid motion, as of spears in fencing; intricate.

招 Commonly read Chaou, to invite or make a signal to with the hand. Read Keaou, to raise; to rouse; to excite.

覺 Read Keaou, to awaken from a dream; to awaken from sleep. Read Kēō, to advert; to notice.

攪 To rouse the hand to action. to stir and throw into disorder; to excite confusion; to trouble or annoy the mind. 攪擾 Keaou jaou, to make disturbance in society. 攪轉 Keaou chuen, to stir round anything boiling. 攪亂

天下 Keaou hwan t'ien hēn, threw the world into disorder; to disturb the peace of the Empire, as by banditti.

窖 A hole dug in the earth; a deep receptacle under ground; a cavern; a den; a deep hole; a profound recess or sinus. Read Keaou, the appearance of a deep cavern. Name of a place. 窞口 Keaou kh'ow, the mouth of a cavern.

酵 The fœces of wine used to raise dough; fermenting substance; a kind of yeast; leaven. 酵麵餅 Keaou mēen ping, leavened wheaten bread. 發酵 Fa keaou, or 起酵 Kh'e keaou, to raise with fermenting substance; to leaven.

噪 To call or roar out; to make a clamorous noise.

梟 Name of a bird charged with undutifulness to its parent, and cruelty to its offspring; strong; wicked; to hang a human head on a pole, the top of a hill. A surname. Name of a plant. 梟瞞 Keaou hēen, deep hollow eyes. 梟雄 Keaou heung, a wicked vicious man. 梟首 Keaou show, to hang a criminal's head in a

cage on the top of a pole. 螻 An animal found in the water resembling a snake, and having four feet; capable of injuring a man; a species of Lacerta.

教 From to imitate, a child, and to beat. Superiors giving inferiors something to imitate; viz. a precept; a rule; a law; to teach; to instruct; that which is taught; a system of opinions or a religion; to command; to order. 教門 Keaou mun, commonly denotes the Mohammedans; but it also means Religion or Sect generally. 三教 San keaou, the three sects,—of Confucius, of Buddha, and of Laou-tszè. 立教 Leih keaou, or 設教 Shē keaou, to propound or establish a system of doctrines. 聖人以神道設教 Shing jin e shin taou shē keaou, the sages by divine principles established a system of instruction. 七教 Ts'eih keaou, the seven subjects of instruction: 1st, father and son; 2nd, brothers; 3rd, husband and wife; 4th, prince and statesmen; 5th, the old and the young; 6th, host and guest; and 7th, friends. 教誨 Keaou hwny, to instruct;

to teach. 教化 Keaou hwa, to change, or reform by instruction. 教訓 Keaou héun, to give instructions and admonitions to. 教館 Keaou kwan, a school; a place of instruction. 教官 Keaou kwan, an official superintendent of the junior literati. 教師 Keaou sze, an instructor in a low sense; a teacher of. 教授 Keaou show, a kind of literary superintendent in a Foo district;—the appointment is for life. His assistant is called 訓導 Heun-taou. 教諭 Keaou yu, a situation in a Hēen district, of the same nature as the preceding. His assistant is also called Heun-taou.

亂 To value one's self; to pay attention or regard to one's self.

眦 Thick eyebrows.

梟 To suspend upside down; a head hung up with the hair hanging down. Now written 梟 Keaou.

KH'EAOU.

巧 The ancient form of 巧 Kh'eaou, an effort of genius; ingenious. See Kh'eaou.

巧 Skill; ingenuity; cleverness, referring originally to workmanship. Skilful; ingenious, that which is made with skill and ingenuity.

巧 The excess of ingenuity; craft; deceitful, wily artifice; intrigue; specious; shameless lies. A genius. They say, 大巧若拙 Ta kh'eaou jü chüé, a great genius is like a fool; i. e. he is simple, and does not bear the external garb of ingenuity.

淫巧 Yin kh'eaou, specious, false, illicit gloss. 百巧 Peh kh'eaou, a hundred ingenious contrivances. 性巧 Sing kh'eaou, naturally ingenious and clever. 技巧 Kh'e kh'eaou, talent; ingenuity. 機巧 Ke kh'eaou, machinery that is ingenious;—ingenious in operation. 奇巧 Kh'e kh'eaou, wonderful or extraordinary ingenuity. 巧妻常伴拙夫 Kh'eaou ts'e ch'ang p'wan phué foo, a clever wife is always allied to a stupid husband. 巧計 Kh'eaou ke, an artful or ingenious contrivance. 巧言令色 Kh'eaou yen ling seh,

specious talk and fair exterior— an over-strained effort to please, is rarely connected with virtue. 巧式 Kh'eaou shih, or 巧樣 Kh'eaou yang, an ingenious pattern. 巧捷 Kh'eaou t'äé, ready at ingenious devices.

恐 恐悞 Kh'eaou ya, a crouching submissive manner. 鷺 A small bird which builds a nest resembling a bag on trees. Commonly called 巧婦鳥 Kh'eaou foo neaou, the ingenious housewife.

防 防 Name of a place. 竅 A cavity; a hole; hollow; an interstice; an aperture; an opening; a fit time; the passages of an animal body are expressed by 九竅 Kew kh'eaou, the nine orifices. The superior seven about the head, pertain to the 陽 Yang energy; the two inferior ones to 陰 Yin. 百竅 Peh kh'eaou, all the pores. 心竅 Sin kh'eaou, the apertures of the heart; the internal passages; the apertures of the mind; Sages have seven. Perspicacity and clear discernment, is expressed by having these supposed inlets of knowledge open, and the reverse by their being shut; hence they say of an

impenetrably stupid person. — 竅不通 Yih kh'eaou p'üeh tang, that not one aperture is permeable; he is most impenetrably dull.

喬 From Yaou, pleasing and elegant, with Kaou, high, abbreviated. High; high and bent back, as if still looking higher; curved; bent; hooked. A surname. A man's name. Occurs denoting, proud; idle and dissipated. Kh'eaou further denotes, the poles of a sedan chair being curved in a particular way. 句如羽喬 Kow joo yu kh'eaou, bent or curved like curling feathers. Read K'eaou, in the sense of 驕 Keaou, proud. 天下始喬喆卓鷲 T'ien h'ea ch'e k'eaou kelh ch'üé, the empire began to be discontented and rapacious. 喬詰 Kh'eaou kelh, the mind disquieted or discontented. 喬而野 Kh'eaou urh yay, proud, dissipated and wild. 喬木類 Kh'eaou müh luy, the species of tall trees.

僑 High; an inn, or lodging place for a stranger; to dwell in a temporary abode. A surname.

噤 Not to know; to be ignorant of. A local word, used to affirm, I do not know. The Dictionaries Ts'ë-yun and

Luy-p'ëen, define it, a distorted mouth.

嶠 The lofty peak of a mountain; a pointed summit where water cannot remain. Name of a hill. A mountain pass. 嶠 The waistband of drawers or trousers. 嶠 To draw; to pull a bow. 嶠 A plank; a plank laid across a stream; a bridge; any utensil which has a cross bar. Name of a wood. A surname. Used to denote, proud; perverse; insolent. Forms part of the name of a place. Used for a carriage. Rapid motion. 河橋 Ho kh'eaou, bridges over rivers were first made B. C. 900. 木橋 Müh kh'eaou, a wooden bridge. 石橋 Shih kh'eaou, a stone bridge. 鐵橋 T'ie kh'eaou, an iron bridge. 組橋 Käng kh'eaou, a bridge formed by suspended ropes. 屈橋 Kh'eüih kh'eaou, to bend a bridge, denotes great strength. 燄 The motion of fire. 燄 A large reed or tube, which gives a loud sound. Read Seaou, in the same sense.

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One says, an instrument of husbandry.

繻 The waistband of trousers which reach down to the heel. Read Kēō, a kind of straw sandals.

蕃 Name of a place.

趨 To walk nimbly; to trip lightly; to climb trees with celerity; strong. **趨趨** Kh'eaou kh'eaou, to walk; to go.

躋 To raise the feet and walk, or climb high; strong; martial appearance,—applied also to horses marching; prancing. Reiterated in the same sense. Also read Kēō, tickled; pleased, as by success; proud; straw sandals. **躋然** Kh'eaou jen, to trip lightly,—but insecurely. **脚躋膝上** Kēō kh'eaou seih shang, to place the feet upon the knees.

遙 A plank or sledge for travelling through mud. **乘遙** Shing kh'eaon, to ride on a sledge or sled.

鱈 The name of a fish.

鷓 The name of a bird.

敲 To beat or strike from the side, as in beating a drum; a stout club or cudgel, with which to beat or strike.

推敲 T'ay kh'eaon, to beat the time or quantity, with the hand, when composing verses; the practice of **蘇東坡** So Tung-po, a famous poet under the Sung dynasty. **敲鼓** Kh'eaou koo, to beat a drum.

敲更 Kh'eaou kang, to beat the watch at night's. **敲門** Kh'eaou mun, to knock at a door.

高 High; lofty.

KEAY.

茄 Name of a plant. Name of an ancient state. Name of a place. A surname, **五茄** Woo keay, a medicinal plant.

伽 **伽藍佛** Keay lan fūh, a denomination of Buddha, —applied also to the Chinese

Mars, Kwan-foo-tze. **伽** Keay or Kēa, mountain clad with forests.

伽 Keay or Kēa, grain; standing corn.

迦 Keny, or Kēa. **釋迦** of Buddha. **Shih kēa**, a designation

KĒĒ.

𠂇 To branch out gradually, and take hold of; to twist or entwine about, as vegetable creepers. See Kew.

𠂇 The appearance of a man without his right arm; single; one only; a remnant; short; behind or last; a spear or halberd with a transverse pike. **𠂇子** Kow kēē, a hooked spear. **𠂇子** K'ē kēē, standing or jutting out; alone; a great mosquito. A surname.

𠂇 Standing corn; a corn sheaf.

𠂇 A kind of dish or platter.

𠂇 A bunch of silk, or thread.

𠂇 A spear with a hook or transverse pike.

𠂇 To charge with a crime face to face; to question and find people's secret or clandestine proceedings; to interrogate with authority; to bring to light illicit proceedings; to seize hold on people's defects or faults.

𠂇 Weakened by disease; weak; languid.

怯 From heart or dog, and to go away. Cowardly; timid; fearful; afraid to face an enemy; weak. **怯** Wei kēē, fearful; apprehensive. **怯失迷兒** Kēē shih me urh, Cashmere, in Central Asia.

劫 From a sword or strength, or a sharp weapon, and to take away. To take by violence; to plunder; to rob. One of the Kulpas of the Buddha sect, and seems to answer to the platonie or great year, consisting of from 24,000 to 25,000 years, when the world will begin anew.

打劫 Ta kēē, to rob; to plunder. **強盜搶劫** Kh'ēang t'au ts'ēang kēē, robbers, plunderers. **偷營劫寨** Tow ying kēē ch'ae, to attack and plunder a camp. **劫盜** Kēē t'au, a robber or plunderer. **劫掠** Kēē lēō, to seize as robbers or banditti do; to plunder. **在地獄中受苦五百劫** Tsae te yūh chung show kh'oo

woo peh kĕĕ, to suffer in hell five hundred ages. 萬劫莫贖 Wan kĕĕ mō shūh, ten thousand ages (of suffering) cannot atone for it.

蛛 Name of an insect.

拮据 The hands and the mouth both engaged. Embarrassed; plucking plants with the hands and nails; to urge; to perplex; to embarrass. 拮据 Kĕĕ keu, embarrassed for want of money; perplexed; distressed; applied to merchants in embarrassed circumstances.

桔 One species of the orange. 桔子 Kĕĕ tsze, the mandarin orange. 桔槔 Kĕĕ kaou, the wheel for raising water, used by Chinese husbandmen. Said to have been invented by one of Confucius' pupils. 桔槔 Kĕĕ kāng, name of a medicine. 桔餅 Kĕĕ ping, a kind of sweet cake.

狷 Wild; mad; cunning. 狷 Kĕĕ kh'eūh, name of an animal found in the west; its body emits an odour: it has no skin.

結 To tie; to knot; to contract; to bind; to draw or collect together; curved; important; a knot; a bond; an engagement. 結了 Kĕĕ leaou,

tied; knotted; fixed; consummated. 蘊結 Wan kĕĕ, to have something lying upon the mind. 締結 Te kĕĕ, to tie or bind two together. 甘結 Kan kĕĕ, a voluntary bond or engagement to do something—often required by the government. 巴結 Pa kĕĕ, to form extensive connexions; to unite people to one's self; to make due preparation. 恩不能結 Ngān pūh nāng kĕĕ, favors cannot bind him. 打結 Ta kĕĕ, to tie a knot. 結仇 Kĕĕ ch'ow, or 結怨 Kĕĕ yuen, to form an enmity; to induce a person's resentment. 結交 Kĕĕ keaou, united in friendly intimacy. 結扭 Kĕĕ new, to twist and twine; to adhere pertinaciously to something. 結繩 Kĕĕ shing, to tie a string or cord. 結黨 Kĕĕ tang, to form a conspiracy; to unite as banditti. 結親 Kĕĕ ts'in, to form a matrimonial connexion. 結綵 Kĕĕ ts'ae, festoons; silk knotted to form a kind of garland, which is hung round a room. 結果 Kĕĕ kwo, to form or bear fruit.

結 Name of a plant.

結 A hook or sickle.

詰 To interrogate; to question with authority, as a magistrate; to investigate strictly, for the purpose of correcting and punishing; to reprehend; to chastise; to prohibit. 詰誅 Kĕĕ choo, to examine and punish an offender. 詰朝 Kĕĕ ch'au, a clear morning. 詰究 Kĕĕ kew, to scrutinize narrowly.

袷 To pull up the clothes; to hold up the lower garments as if carrying something in an apron.

蛞 Name of an insect.

蛞 To jump; to leap.

歎 A wishful, longing appearance. 歎 Hō, and 歎 Hā, breathing; panting.

悵 A thoughtful appearance.

悵 Diseased breathing.

稜 A sheaf of grain.

英 The fruit of a certain plant. Name of a coin.

英 Name of a hill. A surname. 莫英 Ming kĕĕ, a certain felicitous plant of the age of the famous king Yaou.

蛱蝶 Kĕĕ tĕĕ, a small butterfly or moth.

談 To prate; to talk pedantically of antiquity. A man's name. 講談 Chĕ kĕĕ, to prate about the ancient Sages, and cause confusion to the present age.

脰 Kĕĕ or Kĕā, under the arm; the arm-pit.

頰 The side of the face; the jaw; the instruments for receiving and masticating food, and of articulating words. The name of a place. Forms part of the name of a bird. 頰骨 Kĕĕ kūh, or 頰車 Kĕĕ keu, the jaw-bone; the jaws.

匱 Kĕĕ or Kĕā, a kind of basket for containing clothes; to put into a basket.

媿 Kĕĕ, Hĕĕ or Tsĕĕ, tickled and pleased by success.

媿 The mind satisfied; gratified; cheerful; pleased.

媿 媿心 Kĕĕ sin, a cheerful, contented mind.

歐 To blow; to pant. 歐 Shĕ, to pant after; to desire.

篋 A kind of basket or other vessel to contain things. The name of a hill. Read How

an instrument of music. 篋
筥 KĒĒ sze, a scholar's basket
for his books and clothes.

瘵 Diseased breathing; a short-
ness of breath.

檠檠 KĒĒ kaou, a ma-
chine for drawing water.
The Chinese husband-
man's water-wheel.

Pure; clear; clean, used
both physically and mor-
ally. 潔心 KĒĒ sin, a
pure mind. 潔茗候
叙 KĒĒ ming how seu, I
have prepared pure tea
and wait for your compa-
ny to converse;—written
on invitation cards. 潔

清 KĒĒ ts'ing, pure and clear.
潔淨 KĒĒ tsing, pure and
clean.

Cruel; fierce; murderous;
banditti cruelly murdering
many persons. To raise
or lift, as lifting stones to
throw at men; one man
of a thousand; i. e. super-
ior to a thousand; a fowl
roasting. A surname. 桀
KĒĒ kĒĒ, figure or external ap-
pearance of.

The shooting forth of
grain; eminent virtue and

talents; proud. 才德之
異於衆者曰俊傑 T'āi
t'ih che e yu cāung chay, yu
tseun kĒĒ, talents and virtue su-
perior to the rest of mankind, is
expressed by Tseun kĒĒ. 英
傑 Ying kĒĒ, a person eminent
for virtue and talents, a hero or
heroine.

To overshadow or cover.
嶽嶽 KĒĒ yĕ, a high
mountain.

Appearance of grain be-
ding forth; corn beginning
to ear. Used also to de-
note chaff.

Read KĒĒ, and Kōsh, for;
instead of. Read KĒĒ,
to stumble.

KĒĒ or KĒĒ, accumulated
earth, dirt, or filth. 洗
石可以去垢圻 Se shih
kh'ō e kh'eu how kĒĒ, a washing
stone can remove an accumula-
tion of dirt or filth.

KHĒĒ.

偈 Kh'e or Kh'ĒĒ. Repeated,
偈偈 Kh'ĒĒ kh'ĒĒ, the
appearance of using vio-
lent effort. Urgent; with
haste; a martial appear-
ance; a bamboo rod; to cease;
to stop. 偈句 Kh'ĒĒ keu, cer-

tain verses, or enigmatical sen-
tences of the Sect Fūh. 講佛
偈 KĒĒng fūh kh'ĒĒ to rehearse,
or explain the enigmas of Fūh.

渠渠 Kh'eu kh'ĒĒ, to
make a great breach on
an enemy or set of banditti. Also
read O.

A hill or mountain stand-
ing alone; a stone table.
嶺嶺 Ngō kh'ĒĒ, hilly; moun-
tainous.

To desist; to rest; to stop.
Read Kō, to cqviet. Read
Hō, to be afraid.

To raise high; to lift up
one's clothes as when
fording a stream; a car-
riage going with rapidi-
ty; to take upon one's
self; to bear; to support; to be
unswearable for, to state to su-
periors. 匿名揭帖 Neih
ming kh'ĒĒ t'ĒĒ, an anonymous
accusation, addressed to govern-
ment, pasted up about the town;
—said to be a capital crime.

揭車 Kh'ĒĒ chay, an odori-
ferous plant. 揭借 Kh'ĒĒ
tsay, to borrow. 揭字 Kh'ĒĒ
taze, of 揭單 Kh'ĒĒ fan, a
bond given when one borrows
money. 揭帖 Kh'ĒĒ t'ĒĒ, a
statement; a declaration; a de-
position, pasted up against the

walis of the streets; a placard.
揭 A stick thrust into the
ground over the grave of
a person who has died on the
high way, and having his name
inscribed on it. 揭菜 Kh'ĒĒ
choo, a board with any memo-
randum written upon it, and a
seal attached to it; a board with
a person's crime written on it;
a certain musical instrument.
秃揭 T'ūh Kh'ĒĒ, bald-head-
ed. 揭豆 Kh'ĒĒ tow, a cer-
tain wooden vessel or platter.

Without water,—applied
to plants. Read Kh'ō,
thirsty.

A rock standing alone;
stone tablet; a round tab-
let; the motion of the feathered
tribes. Read KĒĒ, an angry
appearance. 碣石 Kh'ĒĒ
shih, a rock or tablet.

To carry to the utmost
point; to exhaust; the
highest degree; to try to the
utmost; to destroy; passing to
the extreme, and commencing
again; revolving in a circle, as
the five elements are supposed
to do. 竭誠 Kh'ĒĒ ch'ing,
perfectly sincere; to carry sin-
cerity to the utmost degree.
竭力 Kh'ĒĒ leh, to exert all
one's strength; to do one's ut-
most.

揭 To bear; to support; to raise; to lift up.

羯 A strong, violent sheep. The name of a place. **羯羊** Kh'ĒĒ yang, to castrate a sheep.

錫 **金錫** Kin kh'ĒĒ, certain metal ornaments of a drum.

揭 To leave a place; to depart; to go away; a martial appearance.

切 Kh'ĒĒ or KĒĀ, to cut or carve ingeniously; to cut, or make a memorandum on bamboo; hence the word **契** Kh'e, a contract; a bond.

契 Name of a river. Clean; pure.

契 Read Kh'e, a bond; that form of bond which succeeded knotted cords in ancient times, consisting of two parts, corresponding to the modern cheque of Europe; it was used also in the government, one half being retained by the prince, and the other half given to the person serving; close union of friends; an utensil for scorching tortoise-shells, in reference to divination; timid. Read SĒĒ, a surname. Read Kh'ĒĒ, enduring suffering; separated from friends; wide open place; to carve; to cut off; to

terminate. Read K'ĒĪh, name of a northern tribe; to play.

書契 Shoo kh'ĒĒ, a bond; a written agreement. **契闊** Kh'ĒĒ kwō, wide open place; widely or long separated from friends.

鐮 A hook or sickle for reaping grain; to cut; to carve; to ornament by engraving; to cut off; to terminate. Also read Kh'e.

鐮薄 Kh'e pō, to cut or treat; to rule tyrannically.

挈 To take hold of with the hand; to support; to hold up; to put in order; to adjust alone. Read Kh'e, to cut or break off. To write upon a board,—in reference to the usage of prisons. **提挈** T'e Kh'ĒĒ, to hold up; to lift; to support.

契 Read Kh'e, to cut or engrave. Read Kh'ĒĒ, to cut off; to deprive of. Repeated. **契契** Kh'ĒĒ kh'ĒĒ, mournful; sorry.

絜 The end of a thread of hemp; clean; pure; rightly adjusted; to measure; to restrict; to reduce to rule or to order;—applied to the waters of the deluge. **絜度** Kh'ĒĒ tó,

to measure; to adjust; to limit.

絜靜 Kh'ĒĒ tsing, pure and tranquil. **絜榮** Kh'ĒĒ ts'ze, plentiful. **絜約** Kh'ĒĒ yō, or

絜 To eat.

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約絜 Yō kh'ĒĒ, to bind; to restrict.

絜 To eat.

KĒĒN.

件 From *man* and *cow*, because a cow is a large animal that may be shared. To divide; to separate, or distinguish things; an individual article; subject or affair; a particular. Answers to—*one; an; a.* **若干件** Jō kan kĒĒN, how many articles, or particulars? **物件** Wūh kĒĒN, a thing. **事件** Sze kĒĒN, an affair. **許多物件** Heu to wūh kĒĒN, a great many things. **一件衣服** Yih kĒĒN e fūh, a garment; one piece of dress. **我有一件事** Wo yew yih kĒĒN sze pae t'ō ne, I have an affair in which I solicit your assistance. **各件** Kō kĒĒN, every article, or a variety of articles. **件件都能** KĒĒN kĒĒN too nāng, adequate for every individual affair, or occupation; expert in everything. **擺齊一件一件** Pae tse yih kĒĒN yih kĒĒN, arranged in order, each article apart. **條件** T'eaou kĒĒN, a list of articles, or

topics; an account; an index. **案件** Ngan kĒĒN, a case in a court of law; a particular affair brought before a Magistrate.

見 From *eye* and *man*. To see; to notice; to observe; seeing; observing; finding; finding that; to be impressed by; to be affected by; to be the recipient of, in which sense it makes the passive of verbs. Read HĒĒN, to disclose; to expose; to manifest; the present time. **陸見** Pe kĒĒN, to see the Emperor. **引見** Yin kĒĒN, to introduce to an Imperial audience. **會見** Hwuy kĒĒN, to assemble or meet with. **相見** SĒang kĒĒN, to see each other. **撞見** Chwang kĒĒN, to bounce upon unexpectedly. **多見多聞** To kĒĒN to wān, to have seen and heard much. **初見** Ts'oo kĒĒN, to see for the first time;—it is not then expedient to talk much. **見形生疑** KĒĒN hing sāng p, to begin to suspect something

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from external appearances. 見棄 KĒEN kh'e, to be refused or rejected. 見怪 KĒEN kwae, to be impressed with as strange; to be offended by. 見過 KĒEN kyw, to have seen before. 見諒 KĒEN l'ang, to be excused. 見面 KĒEN mĕen, to see a person; to admit him. 見笑 KĒEN seaou, to be laughed at. 見羞 KĒEN shw, to feel ashamed. 見識 KĒEN sh'ih, knowledge. 見識廣大 KĒEN sh'ih kwang ts, extensive knowledge. 見透 KĒEN t'ow, to see through; a clear perception of. 見景生情 KĒEN king s'ang ts'ing, to act as circumstances may arise.

俛 Like; to be compared to. Also read HĒEN, which see.

愧 Same as the preceding. A comparison; or to make a comparison.

涇 Name of a river.

覘 A small sheaf of corn.

閨 From door and moon; alluding to the light of the moon, as seen through the crevice of a door, at night. The second character is

the vulgar form. A crevice; a space between; between, either in respect of space or time; in the midst of; during the time of; to make a space between; to separate; to put asunder by spying or slandering; a spy; to separate remotely; distant. Occurs denoting near; to contain; to bear with; to diminish; to chastise by military force; empty; unoccupied; a depraved or lascivious look; reduced by disease. Name of a place. 在中間 Tsae chung kĕen, in the midst or between. 反間 Fan kĕen, to befool an enemy by stratagems. 一年之間 Yih nĕen che kĕen, within a year. 間隔 Kĕen keh, to separate and make a space or partition between. 間斷 Kĕen twan, to make a total separation between. 間廁 Kĕen ts'ze, to range or take a place amongst. 間道 Kĕen taou, an unoccupied road. 天地間 T'ien t'e kĕen, between heaven and earth; i. e. on earth; the situation of human beings.

澗 Water running between two hills; a stream in a valley.

欄 Kĕen, or Han, large tree or timber.

澗 A stream in a valley. Name of a particular

stream, or river.

簡 Anciently a slip of reed on which letters were written, before the invention of paper; an official writing; to review or survey; to diminish; to abridge; to retrench; to seek to attain; to select; to distinguish and separate; negligent or to be negatively rude; great; large; sincere; the sound of a drum. A surname. 特簡 T'ih kĕen, particularly selected, —to fill some office. 簡札 Kĕen ch'á, or 簡策 Kĕen ts'eh, a letter or official document. 簡奧 Kĕen ngaou, laconic and abstruse. 簡而明 Kĕen an ming, laconic and perspicuous. 簡略 Kĕen lĕü, a lessening or diminishing; taking the most important parts; abridging; an abridgment. 簡閱 Kĕen yüe, to survey; to review, as troops. 簡慢 Kĕen mau, or 簡褻 Kĕen sĕe, wanting in civil attentions—used as an apology by the host. 簡缺 Kĕen k'ueü, a vacancy in an office where there is little to do. 簡淨 Kĕen tsing, a laconic pure style; absence of tautology and offensive expressions.

瞞 To see; to look. Read HĒEN, turning up the white of the eye; much white

in the eye.

襜褕 A kind of petticoat.

縵 The colours of embroidered silk. 大縵錦

Ta kĕen kin, name of certain embroidered silk in the time of the Tang dynasty.

藺 Name of a water plant, well known in China. Read HĒEN, also as the name of a plant. A surname.

覯 To see; to look; looking mixed; blended. A man's name.

醜 Name of a fish.

鱒 Name of a fish.

建 To establish the laws of a government; to raise upright; to erect; to place; to establish; to build; to build up. Name of a wood, said to stand erect to a great height without branches. Name of a star; and of a district. A surname. 福建 Füh-kĕen, the province commonly written Fehien. 建功 Kĕen kung, to establish one's merits; to deserve well of one's country, or of society. 建做 Kĕen tso, to build a house. 建

德 Kēen teh, to build up virtue; to edify, in a moral sense.
建造房屋 Kēen ts'au fang ūh, to build a house.

健 Strong; not susceptible of fatigue; indefatigable; unwearied and unceasing as the daily revolutions of the heavens. Read Kēen, difficult to raise. A surname. 精神强健 Tsing shin kh'eang kēen, strong constitution and good spirits. 壯健 Chwaing kēen, strong, able-bodied. 尊體還康健 Tsun t'e hwan k'ang kēen, honored body still strong and vigorous; i. e. You, Sir, are still very hale and stout. 健卒 Kēen tsūh, an able-bodied soldier.

捷 To raise; to lift; to carry on the shoulders; to shut; to close; to fill up; to fix a boundary; to strengthen; to establish.

捷 A strong fierce cow. An animal said to be like a leopard, with a human head and one eye. Name of a place.

捷 A bolt, bar or other fastening to a door; to stop a stream of water with reeds and mud. 關鍵 Kwan kēen, a bar or other fastening to a door.

捷 Expeditionally; hastily.

澗 Name of a river.

澗 To number with the eye; to run the eye over, and calculate the number of.

澗 Rice boiled to form a gruel.

澗 The origin or head of the muscles; the end of the tendons.

澗 The noise made by stretching the tendons, as when cracking the fingers by pulling them.

鍵 The part of a Chinese lock, which is thrust into a case which contains the spring; the key. 鍵閉 Kēen pe, express the two parts of a lock. Kēen, is called male, the other female; the bolt of a door; perverse; to break. Name of a star.

捷 The appearance of walking.

捷 A case for carrying a bow and arrow in when on horseback; a case, or to put into a case.

捷 A kind of rice gruel.

捷 A horse of a dim colour approaching to yellow.

捷 Kēen keae, walking in a distorted manner.

兼 Formed from a hand grasping two stalks of grain. 兼 Ping is formed from a hand grasping one stalk; they say, there are few things of which so many can be grasped as stalks of grain. Holding two, or several at the same time; several connected; to connect; to join; together with; and; and also. A surname. 本末兼該 Pun mūh kēen kae, applies both to the origin and the end. 兼而有之 Kēen urh yew che, to connect together and possess them, as is the case of joining together several states and ruling over them. 兼此二義 Kēen ts'ze urh e, connects, or unites, these two ideas. 兼體 Kēen t'e, to incorporate; to unite two substances together. 兼舍 Kēen han, to contain more than one. 兼善天下 Kēen shen t'ien hēa, to diffuse virtue throughout the empire; to make others participate of virtue. 兼該 Kēen kae, to apply or belong equally to several things. 兼并 Kēen ping, to connect together.

嶽 Kēen hēen, a lofty, peaked, precipitous mountain.

癯 Kēen, Hēen, and Lēen, a diseased throat.

糠 Kēen, or Han, dried rice prepared so as to eat on a journey.

縑 A kind of silk which is variegated and exceedingly close, so as to keep out rain. 縑網 Kēen s'ang, a fine various-coloured silk; an elegant style of writing.

縑 A silken ornament, or tassel attached to a banner; a kind of silken cover; what is ornamented.

罪 A net.

腓 The flank or hollow part near the hind quarter of an animal. Read Hēen, the meat in a little pudding. 腓 Kēen hēē, the side or flank.

縑 Name of a boat.

縑 Name of a plant.

饑 Not filled; not satiated, nor satisfied; to beg; to entreat.

鰓 Fish that go in pairs, having only one eye each.

骸 A lean, emaciated appearance.

鶻 Certain birds that always fly in pairs.

鹹 Kan, or Kēen, salt of a particular kind formed into a mass; its taste is exceedingly inferior.

𧈧 An animal of the mouse or rat species.

監 To look down upon and inspect from a higher place; to examine into; to look at; to oversee; to exercise the oversight or control of; an inspector; an overseer; a eunuch; halo gathering round the sun. Name of a star. A jail or prison; to put in jail. Name of an office. A surname.

天監 T'ien kēen, an astronomer. **縣監** Hēen kēen, the jail of a Hēen district. **司獄監** Sze yō kēen, a superintendent of a jail. **監察** Kēen ch'ā, to survey and examine human conduct, as divine beings do. **監追** Kēen chuy, to imprison and prosecute. **監臨** Kēen lin, to look down upon from a higher place; to oversee. **監寐** Kēen mei, to lie awake. **監督** Kēen tūh, an official overseer; a superintendent; the *Hoppo* of Canton is so designated. **太監** Tao kēen, a eunuch.

監 To cut into small parts; to mince meat. Also read

監 Han and Lán, a broad sharp knife or sword.

瞻 To look; to see; to behold.

鑑 A large tab containing that which reflects the moon; to reflect light as from still water; a mirror; an object in which one can see one's self; so as to take warning and avoid what is wrong; a precept or warning. Used to denote,—to examine; to survey extensively. **以子爲鑑** E yu wei kēen, consider me a mirror; take warning by me.

鑑空衡平 Kēen kh'ng hāng p'ing, a mind free from prepossessions as a mirror, and just as a balance. **鑑寐** Kēen mei, affecting to sleep. **鑑別** Kēen pē, to distinguish clearly as in a mirror. **鑑以取明於月** Kēen e tseu ming yu yuē, a mirror to obtain light from the moon.

啟 From *hand* and a *statesman*. The ancient form of **賢** Hēen, a highly virtuous and worthy person. Same as the following.

堅 To establish; to confirm; to strengthen; to be confirmed in a purpose or opinion; solid; hard; sound; firm; stout; strong; robust; determined;

constant; durable. A surname. **這張桌子作得堅固** Chay chang chō tsze tsō tel kēen koo, this table is made strong and durable. **根本堅固** Kān pun kēen koo, the root firmly established;—is understood either literally of a tree, or of a person's bodily constitution or of his family circumstances and conduct; of all which the expression affirms that they are *good* and *durable*. **這個老頭子堅壯** Chay ko-lau t'ow tsze kēen chwang, this old-headed boy (old man) is hale and strong. **好堅硬的性** Həou kēen ngāng telh ōng, a fine firm unbending disposition; taken in a good sense, in opposition to being weak and timorous. **他堅意不肯** T'a kēen e pūh kh'āng, he with a firm intention will not assent. **以堅其信德** E kēen kh'e sin telh, to confirm the virtue of faith. **將在中軍曰中堅** Tsəang tsəe chung keun yuē chung kēen, a general in the centre of the army is called Chung-kēen. **堅志** Kēen che, fixed purpose. **堅壯** Kēen chwang, strong and robust,—applied to a person; commonly to a hale old man. **堅貞** Kēen ching, re-

solutely chaste. **堅忍** Kēen jin, firmly to endure, without yielding to suffering, or to allurements. **堅固** Kēen koo, and **堅牢** Kēen laou, strong; firm; durable;—are applied to any production of human labour. **堅水** Kēen shway, a lixivium or sic. **棍** Kēen is used on some sign-boards. **堅實** Kēen shih, hard; solid. Applied to things,—strong and well made. Applied to work,—correct, safe, and proper. Applied to conduct,—not easily assailable, or thwarted. **堅實** Kēen shih, hard and solid. **堅凝** Kēen ying, congealed into a hard solid mass; they apply this language to metals.

慳 From *hard* and *heart*. Sparing; parsimonious; niggardly. Read Hēen, a knowing old man. **慳吝** Kēen lin, close; parsimonious. **慳囊** Kēen nang, a close purse.

鑿 Fixed; immovable.

鑿 To harden red hot metals by putting them in water.

鑿 Beautiful and excellent of its kind.

鑿 Firm; strong. Supposed to be an erroneous form of the following.

of the following.

擊 Strong; firm; to pull; to drag; to drag away; to grasp; to strike; to pull or draw back.

擊 蠶 Kēn ts'an, an insect apparently of the silk-worm species.

經 Firmly bound; close; strictly compressed.

擊 Strong in texture; firm; the noise of something strong, rending or splitting.

醫 齟 Kēn yen, the teeth sticking out exposed to view.

儉 Kēn or Kēn. Moderate; temperate; sparing; economical; niggardly; a scarce year. A surname. **恭儉** Kung kēn yew le, with correctness and temperance, there is propriety and politeness. Kung denotes having respect for one's self; a decorous and correct behaviour. **不儉** Pūh kēn che hae, the evils of a want of economy. **儉少** Kēn shaou, **節儉** Tsēē kēn, **儉約** Kēn yō, **省儉** Sāng kēn, and **儉用** Kēn yung, express a laudable economy. **儉薄** Kēn p'ō, and **儉格** Kēn lin, denote an extreme degree of economy; parsimonious; niggardly; miserly.

劍 A double-edged sword, a pointed sword. **刀劍** 劍戟 Taou ts'iang kēn keth, a single-edged sword, a spear, a double-edged sword, and a forked halberd. **雙股劍** Shwang koo kēn, two swords in one scabbard. **雌雄劍** Ts'ze heung kēn, male and female sword,—two swords so designated. **書劍** Shoo kēn, a sword which the literati are allowed to wear, agreeably to the practice of Confucius and his disciples. **劍蘭** Kēn lan, species of cymbidium that will grow without earth.

檢 Kēn, and Lēn. To gather together and bind up; to bind together; to restrict; to restrain; to hold and present to; to raise to view; to go about in search of; to compose. **檢察** Kēn ch'ā, to inquire and examine into. **檢校** Kēn keaou, the name of an officer. **檢束** Kēn shūh, to restrict and keep in order. **檢點** Kēn tēn, to examine and arrange.

藥 Name of a plant, the root of which is employed to cure a sore throat.

檢 A sort of envelope or cover of an official letter; to sort; to put the same kind

together; to arrange; to make; to compose; title, or label containing the title of a book. A surname. **檢畜** Kēn ch'ūh, to be attentive to one's own temper and conduct. **檢封** Kēn fūng, to close an envelope; to affix a seal outside. **檢書** Kēn shoo, to compose or write a book. **檢討** Kēn t'au, a title of the Han-lin-yuen. **檢點** Kēn tēn, to arrange and take an account of. The name of an office. **檢子** Kēn tsze, an envelope. **檢驗** Kēn yen, to examine; to verify; to examine a dead body in an official capacity.

臉 The eyelash hanging down and obstructing the vision. In some barbarous dialects, denotes a district.

臉 Kēn, or Lēn, the face; the cheek. Commonly read Lēn.

臉 Kēn, or Yen, a kind of lie. **番臉** Fan kēn, foreign soap. **臉水** Kēn shawuy, a Chinese lie to wash with.

臉 Black; dark.

驗 The shoulder, which the character is intended to represent; to bear on one's

shoulder; to sustain; to be competent to; firm; an animal three years old. Name of a bird. A man's name. **息肩** Seih kēn, to withdraw one's shoulder; to desist. **並肩而行** Ping kēn urh hing, to walk shoulder to shoulder, as equals or friends. **仔肩** Tsze kēn, to undertake, or to bear; to take charge of; to be adequate to. **比肩** Pe kēn, equal to, —in virtue. **肩頭** Kēn t'ow, or **肩膀** Kēn p'ang, the shoulder.

楣 Kēn, or Ke, pillars of a house; pillars supporting a dome without walls.

豨 A pig or wild boar, three years old.

豨 Name of a plant.

豨 A man's name.

鶻 A species of hawk.

奸 Kēn or Kan, a violation of moral propriety; to introduce confusion into moral or civil relations; clandestine;

fraudulent; vicious; villainous; traitorous. Compare with Kan.
奸臣 KĒEN ch'in, an intriguing courtier; a traitorous statesman. **奸狡** KĒEN keaou, crafty; designing. **奸計** KĒEN ke, a designing treacherous stratagem. **奸佞** KĒEN ning, specious, crafty, designing eloquence. **奸心** KĒEN sin, a crafty, designing, villainous mind. **奸黨** KĒEN t'ang, an intriguing traitorous party—at court.

姦 Illicit amours and intrigues with women; fornication; adultery; unprincipled intrigues or plots of any kind; cabals, plots and court intrigues. **通姦** Tung kĒEN, illicit intercourse; criminal conversation. **和姦** Ho kĒEN, adultery by the consent of both parties. **强姦** Kh'ang kĒEN, fornication, or adultery committed by violence; a rape. **姦貪之輩** KĒEN t'au che pei, an intriguing sordid avaricious set of people. **姦近殺** KĒEN kin shū, adultery or lewdness is allied to murder. **姦邪** KĒEN séay, intriguing and unprincipled.

閩人 A son or child. **閩人呼兒曰閩** Min jin hoo urh yué kĒEN, the people of the kĒEN province use KĒEN to

denominate a child. They pronounce it Tsao. Also read Yut.

菅 Tall rushes or reeds fit for making mats and thatch. A surname.

艱 Land difficult to cultivate; whatever is difficult and distressing; dangerous. **艱難** KĒEN nan, difficulties; distress. **艱險** KĒEN hĒEN, difficult and dangerous. **艱辛** KĒEN sin, or **艱苦** KĒEN kh'oo, distressing; painful; bitter.

趺 The feet hurt or wounded by long walking; the feet blistered; the skin raised upon the feet. Read Yen. **趺躄** a quadruped standing on its hinder feet, as a dog or other four-footed animal about to climb a tree; feet adapted for climbing; a flat broad foot.

束 From **束** Shūh, to bind together, and **八** Pā, to divide. To sort; to discriminate; to abridge; to close; to select; an abridgment; a statement.

揀 To choose; to select; to discriminate. **揀選** KĒEN séuen, to choose,—as persons to fill offices. **揀擇** KĒEN tsih, to select from amongst, to choose out of. **揀焙** KĒEN pei, the tea called *Campoi*.

諫 To discriminate by speech; to point out the right and the wrong,—particularly to superiors, as a minister to his Prince, and to induce to alter what is wrong; to remonstrate; to endeavour by reproof and argument to arouse from error. The name of an officer, whose duty is to remonstrate. Name of a bird, and of a fruit. A surname. **諫官** KĒEN kwan, **諫臣** KĒEN ch'in, and **言官** Yen kwan, officers appointed to point out mistakes of the Sovereign, and to give him information respecting what is passing in the country; now called **御史** Yu she, imperial historiographers. **諫行言聽** KĒEN hing yen t'ing, act agreeably to the remonstrance, and listen to what is said.

減 The thoughts disturbed; disquieted.

緘 Cords with which a basket is bound; to bind with cords as coffins were in ancient times, when not nailed; to close as a letter. **書緘** Shoo kĒEN, the envelope of a letter. **封緘** Fung kĒEN, to close a letter. **緘默** KĒEN meh, to be silent. **緘束** KĒEN shūh, to restrict; to bind.

減 To injure or break off a part; to diminish in weight or quantity; to lighten. Name of a river. A surname. **減價** KĒEN kĒEN, to diminish the price of. **減筆寫** KĒEN peh séay, to write the abbreviated form of the character. **減少** KĒEN shaou, to lessen the number or quantity.

繭 The clothing of the silk-worm. The ball of silk as left by the silk-worm; the skin of the foot rumpled, and blistered. **繭** kĒEN, a low voice. **繭綢** KĒEN ch'ow, a species of silk.

繡 A long garment made of silk, stuffed with silk. **繡** Read KĒEN, according to Shwō-wān, issuing forth upwards from *Yih*, which denotes *the pervading principle of matter*. Heaven; firm; strong; diligent. A surname. The name of a district. Advancing; going onward without intermission. Also read Kan, dry; dried up. See Kan.

KH'ĒEN:

伶 **伶侏** Kh'ĒEN choo, a performer on a musical instrument. Also read Kh'ing: great; attentive; careful.

岭 Name of a hill.

怜 The heart set upon the present moment. Hasty; precipitate disposition. **怜悻** Kh'ëen kh'e, impetuously urging a close or termination of.

攸 What the hand is now upon; present possession, or occupation; to record, or remember. Read Kin, to grasp hold of; to catch; to seize.

拎 Read Kh'ëen, below; at the foot of; or under a bank or precipice; to take hold of with the fingers. Read Kin, to grasp; to seize. Read Kh'an, **拎敲** Kh'an kh'e, irregular; uneven; incomplete.

欵 A repressed laugh; a smile; possessed of much knowledge and wisdom. Read H'ëen, to desire. Read Kh'an, below a bank.

鈐 **鈐鑿** Kh'ëen t'o, a large plough; a certain fastening of the wheel of a carriage; military weapons for shutting up rooms; a kind of lock; the handle of a spear; name of a hill. Read Han, iron tongs.

鈐 **鈐** Kow kh'ëen, name of a star. **鈐記** Kh'ëen ke, a kind of seal used by non-commissioned officers, commonly made of copper or brass.

蛉 The claws of a crab. Read Kin, insects following in succession.

黔 Black; black hair. **黔首** Kh'ëen show, the black-heads, a designation of the people, introduced by Tsin the first

universal monarch of the Chinese states. Some say, the phrase was introduced from having black cloth rolled round the head; the people are otherwise called **黎民** Le min, which also alludes to their black heads.

鷓 The name of a principality, of a district, and of a divinity. A surname. Used for the preceding. A bird pecking; to peck as a bird.

欠 To gape and yawn; to stretch one's self as when wearied and fatigued; a want of animal spirits; hence, want or insufficiency; to owe; to be wanting to; to be deficient in. Name of a river. For money merely due, they use **該** Kae, as a more delicate expression. **欠債還**

錢 Kh'ëen chue hwan ts'ëen, let him who owes pay the money; i. e. he who has done the misdeed must pay the forfeit. **欠項** Kh'ëen hiang, a debt; a sum

owing. **欠伸** Kh'ëen shin, to yawn and stretch one's self. **欠人錢銀** Kh'ëen jin ts'ëen yin, to owe people money. **欠人數目** Kh'ëen jin soo mü, to owe sums standing on people's books.

芡 Name of a plant known by various names, as cock's head, goose's head, and crow's-head.

拊 To take hold of on each side; to compress as by nippers; to take hold of with forceps. **拊口** Kh'ëen kh'ow, to shut the mouth; to be afraid to speak.

箝 To lock; to shut and fasten; a kind of lock; nippers or tweezers. **箝語**

Kh'ëen' yu, to forbid to speak; to disallow speaking of the affairs of government.

柑 Kan, **柑子** Kan tsze, a species of orange; sweet. Read Kh'ëen, used in the sense of the following. To put a bit into a horse's mouth. **柑口** Kh'ëen kh'ow, to close the lips and not speak,—from fear of punishment.

錯 Tongs; nippers; pincers; tweezers; forceps; a kind of iron collar for the neck of a criminal; to take as with nippers; to pinch; to gripe; to in-

jure as by resentment and hatred; a term of abuse. **鐵鉗** T'ëe kh'ëen, iron forceps or nippers. **錯錯** Kh'ëen kh'ëen, vicious, crafty, irregular conduct. **錯口** Kh'ëen kh'ow, to gag the mouth; to put to silence. **錯住** Kh'ëen choo, to take a fast hold of with tongs or forceps.

黠 A light yellow and dark colour. Name of a river. Name of a district.

髻 To pluck out or shave off the hair, as a punishment; a kind of purple colour;—probably a criminal's hair was so dyed.

儻 To follow; to wait on; to attend on. **儻人** Kh'ëen jin, attendants.

噤 H'ëen or Kh'ëen, a kind of pouch below the chin, in which, it is said, a species of monkey stores its food. **咁** Used in the sense of **歉**

Kh'ëen, what is inadequate; a deficiency; a failure. **謙謙之德** Kh'ëen kh'ëen che tih, a very small degree of virtue. The crop or craw of a bird; the first stomach of an animal; having something contained in the mouth.

慊 To gnash the teeth with indignation against; dissatisfied; cherishing dislike and

ill-will to. Read Keē, in a sense quite the opposite of the preceding. Satisfied; contented; cheerful.

𪔐 To covet; to snatch voraciously; to peck.

歉 Not filled with food; dissatisfied; a deficiency; to covet; to desire.

甚歉 Shin kh'ēen, very much dissatisfied.

抱歉 P'au kh'ēen, I feel a want; I feel my own insufficiency.

歉事 Kh'ēen sze, a deficiency of resolution; bashful in the presence of strangers.

歉 仄之至 Kh'ēen tsih che che, extreme deficiency.

歉年 Kh'ēen nēen, or **歉歲** Kh'ēen suy, a year of dearth; a bad year; famine.

歉收 Kh'ēen show, a bad harvest.

謙 Respectful; yielding, not full of self; giving way and joining with others; a humble disposition; humble; humility.

One of the **卦** Kwa. A surname. Read Kh'ēen, quiet, tranquil appearance. Read Kh'ēen to give cause of jealousy and ill-will.

謙退 Kh'ēen t'uy, humble and retiring.

謙退 是保身第一法 Kh'ēen t'uy she paou shin te' yih fā, to be humble and retiring is the first and best rule for preserving one's person.

謙虛 Kh'ēen

heu, empty of self; having humble thoughts of self.

謙厚 Kh'ēen how, humble and sincere.

謙己 Kh'ēen ke, to humble one's self.

謙遜 Kh'ēen sun, or **謙讓** Kh'ēen jang, humble; yielding; giving way.

寒 To strike a sonorous stone in vain; or a useless drum and sonorous stones. A woman's name.

僂 僂 Yeh kh'ēen, proud and contemptuous; disrespectful.

僂 僂 To snatch; to pluck; to grasp.

擻 To take hold of; to draw in; to pluck up; to snatch out. The name of a plant. A surname.

褰 Trousers, garments which reach to the feet like petticoats; to lift up garments that hang down when stepping through water.

褰裳 Kh'ēen shang, to lift up one's clothes to ford a brook.

褰 Water.

藜藿 Kh'ēen fā, the name of a plant.

藜藿 To stammer or speak with difficulty; difficult to express; correct, straight-forward speech. A surname.

藜藿 Kh'ēen ngō, faithful; speaking the truth.

蹇 Lame; halt; sick and unable to perform any work; difficult; dangerous; high; tall appearance,—applied to a horse; playful; crooked; oppressed; broken; stammering; distressed; troubled; to snatch or pluck out from. A surname. Used for **蹇蹇** Kh'ēen sīh, stopped; impeded.

蹇 A man's name. To stammer; difficulty of utterance.

蹇 蹇 Kh'ēen leu, a lame halting ass.

蹇 Name of a fish.

蹇 A band beneath a horse's belly; a horse diseased in the belly; to fail; failure; disgraced; to enter in a light contemptible manner. A surname.

遣 To give loose or scope to; to leave unrestrained; to

present; to send; to commission; to send or put away from one's self; to reject or expel.

遣車 Kh'ēen chay, certain presents made of horses and carriages to accompany a funeral with victims for sacrifice.

遣臣 Kh'ēen ch'in, **遣官** Kh'ēen kwan, or **遣使** Kh'ēen sze, an envoy; an ambassador.

遣使 來賀 Kh'ēen sze lae ho, an ambassador came to offer congratulations.

遣惑 Kh'ēen hwō, to put away delusions from one's self.

儲 To open.

儲 儲 A small mound or heap of earth.

儲 儲 Kh'ēen kh'ēen, not separated in affection; inseparably attached; indissolubly bound to each other.

譴 To speak to angrily; to reprehend; to blame; to find fault with; to rail at; to scold.

譴 譴 Kh'ēen chuen, to breathe or turn round; to soften down.

譴 譴 Kh'ēen jang, to rail at and make a noise.

譴 怒 Kh'ēen noo, to speak to angrily. **譴責** Kh'ēen tsih, to blame; to criminate.

澆 Water.

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譴 怒 Kh'ēen noo, to speak to angrily. **譴責** Kh'ēen tsih, to blame; to criminate.

儲 A dried cake made of wheat flour; to work with the hand as in working

with the hand as in working

with the hand as in working

ough; to paste.
韃 A kind of leather or skin belt.
鵠 A bird pecking with its bill.
牽 To pull; to drag,—as a cow with a cord; to drag or pull forward; to connect together; dragged hastily; confined to,—applied to learning. Name of a place. A man's name.
牽混 Kh'een hwán, dragged into a chaotic, confused state,—applied to style. **牽挂** Kh'een kwa, held in suspense,—said of the mind. **牽斷** Kh'een twan, pulled asunder,—applied to the feelings. **牽阻** Kh'een ts'ay, to pull or drag, to suit one's own purposes, to the injury of others.
緯 To pull silk or thread asunder and unravel it.
嵌 A precipice; a valley; a pit. See Kh'an.
虔 The majestic firm step of a tiger; firm; determined; sincere; respectful; veneration for heaven; a correct, pious, devout feeling; benevolent. A surname. Name of a district. A

weapon for hewing timber; to take by violence; to kill. **虔**
誠 Kh'een ching, sincerity. **虔**
貞 Kh'een ching, determined purity and correctness. **虔**
謹 Kh'een kin, a reverential respectful deportment. **虔**
潔 kh'een k'ee, respectfully clean and pure; made clean from having feelings of veneration and respect. **虔殺** Kh'een shá, to kill; to murder. **虔心** Kh'een sin, a sincere devout mind,—fitted for prayer.
僂 **健** L'een kh'een, coming up to in walking; overtaking.
勦 To bear, or sustain a thing.
愆 Error; transgression; excess; failure; fault; crime; a noxious disease. **三風十愆** San fung shih kh'een, three usages and ten errors,—or things blameable. **繩愆** Shing kh'een, to draw the line over errors, and point out exactly in what they consist;—the duty of a statesman to his prince. **愆期** Kh'een ke, to exceed the proper time. **愆尤** Kh'een yew, a fault or crime.

KEIH.

及 From *To have* and to *follow* and *persecute a man*. To stretch towards; to extend to; to have a reference to; con-

cerning; about; to connect with; and; at; to; effected; completed.
由近及遠 Yew kin kesh yuen, from that which is near, it extends to that which is remote. **衆人之慮不能及遠** Chung jin che leu p'uh náng kesh yuen, none of the whole number able to extend their thoughts to what is distant. **企及** K'e kesh, standing on tiptoe to look towards; hoping; expecting. **未及一年** We kesh yih néen, not extend to a year's time; not so long as a year. **連類而及** L'een lay sh' kesh, to combine the several classes and connect them. **諗及何事** Lun kesh ho sze, discoursing about what? **談及甚麼人** T'an kesh shin mo jin, talking about whom? **後悔無及** How hwuy woo kesh, to repent afterwards will be unavailing, is a sentence often employed in government edicts addressed to the people. **不能成及** P'uh náng ching kesh, cannot carry it into effect. **做及** Tso kesh, effected; done; completed, and **又及** Yew kesh, again terminated, are words which commonly close the postscript of a letter. **及時** Kesh she, or **及時的** Kesh she teh, seasonable; at the proper

time. **及時得令** Kesh she teh ling, what is seasonable, will be successful. **及笄** Kesh ke, at the time of braiding up the hair in the manner of married women; hence denotes a marriageable period of life. **及第** Kesh te, a title of the three first literary persons in the empire.
伋 A man's name. **伋** K'ung kesh, the grandson of Confucius. His epithet was **子思** Tszé sze; he compiled the second of the **四書** Sze-shoo, viz. **中庸** Chung-yung. **伋伋** Kesh kesh, an empty unreal appearance.
圾 Yih or Kesh. Dangerous; hazardous; perilous.
級 To walk or go with haste; fleet, rapid motion.
屨 The bolt which fastens a door.
極 Wooden frame put on the back of a mule to receive the burden; panniers.
級 Silk threads arranged in order; regular series; steps, or degrees. Classified; sorted. Used as the numeral of heads taken off by decapitation. **等級** T'ang kesh, degrees; different sorts or kinds. **品級** P'ir kesh, degrees of rank in the state

加級 Kēa keih, to add to a person's rank. 加一級 Kēa yih keih, to raise one step. 降三級 Kēang san keih, to de-grade three steps. 斬萬級 Chān wān keih, to cut off ten thousand heads. 階級 Keae keih, steps or stairs. 拾級而登 Shih keih urh tāng, to ascend by gradual steps;—physically or morally.

笈 A box for containing one's books. 負笈 Foo keih, to take one's book-box on one's back—denotes following some master; fully expressed by 負笈從師 Foo keih ts'ung sze.

莛 Name of a plant, otherwise called Crow's head. 紙莛 Che keih, a plant, the stem of which is capable of being made into paper.

鵲 Name of a small bird.

乳 To lay hold of with the hand; to seize; the hand having something to rest upon; to pull with the hand. Used in compound characters.

乳 The highest beam on the roof of a house; hence the idea of the utmost point, place,

𦏧 The noise made by a lance or spear striking against something.

𦏧 A spear or lance of a particular description. Read Yih, or Neih, for 逆 Neih, to run with a spear; to rebel against. Read Peih, the moon three days old.

亟 Formed from *man, mouth, hand, and two lines*. The two lines represent heaven and earth. Receiving from heaven the gifts of the seasons, and blessed with the benefits conferred by the earth; the mouth should plan, and the hands effect with *promptness*; there should be no loss of time. Haste; speed; promptly; hurry; hastiness of temper. 亟速 Keih sūh, hastily; speedily; in a hurry; urgently. 公孫之亟也 Kung sun che keih yay, the hastiness of Kung-sun.

𦏧 The name of a bill.

𦏧 Hasty precipitate temper; vehement. One says, attentive and respectful; grave; benignant. Also read Kih, a worded, accomplished.

極 The highest beam on the roof of a house; hence the idea of the utmost point, place,

or degree; extreme; the extreme degree; to carry to the utmost; to exhaust; weakened; languid. Occurs denoting, to take and stop; to let go. The moon in a certain position. The name of a country. Also read Ke. 四極 Sze keih, the four points of the compass; the four corners. 三極 San keih, heaven, earth, and man. 六極 Lūh keih, are six severe calamities. 太極 T'ae keih, that which existed previously to the division of Heaven and earth, or the present system of the universe. 五極 Woo keih, five standard virtues. 北極 Peh keih, the north pole. 南極 Nan keih, the south pole. 八極 Pā keih, the four points of the compass, zenith and nadir, and the extremes of longitude and latitude. 極惡 Keih ngō, very bad or wicked. 極好 Keih haou, extremely good. 極地 Keih te, the utmost region, or degree of. 極爲可歎 Keih wei kh'o t'an, exceedingly lamentable.

極 To criminate; to punish; to reject; to give up to death. To kill; to leave; to perish.

𦏧 To speak with difficulty; to sputter; to stammer. A man's name.

鞞 Hard leather; the appearance of the whip. Haste; hurry.

吉 Good; advantageous; felicitous; happy; fortunate; lucky; felicity; happiness; the first day of the moon. A surname. The name of a district. Read Ké, a surname. 吉凶 Keih heung, good and evil; felicitous and infelicitous; happiness and misery. 吉事 Keih sze, a happy or fortunate occurrence, or affair. 恐怕凶事多吉事少 K'ung p'a heung sze to, keih sze shaou, I am afraid much evil and little good will result from it. 吉星凶星 Keih sing heung sing, a lucky star and a baneful star. 吉星高照 Keih sing kaou chaou, a lucky star directs its influences to me, or you. 吉日 Keih jih, a lucky day. 擇吉日 Tseh keih jih, to select (from the Almanack) a lucky day. 二月初吉 Urh yüē ts'oo keih, the first day of the second moon. 吉月 Keih yuē, the happy (first) day of the moon. 卜吉 Pūh keih, to enquire after happiness; to divine. 恭喜納吉 Kung he ná keih, I reverently wish you joy and felicity;—a common

salutation. **大吉大利** Ta keih ta le, great happiness, great prosperity,—to you, to me, or to this house, and so on. **吉慶** 滿堂 Keih kh'ing mwan t'ang, may happiness and joy fill the hall. **如意吉祥** Joo e keih ts'iang, happiness, bliss, and the entire fulfilment of one's wishes. **一開大吉** Yih kh'ae ta keih, whenever opened, great success;—written by shopmen on the doors of the cases in which their wares are contained. **開門大吉** Kh'ae mun ta keih, great felicity attend the opening of the door;—written on paper and pasted on people's doors by beggars, during the last night of the old year, that it may strike the attention, and awaken the fond hopes of the inhabitants, when first opening the door, on New year's morning. The beggars expect an alms as the reward of their good wishes. **吉人天相** Keih jin t'een s'ang, the good man, heaven aids him. **吉昌** Keih ch'ang, personal or family prosperity.

倍 Strong; robust appearance.
勗 Endeavour; effort; firm.
汝勗 汝勗 汝勗 汝勗 汝勗
 Joo keih pe yin h'een ch'in, you

should use every endeavour to caution the good officers of Yin to avoid intoxication. Also read Keä.

拮 Këë, or Keih. See Këë. Commonly written **誼** Keih. **拮据** Keih keu, shackled; embarrassed,—applied to the circumstances of merchants; as **商力拮据** Shang leih keih keu, the merchants are in embarrassed circumstances.

桔 Këë, or Keih. See Këë. **桔餅** Keih ping, dried oranges flattened like a cake. **桔子** Keih tsze, the mandarin orange.

桔結 Keih, or Këë. See Këë. **桔結** Këë, or Keih. See Këë. **部** Name of a hill. Name of a country. **鞞** A bridle for a horse; or a halter by which to lead a cow.

髻 Ke, Keih, or Kei, a bunch of hair on the head; the manner of Chinese females' head-dress; an appendage to an oven.

給 Colloquially read *Kei*, to give; to supply sufficiently; to provide; to supply; to give an opportunity to an active agent to operate; hence, to receive; to be the recipient of. Read

Këë, supplied with a ready elocution; too ready to talk; loquacious. **捷給** Tsäë keih, a too ready and specious elocution. **供給** Kung keih, to supply with necessaries. **我給他罵** Wo keih t'a ma, I was scolded by him. **給照** Keih chaou, to give a kind of certificate. **給事中** Keih sze chung, name of an office of the fifth rank. **給我說他** Keih wo shwō t'a, he was spoken to by me. **給我罵他** Keih wo ma t'a, he was scolded by me.

急 The point at which opposing circumstances meet and clash with violence; urgent; progressing; impelled by circumstances; drained of every resource; that feeling of mind which is excited by being pressed; urged; hurried and not knowing what to do; hasty; anxious; embarrassed; straitened; in difficult and distressing circumstances; pressed with want. **着急** Chō keih, to become anxious about. **事急** Sze keih, affairs urgent and pressing; the moment of action arrived; no further time to prepare means. **緩急** Hwan keih, Hwan, easy circumstances, Keih, severe pressure of circumstances. **請急** Ts'ing

keih, to ask permission to withdraw awhile from public duty, to attend to private affairs. **此人氣性甚急** T'sze jin kh'e sing shin keih, this is a man of a very hasty disposition. **急機** Keih ke, a ready invention of schemes or stratagems, at the spur of the moment when the dilemma occurs; to decide instantly, the means of being extricated from it. **急急** Keih keih, in great haste; impatient to act. **急迫** Keih pih, urgent; pressing; violently impelled; to urge tyrannically. **急殺** Keih shā, completely nonplused; unprepared and unprovided for the pressure of circumstances. **急性子** Keih sing tsze, a hasty disposition; the name of a plant.

屐 A kind of wooden clog to wear as a shoe.

劇 An increased quantity of; a great degree; difficult; distressing to the mind; to play; to trifle; comedy. A surname. The name of a district. **理繁治劇** Le fan che keih, a multiplicity of affairs to attend to, the arrangement of which is difficult;—said of the affairs of public courts. **則劇** Tseh keih, to play, or take amusement. **戲劇** He keih, stage plays. **病**

劇 Ping keih, state of disease which threatens death.

噱 戲噱 He keih, play; trifling amusement; merriment. 喝噱 Hō keih, incessant laughter.

擊 Bricks or earthenware not burnt. 土擊 T'oo keih, expresses the same. The name of a particular vessel with handles, or as the Chinese express it 有耳 Yew urb, having ears. 炭擊 T'an keih, a vessel into which burning charcoal and ashes are closely crammed, and which the Chinese carry in their hands, or place at their feet to obtain warmth in cold weather. A similar vessel, with basket work round it, is in Canton, called 手爐 Show heun, hand-warmer.

擊 To strike; to knock; to beat; to rouse what is dormant; to attack, as in war; to kill; to rush against. Read Heih, a sorcerer; a wizard. Read Ke, a man's name. 擊登聞鼓 Keih t'ung wán koo, to beat the drum at the gate of the imperial palace, — when waiting to present a petition. 擊鼓擊 Keih koo, to beat a drum.

蒙 Keih mung, to rouse dulness, — applied to teaching boys; causing them to understand. 擊

殺 Keih shā, to attack and kill or murder. 擊打 Keih ta, to strike; to beat; to attack.

激 To excite as rocks which impede a rapid stream; a rock quay opposed to a current, and intended to drive off the waters; excitement, — applied to the feelings, to anger, or to gratitude. A surname. 感激 Kan keih, roused to grateful feelings. 衝激 Ch'ung keih, to rouse or irritate by rushing against. 激烈 Keih lēē, to rouse the feelings to vehement emotions. 激反良民 Keih fán lēang min, to annoy and oppress good subjects till they are forced to rebel. 激切 Keih ts'ēē, to rouse; to irritate, as by speaking to abruptly; to excite vehemence.

棘 Certain thorny bushes fit for making fences of; — in a length of time they grow large; to fence. Name of a place; of a medicine. Forms part of the name of a bird; used to denote a spear. A surname. 荆棘 King keih, thorns, and briars.

戟 A spear with more than one point; a long weapon with transverse points; a kind of halberd. The name of a place. 雙戟 Shwang keih, a double-pointed

spear. 襟 Keih or Neth, the border or hem of a garment.

KH'EĪH.

岌 A high hill; a small lofty peak rising above a larger hill; dangerous.

汲 To draw water out of a well; to draw; to draw forth; to lead; to drag. 汲汲 Kh'eih kh'eih, unremitting effort, like pulling hand over hand; constant endeavour to attain. 汲水 Kh'eih shwuy, or 汲井 Kh'eih tsing, to draw water; to draw from a well. 汲引人材 Kh'eih yin jin ts'ae, to draw forth men's talents.

袂 The hinder part of a garment; long garments; the border of a garment that folds over; that which surrounds the neck.

乞 From vapour or air, borrowed to denote, to beg; to entreat. A surname. Read Kh'e, it denotes to give. 懇乞 K'han kh'eih, to beg earnestly. 伏乞 Fūh kh'eih, prostrate to beg; i. e. humbly to beg. 乞恩 Kh'eih ngūn, to beg for favour, or the

exercise of benevolence. 乞子 Kh'eih tsze, 乞兒 Kh'eih urb, or 乞丐 Kh'eih kae, are several expressions denoting, a beggar. 乞士 Kh'eih sho, a begging priest. 乞為示知 Kh'eih wei she che, I beg you to direct and inform me. 乞巧 Kh'eih kh'caou, to beg for ingenuity, refers to a ceremony connected with needlework performed on the 7th day of the 7th moon, by Chinese ladies.

吃 Difficulty of utterance; to stammer; to stutter. Commonly, but erroneously used for 喫 Kh'eih, to eat; to swallow; figuratively, to be struck or impressed with. 吃口不便言也 Kh'eih kh'ow pūh pēn yen yay, Kh'eih denotes the mouth not enunciating with ease and convenience. 為人口吃 Wei jin kh'ow kh'eih, he is a person who stammers. 吃飯 Kh'eih fan, to eat rice; i. e. to take any meal. 吃過飯沒有 Kh'eih kwo fan mūh yew, have you breakfasted, or dined? — is often a mere salutation. 吃驚 Kh'eih king, to be struck with alarm. 吃虧 Kh'eih kh'wei, to put up with an injury. 吃辛受苦 Kh'eih sin show kh'oo, to eat

the acid, and receive the bitter; to suffer distress. 吃吃 K'eih kh'eih, laughing appearance.

訖 To come to the close; to stop; to desist; to finish; finished; closed; wound up; terminated; ended; finishing or closing an account; clearing it off. 兩家清訖 Léang k'ea tsing kh'eih, both sides (of the account) cleared off. 算明兩訖 Swan ming léang kh'eih, calculated clearly that both accounts were fully settled. 訖今 Kh'eih kin, even till now.

稔 To level grain when measuring it.

芑 A fragrant plant.

駢 A fleet horse; a fleet-footed horse; a horse going at speed.

鮓 The name of a fish; a fish frisking or roaming about. To put a fish to pieces.

崇 From small repeated, and the sun's light coming through; a crevice; an aperture; an opening; an occasion. Now written according to the following characters.

隙 A crevice in a wall, door or window; a cleft; an interstice; an aperture; an opening to or occasion of, in a moral sense; an incipient cause; an interruption of labour; a time of leisure. 鑽穴隙 Tsuan hené kh'eih, to bore or make a hole or cleft through which to peep. 怨隙 Yuen kh'eih, a cause of resentment. 嫌隙 H'ien kh'eih, a cause of suspicion and dislike. 釁隙 Hin kh'eih, an occasion of wars and bloodshed. 開隙 K'ae kh'eih, to open a crevice; to afford an inlet to; to commence an occasion of;—said in reference to national contests or wars.

郟 Name of a place. A surname. Used also to denote, an interstice.

綌 A coarse kind of hempen cloth. 絺綌 He kh'eih, two sorts, a finer and a coarser, of the same kind of cloth, worn by certain ancient queens.

泣 Shedding tears without noise; to weep. Read L'eih. 森泣 Peaou l'eih, impetuous. 哭泣 Kh'uh kh'eih, to cry and weep. 泣血三年 Kh'eih hené san néen, to weep blood three years; requir-

ed to be done for parents. 泣訴 Kh'eih soo, to state one's case with tears.

臛 Meat soup.

啜 To eat; to drink; to receive an impression; to bear or put up with. 食物入口曰啜 Shih wü jü kh'ow yüé k'eih, to eat or receive a thing into the mouth is called Kh'eih. 啖喫 T'an kh'eih, to eat. 喫齋

Kh'eih chae, to fast, or refrain from animal food. Read Kae, 喫話力諍 Kae how leih tsing, to rail and wrangle keenly. 喫飯 Kh'eih fan, to eat rice; to take any meal is so expressed. 喫緊 Kh'eih kin, urgent; highly important or necessary. 喫苦 Kh'eih k'oo, to suffer distress. 喫虧 K'eih kh'wei, to suffer loss; to bear an injury.

KEÖ.

角 A horn; to push with the horn; a corner; one fourth of a thing; a quarter; a certain play or game; applied to a division of an army; to a tuft of hair on a child's head; to a tone in music. Name of a star; a certain measure; name of a bird; of a plant; of a fruit; of a fish; of a place; of a city. A surname. 眼角 Yen keö, the corner of the eye. 角人 Keö jin, name of an official situation. 角口 Keö kh'ow, to gore with the mouth; to retort sharply; altercation; to quarrel; to bicker and skirmish. 角量 Keö léang, a certain measure. 角立 Keö leih, to exalt one's horn, to maintain a spirited tone

—used in a good sense. 角箱 Keö säang, a quarter chest; one that is a fourth of a larger one. 角抵 Keö te, a certain play or game.

塢 Hills; numerous and large rocks; poor bad land; uneven irregular ground.

掬 To grasp a horse; to push, stick or gore with a horn; to stick; to stab and seize.

鉶 To raise or lift up, as a heavy metal tripod by grasping, with outstretched arms; its feet.

楸 Name of a wood; a certain beam of a palace; a handle; a club, or wooden mallet; to beat; to examine.

确 Kēō, or Hō, the motion of the eyes.

确 Stony rocky ground; hard; firm; correct.

笋 Name of a bamboo; a bamboo pole employed about a house.

殼 A vessel to contain unctuous cosmetics. See Hō.

脚 From *flesh* and to *throw aside*. The foot, because it is thrown aside or hangs back when one sits. (Kang-be.) The foot of a mountain.

好地脚 Haou te kēō, a good foot; well established, physically. **踏脚穩** Ta kēō wān, to tread with the foot safely.

舞手弄脚 Woo show lung kēō, to manœuvre the hand and play with the foot;—to make use of a number of tricks.

露出馬脚來 Loo ch'ūh ma kēō lae, to expose the horses foot;—to discover the trick.

停脚住 Ting kēō choo, to stop and stand still. **脚夫** Kēō fōō, a bearer of burdens; a porter; a chairman. **脚色** Kēō seh, the colour of the foot, meaning the history of a person, his character, situation, rank, and so on. **脚力大** Kēō leih ta, strong of foot; firmly footed.

勸 To lift the feet high in walking.

蹻 蹻蹻 Kēō kēō, the haughty prancing gait of a child; the capering noise of a petty-minded man under the influence of success; straw sandals; dried and rough. Also read Kh'eaou.

鞣 Shoes or sandals. Straw or hempen sandals.

較 A curved horn formed of a piece of copper on each side of a cart or military carriage; a box or chest appended to a carriage; to push with the horns; to wrangle. Read Kh'eaou, to compare together.

礧 A hill or mountain with numerous large rocks. Noise made by the collision of stones. Also read Hēō.

覺 A clear bright eye. Read Yō, or Uh, an incensed look. Ancient form of the following.

覺 To see and compare. To awaken naturally or morally; to be roused; to attend to; to excite notice; to make clearly manifest; to declare to; free; bold; straight-forward declaration; to notice, or advert to suddenly,—as a person awaking out of sleep; to perceive something not known before; to see or un-

derstand clearly. Sometimes answers to the word Feel. Name of a star. A surname. **知覺** Che kēō, consciousness; perception; the power of perceiving; Choo-foo-tsze maintained that this terminated at death. **知覺** Che kēō, to know or perceive; the power of perceiving and knowing; intelligence. **發覺** Fā kēō, to bring to light. **不覺** Pōh kēō, not adverting; inadvertently. **覺有些倦** Kēō yew seay keuen e, felt a little languor or weariness. **覺羅學** Kēō lo hēō, a school for the children of the Kēō lo. **覺羅** Kēō lo, a branch of the Imperial kindred.

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KH'ĒŌ.

却 From to walk against a knot or bone. To stop; to recede. A particle, the import of which is generally to affirm strongly; or with a conviction of certainty and some surprise, as Behold! to excite attention. At other times it seems to convey little or no meaning; but to be merely euphonic. To refuse; to decline accepting; to throw away; really; truly; therefore; then. **了却** Leao kh'ēō,

to complete and throw aside; to reject. **忘却** Wang kh'ēō, to forget. **幸勿見却** Hing wūh kēen kh'ēō, I shall be happy if you do not refuse. **萬望勿却** Wan wang wūh kh'ēō, I cherish ten thousand hopes (that you will) not refuse. **却之爲不恭** Kh'ēō che wei pūh kung, to refuse is disrespectful. **却意** Kh'ēō e, to refuse to adhere to a person's wishes. **却說** Kh'ēō shwō, they say, or it is said truly; or in some cases, Kh'ēō is a mere expletive. **却是一字不識** Kh'ēō she yīh tsze pūh shīh, the fact was, he did not know a single letter. **却懲法** Kh'ēō yūh fā, rules for driving away lascivious desires,—such as thinking on a putrid corpse.

啣 Kh'ēō, or Kēh, loud, immoderate, incessant laughter.

悒 From heart and real. Labour; toil; meritorious exertion. Read Kēh, lassitude; languor; weariness; fatigue.

螂 Name of an insect variously designated.

雀 Read Kh'ēō, Hō and Hūh. From wings tending upwards. A bird flying high. Read Kēō, an aspiring high-toned mind. **雀然** Kh'ēō jen, lofty views; aspiring.

雀 A surname; a name.

摧 To strike; to hit; to direct effort to one point. Used also for the following. Read Hō, to turn the hand backwards and forwards.

歡 High; elevated.

灌 To moisten by applying water to; to water.

確 A stone or rock rising high and appearing manifest; the fact discovered; certainty; certainly; assuredly; verily; the strict truth or fact; indeed. **確知** Kh'ēō che, assuredly know. **確據** Kh'ēō ken, substantially proved; real; true. **確實實** Kh'ēō kh'ēō shih shih, indeed indeed, really really; matter of fact beyond all doubt.

確 Read Hō, or Kh'ēō, name of a plant. One says, a

hor-e's white snaffle. Read Ngō, the name of a horse.

髓 Read Kl'ēō or Pō, the end of a bone; a hard white bone.

噓 Loud laughter. **噓噓** Yūh kh'ēō, unmoderate uninterrupted laughter. **談笑大噓** T'an seaou ta kh'ēō, talking and laughing much.

燿 Fire burning.

臄 The upper lip; minced meat.

釀 Kh'ēō, or Ken, a general contribution to a feast; a feast with wine made by a general subscription to it; a sort of pic-nic.

瞿 From *Two eyes, wings*, and a *hand* grasping the wings. The fluttering of a bird to escape from the hand that holds it fast.

瞿 To dart side looks in an affrighted manner; not to look steadily at anything; but to keep the eyes wandering about. A surname. **瞿相** Kh'ēō shang, the name of a place. **瞿鑠** Kh'ēō shō, a light but firm motion; active,—applied to old persons in praise of their activity.

瞿 **瞿** Kh'ēō t'eth, to move

about as under alarm.

懼 Under alarm; affrighted; agitated; to dart hasty glances.

攫 To take hold of; to grasp with the paw or the claw, as a dog or a bird.

攫 The name of a wood.

攫 An animal of the monkey species; the female of the kind.

攫 Kh'ēō, or Ken, the same as the preceding; and applied also to certain reptiles.

觀 To gaze; to look.

獲 A large-made animal of the monkey species,—has a remarkably quick eye, and possesses strength enough to seize a man.

攫 Large strides.

攫

KEU.

巨 From *I Kung, work*, and a *hand* grasping it.

躡 That kind of step which the Chinese deem respectful in the presence of superiors; a short quick step. **足躡如也** Tsūh kh'ēō joo yay, expresses that mode of walking which Confucius observed in the presence of the Sovereign.

鄴 Name of a place.

鑿 A large spade or similar instrument of husbandry; to stick into; to cut down.

殼 Kh'ēō, or Kūh, the skin of anything, empty or hollow; the bark of a tree; the shell of an egg or a nut; a shell of any kind.

殼 Read Hēō, a hooting or harsh manner of speaking to.

慤 The heart seen as through a shell. Sincere; faithful; good; virtuous; conduct that is seen and approved within and without,—at home and abroad.

鷓 A bird hatching eggs; eggs already hatched; the first bud of anything.

鷓

KEU.

巨 Great; large; vast; myriads of myriads; infinite numbers. A

surname. 巨盜 Keu t'au, or 巨寇 Keu kh'ow, numerous or powerful banditti. 巨查 Keu ch'a, the great raft;—performed a circuit of the heavens in twelve years, and existed on the western seas in the time of Yaou, B. C. 2330. The Deluge recorded by Moses is placed B. C. 2340. The Great Raft has probably an allusion to Noah's ark. 巨富 Keu foo, great wealth; very affluent. 巨艦 Keu han, a large class of war junks, mentioned in history. 巨闕 Keu kh'eng, a large sword. 巨擘 Keu p'eh, the large finger; the thumb. 巨室 Keu shih, a great house.

峴 A great hill or mountain; to go to.

忤 From heart and large. Inattentive; remiss; neglectful; rudely.

拒 To ward off with the hand; to oppose; to withstand; to resist; to defend against external evils; to arrange in order to withstand. Applied to certain bones of the legs. 拒諫 Keu kien, to withstand or resist reproof; to reject it. 拒絕 Keu t'au, to oppose completely; to refuse to see a friend; to resist good advice. 拒敵 Keu t'eh, to oppose an enemy.

炬 Light thrown from the sun; clear; bright.

炬 柳 A tree with a remarkably large leaf, resembles the 柳 Lew, or willow tree; its bark is decocted to drink. Name of a tentail to receive drippings of water. Name of a city.

炬 To stop; to oppose; to seize and take from by violence; perverse; to overstep; to go to.

炬 苜蓿 A torch made of rushes.

炬 眦 To look and stare at, frightened.

矩 From 工 Kung, work, a square, represented with 廾; and an arrow, to denote, hitting the exact square. A square used by carpenters; a constant rule, law, or usage; a pattern; to square or adjust; the corner of a square; strict; correct. Occurs denoting, the ground; to engrave or put a mark on. 規矩 Kwei ken, compass and squares; an usage; custom; rule; correct form or

manner; rules or usages of any body of men; a national custom; rules formed by any small society or combination of persons. 學規矩 Heō kwei keu, to learn the customs or usages of society, or combination of persons. 守規矩 Show kwei ken, to adhere to custom, or to rule.

矩 A species of black millet.

苜蓿 A torch; the name of a vegetable plant; hemp seed.

蟲 The name of a certain animal.

詎 An interrogative particle generally implying the opposite of what is affirmed. The same as 豈 Kh'e, how? denoting a suspicion or different opinion.

距 The spur of a cock; to stab with a weapon inserted; to be opposed to, or distant from; to oppose, or to stand opposite to; to be distant from; resist; to skip over in passing to; large; great. 違距 Wei ken, to oppose or resist. 超距 Ch'au keu, to overleap; to jump or skip over. 雞距 Ke ken, a cock's spur. 距道 Ken taou, the road between two places over against

each other.

醕 To join the contributions of many for the purchase of liquor to make a feast.

鉅 Keu, or 鉅鐵 Keu t'eh, or 大剛 Ta kang, a hard sort of iron; great hardness or obduracy; fierce; unrelenting resentment; large; great. Name of a bow; a place; a plant; a man; and a sword. 鉅公 Keu kung, the Emperor; a title of respect of general application.

邸 The name of a pavilion. A certain place of concourse.

鞞 Certain harness of a carriage.

駮 Keu, or 駮驢 Keu heu, an animal of which it is said a mule is the mother and a horse the father,—resembles a mule.

鵠 The name of a bird.

麩 A particular kind of wheaten cake.

句 Words marked off by a pause or stop in writing; a period; a sentence; an expression; a phrase; a term; a word; a line of a verse. 儻句 Low keu, the name of a place. 須句 Sen keu, the name of a place. 讀句 Read Kow, sprouting or

budding out in a curling manner. 句當 Ken tang, business or affair. 有甚麼句當 Yew shin mo ken tang, what business or affair, have you? 勾 Kow is commonly used for this character, when read Kow. 不成一句話 Pūh ch'ing yih keu hwa, does not form a sentence; what is said is unintelligible. 不成章句 Pūh ch'ing chang keu, written unintelligibly. 佳句 Kēa keu, a fine sentence. 一句話 Yih ken hwa, a sentence; a word. 幾句話 Ke keu hwa, a few sentences; a few words. 七言八句 Ts'eih yen pā keu, verses of seven syllables in each line, and eight lines in a stanza. 高句麗 Kaou keu le, Corea. 冤句 Yuen keu, and 句章 Keu chang, names of districts. Erroneously used in the sense of 拘 Keu, to restrict; and of 殼 Kow, enough; sufficient; and of 矩 Keu, a square. 句首 Keu show, the beginning of a sentence. 句中 Keu chung, the middle of a sentence. 句末 Keu mō, the end of a sentence.

劬 Labour; fatigue; severe labour; distress. 劬勞 Keu laon, distressing disease;

severe labour in child-birth.

蒟蒻 } Name of a plant.

屨 } Ornaments for the toe of a shoe; they are embroidered on the silk.

拘 } From hand and a hook. To stop with the hand; to grasp: to adhere pertinaciously to; to lay hold of and restrain: to throw the arms about or embrace.

拘執 Keu chih, to grasp and keep hold of. 拘泥 Keu ne, to adhere to the mire; to stick to; bigoted adherence to.

拘牽 Keu k'ien, to grasp and drag. These all express a bigoted adherence to a particular sentiment; obstinate; impenetrable, stupid adherence to.

拘泥小禮傷了大義 Keu ne seon le shang leaon ta e, a bigoted adherence to petty forms, injures the great principles of justice. 拘管 Keu kwan, to keep in safe custody and under control. 拘究 Keu kew, to seize and bring to an examination before the magistrate. 拘拏 Keu na, to seize, as a criminal. 拘束 Keu shūh,

拘束 Keu shūh, as a criminal.

to restrain; to restrict; to prevent disturbance; used much by the government to express keeping inferiors in due order.

柁 Read Keu and Kow, the names of wood.

洶 The name of a stream or river. Also the noise of water.

畷 Read Keu, title of a western chief. Read Kow, a path or boundary between fields.

疝 A curved spire; hunch-backed.

眴 To glance on every side. Read Heu, to smirk and laugh; deep hollow eyes.

衲 Name of a bill.

絢 Ornamented toes of shoes; silk shoes with fanciful devices worked on them.

脍 Dried flanks of bacon; curved slices of meat dried. Forms a variety of proper names.

蒟 Name of a plant.

趨 From to walk and to look about as a bird. To walk and look round watchfully. Read Foo, to send or put in motion; to direct; to regulate; to strengthen.

Used for the following.

跣 From foot and to hook or bend. The hands and feet shrivelled or drawn by the cold. 跣陶科頭 T'oo ken kh'o t'ow, with-

out shoes and the head uncovered; bare-headed and without shoes or stockings,—the undress of a Chinese servant,—not allowed to appear in the presence of a gentleman. 跣跣 T'oo ken, also denotes to lean upon one foot; to hop or skip about.

輻 A crooked bar that attaches to the neck of a draught horse. Read Kow, denoting also the appendage of a carriage.

郇 The name of a place.

郇 Keu or Heu, the name of a country village, and of a city.

駒 A two year's old colt; a fine young horse. A surname. Forms part of the name of a fish; of a song; and of a tree. 攻駒 Kung kou, to restrain a colt from covering its dam. 駒驪 Keu le, Corea.

鮪 Forms part of the name of a fish, and of a man. Read Kow, as the name of a fish.

鸚鵡 Keu küh, or **八鸚** Pa ko, a bird that can imitate human speech; a parrot. Forms part of the name of a certain insect. Read Kow, applied also to the name of a bird.

龜 A species of tortoise found on the shore of Eastern Taitary.

龜 An animal of the igmus species.

居 From the body and a seat or resting place. A settled place of abode; to dwell; to reside; to remain stationary; to consist in; to fill a place or office; to sit; to accumulate; to desist. Read Ke, as an interrogative particle. A surname. **何居** Ho keu, or **何故** Ho koo, wherefore? why? what occasion? **閒居** Hēen keu, to dwell at leisure; unoccupied. **官居** Kwan keu, office consists in. **居處** Keu ch'oo, the place of residence.

居住 Keu choo, to dwell; to live at. **居仁由義** Keu jū yew a, to dwell in benevolence, and to walk in the way

of righteousness. **居士** Keu sze, a retired unambitious scholar. **居心** Keu sin, that which the heart dwells upon. **居身** Keu shin, denotes personal habit.

倨 To stand erect; not humble; proud, haughty; arrogance; contempt of decorum; sitting with the feet stretched out; sleeping about carelessly. In the She-king, applied to firm strong sounds. **貴為天子而不驕倨** Kwei wei t'ien tsze urh pūh keaou keu, though possessing the dignity of Emperor, yet not proud. **前倨後恭** Ts'ēen keu hòw kung, proud in the beginning, and afterwards respectful. **倨傲不遜** Keu ngaon pūh sun, proud; haughty; unhumiliated.

媿 A woman's name.

窟 To store or lay up; to house. One says, to sell.

嶺 Name of a hill.

据 From hand and resident or stationary. The hands diseased; restricted; embarrassed; precipitate or straightforward. Occurs denoting

place or station; occupying a station or seat. **拮据** Keih keu, embarrassed,—as to pecuniary matters.

据 A certain reed that answers to make walking-sticks of for old men, and handles for whips.

涿 The name of a river, or stream of water.

据 Name of a certain valuable stone.

据 A local term for millet grain.

据 A term used in the north for goose fat, or the fat of fowls; dried fowls; remaining long; durable.

据 Name of a plant.

据 The hinder part of a garment that hangs down behind; proud; haughty.

据 A reptile said to resemble a silkworm in form, to be two or three cubits long, to have feet on each side, and to be edible.

据 Language or speech governed by some rule. A man's name.

据 **据** Keu lēen, to sell; to store up.

据 To crouch upon the hams, or to sit cross-legged.

箕踞 Ke keu, to sit cross-legged, in which posture the legs are supposed to appear like the basket Ke.

锯 A saw; to saw; whether stone or wood. The saw was in ancient times used in criminal punishments.

鯮 Name of a fish, resembling another called the stone-headed fish, with three teeth like a saw; also forms part of the name of an edible reptile resembling the silkworm, but much larger.

黏 A species of millid; an adhesive sort of rice.

具 From pearls or money placed on a tripod. Placed together; already prepared; arranged; to present to; a utensil.

器具 Kh'e keu, a utensil. **刑具** Hing keu, instruments of punishment.

法律具在 Fā-leuh keu tsac, the laws are already prepared.

奉具 Fung keu, to present to a superior. **知名不具** Che ming pūh keu, knowing my name, I do not insert it.

濯具 Chō keu, a utensil for washing in. **具稟** Keu pin, a petition (or official statement to a superior) duly prepared; this is often the first sentence in papers sent to government.

具題 Keu t'ie, to make out a full and clear statement of, to present to higher authority
具文 Keu wän, an official document intended merely as compliance with the requisite forms.

俱 All; both; together with; fully supplied with, or prepared. A surname. **俱是** Keu she, both, or all are right.
俱全 Keu ts'eu'en, complete in everything. **才貌俱佳** Ts'ae maou keu k'ea, mind and person both superior.

埧 A bank to confine—water.

颶 Keu, or **颶風** Keu fung, a sea storm that blows from every point of the compass on the coast of Canton; a whirlwind; a typhoon; it is mentioned particularly by Chinese writers. Occurs during the fifth or sixth months of the year, and is preceded by a coloured ring-like or rainbow appearance, at first small, but gradually widening; this appearance is called **颶母** Keu moo, and **瘴母** Chang moo, the mother of the typhoon, and of a disease. *This whirlwind is said to be entirely unknown in the North of China.*

餅 A particular kind of cake.

鷓鴣 The usage of a bird.

莒 Name of a plant; of an ancient state; and of a city. A surname.

筥 A utensil for containing rice; a small sheaf consisting of four handfuls; a utensil for rearing silk worms.

虞 From a tiger laying his paws on a wild boar. Fighting and grasping; impetuous fleetness; name of a certain wolf-like animal as to size, in other respects resembling a monkey, and which springs forward with rapidity.

據 From hand and a tiger leaping on a boar. To lay the paw or hand upon; to take fast hold of; to lean or rest upon; to take possession of and to maintain; to have figure; forin; to be substantial; to afford proof; to depend upon or state according to; in this sense often used in government papers. **捷據** Ts'ee keu, to take or usurp with or without permission. **憑據** Ping keu, proof; evidence of. **據** Yuen keu, to lead; to draw to drag. **據說** Keu shwō, according to what is said. **據他** Keu ta shwō, according to what he says; to depend on what

he says. **據守** Keu show, to maintain fast hold of.

遽 Hurried; agitated; afraid; precipitately impelled; fleet or swift motion; hasty step; a courier or express; fluttered; irresolute; struck with trepidation; languid; overpowered. A surname. **駭遽** Hae keu, frightened, alarmed. **急遽** Kei keu, urged on by strong external impulse; hurried. **傳遽** Ch'uen keu, the persons pertaining to the government express. **遽色** Keu seh, hurried, agitated manner.

籛 An ugly deformity of person. **籛條** Keu ch'oo, or **籛筩** Keu kh'eü, a coarse kind of bamboo mat. **籛筐** Keu kh'wang, a utensil for rearing silk worms.

藜 Name of a vegetable.

鐻 A wooden drum-stick; a certain metal culinary vessel.

瞿 From a bird and two eyes; the watchful and fearful glance of a bird pecking, and alternately raising its head to look about. A distrustful, suspicious timid glance; hasty, alarmed, wild look; to stare; to gaze; the glance of an eagle; to be observant and careful; to pre-

serve decorum. Occurs denoting—to walk; a large protuberance on the neck of an animal. Name of a bird; of a hill; and of a rapid stream. A man's name.

懼 From heart and a bird looking affrighted. Fear; apprehension. **懼法** Keu fa, to stand in awe of the laws. **懼怕** Keu p'a, or **恐懼** K'ung keu, afraid; apprehensive; to be afraid of.

An ancient spear with four points.

Lean; thin; emaciated.

鵲 Keu or Heu, a great hill or mountain; a moor or common; a place of resort; an old town or city; place of resort for the purposes of commercial traffic; a deep valley. See Heu. **鵲墓** Keu moo, a grave or sepulchre.

車 A vehicle with wheels, however drawn, whether by human strength, by oxen, or horses; a wheelbarrow; a cart; a carriage; a chariot; a vehicle with wheels, drawn by horses; that which contains, as the space enclosed by the jaws,—hence applied to the jaw-bones. Read Chay, in much the same sense.

but rather denoting the wheel than the carriage. Is found compounded with various other words, forming individual names of things. A surname. Compare with Chay. **車牙** Keu ya, that which contains the teeth; the jaw-bones. **覆車** Fow keu, a particular kind of net. **兵車** Ping keu, a military chariot. **巾車** Kin keu, name of an officer. **田車** T'ien keu, a farmer's cart. **公車** Kung keu, name of an official court. **車馬臨門** Keu ma lin mun, carriages and horses approach the door of a rich man.

舉 To raise up before; to lift with the hands; to raise the hands in a respectful manner; to move; to raise; to elevate; to introduce to notice; to recommend to; to raise up in conversation, or speak first of a subject; to praise; to raise by praises in the estimation of mankind; to promote in the government; all; every one collectively; the whole number; to rise; to walk; to be raised in one's estimation; to venerate as the gods; to kill the victims for sacrifice; used to denote confiscating smuggled goods; a bird flying away rising from the ground; three taels weight.

The name of a wood; of a place of a hill; and of an animal. **舉** E keu, a righteous generous act. **舉目相忤** Keu in ts'ang woo, to raise the eyes and look at each other with dislike. **舉城** Keu ch'ing, the whole city; all the people of the city. **舉止** Keu che, rising and rest; the whole of a person's conduct, and circumstances. **舉行** Keu hing, to bring forward an affair and cause it to be done. **舉世** Keu she, the whole world; all the present race of men. **舉人** Keu jin, a recommended man, — a literary title; the second degree attained. **舉善** Keu shen, to promote the virtuous and good. **舉薦** Keu ts'een, to recommend to a person's employment, and so on. **舉頭** Keu t'ow, to raise the head.

橘 Keu or Yu, the name of a wood. **踽** Appearance of walking alone; a stately gait. **踽踽獨行** Keu keu t'uh hing, in a stately manner walking alone. **踽踽涼涼** Keu keu l'iang l'iang, going along in a cool undaunted manner; approaching to praise, and a disdainful rejection of assistance or company.

齟齬 Diseased teeth; tooth ache; rotten teeth; to smirk and show the teeth.

窶 Poor; rustic; rude; — applied to a certain cap or defence for the head, placed under a basket or platter, in which cakes are carried on the head. Also read Low. **窶數** Keu so, a certain defence for the head, used by people in the north, who carry baskets and other burdens on the head.

屨 That which binds around the foot; shoes or sandals, anciently made of a coarse cloth.

KH'EU.

去 From great, and perverse. To separate; to be distant or distinct from; to go; to go away; to go from; to pass on in a regular

proper course, without impediment from the nature of things, or from circumstances; past; gone; former; to put away; to repudiate. Read Kh'eu, to put away from; to expel; to reject. **離去** Le kh'eu, or **離開去** Le kh'ae kh'eu, to separate from each other. **相去不遠** S'iang kh'eu p'uh yuen, not very distant from; not very different from. **來去** Lai kh'eu, to approach and recede;

to come and go. **說來說去** Shwō lae shwō kh'eu, endless tautology. **你去那裡** Ne kh'eu na le, or **你去何處** Ne kh'eu ho ch'oo, whither are you going? **我出去逛** Wo ch'üh kh'eu kh'wang kh'wang, I am going out to walk for amusement. **進去** Tsin kh'eu, to go in; to enter. **上前去** Shang ts'ien kh'eu, to go forward; to advance. **擊去** Na kh'eu, to take away. **過去** Kwo kh'eu, to pass; to pass away. **講得去** K'iang teh kh'eu, it may be said. **講不去** K'iang p'uh kh'eu, it cannot be said. These expressions apply either to the language or to the reasoning. What is said, is, or is not, agreeable to the idiom of the language; or it is not consonant to right reason. **講得來** K'iang teh lae, can say, and the opposite phrase. **講不來** K'iang p'uh lae, cannot say, refer to the speaker, and denote that he does, or does not, possess ability to express his thoughts intelligibly and properly. **辦不來** Pan p'uh lae, cannot be effected, because the agent is wanting in the ability which he ought to possess. **一去不回** Y'ih kh'eu p'uh h'wuy, once gone, no

10610. 革去 K'eh kh'eu, to degrade from office or rank.
 去年 Kh'eu n'een, last year; also, former years. 去世 Kh'eu she, to leave the world; to depart this life. 去就 Kh'eu tsew, to recede from, or to leave; and to approach to; or to place one's self in; as 去官 Kh'eu kwan, to leave the public service. 去蚊 Kh'eu wän, a destroyer of mosquitos; a species of toad.

佉 The name of a country. 佉 A man's name. Read K'ên, a surname; also the name of a certain deity. 佉沙國 K'êa sha kwô, a certain country.

呿 Kh'eu or K'êa, to gape; a wide large mouth. Read Kh'êh, sound of breathing in sleep; snoring. Also read Yê, appearance of the mouth open.

祛 A kind of wooden pack-saddle for a mule.

祛 To stretch the mouth wide open; to yawn.

祛 To expel; to drive away; to disperse or dissipate,—as any noxious influence; to open and expand; strong; vigorous.

祛 The end of a ball of thread; to connect; to continue in succession; to bind. Used for the name of a fish.

筭 A utensil for containing rice or cakes; a utensil for throwing over animals in order to catch them, or to confine them.

么 The side; the flank; to remove or open out the side, as of a box or chest; the right flank or wing of an army. A man's name.

芟 Name of a plant; a utensil made of grass or rushes.

芟 Name of an insect.

祛 The sleeve of a garment; an ornamented sleeve or cuff; appearance of raising the sleeve; the mouth of a sleeve.

祛 Sound; noise; noise made in sleep.

祛 A fence in vallies amongst hills for confining animals.

祛 Name of an ancient palace.

祛 Name of a fish, said to resemble a cow; to have a serpent's tail, and to have wings.

祛 Name of a bird.

祛 A frog-like animal.

祛 To lift with the hand; to stretch out and pour into.

渠 A place where water accumulates or runs off, as in a gutter; large; great; grand. The name of a river. The name of a tune. A vulgar word for he, or him, she, her, or it. Forms part of the name of a certain armour, and of a plant. 渠渠 Kh'eu kh'eu, attentive; heedful; diligent. 溝渠 Kow kh'eu, a gutter or water-course. 渠水 Kh'eu shwuy, water running in a kennel or ditch.

范 A man's name.

磳 磳 Chay kh'eu, a white stone brought from India, of which the highest literary graduate makes a knob for his bonnet.

區 From P'in, many, in the midst of He, to conceal.

區 A place in which to store or lay up; a small house or room; to class, or separate; a separating line or boundary; ten valuable stones. 有田一區宅 Yew t'ên yih chen, ch'ih yih kh'eu, possesses a glebe of land, and a small house. 大區 Ta kh'eu, the great abodes,—denote heaven and earth. 區處 Kh'eu ch'oo, a place to dwell in; to separate, distinguish and decide. 區區小國 Kh'eu kh'eu scaou kwô, small petty

country. 區區之心 Kh'eu kh'eu che sin, little petty heart,—is used by the person making a present, and denotes, I present this as a small expression of my regard, which I know is of no value. 區區小物 Kh'eu kh'eu scaou wü, little, petty, trifling thing. It is, by an affected humility, applied to what is one's own, or a present offered to others. See Ngow.

嶇 A rugged, uneven, hilly appearance; an abrupt peaked mountain.

樞 To lift up with the hand. 樞 Read Kow, in the same sense. Also to feel and store up, or put away with the hand. Read Ngow, to strike. 樞衣 Kh'eu e, to lift up robes or long garments, as when walking up steps. 樞榆 Kh'eu yu, to turn round, or move about.

毆 To beat; to strike; to drive out; to expel.

踣 To walk lame; an uneven path.

軀 The body, or a body.

隘 Kh'eu, or 踣隘 Kh'eu kh'eu, a dangerous corner or precipice; rugged. and

ven, dangerous path.

鯪 Name of a small shell-fish.

驅 To drive away animals; to expel them from a corn field; that they may not injure the grain; to lash and drive a horse; to run or fly swiftly; a forerunner, and the van of an army is expressed by **先驅** Sēen kh'eu;

the second division is called **中驅** Chang kh'eu. **驅逐** Kh'eu chō, to drive out; to expel;—a favorite phrase with the Canton government, applied to the European ships of war,

which on all occasions they threaten to drive away.

衢 A street; lane or road, which is a general thoroughfare, and which has diverging roads in all directions. Name of a district. A surname.

通衢 Tung kh'eu, a high road; a general thoroughfare.

天衢 T'een kh'eu, name of a star; some apply it to the Milky Way. **衢歌巷舞** Kh'eu ko kēang woo, sung in the streets and danced in the lanes, —in the glorious days of the ancient Yaou.

墟 Name of a bird. A surname.

KEUË.

┌ Hooked; the barb of a hook; a hooked weapon.

└ The reverse side of the preceding. Mark, by which to recognize a hook; to mark off a paragraph.

𠄎 𠄎 Kenē kenē, appearance of motion; as if hooked and pulling different ways. The second character is also read Kē.

𠄎 To pull or stretch out different ways; that with which the strings of an instrument or bow are

stretched. Also read Kwae.

决 The name of a river; different streams flowing in different directions; to flow as water; to open or spread out; to stretch; to cut off; to decide; decided; determined. **决意** Kenē e, fixed intention. **决** Kenē or **决然** Kenē jen, expresses a strong conviction or persuasion of what is affirmed. **决要** Kenē yaou, positively requires. **决去** Kenē kh'eu, will positively go. **决拾** Kenē shih, a piece of

ivory put on the thumb for pulling a string. **决曹** Kenē ts'au, name of a certain office.

决 That with which a bow-string is stretched; a kind of ring worn on the thumb.

决 To pluck; to snatch with the hand or fingers; to twitch, as when pulling a string; to twitch and cause to rebound; to pull as a bow-string and cause to shoot forth.

决 A stone ornament worn at the girdle; a segment of a stone ring; an incomplete circle. In ancient times a complete ring was sent from the sovereign to an officer banished to the frontier, to denote his return; an imperfect ring was sent to denote, the connexion was broken of; a segment of a ring worn on the thumb, to draw a bow with.

疾 A hollow place in a large sore.

疾 Read Kenē, or Henē, a single thread, or a skein of thread. Read Kwae, fine silk thread.

疾 To look to or regard with dissatisfaction and resentful feelings. Used also to express pulling or twitching a string.

诀 Parting words; words pronounced at taking leave; a farewell; the words of a dying person. What is said or given at death to be remembered by the survivors is called **留诀** Lew keuē. A rule or precept pertaining to some art; the secrets of any craft; the principles of the pulse; the precepts or sayings of Buddha. Also read Henē, and Kei. **永诀** Yung keuē, an eternal farewell. **講诀** Kēang keuē, to lecture on mysterious secrets. **口诀** Kh'ow keuē, the mouth's mysterious craft; specious jabber. **手诀** show keuē, handicraft; the tricks of sleight of hand. **秘诀** Pe keuē, secret arts known only to a few. **脈诀** Meh keuē, the secrets of the pulse. **诀别** Keuē pē, parting on taking a journey.

馱 A young frisking colt, said in seven days to surpass the dam; fleet; swift;—applied also to the wind. **馱馱** Keuē t'e, a tall fleet horse.

馱 The name of a bird.

馱 To dig, bore or work out an aperture; to cause to issue forth; the breath rising as in hiccough.

厥 An engine for throwing stones; short; to bow. A

surname. A pronoun, commonly used in the 尙書 Shang shoo, in the sense of 其 Kh'e, he; she; it; his; hers; its. 厥尾 Keuë wei, a dog with a short stunted bald tail. 厥衣 Keuë e, a short-tailed garment. 若崩厥角 Jō pāng keuë kēō, as (an animal) dashing to the ground its horn.

擲 Something held in or grasped by the hand; to strike; to throw; to dash aside. **探擲** Ts'ae keuë, to pluck. **Read Kwei**, to draw up long garments when fording a river.

槪 The threshold and door-posts. **杙槪** Yih keuë, a post in the ground for fastening a cow to. A bit for a horse's bridle; a stick for beating a large drum; to rouse the beasts of the forest.

獯 猖獯 Ch'ang keuë, unruly; disorderly,—as disobedient children, or as piratical banditti.

蕨 Name of a certain vegetable.

蹶 To walk fast; to go hastily; to jump; to leap; to stumble; to fall. **Read Kwei**, to move. **竭蹶** Kēë keuë, subverted; turned upside down; fallen down. **蹶躓** Keuë che, to stumble; to stumble and fall.

驚 The name of a bird; a gateway; the Imperial gate; a path in a gateway, or through a gate; a path leading inward; a path leading to a tomb; a vacant place.

倔 Keüh or Keuë. **倔強** Keuë kh'eang, or **倔強** Keuë këang, perverse; refractory.

崛 Rising singly; a solitary mountain's top. **崛起** Keuë kh'e, rising alone;

嶺 jutting or standing forth singly, as eminent men and sages.

掘 To dig into the ground, as in digging a well; to scoop or hollow out, as in digging the ditch round a city; to stand out alone,—in the sense of the preceding. To carry to the utmost degree. **Read Kūh**, to spread out or extend. **掘城**

池 Keuë ch'ing ch'e, to dig a ditch round a city. **掘地爲**

白 Keuë te wei kew, to dig a hole in the ground, to be employed as a mortar. **掘地** Kenë te, to dig into the ground.

掘井 Keuë tsing, to dig a well.

香 Commonly read Yūh, to bore into as with a spear; to expand and spread out as in the spring season. **Read Keuë**,

false; crafty. **禍** Inauspicious; infelicitous.

譎 False; intriguing; crafty; to impose upon by deep artifice. **詭譎** Kwei keuë, or reversed Keuë kwei, fallacious; artful; crafty. **權譎** Kh'euen keuë, plots or schemes ever varying with circumstances.

紆譎 Yu keuë, crooked; bent; distorted; contorted; tortuous.

譎而不正 Keuë urh pūh ching, crafty and depraved. **譎**

恢 Keuë kh'wei, excellent or beautiful. **譎怪** Keuë kwae, deceitful; crafty; strange, odd; perverse. **譎諫** Keuë këen, advice given merely to please, instead of faithful remonstrances.

鑄 A hook of a ring; a clasp; a hook that links on to another; a certain hook of a carriage; a hook or lock in the Chinese manner, at the front of a box or chest.

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declare an office vacant. **放** **缺** Fang kh'euë, or **補缺** Poo kh'euë, to send some one to fill a vacancy. **好缺份** Haou kh'euë fun, a good vacancy; a good situation. **無缺** Woo kh'euë, no want. **生意缺** Sāng e kh'euë chō show, loss of some part of the principal in trade. **缺乏** Kh'euë fā, defect; deficiency; want. **缺**

虧 Kh'euë kh'wei, a diminishing, as in the last quarters of the moon; a deficiency; a defect. **缺畧** Kh'euë lēō, something broken off; deficiency; defect. **缺額** Kh'euë ngeh, less than the fixed quantity.

闕 Empty; defective; wanting; not supplied with; disrespectful; not according with. Used as the name of a sword, and various other proper names; wanting; defective; lost; as **義闕** E kh'euë, the sense (of the character) is lost. **闕廷** Kh'euë t'ing, the Imperial palace. **金闕** Kin kh'euë, the golden gateway; the gate of the palace of the gods. **疑有關文** E yew kh'euë wān, it is suspected that there is some deficiency in the writing. **望闕行禮** Wang kh'euë hing le, to look towards the Imperial gate (from a distant province) and perform

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KH'EUË

缺 A vessel chipped or broken off; a deficiency; a want; a vacancy,—applied to government offices. **Read Keuen**, strings of a cap. **開缺** Kh'ae kh'euë, to

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the ceremony of obeisance to the Emperor. 闕翟 Kh'eue' t'eh, certain raiment of the queen.

屈 To stoop; to bend down and crouch; to crouch meanly and servilely, to be caused to bend down; to be forced to crouch; to be oppressed; to crook or to be crooked. Also read K'euh. 屈伸 K'eue' shin, are opposites, to bend or crouch, and to straighten out. 委屈 Weik'eue' or 委曲 Weik'euh, pressed down, by some oppres-

sive power or false charge; the second mode of writing the phrase is that sanctioned by K'ang-hi.

緇 K'eue' and Kwuh, certain garments of the northern barbarians. One says, to knot or connect by knotting.

癩 The feet diseased.

闕 To stop; to end; to terminate.

闕闕 Kh'eue' heue', doorway without any door to it.

KEUEN.

埧 Heuen, or Keun, a place for inferior retainers about public courts to live in. One says, a prison for women; another says, a pavilion or shed.

媚 Keuen or Yuen, beautiful; pleasing; excellent; handsome; sprightly; delicately bent.

悁 Keuen or Yuen, angry; hasty; impetuous; violent; mournful; sorry; anxious; distressed.

捐 Keuen or Yuen, to reject; to put away; to give up one's property as an offering to government for public service, or to procure an office under

government. 相捐 Siang keuen, cast off or separated at death. 捐義 Keuen e, to cast off regard to right and justice.

捐官 Keuen kwan, to purchase an office in the government. 捐棄 Keuen kh'e, to reject; to cast away; to risk or hazard; to risk one's life; to die and leave one's relations. 捐軀 Keuen kh'eu, to throw away one's life, or to risk it in the service of one's country. 捐納 Keuen na, to pay money to government. 捐瘠 Keuen tselh, emaciated to death; mortal disease; death.

涓 A small stream; a brook, that will gradually swell to a river. The name of a river. To choose; to select; to purify; to cleanse; to expel; to put away. A surname. 涓潔 Keuen hwan, a flowing appearance; water gliding along, or running circularly.

睨 Keuen or Yuen, to look and stare at as in anger; a reciprocal gaze.

絹 A fine species of silk, used for coverlets and couch covers; a kind of net for catching birds. 絹襖 Keuen peau, silk on which pictures are pasted.

羅 A net to spread over and catch animals; to catch in a net; to bind round and strangle.

鞞 Part of the harness of a large carriage;—applied also to the scabbard of a sword; otherwise read Keuen. The tail of a horse; that with which a horse is checked. 鞞鞞 Keuen keuen, certain stones appended to a girdle.

鵲 Name of a bird, and of a plant. The bird is known by various names; it appears early in spring, and is a signal to commence agriculture; its note is deemed mournful, and it occupies the nests of other birds;

it seems to be a species of the cuckoo. It is otherwise called 杜鵑 T'oo keuen, or 子規 Tszekwei, and so on. 鵲啼 Keuen te, the note or cry of the keuen bird.

柶 Ring attached to the nose of a cow; a crooked stick; to restrain a cow.

眷 To turn the eyes towards; to look with affection and regard to; those on whom one places regard; a family; near relations. A surname. 家眷 Kea keuen, one family. 皇天眷命 Hwang t'een keuen ming, imperial heaven's kind commission,—to rule an Empire, used in reference to Sovereigns. 內眷 Nuy keuen, within is the family,—an intimation to strangers not to intrude. 親眷 Ts'in keuen, relations who have a claim on one's regard. 天眷 T'een keuen, the regard or love of heaven. 寵眷 Ch'ung keuen, love or affection to. 眷注 Keuen choo, to place the eyes, mind, or affections upon.

鞞 Leather or skin fashioned in a certain manner; curled or rolled up; leather employed on the top of a carriage.

卷 The bend at the knee; bent; rolled up; a scrolls;

a section of a book. Read Keuen, to roll up. **卷耳** Keuen urh, a certain plant. **卷舌** Keuen shé, name of a star. Read Keuen, crooked; winding; small. **書卷** Shoo keuen, or **一卷之書** Yih keuen che shoo, a book. **卷一** Keuen yih, first section. **卷二** Keuen urh, second section. **開卷有益** Kh'ae keuen yew yih, on opening a book, there is benefit derived. There is some advantage derived from the slightest reading, how much more from diligent study. **卷書** Keuen shoo, to close a book. **卷起來** Keuen kh'e lae, to roll up.

倦 To desist from labour; fatigue; weariness; lassitude. **精神困倦** Tsing shin kwán keuen, the spirits flagged. **居之無倦** Keu che woo keuen, to remain indefatigable in a pursuit. **樂善無倦** Ló shea woo keuen, unwearied delight in goodness. **不知厭倦** Püh che yen keuen, not know what fatigue is. **倦倦** Keuen keuen, wearied; fatigued.

勸 Strongly; with diligent effort. Read Keuen, labour; fatigue. **士卒罷勸** Sze tsüh p'a keuen, soldiers desisted from their labour. **學道不勸** Heō taou püh keuen, to study virtue unweariedly.

媿 Good; well affected to; having regard for relations. **媿媿** Keuen keuen, attentive application of mind; diligent; earnest; serious; mournful. Occurs denoting to throw away one's life. To stop; to desist.

捲 Robust; bodily strength; the fist; to roll up with the hand; to receive or gather in, or together. **捲手一握** Keuen show yih chüh, a blow with the fist. **捲髮** Keuen fā, to braid the hair. **捲捲** Keuen keuen, strong effort; athletic energizing appearance. **捲舒** Keuen shoo, are opposites, to roll up and to spread out. **捲起簾子** Keuen kh'e lēn tsze, to roll a screen or blind.

瘥 The hands or arms bent by disense. **疲瘥** P'e keuen, languor; debility.

睠 To look round with affection, regard, or sorrow.

縈 To bind to as with silk or cord. **縈縈** Kēen keuen, sincerely and indissolubly connected: bound to in attachment

or regard. **困縈** K'wán keuen, bound up; tied round. **縈領** Keuen ling, certain military skin garments.

飽 Pastry curled up in a particular manner.

蠲 Name of an insect, said to be produced from corrupted vegetables. Clean; pure; bright. To illustrate; to put aside. To remit; haste; speed. Read Kwei, applied to a particular kind of paper. **蠲免錢糧** Keuen mēen ts'ēen lēang, to remit the land or house tax, the house tax is for the Imperial ground on which it stands. **蠲賑** Keuen chang, to remit taxes and afford assistance, to those involved in extraordinary calamities. **蠲租** Keuen tsoo, to remit the rent of land; to remit the taxes on land,—an act of the sovereign whose property the land is considered.

猿 To skip or hop about; precipitate; the quick jumping about of a playful dog; to skip about in a frantic manner.

KH'EUEN.

犬 A dog; a general term of the canine race. **狗犬** Kow, Kh'euén, general terms applied to dogs; the first ex-

presses the smaller, and the second the larger sorts. **犬牒法** Kh'euén ché fá, a certain mode of mincing meat. **犬守夜** Kh'euén show yay, a dog keeping watch at night.

沃 Kh'euén or Heuen, the appearance of water falling; the name of a stream. A rill; a brook.

畎 From *field* and *water-course*. A small stream of water; a furrow or water-course in a field, a cubit wide and one cubit deep; a valley; to flow as a water course,—applied to the diffusion of the principles taught by ancient sages. Name of a place in the west. Also read Sean and Chun, a collection of water at the foot of a mountain. **畎畝** Kh'euén mow, a rill parting the acres of land. **畎流** Kh'euén ley, to flow; to run as water, and be diffused. **畎田** Kh'euén t'ēen, to divide off fields by water-courses.

券 A bond; a deed of contract; written evidence of a transaction. In ancient times, such bonds consisted of a tablet of wood, which being

split asunder with a knife, had the edge of each piece serrated with corresponding teeth, and each contracting party retained one half of the tablet, in a way similar to the mercantile check of Europe: hence the character is formed from *knife*. 契券 K'e kh'euén, or 券約 Kh'euén yǎ, a deed or bond; an agreement; written evidence: proof. 操券而獲 Ts'au kh'euén nrh hwǒ, take proof and you will obtain. 券書 Kh'euén shoo, a bond or deed of landed or other property.

券 Labour; weariness; fatigue. This character is to be distinguished from the preceding.

拳 Crooked stick attached to the nose of a cow.

拳 The hand folded; the fist; to grasp or hold fast; to roll up; also read Yuen. A surname.

空拳 Kh'ung kh'euén, an empty fist,—to begin the world with nothing. 拳法 Kh'euén fǎ, the art of boxing.

拳拳 Kh'euén kh'euén, melancholy; loving; attentive; respectful. 拳棒教師 K'euén fung keaou sze, a boxing master and fencer. 拳頭 Kh'euén t'ow, the fist. 拳腳便捷 Kh'euén kiǎo p'ien tsǎ, expert

with the fist and the foot.

索 Cord wound up in a certain way.

圈 Kh'euén or K'euén, crooked wood, of which wine cups are made; a coop or pen in which to confine domestic animals; a prison; to encircle; a small circle, or Chinese point in writing. A surname. The name of a place. 圈套 K'euén t'au, a snare. 不能脫他 圈套 P'uh nǎng t'ǎ t'a k'euén t'au, unable to escape his snare. 打個圓圈 Ta ho yuen kh'euén, to draw a circle; to draw a line around; to insert a period. The officers draw a red circle over important passages of their proclamations, to draw or to require the attention of the people to them. 白圈 Peh kh'euén, is a point thus ○. 黑圈 Heh kh'euén, a point thus ●. 尖圈 Tsien kh'euén, is a point thus †. The Chinese place these points or marks by the side of characters as stops, and also in rows to give emphasis to the passage, as we draw a line below a word or print it in italics or in capital letters. The Schoolmaster also marks his approbation of a boy's writing by marking it with one or other of the above

points. 這句話可圈可點 Chay ken hwa kh'o kh'euén kh'o tēn, should this sentence be marked with a round period or a sharp-pointed dot?

椀 A vessel made of a crooked stick, or bent willow. 椀樁 Pei kh'euén, a wooden bowl or wine cup.

踈 踈踈 Kh'euén kh'euén, bent and curled up, unextended,—applied to the body drawn up as in cold weather.

鬢 A good head of hair; the hair curled up.

勸 To advise to; to exhort; admonish; to instruct; to stimulate; to encourage by praise; to be advised; to acquiesce cheerfully.

Occurs in the sense of 力 Leth, strength. 你勸他做 Ne kh'euén t'a tso, advise him to do it. 勸世文 Kh'euén she wān, a writing for the admonition of the age; a moral essay.

勸 勸解 Kh'euén keae, to advise and explain to. 勸化 Kh'euén hwa, to advise and reform a vicious man. 勸諫 Kh'euén

kēen, to advise or admonish a superior.

權 Power; authority; temporary or peculiar circumstances, which like authority compels one to deviate from a regular course; hence, 從權 Ts'ung kh'euén, to comply with circumstances. 權臣 Kl'euén ch'in, a statesman who possesses great influence with his sovereign. 權詐 Kh'euén cha, or 權譎 Kh'euén keuē, crafty and intriguing, according to ever changing circumstances.

權 權衡 Kh'euén hāng, weights and scales; to measure; to deliberate and adjust. 有權 Yew kh'euén, possessed of authority. 權謀 Kh'euén mow, to plot or scheme according to arising circumstances. 權且 Kh'euén ts'ay, for the time being, under these peculiar circumstances.

顴 The cheek bones. 面顴 高 Mēn kh'euén kaou, or 兩顴高 Léang kh'euén kaou, high cheek bones.

臽 Formed from the hand grasping grain; to hold in the hand; the hand filled; a handful. 在手曰臽 T'sao show vuē keüh, being in the hand is expressed by Keüh.

菊 Name of a well known plant; the name of a river.

金錢菊 Kin ts'een keüh, the gold coin keüh, name of a plant. **菊花** Keüh hwa, Canton dialect, *Kok fa*, the Keüh flower, a species of chrysanthemum Indicum. **菊花酒** Keüh hwa tsew, a species of wine.

掬 To take hold of with both hands; to take pearls in the hands; the hollow of the hands; to separate from. **一掬** Yih keüh, two handfuls.

鞠 To bear; to train up; small; young; a boy; an awl; to bore into; to investigate to the utmost; to exhaust a subject; to declare fully. A surname. Name of a star; of a flower. Certain garments; a ball made of leather filled with something soft, used in play. **母鞠我** Moo keüh wo, my mother bore me and brought me up. **鞠鞠** T'á keüh, **鞠鞠** T'á keüh, or **蹙鞠** Tsüh keüh, a kind of foot ball,—said to be introduced in ancient times as an exercise for the soldiers. **鞠訕** Keüh heung, public murmur and clamour, on account of some evil. **鞠丸** Keüh wan, a ball. **鞠**

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閱 Keüh wán, to investigate with great strictness.

橘 Name of a fruit produced in K'uang-nan, and which grows in winter; of the orange species and is preserved with sugar.

獠 Keüh, or Hwüh, a frantic mad precipitate motion; flying affrighted.

鷓鴣 A bird remarkable for knowing approaching rain.

鞠 To investigate; to question a criminal; to scrutinize; to examine with strictness. Name of a place.

局 From a square inside a cubit measure. A limited square on a Chinese chess board; the board with the pieces arranged; restricted; confused; cramped, or cooped up in a little space; the body bent or caused to crouch; coiled, or rolled up; to curl the hair. A place where any manufacture that requires to be guarded is carried on; as **火藥局** Ho yó keüh, a powder manufactory. **錢局** Ts'een keüh, a mint. **賭局** Too keüh, a place for gaming. **棋局** K'e keüh, a chess board with its pieces arranged. **作局** Tsó keüh, to play skillfully; str-

tagem and intrigue. **幹局** Kau keüh, a skilful player at chess; a clever man. **局外**

局外 之人 Keüh wae che jin, a man who has nothing to do with the game; a person whom the affair does not concern. **千古終須一局棋** Ts'een koo chung sea yih keüh kh'e, in all ages, every contest has at last closed like a game at chess,—a struggle for no lasting purpose. **局量褊小** Keüh léang pien seaou, a contracted mind and little ability.

掘 Keüh or Keuë. See Keuë.

掘 Thick muddy water; in a confused disorderly state; extended to the utmost degree; to make a passage for water; to flow in a disorderly manner.

鷓鴣 Name of a bird.

KH'EUH.

岫 A hill standing prominent; the lonely summit of a hill.

屈 A curling stump instead of a tail; bent; to stoop; to cause to bent or crouch;

屈 to invite a person to one's house; to cause him to stoop and condescend; to submit

or yield to circumstances. Read Heuë. **能屈能伸** Neng kh'eüh näng shin, can either stoop to circumstances; or can stand forward, when they require it.

小屈大伸 Seaou kh'eüh ta shin, a little submission will produce great expansion, or promote one's interest. **冤屈** Yuen kh'eüh, to oppress by some false charge. **屈身宇下** Kh'eüh shin yu hëa, to put one's self under the protection of somebody; to submit to circumstances for awhile. **屈背** Kh'eüh pei, bend the back. **屈道伸身** Kh'eüh taou shin shin, to make principles bend to the promotion of one's interest. **屈伸** Kh'eüh shin, are opposites, bent or curled up,—stretched out; to stoop or submit,—to stand forth when occasion requires. **屈節** Kh'eüh tsë, to crouch mealy.

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蝓 To die and not corrupt.

蝓 An insect found in wood; otherwise read Chuë.

茁 Plants budding forth; to begin to bud. Read Chüh, the name of a plant. **茁壯**

Kh'eüh chwang, animals appearing to increase in size; to grow tall.

訕 訕 K'eh kh'eüh, indistinct stammering; broken utterance; garment rumped or rolled up; bent; broken; to stoop; to crouch; to conceal; to speak ambiguously or obscurely; to cause to cease entirely; to terminate. A surname. 充

諂 Ch'ung kh'eüh, smirking, flattering, crouching; unmanly deportment to the rich and powerful. 諛身何傷 K'eh shai ho shang, where is the harm of stooping.

曲 Crooked; bent; distorted; bent down; oppressed; charged falsely. 曲曲行 Kh'eüh kh'eüh hing, crooked ways; to walk in devious paths; intrigue and chicanery.

KEUN.

均 Equal; equally; in equal parts or shares; all equally; to equalise or blend; an instrument for making bricks, tiles, or other earthenware. A musical instrument; the name of a place. Also read Yuen. 大衆均分 Ta chung keun fun, all divided equally. 有利均分 Yew le keun fun, what profits may arise, shall be equally divided. 土均之法 T'oo keun che fá, rule for an equitable division of the land, throughout the country. 均齊方正 Keun ts'e fang ching, all even, square and regular.

鈞 Ninety catties weight, equal to eleven thousand five hundred and twenty 銖 Choo. Thirty catties make a 鈞 Keun, and

four Keun make a 石 Shih, or stone. 鈞石 Keun shih, the keun and the stone are the means of equalising weights all over the empire. A certain mould used by Potters. Heaven, the Great Framer. Great; important. 大鈞 Ta keun, or 洪鈞 Hung keun, the Great Framer; Heaven; Nature. 鈞諭 Keun yu, an important order, applied by way of compliment to the official commands of a magistrate, or the request of a friend.

君 From 尹 Yin, a hand grasping a line, to preserve rectitude, and 口 Kh'ow, a mouth, giving orders. One at the head of a community, to whom all hearts are directed. A chief; a lord, a prince; a king;

a sovereign; an emperor; one in a dignified and honorable situation; honorable; most honorable; the father or mother of a family; a virtuous good man; a title of respect in very general use; applied to superiors; to inferiors; and to equals; to men and to women; to the living and to the dead. As a Verb, to rule; to govern; to fulfil the duties of a ruler. A surname. 凡有地者皆曰君 Fan yew te chay keae yue keun, all who possess (or rule over) a country are called Keun. 國君 Kwö keun, the king of a country. 大君 Ta keun, the emperor of China. 寡君 Kwa keun, our king or emperor, in the language of courtesy. 大君子 Ta keun tsze, title applied to statesmen. 明君 Ming keun, an enlightened prince. 昏君 Hwän keun, a stupid bad Prince. 四方君子 Sze fang keun tsze, all good people everywhere. 子稱父母曰君 Tsze ch'ing foo moo yue keun, children complimenting their father and mother call them Keun. 家君 K'ea keun, the master or father of a family. 妾稱夫曰君 Ts'e ch'ing foo yue keun, a concubine addressing her lord calls him Keun. 夫君 Foo keun, a husband.

尊君 Tsun keun, your honored father. 良君 Léang keun, 先君 S'een keun, your late father. 府君 Foo keun, engraved on a tomb stone, denotes the father of a family. 太君 T'ae keun, denotes the mother. 使君 She keun, an officer despatched on service with imperial credentials. 君長民之稱 Keun chang min che ch'ing, Keun, title of the superiors of a people. 君弱臣強 Keun jö ch'in k'iang, a weak prince and powerful ministers. 君臣 Keun ch'in, prince and minister. 君天下 Keun t'een h'ea, to rule the empire. 君君臣臣 Keun keun ch'in ch'in, to fulfil the duties of a prince, and to fulfil the duties of a minister. 君長 Keun ch'ang, superiors in a family or in a nation. 君子民之父母 Keun tsze min che foo moo, the good man is a father and mother to the people. 君子慎其獨也 Keun tsze chin k'e tüh yay, the virtuous man is particularly attentive to his secret thoughts and actions.

摳 To take up; to sort and put to rights. 摳摳 Keun chay, to pick up or take.

窘 Pressed and urged by poverty or want; embarrassed; restricted; enfeebled; pressed without intermission. Some read Kh'wán.

箬 A particular sort of bamboo esteemed for making arrows; the young shoots of bamboo. The name of a river.

筍 Name of a plant.

郡 A place where there is a large concourse of people.

A kind of principality in ancient times. Ts'in, who first reduced the independent states of China under one head, divided the country into thirty-six.

頤 A large head; a man's name.

麇 An animal of the stag species.

囷 A round granary; place in which to collect grain, and afterwards disperse it. The name of a star. It is said that

囷 Keun, is a round granary;

倉 Ts'ang, is square; and **窮**

Keou, is a granary dug in the

ground. **輪囷** Lun keun, a

spiral, curled, or twisted appearance, like a worm or snake.

悃 Keun or Kl'wán, sincere,

faithful, pure mind. **悃**

悃 Keun plh, or **悃忱** Keun

chin, sincerely devoted.

菌 A plant well tasted, but which often poisons people. The mushroom; the name of a hill.

麇 A species of deer exceedingly timorous, flies from its own shadow when drinking in a brook.

麋 A timorous deer; the name of a country; the name of a district.

軍 Many persons; an army; twelve thousand five hundred men. In the time of Chow, the Emperor had six of such armies; a large principality had three; the next in rank, two; and a small principality had one. The head quarters of a general.

A surname. **兩軍相持** Léang keun s'ang che, both the armies maintained their ground.

軍機大臣 Keun ke ta ch'in, the great officers who preside over the movements of the army; a kind of privy council.

軍法 Keun fá, military law; or a military punishment.

軍民府 Keun min foo, title of an officer who attends to the making of powder, and exercises control over Tartar subjects, who are not usually amenable to the local magistrates, not even to the highest officers, but

to Generals called Ts'ang-keun.

軍協 Keun h'ei, a sort of Major-general in the army. **軍功** Keun kung, military merit.

一軍皆沒 Yih keun keae m'uh, the whole army perished (by the western Tartars). **軍田** Keun t'ien, lands appropriated to transported criminals.

軍務 Keun woo, military affairs.

庫 To accumulate.

KH'EUN.

羣 A flock of sheep; a herd; a great many; a concourse of persons; comrades; companions; fellows-officers; friends; to accord, agree, or sort with.

Applied to the name of a hill. **一羣人馬** Yih kh'eun jin ma, a crowd of men and horses.

羣賢 Kh'eun h'ien, the men of worth and virtue. **羣英** Kh'eun ying, the men of heroic

courage. **羣材** Kh'eun ts'ae, the men of talent. **羣臣** Kh'eun ch'in, a concourse of statesmen around a court. **羣迷** Kh'eun me, the bewildered stupified world; the thoughtless and irreligious. **羣羊** Kh'eun yang, a flock of sheep. **羣生** Kh'eun s'ang, all living; mankind. **羣兒** Kh'eun urh, a group of children.

裙 A petticoat worn by females; the lower part of dress; the margin or border of a shell of a tortoise.

裙帶 Chung k'eun, the part of a dress worn next the person. **裙帶** Pe kh'eun, a slanting appendage at the foot of a wall to prevent the rain sinking to the foundation. **裙帶之親** Kh'eun t'ae che ts'in, nearly related, as the strings of the petticoat—applied to very near relations. **裙帶** Kh'eun ché, the plate of a petticoat.

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KEUNG.

洞 A void space; desert; waste country beyond a wood or forest. The name of a place.

洞 Cold; frigid.

洞 The bar of a door; to bolt a door; the cross bar of a military carriage for sticking the weapons into.

洞

A kind of handle like an ear.
 肩肩 Keung keung, clear investigation. 肩門 Keung mun, to bolt a door. 肩試 Keung she, to shut the door and examine; a usage at examinations of the literati.

炯 Keung, or Heung, the light of fire; to examine with a clear light.

綱 Keung, or Hing, to drag or lead imperiously; a single garment. 綱衣 Keung e, a single garment.

駟 A fine strong horse; a wild horse; a horse at grass unconfined.

飼 Filled; satiated.

窗 A window; a man's name. Light and ornamented.

焜 Flame ascending; fume or steam rising.

焜 Congealed; coagulated.

洪 From sun and fire. To see; light. Read Ying, the appearance of smoke issuing forth. A surname. The last character is otherwise read Käng.

耿 A single external garment; a garment without any beneath. 袷衣 Keung e, a single garment.

憬 To advert to; to have the attention excited; distant; remote; appearance of going off remotely.

KH'EUNG.

焙 To dry with fire; to dry; to scorch.

焙 To talk much; to interrogate; to question.

穹 From a cavern and a bow. Lofty and vast as the canopy of heaven; to deprive of entrance; to stop up against rats. 穹蒼 K'eung ts'ang, the visible expanse of heaven; heaven.

窮 From a human body and a cavern. Brought to the last degree; the extreme point; no further means, and nothing more to say.

窮 To exhaust; to impoverish; impoverished; poor; to search into a subject; to investigate to the utmost degree; to reduce to a state of helplessness. Name of a man, of a place, of an animal, and of a plant. 窮巷 Kh'eung häng, the end of a lane; no thoroughfare. 窮困 Kh'eung kh'wän, exhausted; languid; feeble; weak; poor.

窮苦 Kh'eung kh'oo, poor and distressed. 窮詰 Kh'eung k'è, deep enquiry; profound investigation. 窮民無告 Kh'eung min woo kaou, poor people without any one to complain to. 無窮 Woo kh'eung, inexhaustible; infinite. 窮途 Kh'eung t'oo, the road terminated; no means left. 貧窮 P'in kh'eung, poor; very poor.

詞窮 Tsze kh'eung, unable to argue the matter any further; no more pretences to urge.

邛 The name of a country, of a district, of a river, and of a hill. Labour; weariness; sickness.

筇 A species of bamboo of which staffs are made, which are used by old people.

蛩 Name of an insect, and of an animal in the west. 蛩蛩 Kh'eung kh'eung, mournful; sorrowful. 蛩吟 Kh'eung yin, the noise made by the Kh'eung insect.

芎 A fragrant plant; a medicinal plant.

享 K'een or Kh'eung, solitary; alone; to bow with

respect; lustful.

俛 Solitary, orphan-like; alone; no brothers; desolate; none to tell one's tale to. 俛 Kh'eung, or 惓惓 Kh'eung kh'eung, mournful; sorry; melancholy.

晃 To return with speed or precipitation; relapse; single; desolate; mournful; melancholy.

睨 The eye gazing at, affrighted. 睨 Keung k'eung, having none to depend on; desolate; sorrowful.

瓊 A carnation coloured or red stone; coral stones, or as the Chinese express it, stones which are accumulated to a tree, or rather a fabulous tree which confers immortality. A man's name; name of a district. 瓊州 Kh'eung chow, the northern part of Hae-nan island.

KEW.

九 Represents the transformations and winding search-

ing property of the principle Yang. Nine. Repeated, Kew

kew, the art of numbering; arithmetic. Read Kew, to collect together. The name of a country. A surname. Used in the sense of many. 九子姆 Kew tsze moo, the mother of many children. 九府 Kew fuo, nine officers who had the care of government stores. 九合 Kew lo, to unite or collect together. 九刑 Kew ling, nine punishments. 九竅 Kew k'eaon, the nine apertures of animal bodies, eyes, ears, nostrils, and so on. 九門提督衙門 Kew mun t'e t'uh ya mun, the court of the general of the city, or of the Nine Gates of Peking,—a high military command. 九品 Kew p'in, the ninth or lowest degree of rank. 九九合數 Kew kew hō soo, a kind of multiplication table. 九九圖 Kew kew t'oo, tables in which the nine digits are repeated nine times, sometimes, in a circle, also in a square, and in a straight line. 九九積數圖 Kew kew tseih soo t'oo, is a table in which the nine digits are multiplied by nine, and their products successively multiplied by nine to four places of figures. 仇 To unite; a pair; proud; resentment; an enemy. Also read Ch'ow.

去
吞
吮
戕
究

The breath ascending high. A kind of halibut with three forks. A tassel or other ornament appended to a lance. To search; to devise; to scheme; to investigate; to carry to the utmost degree; to push to the utmost; finally; at last; to hate; to dislike. An epithet of the southern barbarians. 追究 Chuy kew, or 跟究 Kán kew, to urge a close examination. 講究 K'ang kew, reasoning; reasons for which. 究竟 Kew king, examined to the bottom; finally; at last. 究辦 Kew pan, to prosecute and punish. 究問 Kew wán, to interrogate. 究其精微之蘊 Kew kh'e tsing wei che wán, to investigate the subtle and abstruse parts of a subject. 執 To take hold of leisurely and negligently, not with firmness. 芑 A remote wilderness; the straw or grass on which a beast lies. Read Keaou, the name of a medicinal plant. 鳩 The name of a bird of the pigeon species; name of

an office; to congregate; to assemble; to rest. Name of a state; of a country; and of a hill. A man's name; a kind of mushroom. 斑鳩 Pan kew, a dove or pigeon. 軌口 Kew kh'ow, the lower part of the abdomen. A stoppage of the nose from cold. 軌嚏 Kew t'e, a stoppage of the nose, and sneezing from cold. 久 Said to be derived from cauterizing in order to heal; represents something approaching to the legs of a man from behind. A long time; lasting. 暫之反也 Tsan che fan yay, the opposite of temporary. 恒久 Hāng kew, 常久 Chang kew, or 長久 Ch'ang kew, all express—great length of time; in perpetuity. 許久 Heu kew, a considerable time. 日子久 Jih tsze kew, for many days. 久別 Kew p'ě, and 久違 Kew wei, long separated; are expressions used by friends or acquaintances on meeting each other, denoting I have long been absent from you. 久仰 Kew yang, long looked up, and 久慕 Kew moo, long thought on with regard; are phrases used at first meeting, by persons who have been known

by name to each other. 久之 Kew che, continue it long. 医 A body laid in its long home; a corpse in a bed is called 尸 She, and in a coffin is called 柩 Kew, the same is expressed by 靈 柩 Ling kew, a coffin with a corpse in it. An empty coffin is called 櫬 Ts'in, or 棺 Kwan. 出柩 Ch'uh kew, to carry forth to a funeral. 運柩 Yun kew, to carry torches round the coffin at the door of the house; to carry the coffin to a different part of the country. 柩車 Kew chay, a hearse. 疾 Poor and diseased; chronic disease; to dwell long in the same state or place. 疾惡 Kew ngō, or 疾戾 Kew le, wicked; perverse; disobedient. 灸 To cauterize. The name of a plant; a surname. 灸火 Kew ho, to apply fire to the body for medical purposes. 玖 A stone of a black colour; considered as of the second class of valuable stones; the larger form of writing the number nine. 咎 Error; fault; crime; wickedness. The judgments

of heaven. Read Kaou. A surname; the name of a country. To rhyme. Read Ké, and Keü. **自取咎戾** Tszé ts'eu kew le, to bring crime upon one's self. **天降之咎** T'ëen këang che kew, the calamities sent down by heaven. **咎徵** Kew ching, a prognostic of an infelicitous nature.

中 } To branch out gradually, and take hold of, to twist or intertwine about as vegetable creepers.

凡 } A large knife.

切 } A slight pain; otherwise read Keaou, a writhing colic.

赴 } Appearing to possess talents and strength; martial; to stretch the neck and raise the head. **赴赴武夫** Kew kew woo foo, endowed with military prowess; a martial appearance.

糾 } A threefold cord; to twist a cord; to collect together; to combine with many; to head a conspiracy; per-verse; wicked; to raise or elevate. To examine into; to prohibit; to cut off; an open loose appearance; easy and cheerful. **糾衆** Kew chung, to combine the multitude; to head

the people in a seditious manner. **糾察** Kew ch'á, to examine into the state of. **糾合** Kew hó, to bring together and unite. **糾結** Kew këé, to wind up and form into a ball. **糾舉** Kew keu, to raise; to elevate; to notice. **糾謬** Kew meü, to bring to light fallacious or clandestine proceedings. **糾散** Kew san, to gather together the dispersed.

虯 } An animal of the lizard or dragon species with a horn. Also read Keaou.

救 } To cause to cease; to stop; to prohibit; to prevent; to assist; to protect; silk threads worked up into a certain form; to rescue; to deliver from some evil; to save. **救拯** Kew ch'ing, or **救援** Kew hwad, to rescue; to deliver, to save. **救火** Kew ho, or **救息火** Kew seh ho, to put out a fire, or conflagration. **遠水不救火** Yuen shwuy püh kew ho, water at a distance will not put out the fire which is near. **救活將轉來** Kew hwó tséang chuen lae, to restore again to life. **救命** Kew ming, to save life. **救民** Kew min, to save the people from some cala-

mity. **救人之難** Kew jin che nan, to rescue people from difficulties. **救世** Kew she, to rescue the world of living persons from vice and misery, used by the Chinese.

膠 } To bind and kill; to strangle; to twist; to seek to attain. Read Lew, to bind fast; to draw tight. A surname. Read Keaou, to bind or wind round; to twist; to grasp; to pull and give trouble. Read Neaou, and Leaou, in a similar sense.

膠 } Trees, or the branches of trees bending or crooked downwards; to twist; to twine; laid transversely. **膠流** Kew lew, flowing in winding circular course. Read Mew, a man's name.

闈 } To take with the hand; to take out of, as in drawing lots. **拈闈** Nën kew, to draw lots; in Canton commonly expressed by **執籌** Chih ch'ow. It is used also as a kind of ballot in making purchases: each individual writes his name and the price he will give on a piece of paper; all the papers are put into an urn, and the first drawn out by a pair of chop-sticks is the purchaser to which all as-

韭 } Scallions and leeks. From plant and unusual; because they grow after being cut with more facility than plants commonly do. **韭菜** Kew ts'ae, the scallion vegetable.

舊 } Old, the opposite of New; applied to time, to persons, places, and things; a long time; formerly.

旧 } The name of a bird. A surname. Used to denote a coffin with a corpse in it. **仍舊** Jing kew, the same as before; the same as of old; still the same.

舊衣 Kew c, old clothes. **舊日** Kew jih, **舊時** Kew she, former times. **舊家聲** Kew kèa shing, a family renowned of old; or for many generations.

舊書 Kew shoo, an old book.

舊屋 Kew üh, an old house.

舊友 Kew yew, an old friend.

厩 } A stable; a place to house and take care of horses.

餽 } Filled; satiated; applied to sacrifices; to plan; to scheme.

臼 A mortar for pounding rice; originally a hole dug in the earth, afterwards made of stone and of wood. The name of a star; the name of a place, of a river, of a hill, and of a bird. A surname. **石臼** Shih kew, a stone mortar. **親操井白** Ts'in ts'au tsing kew, herself drew water and pounded rice: equivalent to women on the western border of Asia, grinding at the mill.

齟 The teeth of an old man; the teeth of an eight-year old horse.

舅 The brothers of a mother; the brothers of a wife; the father of a husband. A surname. **妻舅** Ts'e kew, a wife's brothers. **外舅** Wae kew, a wife's father. **舅父** Kew foo, or **母舅** Moo kew, uncles and aunts by the mother's side. **舅姑** Kew koo, a husband's father and mother; a father and mother-in-law.

KH'EW.

丘 A natural mound of earth or hill; high; a hollow space; an indented pit or valley. An area on which to offer sacrifice; great; to collect to-

gether. The proper name of Confucius, when it occurs in the Four Books, they read it Mow. **圜丘** Yuen kh'ew, an eminence on which they sacrifice to Heaven. **方丘** Fang kew, a lower place on which they sacrifice to the Earth. **丘里** Kh'ew le, ten families of different surnames, forming a village of a hundred persons.

坵 The common form of the preceding.

蚯 蚯蚓 Kh'ew yin, the common worm; the progressive motion of a worm.

求 To search for; to seek; to beg; to supplicate; to entreat; to endeavour; to seek to attain; to invite to come; to class or sort with. Name of a mountain stream; a surname. **央求** Yang kh'ew, to beg of; to solicit. **祈求** Kh'e kh'ew, to pray for. **懇求** Kh'ku kh'ew, to supplicate earnestly. **求道之志** Kh'ew taou che che, purpose of mind to search for the principles of truth; to philosophize. **求於人** Kh'ew yu jin, to seek or supplicate favours from other people. **求教** Kh'ew keaou, to seek for instruction. **求名** Kh'ew ming, to seek for fame. **求勝**

Kh'ew shing, to aim at superiority, to be ambitious of surpassing. **求助** Kh'ew tsoo, to supplicate assistance. **求藥不事祈禱** Kh'ew yō pūh sze kh'e taou, to seek medicine (in case of plague), and not pay attention to prayers.

依 An ornamented cap; respectful and yielding. Name of a man.

求 廖求 Leau kh'ew, the hands and feet appearing cold.

毬 A ball made of leather, filled with hair, now made of a bladder, filled with air and covered with leather; a ball to play with; name of a sash or girdle; name of a fish; of a staff; of a lamp; of a fruit; of a kind of cloth; and of a species of silk. **打毬** Ta kh'ew, or **戲毬** He k'ew, to play with a ball. **踢毬** T'eh kh'ew, or **蹴毬** Ts'uh kh'ew, to kick a ball with the foot; to play at the Chinese foot ball. **線毬** S'een kh'ew, a ball of thread or silk placed on the top of a cap. **毬戲** Kh'ew he, the play of the foot ball. **毬子** Kh'ew tsze, a ball. **毬采** Kh'ew ts'ae, the prize of the conqueror at the foot ball.

球 A certain sonorous stone; a valuable stone; a globe; sphere. **天球** T'een kh'ew, a celestial globe. **地球** Te k'ew, a terrestrial globe. **琉球** Lew kh'ew, the small islands between China and Japan, in some books called the Leko, the Liqueo, and the Lem-shoo islands.

掾 The appearance of a horn, horny.

斛 Hurried; pressed; urgent; precipitate.

裘 Skin garments. Forms a part of several proper names. A surname. **輕裘** Kh'ing kh'ew, light skin garments. **狐裘** Hoo kh'ew, fox skin garments. **披裘** P'e kh'ew, a man's name. **菟裘** T'oo kh'ew, the name of a place. **紹箕裘** Shaou ke kh'ew, to continue the profession of one's father.

賕 To seek to attain by the influence of money; to solicit by bribes; to pervert the law for the sake of money. **受賕枉法** Show kh'ew wang fa, to receive bribes and pervert the laws.

逮 To pair; to join; to collect together; to court or seek an alliance in marriage; urgent pressing, vehement importunity; name of a sacrifice. **君子好逮** Keun tsze haon kh'ew, the laudable courtship pursued by a good man. **好逮傳** Haon kh'ew ch'uen, a narrative of a happy courtship; Chinese novel translated into English under the title of the Pleasing History.

鉞 A particular kind of axe or hatchet; a pick or

chisel, such as is used by masons.

摸 To lift up or raise with the hand.

糗 Dried or roasted; rice and wheat dried and reduced to powder. **糗餌** K'ew urh, certain cakes; same as **餼** Ch'ou. **糗糧** K'ew leang, a certain preparation of rice and wheat.

醜 An ugly face.

KEH.

拞 To strike; to attack; to fight with; to stop; to fight, as with wild beasts.

格 The growing or extending of the branches of a tree; to come to; to reach; to cause to come; to extend to; to excite or influence; to scrutinize; to be obstinate and disobedient. A mark or limit; a rule; to rectify; to teach; to elevate, is expressed by Keh-keh, to attack; to subdue. Applied to the year under certain circumstances. To change. A surname. A stand or frame on which to suspend or lay things. **格者不赦** Keh chay p'uh chay, the obstinate and the re-

bellious will not be pardoned. **格例** Keh le, a statute or law. **格外** Keh wae, extraordinary; beyond what is usual, or strictly legal and just; very great. **格物** Keh w'uh, to scrutinize matter; to search into the nature of things. **格物致知** Keh w'uh che che, to search into the properties of things and carry knowledge to the utmost degree. **格言** Keh yen, excellent sayings, maxims. **格子皇天** Keh yu hwang t'ien, to influence or excite Heaven itself. **格子上下** Keh yu shang h'ua, to search to both above and below; to reach to

heaven and earth.

骼 Bones of animals; dried bones; bones exposed; the bones of the hinder legs of animals.

胾 The bones of the breast.

烙 Keh, or Lō and Mō, to burn; a hot burning needle. **炮烙** P'au lō, a brass burning roller; to embrace a burning pillar,—a punishment in ancient times.

高 Read Leih, a tripod of a certain capacity; a tripod with crooked feet. Read

隔 Keh, an earthen vase or urn; nine tenths of a cubit, or the circumference of an ordinary man's arm; as much as the hand can grasp. Name of a state—one of the nine rivers mentioned after the deluge. Used to denote a partition between, as by a closed door; part of a yoke that lies on an ox's shoulders. The second is a common, but unauthorized form.

膈 The breast; the chest; a stoppage in the chest, or passage to the stomach; the frame on which a bell is hung.

不落隔 P'uh lō keh, not go down the oesophagus; food dis-

agreeing with the stomach and rising again.

搨 Keh or H'eh, to grasp; as much as the hand can grasp.

隔 A partition; something that comes between and stops ingress and egress; to stop; separated from; apart. **阻**

隔 Tsoo keh, to intercept or make a stoppage between; to hinder. **防隔內外** Fang keh nuy wae, to make a stoppage or partition between those inside and outside. **隔絕**

Keh t'uen, to separate entirely. **隔壁** Keh peih, a partition wall; used for the person who lives on the other side of a wall; a neighbour. **隔壁居住**

Keh peih keu choo, to live next door to. **隔得幾遠** Keh teh ke yuen, how far distant from each other. **隔得遠** Keh teh yuen, far separated; situated remotely from each other.

革 The skins of animals deprived of their hair and changed in their appearance, but not cured or dressed; dressed skins are called **韋** Wei. Skins of human or other animals. To put off; to reject; to change; to degrade from office; the head of a bridle. Instruments of music made of leather.

A wing; old; a surname. **兵革** Ping keh, the dress and uniform. **改革** Kae keh, to change. **皮革** P'e leh, skin. **革職** Keh chih, to deprive of official rank. **革車** Keh ch'ay, a military carriage. **革職留任** Keh chih lew jin, to deprive of rank but retain in the office. **革其舊之謂新** Keh kh'e kew che wei sin, to put off the old (or what was formerly practised) is called to renovate. **革退** Keh t'uy, or **革去** Keh kh' u, to degrade; to deprive of rank. **革責** Keh tseh, to deprive of office and punish.

諱 To gloss over or adorn; to change respectful. A man's name.

KH'EH,

客 From shelter and every, a person sheltered by an inn or common hall. A guest, one who comes to a place to make a temporary stay; any person that comes from outside; a stranger; a dealer from another part of the country; a customer. Banditti are also called Kh'eh, when they come from a foreign state. A surname. **有人客** Yew jin kh'eh, or **有**

客人 Yew kh'eh jin, he has a visitor. **賓客** Pin kh'eh, a visitor; a guest. **遠客** Yuen kh'eh, a stranger from remote parts. **主客** Choo kh'eh, a host and a guest. **請客** Ts'ing k'eh, to invite a friend or visitor; to invite a party. A customer, as **發客** Fa kh'eh, to procure customers—goods which do so; a travelling merchant. **茶客** Ch'a kh'eh, a tea merchant; a dealer who goes to the hills annually to procure the tea.

喀 To cough; to retch; to vomit. The noise made in retching or vomiting. **喀嗽** Kh'eh sow, to cough. **喀什噶爾** Kh'eh sh'ih k'o urh, Cashgur.

搭 To grasp or seize with the hand; to lay hold of

克 To sustain; to be able for or adequate to; to subdue; to repress. **何以克當** Ho e kh'eh tang, how sustain the weight of civility which you confer; or the duties which devolve on me. **弗克如願** Fuh kh'eh joo yuen, an inferior man is not adequate to it. **忌克** Ke k'eh, envious and overbearing; also, to dislike self-control. **措克** P'ow kh'eh, avaricious and injurious, applied

to the officers of government.

勉 Great effort; to force one's self; to be adequate, or more than adequate for; to overcome.

刻 Steel fit to form a graving tool; to cut; to engrave; to carve; to peel; to skin. To use harshly and avariciously. One says, to excite painful feelings. A small portion of time; the period of fifteen minutes. **雕刻** Teau kh'eh, to carve; to engrave. **刊刻** Kan kh'eh, or **刻字** Kh'eh tsze, to engrave characters. **刻薄** Kh'eh p'o, to use injuriously and insultingly; avariciously. **刻薄鬼** Kh'eh p'o kwei, a selfish avari-

cious devil,—a person destitute of benevolent feelings. **一個時辰有八刻** Yih ko she shin yew pa kh'eh, one she-shin (the space of two hours) contains eight kh'eh. **頃刻** K'ing kh'eh, **暫刻** Tsan kh'eh, and **少刻** Shaou kh'eh, a short time. **重刻** Chung kh'eh, to make a new edition. **三刻** San kh'eh, a third edition. **刻念** Kh'eh n'een, to think on uninterruptedly, every moment. **刻漏** Kh'eh low, an instrument to measure time by the dropping of water, a clepsydra.

咳 Read Kh'eh or Kh'ae, to cough. Read Hae, the laughing of an infant; an infant; a child. See Hae.

KIN.

巾 A piece of cloth or napkin; anciently a square bonnet or wrapper put round the head; a cloth cover to put over a thing. **手巾** Show kin, a hand napkin; a handkerchief. **佩巾** P'ei kin, a napkin worn at the girdle in the Chinese manner. **被巾** P'ei kin, a napkin suspended from the neck, and worn like a cravat by the Tartar women. **巾車** Kin keu, name of an office;

to put an ornamented cover over a carriage, a carriage so ornamented.

斤 An axe to fell timber. One says, an utensil for determining the weight of things. A catty; sixteen **斤** **斤** L'ang, make a catty. To examine. Read Hin, benevolent. **斤斤** Kin kin, to examine clearly. **斤兩** Kin l'ang, catties and taels;—the weight, the quantity; as **問斤**

兩 Wán kin léang, to ask the weight or quantity of.

勵 Kin, Hin, or Lih, much or great strength.

近 Near, in reference either to place or time. To bring near; to approach near to; to press upon nearly; referring to the effecting of some object.

遠近 Yuen kin, remote; near; distance, generally. Read Kin,

附近 Foo kin, to approach near. Read Kin, 可近 Kh'o kin, one that may or ought to be approached. 近硃者赤 Kin choo chay ch'ih, that which touches vermilion is reddened.

近折本身 Kin ché pun shin, may I soon be ruined or destroyed; a curse or imprecation. 近安不宣 Kin ngan pūh seuen, or 近好不一 Kin haou pūh yih, one of these sentences occurs in the close of letters, expressing a wish that a person may be well in every respect. 近道 Kin taou, not far from right principles.

靳 The leather or harness on the breech of a horse; to restrict; to restrain; to be parsimonious; to ridicule and put each other to shame. To take. 靳教 Kin keaou, sparing of giving instruction; unwilling to tell.

今 Now; the present moment; the present time in contradistinction from ancient times. 如今 Joo kin, or 而今 Urh kin, or 目今 Múh kin, or 于今 Yu kin, or 於今 Yu kin, all denote the time now present. 迄今 Heih kin, or 迄今 T'ae kin, till now. 自古及今 Tsze koo keh kin, from ancient times to the present. 今日 Kin jih, today. 今世 Kin she, this age, sometimes understood as 今生 Kin sāng, the present life, in contradistinction from a future existence, either in this world, or in a separate state. 今時 Kin she, the present time. 今早 Kin tsaou, this morning. 今晚 Kin wan, this evening. 今月 Kin yuě, this month. 今年 Kin nēn, this year.

姪 姪母 Kin moo, an aunt by the marriage of a mother. Read Chen, pleasing smile; female gaiety and levity. 姪兄 Kin heung, husband of a wife's elder brother. 姪弟 Kin te, husband of a wife's younger brother.

衿 A small sash or girdle; to string; to fasten to clothes; the part of a garment which surrounds the neck. To

knot; to bind; to fasten about.

紵 Strings or tapes for fastening garments; a sash; a single coverlet, a species of cloth or silk; a garment. 紵紵 Keaon kin, a kind of court dress. 紵著 Kin kh'e, persons of some rank and old men; the gentry of the country. Same as 紵 Kin. 紵頭 Kin t'ow, the margin or part of a garment which surrounds the neck.

董 From 革 Keh, untanned leather, and 土 T'oo, earth. Tenacious, adhesive earth; loam; yellow clay; mud. To daub or smear. The name of a plant. Time. The name of a nation.

僅 Rather deficient; hardly; just about; just able; just adequate; a little over. Its common import is no want, and yet nothing to spare. 支用僅够 Che yung kin kow, hardly enough for the requisite expenditures. 僅以身免 Kin e shin mēn, hardly escaped with his life and person—from a beaten army.

厖 A small house; few. 厖慮 Kin len, anxiety. 厖 Argillaceous earth; clay. To plaster, to stop up with mud or mortar; to inter;

to bury, to cover over with clay. A passage above a drain or sewer.

槿 Name of a tree; a handle to.

殮 To die of hunger; to die on the high way, to be buried in the high way.

瑾 A certain valuable stone.

縹 Close fine texture.

瘵 Diseased; sick; in ill health.

覲 To see; to see or be introduced to a superior; to look towards the north, the residence of the Emperor. 入覲 Jūh kin, to be introduced to an imperial audience. 覲光 Kin kwang, to be admitted to the lustre of the Imperial countenance.

謹 Seriousness; respect; veneration; awe; solemnity; serious care and attention; to keep a strict guard against. 謹記 Kin ke, to remember with veneration and regard. 勤謹 Kh'in kin, diligent and attentive. 謹天戒 Kin t'ēn keae, venerate the inhibitions of heaven, or the warning given by providence. 謹慎 Kin shin, the most care-

ful attention; careful; heedful. 謹登 Kin t'ang, to receive, and place high, with respect.

饑 饑 饑 A dearth of vegetable diet; a dearth or scarcity.

禁 To regulate; direct the manner of; to ward off; to prohibit; to guard against; to be careful, to stop or hinder; a cup for wine, or a waiter on which they are served up; an instrument of music. 禁止 Kin che, to stop. 禁中 Kin chung, the imperial dwelling. 禁禦風寒 Kin yu fung han, to keep off the wind and cold. 禁貨 Kin ho, prohibited goods; contraband articles. 禁地 Kin te, a place to which people are forbidden to go; apartments sacred to the Emperor.

禁 Intense cold; affected with the cold. Also read Hên, in the same sense. 噤 To stop the mouth; to impose silence on one's self; to refrain from uttering angry or revengeful feelings; to be unable to speak from disease; to be prohibited by authority from speaking. A locked jaw. 悵然噤口不能言 Chang jen kin kh'ow p'uh

噤

噤

n'ang yen, grieved at, so as to be unable to speak.

襟 襟 The part of a garment which hangs down in front; to ward or keep off the wind and cold; the parts where garments

join and fold over and fasten by clasps or buttons; the part that surrounds the neck. Compare with the second form. 襟兄 Kin heung, or 襟弟 Kin te, the husbands of a wife's sisters, elder and younger.

筴 The roots of bamboo; the name of a particular kind of bamboo. Used for the following.

筋 From flesh, strength, and bamboo, because of the strong fibres of the bamboo. The strong tendonous parts of the muscles; the tendons; strong and nervous; having strong fibres. The name of a medicine. A surname. 筋力 Kin lei, muscular strength. 筋骨 Kin k'uh, muscles or tendons and bones.

金 Metal of any kind; the metal; gold, which is certainly designated by 黃金 Hwang kin, the yellow metal; yellow colour. Firm; hard; the name of an office; name of a place; of a hill; of a flower, and

of a plant. 百金 Peh kin, a hundred pieces of money. 金黃色 Kin hwang seh, a colour composed of carnation and yellow. 金鷄勒 Kin ke leh, Peruvian Bark. 金齒 Kin ch'e, the name of a place. 金樞 Kin ch'oo, the golden hinge, —a poetical name of the moon. 金鳳 Kin fung, the casalpina poinciana. 金銀花 Kin yin hwa, the Lonicera Japonica, the honey-suckle, used medicinally. 金戈 Kin ko, arms; military weapons. 金國 Kin kwō, a nation which held the north of China, in the 13th century. 金山 Kin shan, a romantic islet in the Yang-tze-kiang

唸 To close up, as by congealed or freezing; to shut; to close; a hurried enunciation. Also read Yin, in the same sense. 唸唸 Kh'eu kin, an open mouth. 唸口 Kin kh'ow, a closed or shut mouth.

錦 Ornamented or variegated silk. A surname. Used in various proper names; a place; an insect. 錦心繡口 Kin sin sew kh'ow, a silken elegance of thought, and a highly ornamented style. 錦囊 Kin nang, an embroidered

purse; that which contains thoughts; the mind. 錦繡 Kin sew, variegated with beautiful colours; embroidered; ornamented; flowery style; adorned with plates.

緊 To bind fast round with a string or cord; compressed; pressing; urgent, strict; close constructed. 緊緊閉着 Kin kin pe ch'ō, very closely shut. 緊止 Kin che, to stop rigorously; to curb. 緊要 Kin yau, or reversed, Yaou kin, important; urgent; requisite; necessary.

盞 Vessels to contain wine, used by the bride and bridegroom at marriages. The Kin are made of pewter, silver, and so on, according to the wealth of the persons.

趨 To hang down the head, and proceed with haste and precipitation.

藪 Kin or K'een, the name of a plant.

KH'IN.

芹 Name of a water plant, used as a vegetable, much esteemed. Name of a river. 芹菜 Kh'in ts'ae, the Kh'in vegetable.

吟 A kind of cave, or pit.

琴 A certain plant; name of a place. **琴** Yin, a vegetable plant. **黃琴** Hwang kh'in, name of a medicinal plant, much used in febrile complaints.

衾 A large coverlet; a covering; a covering or shroud for a corpse. **衾影無慙** Kh'in ying woo ts'an, no shame felt under the shadow of the coverlet, — denotes conscious innocence. **衾禩** Kh'in ch'ow, a covering for a bed.

揆 To place the hand on; to settle or adjust with the hand.

黔 Name of a divinity; a surname. Otherwise read Kh'ien.

琴 To restrain; a musical instrument; to restrain the passions. A certain stringed instrument; at first made with five strings to which two were afterwards added. Name of a place; a surname; a man's name; name of an insect. **風琴** Fung kh'in, bells or any jingling apparatus hung below the eaves of a house to ring by the wind. **琴韻** Kh'in yun, the tones of the Kh'in. **琴譜**

Kh'in p'oo, a music book. **琴瑟** Kh'in seh, two stringed instruments. **琴書** Kh'in shoo, a stringed instrument and books. **琴心** Kh'in sin, a seductive intention.

勤 Diligent; sedulous; laborious; to pay sedulous and kind attention to; to excite to diligence. A surname.

克儉克勤 K'eh k'ien k'eh kh'in, able to practise both economy and diligence. **勤學** Kh'in h'oo, to learn diligently.

勤有功 Kh'in yew kung, there is merit in diligence. **勤苦** Kh'in kh'oo, or **辛勤** Sin kh'in, diligent and painful labour.

勤工 Kh'in kung, to work diligently; a diligent workman. **勤勞** Kh'in lao, to labour diligently. **勤敏** Kh'in min, diligent and active.

勤做事 Kh'in tso sze, diligent in the performance of work, or transaction of business. **勤慎** Kh'in shin, diligent and attentive; careful.

勤儉人家 Kh'in k'ien jin k'ea, a diligent and economical man. **勤德** Kh'in teh, the virtue of diligence.

勤 A surname. **慙勤** Yin kh'in, oppressed by circumstances; bowed down by authority.

勤 Mournful; sorry.

勤 Name of a plant; an esteemed vegetable which grows in the water.

欽 The appearance of stretching and yawning. One says, respect, that which is to command respect; thoughtful; hoping; majestic; grand. Name of a district; of a hill; the sound of a bell. Kh'in, is appropriated by the Emperor, and is applied to his acts, and to what concerns him; Imperial. **欽差** Kh'in ch'ae, an Imperial Envoy sent on any special business. **欽奉** Kh'in fung, received with profound respect (from the Emperor). **欽犯** Kh'in fan, the king's prisoner. **欽天監** Kh'in t'ien k'ien, Imperial astronomers. **欽命** Kh'in ming, an Imperial mandate. **欽此** Kh'in ts'ze, re-

speci this, closes every document that comes from the Emperor; it denotes the close also of a quotation from any Imperial document. **欽賜** Kh'in sze, granted by the Emperor.

欽 The appearance of hills shooting up to the skies; gaping and yawning. **嶺** Kh'eu kh'in, or **欽** Kh'in yin, high pointed hills or mountains.

禽 An animal with two feet and feathers; animals with four feet and hair, are called **獸** Snow. **禽獸** Kh'in show, birds and beasts, animals generally. All animals before pregnancy are called Kh'in. Kh'in, also denotes to fight; to seize. A surname.

擒 To seize as a bird with its talons; to seize; to take; to take alive; to take prisoner. **擒拿** Kh'in na or **擒獲** Kh'in hwó, to seize; to take.

KING.

京 From *High*, abbreviated, and an *upright line* denoting height. Great; lofty; extensive; the highest possible eminence, with a hollow in the

centre of the summit. King, denotes ten millions. A surname. **北京** Peh king, the present capital of China; commonly written Peking. **南京**

Nan king, the former capital.
上京會試 Shang king hway she, to go up to Peking to the general examination of literati. **本京** P'u king, the present capital. **京** King, **京都** King too, or **京師** King sze, the place of the Imperial residence. **京城** King ch'ing, the capital city of a country; the metropolis of China. **京兆** King chaou, name of a place. **京畿** King ke, the space within a thousand li of the capital. **京京** Kingking, mournful. **京果** King kwo, Peking fruits. **京信到省** King sin taou sāng, a letter from Peking has arrived at the capital city of this province.

惊 King, or Kéang, strong; violent; wrangling. Also read Léang, remote; distant; to seek; to desire.

勃 Strong; violent. **勃敵** King t'èè, a violent enemy.

景 Light; illumined; a region illumined and its boundaries defined; prospect; the appearances of things; a large road; a mountain. Name of a hill, and of a star. A surname; name of the wind. Read Ying, shade. **光景** Kwang king, the appearance of nature;

and of circumstances. **佳景** Kéa king, or **美景** Mei king, a beautiful prospect. **景緻** King che, a fine prospect which is near. **景行行止** King h'ing h'ing che, to look towards and endeavour to attain—as the summit of a mountain. **景福** King fūh, great happiness. **景景** King king, white; luminous; to direct the attention to; to desire; to reach. **景仰** King yang, to look up towards; to look up to as to a superior.

麋 An animal said to resemble a deer, but smaller and of a black colour. **麋皮袋** King p'e t'ae, a leather purse.

竟 To the extreme point of; to the close; the termination; the finishing of; the close of a time, at the close of; then; at last; finally; after all; when examined to the bottom; to the utmost. Name of a place. A surname. Used for a boundary.

究竟 Kew king, investigating to the utmost—being fully examined into. **究竟何益** Kew king ho yih, when fully examined into, where is the advantage. **竟然不理** King jen pūh le, at last paid no attention to it. **竟然如此** King jen joo t'ze, since after

all, it is thus. **竟走** King tsow, at last went off. **竟寧** King ning, repose to the last—perpetual repose. **竟不曉得** King pūh heou teh, to the last did not understand; still did not at all comprehend.

境 From ground, and the final or extreme part. A boundary or limit; the frontier, the utmost verge of any territory; the border; the place where one lives; the state or condition of life in which one is. **入境問禁** Jūh king wān king, entering the limits (of another state or province) ask what its prohibitions are,—that you may avoid them. **貴境** Kwei king, your honorable boundary, or place of residence. My place, or province is expressed by **敝境** Pe king, vile borders. **境界** King keae, is the common phrase for boundary.

境 Name of an animal, said to devour men; resembles a tiger or leopard, and when young devours its mother. Some say, also the name of a voracious bird.

鏡 A utensil to receive the appearance of things; a mirror; a looking-glass; clear; bright; a surname. Name of a

stone. **石鏡山** Shih king shan, name of a hill. **明鏡** Ming king, a bright mirror. **顯微鏡** H'een wei king, a mirror for displaying minute objects; a microscope. **千里鏡** Ts'een le king, a thousand mile mirror; a telescope. **玻璃鏡** P'o le king, glass mirror. **鏡架** King k'ea, frames for pictures. **鏡匣** King k'ea, a lady's dressing case. **鏡子裡見影** King tsze le k'een ying, to see the shadow in a looking-glass.

競 Strong; violent; lofty; quarrelsome; vehement; precipitate; hasty; to drive away from; abundant; cheerful. **爭競** Tsāng king, to wrangle; to contest.

凜 凜先 King shing, very cold appearance.

兢 King, or 兢兢 King king, to be attentive; cautious; guarded against; a feeling of respect; anxious; uneasy; watchful; alarm.

涇 Streams of water flowing under ground; veins of water. Otherwise read Hing.

徑 Straight; firm; unbending. Read Ying, haste; urgency. Same as 徑 King.

勁 Strong; unyielding; violent; overbearing.

徑 A narrow track for the foot; a foot path; a path which will admit of men and cattle travelling on it, but not carts or carriages; a narrow path amongst hills; a short cut; a bye path, straight forward; the diameter; a stream running in a straight direction. Hasty; precipitate; to walk or go; to pass by. **山徑** Shan king, a mountain path. **喪不由徑** Sang p'uh yew king, a funeral must not go by a bye path. **圍三尺徑一尺** Wei san ch'ih king yih ch'ih, when the circumference is three cubits the diameter is one. **徑情** King ts'ing, a straight forward disposition. **徑徑** Kh'e'king, a very narrow path.

徑 A wood that resembles fir, but is harder.

涇 Flowing in a straight course. Flowing through; permeable. Name of a river, and of a district, applied also to some other proper names.

瘵 With vehement impetuosity; violently; urgent; frantic; frenzy, or convulsions.

逕 A foot path; to approach to; to go near; to pass

straight up to; to pass by. **逕**

庭 King ting, to go remotely apart. **曲逕** Kh'e'uh king, a winding foot path. **逕啟者** King kh'e' chay, approach and commence,—usual form of beginning letters amongst equals.

經 The threads of a web; the warp. To pass; to cross; the person through whose hands an affair passes,—applied in medical books, to the veins and the blood. Classical or religious books. **經緯** King wei, warp and wool to unite them; to weave *king*, lines or paths north and south;

Wei, lines east and west, or the lines of longitude and latitude. From warp and warf *Sih* is made, hence King denotes what is excellent; justice and diligence; rules; laws; to manage, or superintend. A woman's monthly period. **五經** Woo king, the five classics. **雉經** Che king, to bend the neck like a fowl and stop the breath so as to cause suffocation. **經** King, is a particle denoting what is passed, and in this sense precedes the verb, as **已經做了** E king tso leaou, it is already done. **經目** King m'uh, to pass before the eyes; to glance

over; as **一經目輒志于心** Yih king m'uh ch'eh che yu sin, having once passed before the eyes, forthwith fixed on the memory. **經紀生理** King ke sang le, to follow the occupation of a broker. **經廳** King t'ing, an assistant or deputy magistrate of a district. **經房** King fang, room containing religious books. **經一事長一智** King yih sze ch'ang yih che, by every affair a person transacts, he increases his knowledge. **經絡** King lö, the veins and arteries. **經脈** King meh, the transverse blood vessels. **經穴** King heu'e, a sinus, or receptacle of the blood. **經歷** King leih, to pass over or pass through; a kind of secretary; one, in public offices through whose hands affairs pass to the principal magistrate. **經綸** King lun, the principles of reason and justice; the silken theories woven by the mind. **經記** King ke, the principles of government and moral instruction; a broker; an intermediate person between two contracting parties, as for tea and other articles of commerce. **經丞** King ch'ing, a kind of head clerk at the Hoppo's office, who is referred to in all the ordinary rou-

tine of business. **經水** King shwuy, menstrual discharge. **經費** King fei, current expence.

頸 The stalk on which the head is set; the neck; the front part of the neck; the back part is called **項** H'ang. King is applied metaphorically to things. **好頸** Haou king, or **刎頸交** Wan king keaou, a very intimate friendship.

敬 Attentive; sedate; respectful; respect; to shew respect to; to venerate; to worship; respect for one's self and for virtue; sedateness; seriousness of mind and of manner. A surname. **敬謹** King kin, sedate, attentive; careful; respectful. **敬恭** King kung, to shew respect and veneration to. **敬老憐貧** King laou lien p'in, to respect the aged and pity the poor. **敬老慈幼** King laou ts'ze yew, to respect the aged and show tender regard to the young. **敬不啻神明** King p'uh che shin ming, to respect more than the gods. **敬信錄** King sin l'uh, the name of a Chinese moral and religious book, well known and much esteemed. **敬信** King sin, respect and believe; devout faith.

做 To warn; to caution, to guard against. The same is expressed by **做戒** King keae.

慤 Sedate; sincere, just and equitable feeling; to caution; to warn; to punish. **慤草** King keh, to punish with justice and impartiality; and to be always prepared against injury or evil.

警 To warn; to command or order with the mention of some penalty; to rouse; to excite attention; to discompose. Name of a song; name of a district. Used in common with the following. **警敕** King ch'ih, to reprehend; to order; to threaten. **警戒** King keae, to caution; to warn, to exhort with authority; to direct what to do and threaten with the consequences of failure.

驚 From a horse and *af-frighted*. To alarm; to affright; to astonish; to surprize. **震驚** Chin king, to strike or shake or with alarm, as by an earthquake or thunder. **驚天動地** King t'een tung te, to astonish all nature. **驚危** King wei, alarming and dangerous. **驚動** King tung, to alarm; to rouse; to excite. **驚駭** King

hae, or **驚懼** King kh'eu, to strike with alarm, to be afraid. **驚得呆了** King teh nga leaou, alarmed to stupefaction, alarmed; dismayed; astonished. **驚蟄** King ch'ih, a Chinese term, which answers to March 6th. **驚死人** King sze jin, to frighten to death.

矜 Read Kin, a club; a staff; the handle of a spear, to withdraw the spear, or to be pierced with concern for. Read King, to compassionate; to shew pity to; to feel for the dangers or distresses of other people; to regret; to be concerned about. Dangerous; self-righteous; conceited of one's own excellence or greatness. Serious; respectful; exercising self-control; to esteem or value; to expand. **不矜細行** P'uh king se hing, to disregard small acts—will finally ruin great affairs. **矜伐** King fa, to boast of one's own merits. **矜高** King kaou, high opinions of one's self. **矜誇** King kh'wa, boastful. **矜孤恤寡** King koo seih kwa, to shew pity to the orphan and commiserate the widow. **矜矜** King king, strong and ungovernable,—applied to a flock of sheep.

荆 A certain wood or thorny bush; formerly used to inflict punishments, hence the character contains the word, to punish. Otherwise called **牡荆** Mow king, and **楚荆** Ts'oo king, from growing plentifully at Ts'oo. Name of a district, and of a hill. **荆棘** King keih, thorns, thorny bushes. **荆芥** King keac, a medicinal plant.

KH'ING.

鯨 A large sea fish, the largest are said to be a thousand Chinese le in length; the smaller ones, several times ten cubits. Compare with **鯨** E. **鯨吞** Kh'ing t'un, to swallow as a sea monster; to defraud.

黥 To mark the face with black indelible ink as a punishment. Some say, it was only to put a black cap on the criminal's head. A surname. **墨黥** Meh kh'ing, to cut the skin of the face and fill it up with ink.

輕 Light; the opposite of heavy. To esteem light; to make light of; to behave in a light manner; levity. **輕狂** Kh'ing kwang, levity and madness; light, dissipated, ir-

regular conduct. **輕高麵** Kh'ing kaou m'een, light bread or pastry. **輕秤小升** Kh'ing ch'ing seaou shing, light weights and a small measure. **輕生** Kh'ing sang, to make light of one's life, to be, or to affect to be, fearless of death. **輕車熟道** Kh'ing ch'ay sh'ih taou, a light carriage and a well-known road. **輕口出違言** Kh'ing kh'ow ch'uh wei yen, with levity of mouth to utter opposing words; impertinent. **輕唇音** Kh'ing shin yin, words pronounced with the lips lightly compressed.

頃 A hundred mow or Chinese acres of land; the name of a place; the name of a kind of basket; to hold the head not erect. In epitaphs it denotes timid, cautious, careful. A very short space of time; a moment. **俄頃** Ngo kh'ing, a moment; a very short time. **西頃** So kh'ing, name of a hill. **少頃** Shaou kh'ing tang hea, wait a short while. **頃刻不離** Kh'ing kh'eh p'uh le, not separate from for a moment. **頃刻間** Kh'ing kh'eh keen, in a moment.

蕢 Name of a plant.

傾 Indirect; lateral; side-ways; aslant; overturned; thrown down. Forms part of the name of a hill. Read Kh'ing, an instant of time. **傾**俯 K'ing foo, to lay prostrate. **傾敗** Kh'ing pae, to ruin. **傾瀉** Kh'ing s'ay, to rush down, as a mountain. **傾到** Kh'ing taou, to subvert. **傾財** Kh'ing ts'ae, to waste property. **傾頭視** Kh'ing t'ow she, to turn the head aside and look at. **傾側** Kh'ing tseh, to lay sideways. **傾耳而聽** Kh'ing urh urh t'ing, to apply the ear and listen. **傾溢** Kh'ing yih, to turn over, or break over the edge of that which confines it.

擎 To raise with the hand; to raise or lift high. — **擎手** 擎起 Yih show kh'ing kh'e, to raise high with the hand; to lift up with the hand. **擎拳** Kh'ing kh'euen, to salute with the folded hands in the Chinese manner. **擎天之志** Kh'ing t'ien che che, mind elevated high as heaven.

卯 From the credentials given to a public servant, hence the **卯** Kh'ing, denotes a statesman serving his prince:

now written **卿** Kh'ing, to be distinguished from **卯** Maou. **檠** An utensil for adjusting a bow, when putting on the string; a stand against the wall for placing a lamp on;—applied to the name of a piece of poetry. **檠子** Kh'ing tsze, a certain stand.

卿 From *to issue forth*, the other part giving sound. Highly intelligent and enlightened; also, an object towards which all look. A title conferred in different periods of Chinese history, on various of the higher officers of state. Sometimes used by equals to each other, as a term of respect; also by superiors to inferiors. Under the dynasty Sung, the Emperor addressed his ministers by the word Kh'ing. A surname. **周六卿** Chow lüh kh'ing, under the dynasty Chow (which ended B. C. 215) were six Kh'ing. From these it appears, the more modern Six Boards, called **六部** Lüh poo, originated. **天卿** T'ien k'ing, title of the first of the **吏部** Le poo. **地卿** Te kh'ing, title of the first of the **戶部** Hoo poo. The president of the **禮部** Le poo, is entitled **春**

卿 Ch'un kh'ing; of the **兵部** Ping poo, **夏卿** Hsia kh'ing; of the **刑部** Hing poo, **秋卿** Ts'ew kh'ing, and the president of the **工部** Kung poo, is entitled **冬卿** Tung kh'ing. **少卿** Shaou kh'ing, a secondary degree of the same rank. **筋** Read Kh'ing, the part where the muscles are connected under the arm, or about the ribs. Read Kh'e, a particular kind of silk.

戢 Read K'ang, to strike against and attack. Read Shing, anciently used to denote sound. Occurs used for the following.

磬 From the representation of something hanging suspended; to strike, and a stone. A sonorous musical stone; to hang up as a stone is suspended; the sound of a sonorous stone. **編磬** Pien k'ing or **特磬** Teh kh'ing, are different sorts of sonorous stones, there are several other varieties. **磬控** Kh'ing k'ung, giving the reins to and checking a horse. **磬折** Kh'ing ch'ê, to stop in the presence of a superior. **棹磬** Tsaou k'ing,

to strike the Kh'ing, to clash; jarring collision.

罄 An empty vessel; exhausted; to exhaust; entirely. **室如縣罄** Shih joo heuen kh'ing, the house as a vessel hung upside down. **不能罄述** P'ün n'ang kh'ing shüh, cannot narrate the whole. **盡罄其所有** Tsin kh'ing k'e so yew, to give (or take) all that is possessed, to empty completely.

慶 Good; excellent; beneficent; happy; blessed; to congratulate; to approach with congratulatory presents, offerings or speeches; the great path of right principles; a particle beginning a sentence. Name of a district. **喜慶** He kh'ing, joy and congratulations. **餘慶** Yu kh'ing, an exuberance of bliss,—the portion of a virtuous family. **慶祝** Kh'ing chüh, congratulatory prayers and wishes. **慶賀** Kh'ing ho, to congratulate. **慶賀豐年** Kh'ing ho fung n'een, to congratulate an approaching plentiful year,—at the feast of lanterns. **慶典** Kh'ing t'ien, beneficent or congratulatory state usages,—as on birth days, &c.

KO.

個 A particle that precedes a variety of Nouns, denoting individuality, as 一個人 Yñ ko jin, one man. **二個** Urh ko, two. **別個** Pëe ko, another. **每個** Mei ko, each.

戈 A spear or lance with transverse points at the end, represented by the horizontal line of the character. A certain short weapon. Name of a state. A surname. **干戈** 四起 Kan ko sze kh'e, shields and spears every where arose, and civil wars spread through the empire. **司戈** Sze ko, an ancient military situation.

戈 The name of a plant. **錢** An iron hoop of a wheel; a utensil to contain fat; a boiler is commonly so called, and in Canton pronounced Wo. **廣鍋子** Kwang ko tze, a large boiler. **鍋頭** Ko t'ow, an iron boiler.

哥 From 可 Kh'o, repeated, denoting a lengthened sound. To sing; in this sense now written 歌 Ko; and 哥 Ko, is used as the epithet of an elder bro-

ther. Used by equals to each other, though not related. In the dialect of 穎川 Ying-ch'uen. **小曰哥** Seaou yñ ko, juniors, or small children are called Ko. **阿哥** O (or ah) ko, is used in the same sense. The reigning family designates the sons of the Emperor by this term. **二阿哥** Urh o ko, is, in the language of the court, the Emperor's second son. **我的哥子** Wo teth ko tze, my elder brother.

歌 To lengthen out the sound of words tunefully to sing; to recite in a musical tone, to sing with music accompanying. The name of a hill. **唱歌** Ch'ang ko, to sing lighter songs. **朝歌** Chao ko, the name of a place. **歌詩** Ko she, to recite odes. **歌笑** Ko seaou, to sing and laugh. **歌舞** Ko woo, singing dancing, or a kind of posture making; the employment of Chinese ladies of the imperial palace. **歌謠** Ko yaou, Ko, to sing with music; Yaou, to sing without it; singing generally.

裹 To bundle up; to bandage; to wrap round; to wrap up; a bundle; the fruit of plants.

a room or recess. **裹足** Ko tsüh, to bind up the feet; fettered and unable to advance. **裹尸** Ko she, bound up the corpse. **包裹** Paou ko, to bundle up, a bundle.

鵞 A goose is so called in some parts of the country.

菓 Ko, or Kwo. From tree and a resemblance of fruit at the top. The fruits of trees; really, truiy, solidly; to surpass; to exceed;

to overcome; used to express naked; bare. Occurs read Lo. The second is the vulgar form, but it also thus written in the books of the Han dynasty. **百果** Peh ko, every kind of fruit. **正果** Ching ko, the truth and reality of the Buddha religion. **因果** Yin ko, a favorite expression of the Buddhists denoting,—a connexion with the divinity. **果然** Ko jen, certainly; assuredly; undoubtedly; the name of an animal. **果係** Ko he, it is so really. **果蔬** Ko lo, the first is the fruit of trees, the other of smaller plants; the first applies to those that have stones; the other, to those that

have not any. **果子** Ko tsze, fruit, fruits. **果攤** Ko t'an, a fruit stalk.

過 Ko, or Kwo, to pass; to exceed; past, in reference to time or place; exceeding a rule; error; fault; crime. Name of one of the diagrams; name of a state; name of a stream; a surname. Makes the perfect tense of verbs. See Kwo. **做過** Tso ko, to have done before. **行過去** Hing ko k'eu, to pass by and go away. **知過則改** Che ko tseh kae, as soon as you know your faults, reform.

蒟 Plants; wide; hungry.

KH'O.

可 To have liberty to do; to be permitted; to have the power of doing. May; can; might; could; fit; competent; proper; worthy. It forms the adjectives which terminate with *able*, as amiable. Sometimes used interrogatively. A surname. **不可** Püh kh'o, it may not; it must not; it cannot. **斷乎不可** Twan hoo püh kh'o, must not on any account whatever. **有何不可** Yew ho püh kh'o, what is there in

it inadmissible, improper, or objectionable. Kh'o often make an interrogative sense; as; **可是幾個金字** Kh'o she ke ko kin tsze, were there not a few golden characters? **可惡** Kh'o woo, abominable; hateful; odious. **可人意** Kh'o jin e, such as people would like. **可否** Kh'o fow, is it admissible or not? **可愛** Kh'o ngae, lovely; amiable. **可恨** Kh'o hân, detestable. **可人** Kh'o jin, a competent man. **可口** Kh'o kh'ow, pleasant to the taste. **可不可** Kh'o püh kh'o, may it be done or not? **可見** Kh'o këen, it may be seen. **可以使得** Kh'o e she teh, it may be done. **可勝歎哉** Kh'o shing t'an tsae, can it ever be enough lamented? **可笑** Kh'o seaou, laughable; ridiculous. **可也** Kh'o yay, it may; it is permitted; it will do. **可不悲歎** Kh'o püh pei yu, is it not most lamentable?

坷 Uneven; rugged; progressing with difficulty. Unfortunate; unsuccessful; always meeting with difficulties, or misfortunes and losses. **不知鹹若** Püh che hien k'oo, does not know salt and bitter;

—does not know the affairs of life. This is said of those who have been brought up in affluence and indulgence.

柯 The name of a wood; a large branch; the stalk of a plant; the handle of an axe three cubits long; a means of effecting; the name of a place. A surname. **斧柯** Foo kh'o, the handle of an axe; a go-between in arranging marriages. **執柯伐柯** Chih kh'o fi kh'o, to grasp a handle in order to cut down a handle—to employ men to rule other men. **柯米** Kh'o me, or **柯子** Kh'o tsze me, myrobalans.

珂 A stone inferior to the **玉** Yüh, stone; a cornelian stone white as snow. **珂** A certain shell used as an ornament. Name of a bird and of a metal.

軻 The wheels attached to the ends of the axle, or the axle with the wheels put on. **輓軻** Kan kh'o, a carriage dragging heavily; a person struggling with difficulties. **培軻** Kan kh'o, impeded; obstructed.

髀 The bone of the knee; also the haunch or hip bone. **髀髀** Excellent; to commend; may; can; might; could;

should. Occurs as if meaning, the ornaments of a female's head dress.

科 A measure and grain. A line applied as a rule; a class; a series; order; rank; rule by which degrees are determined; an examination of literati; wood, hollow in the centre; name of a place. Applied to medicine, answers to the word—practice. **外科** Wae kh'o, surgical practice; surgery. **內科** Nuy kh'o, internal practice; physic. **科場** Kh'o ch'ang, the arena for literary examinations for the rank of Keu-jin. **科雉** Kh'o che, name of an animal. **科分** Kh'o fun, a distinction of the period of standing, in the several degrees. **科甲** Kh'o këä, having literary degrees. **科舉** Kh'o keu, an examination previous to the Kh'o-ch'ang examination. **科派** Kh'o p'ae, to compel persons to subscribe to anything, or to compel the people to serve inferior officers without pay. **科條** Kh'o t'eaou, rules by which the public literary examination are regulated. **科第** Kë'o te, the rules by which graduates are accepted. **科頭** Kh'o t'ow, bare headed—to appear before a superior with the head or feet uncovered, is a great rudeness.

科斗 Kh'o tow, a species of frog. **力不同科** Lesh püh t'ung kh'o, strength is not possessed by different persons in the same degree. **鄉科** H'ang kh'o, the local district examinations. **大科** Ta kh'o, a triennial examination.

蝌蚪 Kh'o tow, the tadpole. **蟾蜍** Chen choo, the frog. The tadpole is also called **活東** Hwä tung, and **水仙子** Shwüy s'een tsze. In Canton called **雷公魚** Luy kung yu, the thunder fish.

窠 A hole or cavern; a nest formed in a hollow place, not on a tree. The place where wild fowl roost.

課 To essay; to make a trial; placed in order; deliberation; plan; to examine according to the plan or rule; a duty, or task imposed at school; a tax or duty levied on any commodity; the name of a district. **日課** Jih kh'o, a daily exercise, or exercises to be gone through. **功課** Kung kh'o, literary exercises. **工課** Kung kh'o, tasks of work. **學課錢** H'üë kh'o ts'een, allowance given to literary candidates. **租調役課** Tsou t'eaou yüh kh'o, are four sorts of levies made on the

people. 稅課 Shwuy kh'o or 餉課 H'ang kh'o, taxes; duties. 課程 Kh'o ch'ing or Ch'ing kh'o, the rules of study; the statutes fixing the task to be performed. 顯期 Kh'o k'e, the periods of writing exercises. 課業 Kh'o n'ē, the occupation of a scholar; the profession of letters. 課文 Kh'o

wán, to examine literary essays. 顆 A small bead or knot; the numeral of beads or of grain; a clod of earth. 一顆 Yih kh'o, or 一頭 Yih t'ow, are used in a similar manner. Read Kwan, the name of a plant; a man's name. 顆顆明珠 Kh'o kh'o ming choo, every one bright pearls.

KŌ.

各 From *mouth*, and 夂 Che, to follow. To follow calling to, but disregarded by the person before; no mutual understanding; each apart; each separately; every; each one of all; various. 人各有心 Jin kō yew sín, each man has his own feelings. 各人 Kō jin, every man. 各一人 Kō yih jin, to each (situation) one man. 各人各見 Kō Kō jin kō k'een, each man has his one views of a subject. 各國 Kō kwō, every nation. 各各差別 Kō kō ch'a p'ē, every one differing from another. 各有一說 Kō yew yih shwō, each has a different tale. 各辦各事 Kō pan kō sze, every one transacts his own business. 各色 Kō seh,

various colours; variegated; various kinds. 各還各的 Kō hwan kō t'eh, let each take his own apart. 各色貨物 Kō seh hō wūh, every variety of merchandise. 咯 Read Lō, the noise of wrangling or disputing. Read Kō, the cackling of a fowl. Coughing and retching. 恪 Feeling of profound veneration and respect; manner, commanding respect and awe; a surname; careful attention to. 執事有恪 Ch'ih sze yew kō, those who have the direction (in temples) must be respectfully attentive and reverent. 謹恪 Kin kō, attentive; 恪恭已職 Kō kung ke ch'ih, to attend diligently to the

duties of one's office.

閣 A screen before a door; a case or press in which to lay by provisions; to lay by; to place on; an upper room or gallery, an upper story in a pavilion, from which a more extensive prospect is obtained. A council chamber at court, where the ministers meet. Name of a star. The noise of a cricket. The second form of the character is not sanctioned by K'anghe. 閣閣閣 Kō hēa, to lay down. 閣老 Kō laou, a complimentary term addressed to statesmen, known in Europe by *Colao*. 閣上 Kō shang, to place up. 閣在 Kō tsae, to place.

勾 Kō, or Hō, to environ; to encircle and unite; to surround.

蛤 蛤蚧 Kō kae, a species of iguana found on the south of the Meiling mountain, bites off its own tail to avoid being caught; the tail used medicinally, the other parts are eaten; they are from six to eight inches long. 山蛤 Shan kō, a species of frog.

鴿 A pigeon; applied also to the name of a gourd. 白鴿巢 Peh k'ē ch' aon, the *Casa Garden*, at Macao, is so called.

野鴿 Yay kō, a wild pigeon. 鴿子 Kō tsze, or 白鴿 Peh kō, a pigeon.

鞞 Kō or K'ē, a leather covering for the knees, worn by the military; a certain leather.

乞 Kae or Hō, to request; to beg; to solicit; to crave; to give; to bestow. A beggar.

割 To cut; to cut off; to divide; to wound; to injure; to ruin. To rhyme, read K'ē.

割勢 Kō she, to castrate as a punishment for adultery.

KHŌ.

盍 The name of a bird. Read Hō, to cover over. Why not?

磕 The sound of two stones striking against each other. 磕頭 Kh'ō t'ow, the Tartar ceremony of kneeling down, and knocking the forehead against the ground.

殫 To die; to depart this life; to comply with the decree of nature. 殫逝 Kh'ō she, to die.

溘 Suddenly, as a boat striking against the sand; to extend to; to accord with.

臚 Appearing to wish to sleep.

醅 A vessel to contain wine.

曷 Read Kh'ò, the name of a bird. Commonly read Hò, why? wherefore?

渴 Desiring to drink; thirst; anxious to attain or effect; to thirst after figuratively. Read K'è,

漱 water dried up. **飢渴** Ke kh'ò, hungry and thirsty.

思賢如渴 Sze hien joo kh'ò, to desire virtue as a thirsty person,—desires water. **止渴** Che kh'ò, to quench thirst.

渴者易為飲 Kh'ò chay e wei yin, it is easy to make a thirsty man drink.

葛 Creeping plants; a certain edible plant; a plant of which cloth is made for summer dresses.

瓜葛之親 Kwa kh'ò che ts'in, distant relationship. **葛布** Kh'ò poo, or **黃葛布** Hwang k'ò poo, cloth made from the K'ò plant. **葛藤永斷** Kh'ò t'ang yang twan, to cut asunder for ever the creeper; to put a final close to litigation.

渴 To covet; to desire, as a thirsty person; to be eager to attain an end.

輻 The appearance of spears in a war chariot; urgent; haste; precipitate motion; velocity; horses and chariots; noise and clamor. **輻輳** Kh'ò hē, the appearance of being turned round and shaken or agitated.

殼 The skin of anything which is hollow; the bark of a tree; a shell of any kind; a nut-shell; an egg-shell. **雲母殼** Yun moo kh'ò, mother-of-pearl.

KOO.

古 From *ten* and *mouth*; that which has passed by tradition through ten generations. Remote ages; ancient old language. A surname; the name of a plant. **古今** Koo kin, ancient and modern. **博**

古通今 P'ò koo t'ung kin, thoroughly versed in ancient and modern affairs. **往古來今** Wang koo lae kin, the old passes away and the present comes. **人心不古** Jin sin pu' koo, men's hearts are not

as in ancient times; i. e. they are not so good as formerly.

終古 Chung koo, of long duration; permanent. **古人** Koo jin, or **先古** Sien koo, the ancients. **古聖人** Koo shing jin, the ancient sages. **古怪** Koo kwae, strange, odd, monstrous.

古教 Koo keou, the ancient doctrine, ancient principles. **古老** Koo laou, old fashioned. **古智復萌** Koo che fuh ming, begin his old knavish tricks again.

古時 koo she, ancient times. **古詩** koo she, ancient odes. **古的** Koo koo teth, old, ancient.

古蹟 Koo tseh, antiquities. **古語** Koo yu, an old saying, a proverb.

估 Tax; duty; custom paid to government. To conjecture; to reckon. To value; the price. **擡估** T'ae koo, to raise the price by unfair means; a practice prohibited in case of grain. **估計** Koo ke, to reckon.

估價 Koo k'ea, to make an estimate of the value of. **估量** Koo liang, or repeated, Koo koo liang liang, to conjecture;

to suppose; to speak, or give an opinion without affirming positively. **估定** Koo ting, to settle; to fix the price.

姑 An epithet of respect, used by a wife to her husband's mother. A father's sisters are also called Koo; a wife calls her husband sisters. **小姑** Szeou koo. The sisters of a grandfather are called **王姑** Wang-koo. Used as a particle implying temporary indulgence. The name of a star, of a state, and of a hill. **作姑** Tsò koo, a cross or diverging road. **姑免** Koo mien, to exercise leniency and excuse from some punishment. **姑娘** Koo n'ang, the epithet of a lady at home, given by her friends and domestics. **姑念** Koo nen, out of indulgent consideration. **姑息** Koo seh, to be indulgent, as to children. **姑且** Koo ts'ay, for the time being; leisurely; indulgently. **姑從** Koo ch'ang, to accord with, in the exercise of a kind of indulgence. **姑爺** Koo yay, madam; Mrs., used only in the family by people belonging to it. **姑待明日** Koo tae ming jih, just wait till to-morrow,—these four words are the bane of life.

故 Causing to be affected; that which induces the performance of, or the taking place; a cause; that which is purposed. Therefore; that which

exists before, as a cause; old; to become old and forgotten; to die. 詐故 Cha koo, crafty arts. 何故 Ho koo, what cause? wherefore? 爲此之故 Wei ts'ze che koo, for this cause. 緣故 Yuen koo, cause or reason of. 身故 Shin koo, or 已故 E koo, dead. 故交 Koo keou, or 故人 Koo jin, an old friend. 故意 Koo e, purposely. 故舊 Koo kew, old; long connected with. 故做 Koo tso, to do or purpose. 是故 She koo, or 故此 Koo ts'ze, for this cause; therefore. 大故 Ta koo, mourning for the death of parents.

沽 Name of a river; to sell; to buy; the coarse and bad of any commodity; to lessen or abridge; to re-trench. 求善賈而沽 K'ew shen k'ia urh koo, to seek a good price and then sell, —applied to a person's abilities.

沽酒 Koo tsew, to sell wine. 沽名干譽 Koo ming kan yu, or 沽名市譽 Koo ming she yu, to buy fame and solicit or purchase praise.

牯 Name of a cow; the male of the species; a bullock; it also denotes the male of swine and dogs.

痞 From *old and disease*. A chronic complaint; a sore on the mouth of a child.

罟 A net; a net to catch fish with; to catch in a net; applied also to the taking of beasts; and to an involvement by violating the laws. 罪罟 Tsuy koo, involved in crime.

羯 Sheep of a black and white wool; in different periods applied to the ram, and to the ewe sheep with horns; a black eye sheep.

殺以五殺羊皮贖之 E woo koo yang p'e shuh che, redeemed him by five sheep skins.

酤 Liquor for drinking; liquor distilled over night. To sell or buy wine or liquor. Also read How. 清酤百壺 Ts'ing koo peh hoo, pure wine a hundred cups.

鈞 A vessel for containing grain; a warm vessel. To cut asunder or terminate.

鳩 鷓鴣 Chay koo, a partridge; the Chinese call it a smaller species of the 斑鳩 Pan kew, which is considered a bird of the Columba species.

辜 From *acid*. Fault; crime; guilt; to cut open a victim; to oppose a hindrance to other people's buying and selling, in

der to monopolize for one's self; a necessity imposed. The moon under certain circumstances. 無辜 Woo koo, innocent, guiltless. 無辜受累 Woo koo show luy, to be innocently involved; trouble brought upon one, without one's own fault. 以救無辜伐有罪 E kew woo koo, fa yew tsuy, to deliver the innocent, the guilty are punished. 與其殺不辜寧失不經 Yu kh'e shā p'uh koo, ying shih p'uh king, compared with killing an innocent person, better fail in the execution of fixed laws. 辜較 Koo keou, generally, generally speaking; a general collection of goods in order to monopolize.

固 From *Hwuy, surrounded on all sides, and ancient*. Shut up on every side; impervious; hard; solid; stony; firm; stable; with fixed intention; obstinate. Chronic disease. Rustic. Originally; constant. Reiterated, used as an adverb for certainly; assuredly. A surname. Name of an ancient state, and of a district. 堅固 Keen koo, or 牢固 Lauou koo, strong; firm; stable; sure. 主固 Choo koo, denotes what is surely, safely, well done; the allusion

seems to be certain, safe, or well, as if a master did it. 閉固 Pe koo, closely shut up as by the cold of winter. 修整堅固 Sew ching keen koo, repair it and make it strong. 敢固 辭 Kan koo ts'ze, would presume again to decline or refuse. 固意 Koo e, with fixed intention; purposely. 固執得狠 Koo chih teh hān, excessively obstinate; extremely pertinacious. 固然 Koo jen, certainly; unquestionably. 固守 Koo show, to maintain firmly; to strengthen; defence. 固疾 Koo tseih, a chronic disorder. 固辭 Koo ts'ze, to decline with firmness in spite of entreaties. 固四塞也 Koo sze seh yay, koo is, stopped up on four sides.

堦 The name of a place, which gave a name to a canal opened by the Tartars of the dynasty Yuen.

涸 To freeze; to congeal; to close; to shut.

媼 Koo or Hoo, excessive attachment to. Name of a bird.

痼 From *disease and firm*. A chronic deep rooted obstinate disease. 痼疾 Koo ping, or 痼疾 Koo tseih, dis-

cases of long standing. For the first syllable 錮 Koo, and 固 Koo, are both used.

錮 To stop up an orifice with melted metal; to close or stop up firmly. **錮禁** Koo kin, or Kin koo, to stop up a passage, or the road to, either literally or figuratively, applied to shutting the door of preferment against good men. **錮疾** Koo tseih, obstinate disease.

鹽 Any vessel or utensil.

鹽 Certain salt lakes or pans stretching fifty one le in length, and seven le in width. Badly made; not of strong texture; hurried; bustle; confused and temporary; to slobber; to suck.

孤 Fatherless; a child without a father to look up to. Alone; destitute; an orphan; a destitute poor person. A humble term by which kings and princes designate themselves; title of office. **孤舟** Koo chow, a single boat, not attended by any other. **孤魂** Koo hwān, disconsolate and orphan spirits, who have no relative to pay honors to their manes, or intercede for them. **孤寡**

Koo kwa, an orphan and a widow. **孤生獨死** Koo sāng tūh sze, to live and die alone. **孤身** Koo shin, a person alone; a solitary individual. **孤立無助** Koo lei hoo tsoo, standing alone without assistance. **孤獨** Koo tūh, alone, single,—without brothers or sisters. **孤子** Koo tze, a fatherless boy,—when deserving transportation is allowed to remain with his mother. **孤陋寡聞** Koo low kwa wān, a scholar without learned society, and whose knowledge is confined.

菰 Name of a plant; name of a place. **罟** A net for fish.

觚 A wine cup used at village feasts; square having corners; a rule or law. The front of a furnace; a title of office. The handle of a sword. A man's name. Used in several proper names. **觚不觚** Koo pūh koo, the vessel that should have corners destitute of them.

輒 A large bone.

雇 To hire; to borrow the use of by paying a sum of money; to obtain people's labour for money. **僱** A surname. Read Hoo.

the name of a bird. The second form is common, but not sanctioned by K'ang-he. **僱船** Koo c'huen, to hire a boat. **僱轎夫** Koo keaon foo, to hire chair-bearers. **僱賃** Koo jin, to hire; to rent. **僱車子** Koo ch'ay tze, to hire a carriage.

顧 To turn the head and look at; to look to with regard, care and attention, as to a child that one has to protect; to keep the eyes fixed upon; a protecting look. Used to denote—but. A particle beginning a sentence. Used for the preceding. To lead. Name of a place. **不顧** Pūh koo, to disregard. **不自顧念** Pūh tze koo nēn, to pay no regard to one's self. **顧盼** Koo pan, a favorable glance; a look of regard. **顧惜體面** Koo seih t'e mēn, to pay regard to and be careful of one's respectability.

鼓 A martial instrument of music made of leather; a drum. Name of a star; of an ancient state; and of a measure. Koo is also applied to sonorous metals and to stones. **打鼓** Ta koo, to beat a drum. **鑼鼓** Lo koo, the Chinese gong. **鼓噪** Koo

ts'ao, noise and clamour made by a great concourse of persons. **鼓** To beat a drum; to strike any sonorous body; the part of a bell which is struck; to encourage; to arouse to action; to excite. **鼓之舞之** Koo che woo che, drum them up, dance them forward;—use every means to stimulate. **鼓舞** Koo woo, to drum up; to arouse; to excite; to encourage.

瞽 The eye closed with a skin like a drum-head; blind; the master of a band, because blind men were found to possess the nicest ears for music. **瞽目院** Koo mūh yuen, a hospital for the blind. **瞽瞍** Koo sow, the father of the ancient Shun.

股 The commencement of the lower extremities; the thighs; a particular part of a carriage; a branch of a stream; a fold of a cord; a division, or share of; strong; firm.

Name of an ancient country. **一股生意** Yih koo sāng e, one share in some trading concern. **作幾股** Tsō ke koo, have how many shares? **三股索** San koo sō, a three-fold cord. **打皮股** Ta p'ie koo, to beat the skin of the thighs,

-is by some used to express bastinading; flogging. 股肱 Koo hung, the legs and the arms; metaphorically, ministers of state.

賈 To sell or buy; a stationary dealer; a resident merchant. Read K'ea, the price of a thing.

蠱 Worms in the abdomen; a vessel injured by insects; a poisonous preparation; ghosts or manes of the dead; the name of an animal; suspicious; to deceive and impose upon. Name of one of the Kwa. Read E, flattering. 生蠱脹 Sang koo chang, a swelling of the abdomen. 蓋愆幹蠱 Kae kh'ien kan koo, to cover the faults and make amends of the errors—of deceased parents. 蠱惑 Koo hw'c, to impose upon by fraudulent pretences of a superstitious or any other nature. 蠱藥 Koo y'c, a poisonous preparation intended to kill people.

KH'OO.

枯 From old and wood. Rotten wood; a dead tree; decayed; rotten; putrid. 童枯 Tung kh'oo, mountain forests in a desolved state, and marshy

groundz without water—are not taxed. 枯槁 Kh'oo kao, decayed, rotten. 枯朽 Kh'oo hew, rotten; putrid. 枯骨 Kh'oo kuh, rotten bones.

粘 粘藤 Kh'oo leen, grain that is not filled.

苦 Name of a plant. Bitter, unpleasant; painstaking, that which is troublesome; urgent; earnest; pressing; distressing. Read Kh'oo, to deem bitter; to dislike. A surname.

何苦 Ho kh'oo, what occasion to be at the trouble. 辛苦 Sin kh'oo, acrid and bitter,—laborious, distressing. 甘苦同

受 Kan kh'oo t'ung show, we'll take the sweet and bitter together. 苦菜 Kh'oo ts'ae, bitter herbs. 苦志 Kh'oo che, resolution to take pains and bear difficulties in the pursuit of.

苦船 Kh'oo ch'uen, to dislike boating. 苦車 Kh'oo ch'ay, to dislike a carriage. 苦勸 Kh'oo kh'uen, to advise or urge to in the most pressing manner.

苦口 Kh'oo k'ow, pains-taking, faithful but unpleasant advice. 苦心 Kh'oo sin, trouble and vexation of mind. 苦楚 Kh'oo ts'oo, bitter distress; very distressing. 苦口良

藥 Kh'oo le'ow le'ang y'c, suitable

ful, though unpleasant, advice is good medicine.

詰 From ancient and words. Words which explain the progress and reason of things. 詰訓 Kh'oo heun, or 故訓 Koo heun, to explain ancient books.

胼 Scorched or dried in the sun. Used also to denote, the thigh.

骷 Applied to the bones of the knee, of the loins, and of the shoulder. 骷髏 Kh'oo low, the brains of a dead body.

箬 A species of rattan or basket work, bound round anything.

藍 A certain plant.

剗 To cut asunder; to divide in two; to kill; to rip open; to hollow out. 剗心猶

言洗心 Kh'oo sin yew yen se sin, Kh'oo-sin expresses the same as Se-sin, to cleanse the heart.

庫 A shed for a military carriage; composed of a car-

KOW.

剗 To the westward, a hook or sickle is called Kow.

枸 Name of a large lofty tree. 枸杞子 Kow

riage place beneath a house. A store house; a treasury; the word is appropriated to government treasuries. Name of a gate; a surname. 天庫 T'sen kh'oo, name of a star. 倉庫 Ts'ang kh'oo, a granary and a treasury. 五庫 Woo kh'oo, five store houses,—for different purposes of government. 庫項 Kh'oo h'ang, property belonging to the treasury. 庫大使 Kh'oo ta sze, keeper of the treasury.

袴 Clothing for the legs and thighs; trousers; pantaloons. They are called by various names in different parts of the Empire. The third form of the character is in common use, but not sanctioned by K'ang-he. 小袴 Seoou kh'oo, or 牛頭袴 New t'ow kh'oo, short breeches, the second term is local. 置袴中 Che kh'oo chung, to put into trousers. 裙袴 S'eh kh'oo, riding breeches. 套袴 T'au kh'oo, overalls,—for riding on horse back.

kh'e tsze, the seed of a certain tree used as a medicine.

句 In common use to express rejecting or excluding; marking off on paper what is to be rejected; and also, to hook on with; to inveigle; to entice. A surname. **句除** Kow ch'oo, to put away; to reject. **句引** Kow yin, to inveigle; to entice; to seduce to. **句串** Kow ch'uen, to link on with; to form a clandestine and illegal connexion with. **句决** Kow k'ueh, to mark off the names of persons left to be capitally punished. It is equivalent to signing a death warrant. **句當** Kow tang, is used in Peking, to denote business or affair. It is also used in a bad sense, implying illicit intercourse.

拘 Keu or Kow, to hook or take; to sweep or draw together.

狗 A dog, it is vulgarly applied to porters and gentlemen's servants. **大狗** Ta kow, a great dog, means also a gentleman's servant. **掌門狗** Chang mun kow, a dog that guards the gate; a porter. Name of a star; of a plant; of a bird; and of a place, &c. **天狗食日** T'ien kow shih jih, a dog

in the heavens eats the sun,—which causes an eclipse. **狗吠** Kow fei, a dog barks. **狗國** Kow kwō, a nation, the inhabitants of which have human bodies and dog's heads. **狗偷** Kow t'ow, a thievish dog; a petty thief. **狗尾續貂** Kow we sūh teacou, to place a martin at a dog's tail,—means to affect to correct an elegant essay.

筍 A bamboo curved in a certain way with which fish are taken. Name of a place.

苟 Plants; grass; uncertainly; if; but; carelessly; in any manner; illicitly. Name of a rocky impediment in a river. A surname. **不苟得** P'uh kow teh, do not take or obtain in any irregular manner. **苟非** Kow fei, if not. **苟犯** Kow fan, to offend in an inconsiderate and careless manner; in contradistinction from a careful attention to correctness and to duty. **苟合** Kow hō, irregular; indecorous; rude; approaching to vice; illicit union of the sexes. **苟不然** Kow p'ih jen, if it be not so. **苟且了事** Kow ts'ey leaou tze, to put an affair off one's hand in any irregular manner. **苟且** Kow ts'ey, remiss; hurried; careless manner of doing things.

鞵 The lower segment of a yoke; or the collar of a horse. Name of the carriage of an ancient Queen.

鈎 A crooked piece of iron; a hook; a kind of sword; the hook of a spear; a crooked knife carried by barbarians; a sickle. To hook; to crook; to detain; to drag; to induce. Forms a part of many proper names. **帶鈎** Tae kow, the clasp of a sash or girdle. **魚鈎** Yu kow, a fish hook. **刈鈎** E kow, a sickle. **鈎格** Kow keh, a hook on which to hang anything. **鈎金** Kow kin, crooked metal; a hook; a clasp. **鈎引** Kow yin, to hook and draw aside from the paths of virtue and rectitude; to form illicit connections. **鈎援** Kow yuen, an instrument for ascending or scaling walls.

耨耨 An old person; the skin of whose face always appears soiled with earth; extreme old age, when the body seems to return to earth before life forsakes the system. **耨老** Kow laou, very old.

垢 Dust with damp or wet; scurf; filth; dirt; mire; mud. The name of a country. Read Kūh, dirty or impure with-

in. To rhyme, read Koo, a stain or disgrace; cause of reproach. **塵垢** Ch'in kow, dust and dirt. **刮垢磨光** Kwā kow mo kwang, to scrape off the dirt and rub bright.

姤 Meeting together; occurring or coming in contact; junction of the productive elements in nature. **交姤** Keou kow, junction of the material heavens and the earth, in order to the generation of creatures; union of the sexes.

詬 Kow or How, to rail at and abuse; to put to shame; to disgrace; outrageous; unprincipled; specious; abandoned. **詬詈** Kow le, or **詬罵** Kow ma, or **詬誶** Kow suy, to rail at and abuse.

萬 To connect together, as the beams of a house, represented by the character. One hundred millions.

媾 A marriage; a second marriage; love to; affection for; social harmony; conjugal union; sexual intercourse. **媾合** Kow hō, or **交媾** keou kow, the union of the sexes.

溝 A winding path amongst hills.

構 To draw to; to pull; to drag; to scheme; to plot.

構結 Kow k'ē, or K'ē kow, to knot or frame some connexion; sometimes to form a reciprocal enmity. **構想** Kow siang, or **構思** Kow sze, thought engaged in framing some device or plot; to study. **構怨** Kow yuen, to contract some enmity.

構 To cover as with the beams of a house; the wooden frame of a house; to unite or join together; the junction of the sexes; to finish or complete; to connect together and cause to arise, as fire. **解**

構 Keae kow, to open or separate, referring to by-standers peeping and making their remarks which cause dissension. **傍人解構之言** P'ang jin keae kow che yen, the remarks of by-standers, which disunite. **事已構** Sze e kow, the affair is already mixed and confused. **構精** Kow tsing, union of sexes.

溝 A water-course in a field, four cubits wide and four deep; a ditch; a moat. Read K'ang, water flowing in diverging streams. **汗溝** Han kow, a channel on a horse's back. **壕溝** Haou kow, a ditch around a city wall. **溝中** Kow chung, in a fosse, ditch or kennel. **溝**

池 Kow ch'e, a fosse or ditch around a city. **溝渠** Kow k'eu, a channel for water; a gutter; a drain. **溝壑** Kow ho, a channel for water amongst mountains.

覲 To occur to one's sight, to meet and see; to happen; to effect or complete. Also read How. **罕覲** Han kow, rarely seen; seldom occurs. **覲見** Kow k'een, or **遇覲** Ys kow, happened to see; saw unintentionally, or accidentally.

鞬 A certain defence for the arm in shooting with the bow and arrow, or a kind of bandage for strengthening the arm.

遇 To occur; to meet; to happen; to bolt upon; to see or occur accidentally. **遇** Kow yn, to happen or occur accidentally.

殼 To extend or stretch out; to stretch a bow; those who stretch the bow; archers. Used to denote—enough; sufficient; adequate to. **不能殼** P'uh n'ang kow, inadequate to; insufficient for. **不殼用再來取** P'uh kow yung tsae lau ts'eu, if not enough for the use required, come again and get more. **巴不能殼** Pa p'uh

n'ang kow, implies—to wish or desire.

箒 A bamboo utensil for spreading clothes over a fire to fumigate them; the bamboo basket covers the fire as a cage, and the clothes are spread outside all; a bamboo utensil for other purposes. **箒笈** Kow ling, a certain kind of basket.

褌 Single garments; narrow sleeves; light sleeves or cuffs, intended for convenience in using the hands; the rumples or plaits of a garment.

購 To seek to attain for money; to buy. Name of a plant. **購買什物** Kow mae shih w'uh, to buy a thing with money.

殼 To take the milk from a cow; to milk a cow or a goat.

殼 To milk a goat.

殼 From a bird in a shell. Young birds which are unable to feed themselves; those which can, as chicken, are called **雛** Ts'oo.

殼 **殼** Kow mow, ignorant; uninformed.

KI'OW.

口 The mouth of any animal; speech; utterance; an entrance; a narrow strait or passage into a lake or sea; the mouth of a river; the passes on the frontier, particularly the northern frontier of the empire. The numeral particle employed when reckoning houses, persons, draughts of liquid, and knives or swords. A surname. Also a part of several proper names. **乖口** Kwae kh'ow, a ready conciliating elocution. **好口角** Haou kh'ow k'ö, a good utterance, fluency of speech. **角口** K'ö kh'ow, to wrangle with. **隨口附和** Suy kh'ow foo ho, to assent to everything said. **花口** Hwa kh'ow, indiscriminate loquacity. **爭口氣** Tsang kh'ow kh'e, to wrangle about words. **封口** Fung kh'ow, to close up or seal. **海口** Hae kh'ow, an entrance from the sea. **湖口** Hoo kh'ow, an entrance to a lake. **河口** Ho kh'ow, entrance of a river. **路口** Loo kh'ow, the entrance of a road. **門口** Mun kh'ow, a door. **戶口** Hoo kh'ow, a house, a separate family. **家口** K'ea kh'ow, the people of a house.

人口 Jin k'ow, persons. 生口 Sāng kh'ow, living persons. 牲口 Sāng kh'ow, domestic animals. 數口之家 Soo kh'ow che k'ea, a family consisting of several persons. 口外 Kh'ow wae, the territories beyond the frontier of China proper. 隘口 Yae kh'ow, an important pass or road. 口口聖旨 Kh'ow kh'ow shing che, mouthing, or reiterating His Majesty's will. 守口員弁 Show kh'ow yuen p'een, the officers and men who defend a pass. 關口 Kwan kh'ow, a pass where duties are levied; a custom-house. 小刀八口 Seaou taou p'ā kh'ow, eight small knives.

扣 To strike; to knock against; to strike out; to deduct; to drag or lead a horse. 每百兩扣平三兩 Mei peh léang, kh'ow p'ing san léang, in each hundred taels, there will be an allowance of three taels,—ninety-seven taels will be esteemed equal to a hundred. 扣折 F.h'ow chē, a kind of discount or allowance made. See Chē. 扣除 Kh'ow ch'oo, to strike out; to deduct from. 扣鈕處 Kh'ow new ch'oo, the place

where garments clasp or button. 扣回 Kh'ow hwy, to withhold or deduct the sum given before. 扣門 Kh'ow mun, to knock at the door. 扣鈕 Kh'ow new, a button or clasp. 扣數 Kh'ow soo, to deduct according to account. 扣工錢 Kh'ow kung ts'een, to deduct from the wages of a person.

叩 To strike; to strike lightly; to agitate, or discuss a subject; to ask; to raise the hand to the head; to kneel down and put the forehead to the ground, as an act of reverence and submission performed by concubines and servants to the master and mistress of the house; by the people to the mandarins; and by all persons to His Imperial Majesty. It is also a posture of divine worship. 叩頭 Kh'ow t'ow, and 叩首 kh'ow show, are the usual expressions for this act of submission. The Tartars usually express it by 磕頭 Kh'ō t'ow, and use the term as a salutation, without performing the ceremony. 叩首三千 Kh'ow show san ts'een, I ought to make three thousand prostrations. 叩稟 Kh'ow pin, to knock head and state verbally, or

by any writing to a superior. 寇 From *To attack* and *to complete*. To plunder of everything; to pillage; a plundering attack made by a band of villains, by pirates, and by foreign marauders. Internal commotions are expressed by 亂 Lwan. Large numbers of destructive birds or other animals are called Kh'ow. 司寇 Sze kh'ow, a criminal judge. 海寇 Hae kh'ow,

pirates. 寇賊 Kh'ow t'eh, plundering banditti. 寇殺人 Kh'ow shā jin, to plunder and murder.

篋 A utensil employed in weaving.

蔻 Kh'ow, or 荳蔻 Tow-kh'ow, nutmeg. 荳蔻花 Tow kh'ow hwa, mace. 蔻仁 Kh'ow jin, a certain medicine.

KÜH.

谷 From *Water* issuing through a *mouth* or passage. Water of a spring issuing forth and flowing in a channel; the water running between two hills, or the course or bed of a stream. A valley; an empty space; to nourish; the east wind; the wind that makes the grain grow; a spout made with bamboo; a cavern in the earth; a part of the human foot. Name of a place, of a district, and of a hill. A surname. 山谷之中 Shan küh che chung, amongst the valleys and mountains. 陽谷 Yang küh, the place where the sun rises. 昧谷 Mei küh, the place where the sun sets. 谷水 Küh

shwuy, streams amongst hills, and the dry bed of a stream.

焄 Dry vapour; hot steam or vapour.

梏 Manacles; a collar for the neck. Used to denote straight-forward, correct conduct; self-restrained by virtuous principles. 桎梏 Chih küh, fetters and manacles.

犄 A place to confine cows and horses, in fields or about farms.

誥 To pray to superior beings; prayers accompanied with sacrifices. Otherwise read Kaou.

酷 Generous welltasted wine; the heart hardened, as by drunkenness. Hard-hearted;

inhuman; cruel, in an extreme or very high degree; very fierce indignation. Also read Hō. **酷政** Kūh ching, tyrannical cruel government. **酷法** Kūh fa, cruel laws. **酷刑** Kūh hing, inhuman punishment. **酷烈** Kūh lē, cruel fierceness; a high degree of fragrance. **酷官** Kūh kwan, a cruel mandarin. **酷吏** Kūh le, to use cruelly or harshly inferior officers. **酷虐** Kūh nē, fierce; cruel.

譽 Kūh, or Kwūh, a hurried enunciation of, or information given to. A proper name.

鵠 Read Hō, a large water bird of the goose species. Read Kūh, a mark to shoot at, made of leather. **正鹄** Ching Kūh, the part made of cloth which surrounds the leather is called Ching; the centre part is called Kūh.

骨 Kūh, or Kwūh, a bone; the hard and smooth parts of an animal body. A surname; the fibres of plants; taken for the whole person. Used in one place as the name of nutmeg.

骨力 Kūh lei, the strength of bone; possessing strength.

骨骸 Kūh heac, bones and all the parts of the body. **貴骨** Kwei lūh, a noble bone, —

a fine figure or worthy person. **牲骨** Sāng kūh, victims used in sacrifice. **骨間肉** Kūh kēen jow, or **骨間髓** Kūh kēen sui, the fleshy matter, or the marrow in a bone. **打斷骨** Ta twan kūh, to break a bone. **骨肉之親** Kūh jow che ts'in, bone and flesh relationship; consanguinity. **賤骨頭** Ts'ēn kūh t'ow, a mean bone, is used in abusive language to denote lowness of birth or of conduct.

勛 From *bone* and *strength*. To exert one's strength.

勛 A bone-like appearance issuing forth; the new rising moon; a bird that by its note foretells approaching good or evil.

穀 A generic term for all sorts of grain. Real; solid; good; substantial.

穀 wealthy; continual succession; name of a river.

穀米 Kūh me, rice. **穀雨** Kūh yu, a Chinese term which happens on April 22nd.

盅 Kūh chung, a certain cup or other vessel.

轂 The middle part of a wheel, in which the axle moves; the nave; seems used for the wheel, and for the carriage generally.

輦

暢轂 Ch'ang kūh, or **長轂** Ch'ang kūh, a military carriage. **笠轂** Le'ih kūh, soldiers standing near the wheel of an officer's carriage, and holding an umbrella to defend him from the sun, military carriages having no cover. **推轂** T'uy kūh, to push forward a wheel; to recommend or promote a person. **轂下** Kūh hēa, below the nave; i. e. near the Imperial person or residence.

KH'ÜH.

窟 A cavern dug in the ground for a dwelling; a hole in the ground; a rat hole.

窟室 Kh'ūh shih, a den, or dwelling under ground. Name of a hill. **窟邊禾** K'ūh pēn ho, grain at the side of a rat hole,—it is said the rat will not eat it, so man should not injure his neighbours.

窟 Kh'eh or Kh'euē, a den or cavern.

嶺

A small hill; a hillock. **嶺** Kh'ūh wūh, hilly; mountainous appearance.

獄

From 卽 Hienan, to make a clamorous noise, and

哭

Yūh, a prison, abbreviated. The loud expression of grief by strong crying and tears. The name of a star. **大哭起來** Ta kh'ūh kh'e lae, burst into a loud fit of crying. **痛哭** Tung kh'ūh, to cry bitterly. **涕哭** T'e kh'ūh, to weep and cry. **哭** Ngae kh'ūh, lamentation and crying.

泥

Kh'wūh or Kh'ūh. From T'oo, earth, and Keuē, to dig or hollow out. A mound being raised by digging a pit; a hollow cavern; a den; a cave; a hillock or mound of earth.

砧

Kh'ūh kh'ūh, constant and severe labour and toil, either manual or mental; appearance of firm and determined effort. **砧砧窮年** Kh'ūh kh'ūh kh'eung nēn, to labour and toil all the year; incessant study.

KUNG.

工 An ingenious gloss or ornament; skilled in any work or craft; a mechanic; an artificer; a workman; work; an officer of the government. Used for the following. **僱工** Koo kung, to hire a labourer, or workman. **傭工** Yung kung, to hire one's self to labour. **長工** Ch'ang kung, constant work. **短工** Twan kung, a job. **花工** Hwa kung, a gardener. **拌工** Pwan kung, piece work. **論工** Lun kung, work done by the day. **工整** Kung'ching, work properly adjusted; lucid order in writing. **工夫** Kung foo, work; occupation. **工人** Kung jin, a workman; a mechanic; a common labourer. **工作** Kung tsō, to do or perform work. **工匠** Kung ts'ang, an artificer.

功 Meritorious service; merit; the praise or consideration in the state arising from meritorious service; service; affair, or work. Also denotes the virtues of plants. Part of a surname. To rhyme, read Kfn. **大功** Ta kung, mourning worn for nine months. **小功** Seau kung, mourning

worn for five months. **有功** Yew kung, to have deserved well. **捐功名** Keuen kung ming, to purchase rank. **人功** Jiq kung, human affairs. **立功** Leih kung, to begin a meritorious work, or establish one's merit. **成功** Ch'ing kung, to effect or perfect any good work. **功勞** Kung laou, meritorious labour or service. **功名** Kung ming, rank in the state, supposed to be the reward of meritorious services, but often purchased. **功名到手** Kung ming taou show, rank come to hand; i. e. already obtained. **功德** Kung teh, virtuous deeds, meritorious in the sight of God. **功夫** Kung foo, work, the preceding character is commonly used. **請功** Ts'ing kung, to request a reward for one's services. **功歸人過** Kung kwei jin kwo kwei ke, to give the merit to others, and take the blame to one's self.

忮 Hasty temper.

攻 To attack; as in battle; to put in order; good; strong; the assaults of desire on the mind; to attack a per-

son's faults; to rouse. A surname. **攻書** Kung shoo, to attack books, is to apply closely to study. **攻人之陰私** Kung jin che yin sze yay, to attack, or aim to acquire a knowledge of people's secret and private affairs. **攻特** Kung t'eh, to geld a horse. **攻擊** Kung keh, to attack and strike.

杠 The name of a place. Read Keung, a wooden bridge; a flag-staff.

紅 Commonly read Hang, red colour. Read Kung, denotes women's work; sewing or weaving.

鈺 The iron that goes into the nave of a wheel. Also read K'ang.

貢 To offer up to; tribute; the tributary offerings sent from distant provinces or kingdoms of the same empire. **禮物** Le wüh, expresses presents sent from equal and independent states. Kung, further denotes—devoted offerings of personal services; hence implies merit, and is thus applied to officers. A surname. **貢船** Kung ch'üen, the ship which bears tribute. **Sending of offering tribute** is expressed by **進** Tsin or **入** Jüh, preceding the

word *Kung*. **貢賦** Kung foo, to pay duties or taxes to the government. To offer to a superior is expressed by Kung; to take from an inferior, as in the form of taxes, is expressed by **賦** Foo. **貢價** Kung k'ia, a certain contribution paid by the Canton merchants to government; it seems to denote a paying of money instead of articles of tribute. **貢品** Kung p'in, the articles of tribute. **貢使** Kung sze, the envoy who accompanies the tribute, and who does homage in the name of his King, Prince, or Governor. **貢輸** Kung shoo, to offer up; to present offerings, as of taxes, tribute, and so on. **貢院** Kung yuen, a hall for the reception of literary candidates at the usual examinations.

井井 The two hands held up as when presenting something, or in the manner of the Chinese bow.

弓 A bow to shoot with, which the character is thought to resemble; cover to a carriage bent like a bow; a land measure eight cubits long, three hundred made a **里** Le. Name of a district, and of a river. **拉弓** La kang, to draw a bow. **弓丈** Kung chang, an instru-

ment used in measuring land.
 弓矢 Kung shé, or 弓箭
 Kung ts'ên, a bow and arrow.
 弓馬頗知一二 Kung
 ma p'o che yih urh, a little ac-
 quainted with archery and horse-
 manship.

躬 The body; one's own per-
 son; one's self. 躬親
 其事 Kung ts'in k'e sze,
 to do the work one's self.

躬 曲躬 Kh'euh kung, to
 bend the body and bow forward.

朕躬 Chin kung, I, the Em-
 peror. 躬行心得 Kung
 hing sin teh, what one does one's
 self, the mind obtains,—said of
 literary exercises.

宮 From a covering and the
 body abbreviated. The pa-
 lace of a king or Emperor, chief-
 ly the private apartments for his
 family, and the chambers for the
 women. A wall; a temple; a ti-
 tle of office; a note in music; to
 surround. 守宮 Show kung,
 the name of a tree; a lizard that
 creeps on the wall. 行宮
 Hing kung, a travelling palace;
 i. e. one for the reception of the
 Emperor when travelling. 宮
 室 Kung shih, a house; a dwell-
 ing; imperial apartments; the
 phrase first became confined to
 imperial use in the time of Tsin.
 宮中 Kung chung, within the

palace. 宮刑 Kung hing, the
 punishment of castration. 官
 禁 Kung kin, the inner imperial
 dwelling; the sacred apartments.
 宮娥美女 Kung ngo mei
 reu, the handsome women in the
 palace of the moon. 宮堂
 之上 Kung t'ang che shang,
 sitting in public court. 宮殿
 Kung t'ên, a palace.

公 From Pü, to turn the back
 up, and Sze, selfish, the
 opposite of that which is selfish
 and unjust; general; public;
 just; equitable; fair; the male
 of animals. A term of respect,
 addressed to persons; name of
 certain official situations; a title
 of nobility; name of certain stars;
 a surname. 君公 Keun kung,
 a king, or sovereign of a coun-
 try. 相公 S'ang kung, a
 state minister. 事頭公 See
 t'ow kung, the master of a shop.
 公主 Kung choo, a prince.
 公費 Kung fei, public expen-
 diture. 公幹 Kung kan, or
 公務 Kung woo, public af-
 fairs. 公車 Kung keü, a cer-
 tain public office. 公家 Kung
 k'ea, my father. 公門 Kung
 mun, a public gate, an official
 place. 公平 Kung p'ing, or
 公道 Kung taou, just, equi-
 table. 公心 Kung sin, public

spirited. 公平正直雖
 無子悉死爲神 Kung
 p'ing ching chih suy woo tsze
 seh sze wei shin, he who is just,
 equitable, and upright, though
 he be not blessed with a son,
 when he rests in death, will be
 a god. 公司 Kung sze, term
 by which Chinese designate Eu-
 ropean Companies. 公司船
 Kung sze ch'ien, a company's
 ship. The English Company
 is expressed by 英吉利國
 公班衙 Ying-kein-to kwö
 kung pan ya. 公所 Kung
 so, a public place; a kind of hall
 where a Company of Merchants
 meet; that of the Hong Mer-
 chants of Canton, is known by
 the term *Consoo*. The phrase
 known to residents by *Consoo*
charges, is expressed by 公所
 行用 Kung so hang yung.
 公私 Kung sze, are opposites,
 as public, private; just, selfish.
 公仔 Kung tsze, toys like
 men and women, for children.
 公私兩盡 Kung sze läng
 tsin, both public and private du-
 ty fulfilled. 公爵 Kung ts'ö,
 the first of the five ranks of no-
 bility. 公子 Kung tsze, the
 son of a nobleman; a term of
 respect like Master or Mister.
 周公 Chow kung, or 周相
 公 Chow s'ang kung, Mr.
 Chow. 公祖大人 Kung

tsou ta jin, the title by which
 privileged persons address the
 magistrate of a Foo. 公子
 家 Kung tze k'ea, a gentle-
 man's family.

蚣 蜈蚣 Woo kung, a poi-
 sonous insect; the centi-
 pedes, prepared by the Chinese
 for medical purposes. Name of
 a plant.

共 Derived from Jih, *twen-
 ty, taken together*. Re-
 presents two hands, unit-
 ed to hold something.
 General; many collective-
 ly; the whole; all; altogether;
 with; the same to all; to in-
 clude with. Read Kung, to
 take the control of artificers;
 towards. A surname. Also
 read Kung, to give or supply
 with. Read Hung, forms part
 of the name of a place. 共同
 Kung t'ung, together with. 大
 共 Ta kung, or 總共 Tsung
 kung, or reversed, Kung tsung,
 the whole collectively. 合共
 Hó kung, all united. 共計
 Kung ke, the whole number
 reckoned up; sum total.

供 To place; to arrange; to
 offer to; to supply with;
 to give; to declare; to give in
 evidence. A surname. 飲食
 供奉 Yin shih kung fung, to
 offer meat and drink to one's

parents, or to the gods. **口供** Kh'ow kung, evidence, deposition, declaration of a witness, or the declaration of a criminal. **供峙** Kung che, to be well provided for, as with provisions. **供職** Kung chih, to fulfil the duties of a situation. **供給** Kung keih, to give to, or supply with. **供應** Kung ying, supplying what is necessary; paying the fees of office.

惧 Struck with fear; apprehension.
恭 The mind collected; serious; sedate; respectful; reverential, in opposition to levity, flippancy, disrespect; benign; affable; cordial. A certain court officer who watches at night. To treat a guest with humility and courtesy. Kung, on epitaphs or in elegies, expresses correct and virtuous conduct; a fine external figure, and submission to superiors. The name of a district. A surname. **恭人** Kung jin, title of the wives of officers of the fourth rank. **恭喜** Kung he, respectfully wish you joy; I congratulate you. **恭敬** Kung king, serious, sedate, respectful. Kung, refers to the external demeanour; King, to the mind.

烘 Kung, or Hung, flame of a torch.

拱 To unite the hands together, and raise them before the breast in the Chinese manner of making a salutation; to take hold of with both hands; to encircle. The name of a district; a surname. **垂拱** Chuy kung, to let fall the raiment and make a salutation with the hands;—done by the ancient king Shun, and without further effort, the world was tranquillized. **拱照** Kung chao, to encircle with light; to grant protection, as is done by a felicitous star. **拱立** Kung lei, to stand in a respectful posture. **拱別** Kung pè, to make a salutation. **拱手** Kung show, to salute with the hands. **拱候多時** Kung how to she, to wait for a long time.

拱 Certain beam or pillar that supports the centre of a dome, raised on a colonnade.
拱 Name of a valuable stone. Also read Hung, a man's name.

KH'UNG.

空 The firmament or expanse of heaven; great; wide; vacant; to empty; exhausted; poor; broken; empty. When it is applied to the heart or mind, it denotes clearness of

perception; the mind unoccupied by previous erroneous sentiments; unprejudiced. Used by the Buddhists for a state of abstraction. The name of a place; of an office; and of a prison. **太空** T'ae kh'ung, heaven. **乘空** Shing kh'ung, to take an opportunity of every one being absent. **空中** Kh'ung chung, in the air. **空虛** Kh'ung heu, vacant, unoccupied. **空了** Kh'ung leau, reduced to nonentity; annihilated. **空言** Kh'ung yen, empty talk; prating about the good one does not practice. **空心服** Kh'ung sin fuh, take it with an empty stomach. **空過** Kh'ung kwo, to pass off without any reward or any thanks; to pass without effect. **空首** Kh'ung show, a certain manner of bowing. **空地** Kh'ung te, an empty place. **空屋** Kh'ung uh, an empty house. **空邀** Kh'ung yaou, to request to do without rewarding,—to invite to dinner and have nothing to eat, said by the host.

控 **控伺** Kh'ung t'ung, ignorant; rude. Read K'ung, hurry of business; haste; urgent. Read Kh'ung, weary; fatigued.

控 An empty heart, means unable to attain one's purpose; dissatisfied; and also the mind devoid of knowledge; ignorant; simple; sincere; undesigning. **控控如也** Kh'ung kh'ung joo yay, in a simple rustic ignorant manner.

控 To draw or pull with the hand, as a bow; to draw in or check a horse; to strike; to eject; to impeach or accuse in an official form; to petition against to government. **控告** Kh'ung kaou, to accuse or petition against. **控告二十次** Kh'ung kaou urh shih ts'ze, to accuse, or impeach to government upwards of twenty times.

箜篌 Kh'ung how, an instrument of music of the reed kind.

鞅 A horse's bridle; that with which it is checked.

玃 To lay hold of with the hand; to embrace or grasp round. To roll or bundle up; to bind.

玃 See under Keung.

恐 Apprehensive of some evil; alarm; affright; suspicion; anxious thought; to suppose; to imagine; to reckon upon or calculate. **惶恐** Hwang kh'ung, the name of a rapid water course. **誠恐** Ch'ing kh'ung, really apprehend. **恐懼** Kh'ung keu, Kh'ung is the first impression of alarm; Keu is the subsequent fright; fright; alarm; tremor. **恐惶** Kh'ung hwang; alarm; agitation of mind or spirits. **恐怕** Kh'ung p'a, supposition, suspicion; to suppose; to apprehend.

鞏 To bind with leather; to bind fast; to maintain firmly; well secured, applied to the defence of a city. To dry with fire; the name of a state; and of a district. A surname. **鞏固** Kh'ung koo, well bound or secured; safely guarded.

龔 To give to; to present with; to supply with; respectful; to do with respect; the

name of a district; a surname.

孔 From bird and its young ones. An ancient designation of excellence; spacious vacuum; an orifice; an aperture; the hole of a musical instrument; the passages of an animal body; the name of a bird; a surname. **鼻孔** Pe kh'ung, the nostrils. **山孔** Shan kh'ung, interstices in the mountains. **孔穴** Kh'ung heuě, an open place; a hole; a cavern. **孔夫子** Kh'ung foo tsze, Confucius. **孔子不語怪** Kh'ung tsze p'ü yu kwae, Confucius did not speak of the strange or marvellous. **孔聖** Kh'ung shing, KH'UNG (Confucius) the sage. **孔道** Kh'ung taou, a thoroughfare; a road not stopped at either end; a highway. **孔雀** Kh'ung ts'ěo, the peacock.

贛 Read Kh'ung, a small cup. **贛** Read Kan, a cover or lid.

KWA.

瓜 The cucumis species; cucumber and melon; forms a part of various proper names. **西瓜** Se kwa, the water melon. **黃瓜** Hwang kwa, the cucumber. **天瓜** T'ien kwa,

a certain medicine. **瓜州** Kwa chow, name of a place near Nanking, and also of a place beyond the great wall, on the N. E. side. **瓜田不納履** Kwa t'ien p'ü nü lo, don't

touch your shoes in a melon field,—lest people think you are stealing their fruit.

低 Distorted; deviating from rectitude.

抓 To lead; to drag; to strike.

卦 Divination; to divine and mark by lines; a prognostic.

打卦 Ta kwa, **占卦** Chen kwa, or **卜卦** P'ü kwa, to divine, or cast lots. There are two modes of doing this, either with three coins cast from a tortoise shell box, or taking one from amongst sixty-four slips of wood. The eight diagrams, or **八卦** kwa, invented by Chow.

掛 To be separated from; to lay by; to hang on the middle of the little finger of the left hand; to divine by straws placed between the fingers; to hang up; to suspend. **懸掛** Heuen kwa, to hang up with a line. **掛意** Kwa e, or **掛心** Kwa sin, thought and heart suspended,—anxious thought.

掛人齒頰 Kwa jin ch'e k'ee, to be hung upon people's teeth and jaws,—to make one's self the topic of their constant conversation. **掛慮** Kwa leu, suspense; anxiety. **掛上** Kwa shang, to hang up. **掛燈**

Kwa t'ing, to hang up a lamp.

罨 Read Kwa, Hwa, and Kwae, a kind of chess board, or rather the squares on a board; to hinder; to impede; to fasten, as a horse to a crooked branch.

挂 From hand and earth twice; as if to draw a limit with the hand; to suspend or hang up. **挂星查** Kwa sing ch'a, the raft hung upon the stars. Compare with **巨** Keu and **貫** Kwau.

挂 Certain coarse silk from which the finer has been taken; thread or cords knotted and used to fasten a horse to; a crooked piece of wood; threads formed into a knot. **剛挂** Kang kwa, a particular kind of pointed-arrow.

挂 Long upper garments worn by women; the sleeve or ornamented cuff.

罨 **罨** Ch'ü kwae, to rush against an impediment; to fall into a net. **罨礙** Kwa ngae, to hinder; to impede, as by a net. **罨念** Kwa n'ien, to think with anxiety.

挂 To deceive; to fail in; to disappoint. Read Hwa, an impediment; a hindrance.

accord. Read Hwae, as a verb active, to spoil; to injure; to break; to ruin; to destroy. The name of a hill. Faded, as a diseased or cast off tree, as it drops its branches. See Hwae.

塊 A clod of earth; a segment, or fragment, or portion of; a piece; doltish, unintelligent as a clod. Occurs used for the

pronoun I. **造物之名曰大塊** Ts'au wū che ming yuē ta kh'wae, the name of that which creates (namely Heaven and Earth, Nature) is called Ta-kh'wae. **土塊** T'oo kh'wae, a clod of earth. **一塊** Yih k'wae, one piece, two pieces, &c. **一塊地** Yih kh'wae te, a portion

of land. **塵土為蓬塊** Ch'in t'oo wei pung kh'wae, dusty, or loose earth is (called) Pung-k'wae. **破塊** P'o k'wae, to break the clod; as plants sprout up through it. **塊然無知** Kh'wae jen woo che, doltish and ignorant.

匍 To breathe; a long breathing; yawning; sighing.

匍匐 Kh'wae or 匍匐 Kwan kh'wae, certain grass or rushes fit for making cords of. The name of a place. A surname. **匍纒** Kh'wae how, certain thread, or cord wound round the handle of a sword.

KWAN.

官 A covering under which many are assembled. An officer of the government whether civil or military, great or small; the word translated by the Portuguese *Mandarin*, and which is now adopted throughout Europe. Kwan is also used to denote, the place where business is transacted at court, and may be translated *government*. Occurs in the sense of business or affair; the sense of the hu-

man body are called the Five Kwan, the eyes, ears, nose, mouth, and eye-brows. A surname. **天官賜福** T'ien kwan t'ze fūh, may the rulers of heaven confer happiness. **入官** Jūh kwan, or **歸官** Kwei kwan, to revert to the mandarins; to be confiscated to government. **官職** Kwan ch'ch, an official appointment. **官府** Kwan foo, a general term for an offi-

cer of the government, answering to the word *Mandarin*. **官話** Kwan hwa, the general language of China, called the *Mandarin*. **官宦人家** Kwan hwan jin k'ea, a gentleman's family. **官路** Kwan loo, a government road. **官體** Kwan t'e, the respectability becoming a magistrate. **官樣** Kwan yang, the air and manner of a magistrate; magisterial—not used in a good sense.

棺 From wood and to rule. To close or shut up; that which encloses a dead body; a coffin; that which closes up or terminates all human affairs, with respect to the individual; to gather or collect together. **棺材** Kwan ts'ae, a coffin. **棺槨** Kwan kv'ō, an internal coffin and the external shell.

涓 Kwan kwan. Name of a river; perturbed; confused; hurried; excited, as boiling water.

瘡 Diseased; sick; disease induced by the grief of a good man.

管 A tube or reed employed as an instrument of music; a bamboo or any tube; the reeds of which pencils are made; to guide by the use

of the pencil or by writing; to rule; to control; the general control of. **五管** Woo kwan, the viscera. **管下** Kwan h'ea, to keep in subjection. **管見** Kwan k'een, to see through a tube; to see little; used by person's to express their own limited views. **管理** Kwan le, to direct or rule. **管束** Kwan shūh, to restrain and keep in order. **管籥** Kwan yō, a kind of porter at the Imperial palace; Kwan yō, is also an instrument of music. **照管** Chaou kwan, to oversee and keep in order.

鎗 A certain appendage of a carriage, commonly made of iron; in hearses made of wood. The coulter of a plough.

館 From a covering and many assembled to eat. A hall or house for the reception of strangers or travellers, an inn; a place provided by government for officers; travelling on duty is called **公館** Kung kwan. Any public hall, an exchange or place where trading people meet; a school. Occurs in the name of a place. **賭館** Too kwan, a gaming house. **烟館** Yen kwan, house for smoking opium. **小蒙館** S'au mung

kwan, a boy's school. 嫖館 Peaou kwan, a brothel. 夷館 E kwan, the hall of foreigners; the rooms of European Companies at Canton are so called. 會館 Hwuy kwan, a merchant's hall. 學館 Hsü kwan, or 書館 Shoo kwan, a school. 開館 Kh'ao kwan, to open a school. 大經館 Ta king kwan, a kind of private academy for grown persons, in which the ancient classics are taught. 館所 Kwan so, a public hall for the reception of merchants or scholars. 館舍 Kwan shay, a house or dwelling place. 館政 Kwan ching, the government or rules of a school.

盥 From water, mortar, and a tub. To wash the hands; to wash with water in a tub; to wash the hands before offering sacrifice. 盥櫛 Kwan tsëë, to wash and comb. 盥手 Kwan show, to wash the hands. 盥洗 Kwan se, or 盥沃 Kwan üh, to wash; to cleanse; to bathe.

冠 Read Kwan, to cap; to put a cap on a young man; a ceremony formerly performed by his father, when the individual had arrived at the age of twenty. It is now performed on the day of marriage. Fe-

males have a similar observance, instead of being capped, their hair is put up and dressed in a particular manner, with a bodkin of wood, copper, silver, or gold, according to the wealth of the parties. 加冠 Këa kwan, to add the cap, or perform the ceremony just described. Read Kwàn, the person who overtops all others, the head; the chief. A surname. 免冠 Mëen kwan, to put off a cap. This is plain language. 陞冠 Shing kwan, raise the cap; i. e. put it off, in the language of courtesy. 冠冕 Kwan mëen, a cap. 冠裳 Kwan chang, caps and long robes; i. e. fine raiment.

莞 Read Hwan, a grass or rush of which mats are made; a mat. A surname. Read Kwan, in a similar sense; also the name of a place; and of a valley. 東莞 Tung kwan, the district on the eastern side of the Bocca Tigris.

脘 A certain part of the stomach.

藿 The name of a plant; a certain water bird. Also read Hwan.

灌 Name of a river; and of a district; to run or flow to one place; to drink; to assemble or collect together; free growing plants;

to pour out as a libation. Read Hwan, flowing in large masses. 灌注 Kwau choo, to spread out in many streams. 灌灌 Kwan kwan, to state with the utmost sincerity. 灌漑 Kwan kae, to apply water to; to flow to. 灌水 Kwan shwuy, to put water on plants; to water. 灌醉 Kwan tsuy, thoroughly drunk. 灌地 Kwau te, to pour a libation on the ground.

懽 Read Hwan, to rejoice; to be pleased. Read Kwán, to be sorry and distressed. 懽懽 Kwan kwan, sorrowful, without having any one to tell one's tale to.

燿 To raise fire; i. e. to ignite; to heat with fire; fire rising or flaming up; the person who ignites the fire at sacrifices.

瑾 The name of a valuable stone. A man's name.

罐 A kind of jar; a vessel for drawing water; a vessel for containing water, wine, or oil. Used also for a tea canister or tea catty; it is applicable to a great variety of mugs, jars, and so on, whether made of earthen ware, metal or glass.

鶴 Name of a certain water bird, which from its fondness for water, always begins

to sing at the approach of rain. **觀** To look; to observe; to travel, or to ramble, and observe; to cause to be observed; to manifest. That which is observed; the external appearance; many. The temples of the Taoist sect, are called Kwan. A palace; an elevated gallery; a man's name; name of a district. Used for the following. 觀瞻 Kwan chen, to look up to, as to a superior. 觀行 Kwau hing, to observe the actions or conduct. 觀看 Kwau kh'an, to look at and observe. 觀此可見 Kwau ts'ze kh'o k'een, those who observe this, may see, &c. 觀音山 Kwau yin shan, Padre hill, behind Canton. 觀音 Kwau yin, a merciful goddess, much spoken of, and frequently represented. 觀音菩薩 Kwau yin poo sa, the goddess Kwau-yin. 容觀 Yung kwan, external appearance; deportment.

貫 From a representation of a string passing through and money. 貝 Pei, anciently denoted a kind of money, which having a hole through it could be strung together; hence, to string or connect. Used for the following:—to connect, as beads

strung together; to pass through and through; to pass through the middle; to implicate or involve; the name of a state. A surname. 籍貫 Tseih kwan, an account of one's self, required at public examinations, stating the place of one's birth, age, and figure. 貫月查 Kwan yue ch'a, the raft linked with the moon; has probably some reference to the ark as spoken of in India. 貫通 Kwan tung, or 貫注 Kwan choo, to pass right through; to see through with the mind.

慣 A heart or mind which has passed through affairs. Accustomed; having had experience of; practiced in. Formerly written with *hand*, as the following; now written with *heart*. 習慣自然 Seli kwan tze jen, custom becomes second nature. 慣熟 Kwan shü, matured in, fully acquainted with. 慣為 Kwan wei, 慣弄 Kwan lung, or 慣做 Kwan tso, accustomed to do.

攢 To be accustomed or familiar with; same as the preceding character. To be disrespectful to. 攢瀆鬼神 Kwan tüh kwei shin, irreverence or impiety to the gods.

瘵
瘵
鰥
寡

Pained, diseased; unable to fulfil the duties of a situation.

A certain large fish; a person advanced in life, and without a wife; an old bachelor or a widower; few; used also for the preceding. 鰥居 Kwan keu, to live alone. 鰥寡 Kwan kwa, a widower and a widow. 鰥魚 Kwan yu, a large fish, said to fill a cart itself.

關
關
關

From a door and to pass threads transversely. To fasten a door with a cross bolt or bar; to stop up; to close a door; the bolt of a door; the gate of a market place; gate to a grave. A bar; a limit or pass; to pass over to; to bear upon; to effect or implicate in consequences. Morally, a boundary line or limit between virtue and vice; happiness and misery. A pass famous in history, situated between Ho-nan and Shen-se. To pass through; to proceed from, or by the way of. 不關我事 Püh kwan wo sze, it does not concern me. 閉關 Pe kwan, to shut a gate, as of a market place. 淨穢關 T-ing wei kwan, the line between purity and defilement.

理慾關 Le yüh kwan, the boundary between reason and passion. 三關 San kwan, the ears, eyes, and mouth. 關中 Kwan chung, answers to the modern Shen-se Province. 關係 Kwan he, consequences; the evils which follow any given proceeding, or single act. 關口 Kwan kh'ow, custom-house, in Canton called a Chop-house. The people who attend in them are called 關口家人 Kwan kh'ow k'ea jin, or 稅役 Shwuy yüh. The attendants from the Hoppo's office are complimented by 爺們 Yey-mün. 關孔 Kwan k'ung, the eye into which the handle of an axe is put. 關脈 Kwan Kwan meh, certain particulars respecting the pulse. 關門 Kwan mun, to shut or bolt a door. 關部 Kwan poo, the Hoppo of Canton. 關而西 Kwan urh se, denotes the regions on the west of Honan. 關心 Kwan sin, it concerns my mind.

裸 To pour out an oblation when sacrificing; also to pour out wine, and invite a guest to drink.

卬 the appearance of two horns. The two tufts of hair on the heads of Chinese

children. In the colloquial dialect, the two tufts of hair are called 總角 Tsung k'ö.

絡 To pass the threads transversely in weaving.

KH'WAN.

寬 From a covering, and a wild sheep. A large house; broad, wide, large, easy, liberal, generous, kind, forgiving; to enlarge; to widen. 寬一尺 Kh'wan yih ch'ih, a cubit broad. 寬恩 Kh'wan ngän, kind, extensive benevolence. 寬闊 Kh'wan kn'wö, large and wide. 寬容 Kh'wan ysoq, indulgent; forbearing. 寬舒 Kh'wan shoe, to expand; to relax; to open out; to take relaxation. 寬大 Kh'wan ta, large; wide; liberal; indulgent.

髀 The hip bones; the bones of the pelvis.

款 Something desired by the mind, but which is still unattainable; sincere; real; affectionate; singleness of intention; to seek a passage through; to reach or extend to; to detain; transverse; some memorandum engraven on; empty; leisurely; name of a

river; numeral of affairs. Used for the following. 一欸事 Yih kh'wan sze, an affair; some occurrence. 欸曲 Kh'wan kh'euh, or 委曲 Wei kh'euh, to impose some hardship upon. 欸待 Kh'wan tai, to treat

sincerely, liberally, generally 欸冬 Kh'wan tung, the name of a plant.

窳 Empty; vacant; hollow; rotten wood. Also read Kou, and Ko. The name of a

KWĀN.

棍 In the Dictionaries, read Hwan. Commonly read Kwān, a stick; a staff; a rod of wood or metal. See Hwān. 棍騙 Kwān p'ien, to swindle. 棍徒 Kwān t'oo, a sharper.

袞 From public and garment. Imperial raiment; court dresses. Also read Kenen. 袞衣 繡裳 Kwān e sew chang, imperial dresses and embroidered garments. 袞龍袍 Kwān lung p'au, the dragon robe,—five dragons are embroidered on it; common court dresses have four. 袞冕 Kwān mēen, a robe and a crown.

滾 To turn.

滾 The appearance of water flowing; moving rapidly; rolling; to roll about as anything round does; to roll; to run. Used in

Canton for boiling. 滾水 Kwān shwuy, boiling water,—peculiar to Canton. 滾圓的珠子 Kwān yuen telh choo tsze, pearls that roll about. 滾你路罷 Kwan ne loo p'a, make off with yourself,—said in anger to a person.

栽 To hoe or put up the ground, or mould around the roots of plants.

髡 To cut or shave off the hair; a leafless tree. A man's name.

鯀 A fish; a large fish. Name of the father of 禹 Yu, the repairer of the Deluge, famous in China.

KH'WĀN.

困 From a plant surrounded and fading, because of the confinement. An old house. Fatigued; wearied; ex-

hausted; poor; diseased; weak; bed-ridden; lassitude. The name of one of the 卦 Kwa. To be confused; disordered, as by wine. Sorry; mournful; to labour as in studying what is not yet perceived. Used as an active verb, to exercise superiority of strength or of talent, so as to cripple. To repress; to weary; to fatigue; one who opposes ineffectual effort, as animals that are hunted. 窮困 Kh'eung kh'wān, wearied or exhausted by ineffectual efforts in pursuit of honor or of gain. 行李困乏 Hing le kh'wān fā, a want of, or inadequate supply of, travelling necessaries. 濟困 Tse kh'wān, to supply the wants of the necessitous. 病乃困危 P'ing nae kh'wān wei, by disease; is rendered dangerously weak. 被困 P'e kh'wān, to be wearied or exhausted. 困住 Kh'wān choo, to weaken; to disable; to incapacitate from acting, and to keep under a kind of control. 困乏 Kh'wān fā, a failure of strength, or of pecuniary resources. 困倦 Kh'wān keuen, wearied; fatigued. 困鬱 Kh'wān yūh, grieved; vexed; anxious. 困力乏也 K'wān leh fā yay, Kh'wān, denotes a failure of strength.

惓 From heart and to compress. Sincere, devoted mind. 謹杼忱惓 Kin shoo shin kh'wān, with much respect sincerely state my mind—used in letters. 惓惓 欸欸 Kh'wān kh'wān kh'wan kh'wan, sincere and devoted in the highest degree. 惓忱 Kh'wān shin, or Shin kh'wān, sincere; plain; unadorned.

捆 From hand and to compress. To beat and bind in order to render firm; fine work; to take, to work on. 捆屨 Kh'wān keu, well made shoes; strong shoes; to labour at making shoes.

梱 From wood and to confine. The posts of a door; the two side posts; sometimes moveable, as in carriages; the posts of a gate; referring to the gate of a camp. To bring a work to a close; the appearance of concluding or finishing; to arrange in order.

網 From silk threads and to confine. To tie up; to bind; to weave. 網起來 Kh'wān kh'e lae, to tie up; to bind persons previous to punishment. 網綁 Kh'wān pang, to tie or fasten with cords.

閼 From a gate and to compress. The posts of a gate; the gate of heaven; the

door which leads to the female apartments; the chambers of the women. 閩範 Kh'wān fan, a pattern of female virtue—said respecting the dead. 閩府 Kh'wān foo, title of a military officer. 閩內 Kh'wān nuy, the abodes of the females. 閩外 Kh'wān wae, the habitations of the men. 天閩 T'ēn kh'wān, the gate of heaven.

頤 Bald headed; the passage of the ear.

菌 Kh'wān or Keuen, the mushroom. 菌有味而常毒殺人 Kh'wān yew we urh ch'ang tūh shā jin, the mushroom has a pleasant taste, but constantly poisons people.

坤 The earth; the name of one of the 卦 Kwa; the ideal meaning is compliance or obedience; hence the word is applied symbolically—to statesmen who are servants, and ought to be obedient to the Sovereign; to wives; to the moon; and to things generally, which are inferior and ought to yield or to be obedient. Its opposite is 乾 Kh'ēn, 乾坤 Kh'ēn kh'wān, heaven and earth, the sun and moon, the superior and inferior. 坤珍 Kh'wān chin, the figure obtained by Fūh-be from the back of

a tortoise.

昆 Together; at the same time; an elder brother; to take precedence; a surname; the name of a hill. Read Kh'wān, a man's name. 昆弟 Kh'wān te, or 昆仲 Kh'wān ch'ung, an elder and younger brother; brothers. 你令昆仲好 Ne ling kh'wān ch'ung haou, are your brother's well? 昆後 Kh'wān how, before and after.

崑崙 Kh'wān lun, famous mountains on the N. W. of China in Central Asia, of which many fabulous things are said. The yellow river is said to spring from the north east edge of the range of mountains. 崑崙 Kh'wān kang, name of a hill. 崑山遍玉 Kh'wān shan p'ēn yūh, title of the literary rank otherwise called Sbwang-yuen.

琨 Beautiful stones; a stone like a pearl.

緄 An embroidered sash; a cord; a child's sash. Read Hwan, a seam.

裩 Drawers or breeches; any garment for the breech. 裩褌 Kh'wān tang, breeches; also the name of a plant.

鯢 The spawn of fish generally; also a very large fish, said to be several thousand le long. 鯢化為鵬 Kh'wān hwa wei p'ang, the Kh'wān is transformed into a P'ang, which is a very large bird.

鷓鴣 Name of a bird that resembles a fowl, but larger.

壺 壺 壺 壺 壺

A path in the ladies' apartments of the palace. 閨壺 Kwei kh'wān, a virtuous accomplished woman.

To cut off the branches of trees.

KWANG.

光 From fire placed above Man, denoting illustrious; splendid; glorious; light; splendour; bright; shining. Naked; plain; bare; barely; only. Read Kwang, to illumine; to adorn; to shed lustre upon. 日光 Jih kwang, the light of the sun. 月光 Yuē kwang, the light of the moon. 主光 Choo kwang, the sovereign light; i. e. the sun; this phrase is also applicable to the light or glory of Deity, as in the following sentence, 神光普照 Shin kwang p'oo chaou, the light of Deity illumines every place. 點燭光 Tēn chūh kwang, light a candle. 輝光 Hwuy kwang, 光明 Kwang ming, 光耀 Kwang yaou, 光華 Kwang

hwa, or 光彩 Kwang ts'ae, all express what is light, splendid, and gay. 光照 Kwang chaou, to illumine. 光榮祿大夫 Kwang yung lūh ta foo, title written on cards of persons of the first rank. 光顯 Kwang hēn, to manifest. 光頭 Kwang t'ow bald head. 光前耀後 Kwang ts'ēn yaou how, to give celebrity to one's ancestors, and to reflect glory on one's posterity. 光潤 Kwang juān, bright and glossy. 光脚 Kwang kēō, naked feet. 光射 Kwang shay, beams or rays of light. 光明正大 Kwang ming ching ta, truly great and splendid, said of persons or things. 光棍 Kwang kwān, a naked

stick, denotes a person possessed of nothing, who goes about swindling. **頂上圓光** Ting shaug yuen kwang, the rays of glory round the head—of Buddha; sometimes represented by a ring of bright copper. **光景** Kwang king, appearance of circumstances; a prospect; the aspect of affairs.

梳 An utensil employed in weaving; a certain timber at the head of a boat. **梳榔** Kwang lang, or **梳根** Kwang lang, the name of a wood, of which the best chair poles are made.

洗 From *water* and *light*. A kind of lustre issuing from water bubbling up. Name of a river; wide and deep; used to denote perturbation. **洗洗** Kwang kwang, a martial appearance; an angry aspect.

膀胱 Pang kwang, the urinary vessels; the bladder.

誑 A wild levity of speech; incoherent talk; to seduce by imposing on with lying speeches.

誑 A martial appearance.

靦 Repeated Kwang kwang, a martial appearance; valiant; bold; commanding. A doubtful character.

廣 From *a house* and *imperial yellow*; a large palace; large; great; wide; extensive; to extend; to widen; name of a place; and of a military carriage; a surname. **傳之愈廣** Ch'uen che yu kwang, promulge them more extensively.

樂道而廣佈之 Ló taou urh kwang poo che, to delight in the principles of goodness and diffuse them extensively.

神通廣大 Shin t'ung kwang ta, intellectual capacity of great extent. **志器不廣** Che kh'e p'uh kwang, a contracted mind. **廣遠難知** Kwang yuen nan che, a subject of vast extent which it is difficult to understand. **廣行陰** Kwang hing yin ch'ih, to perform extensively virtuous and benevolent deeds. **廣州府** Kwang chow foo, the city district of Canton, with the surrounding country; also the magistrate who presides over it.

廣才學 Kwang ts'ae h'è, to increase one's talents and learning—by reading. **廣協** Kwang h'è, a military officer of the 3rd rank, in Canton. **廣**

廣 Repeated Kwang kwang, a martial appearance; valiant; bold; commanding. A doubtful character.

交 Kwang keaou, or **廣結** 朋友 Kwang k'è p'ang yew, extensive acquaintance. **廣**

行三教 Kwang hing san keaou, to propagate widely the three religions;—viz. that of Buddha, Taou, and Confucius. **廣東** Kwang tung, the province of Canton. **廣西** Kwang se, the province adjoining Canton, on the west; these two provinces are under one governor, and united called **兩廣** Léang kwang, the *two Kwang*.

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KH'WANG.

匡 Originally denoted a square vessel; hence, by allusion it denotes square; right; to right; to rectify; to assist; to deliver. Occurs in the sense of distorted, or declined from the perpendicular. The name of a place. A surname. **跛匡大** K'e kh'wang ta, very lame. **匡**

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恇 Fearful; timid; apprehensive. **恇怯** Kh'wang k'è, timid; cowardly. **恇懼** Kh'wang keu, fearful; filled with alarm.

框 The ends of a coffin. **框** 骸 Kh'wang ho, the head or end of a coffin.

眶 The margin of the eye; the ball of the eye. **高** 眶 Kaou kh'wang, a high eye-ball. **眼眶大** Yen kh'wang ta, *eye ball large*; supercilious, proudly contemptuous.

筐 A kind of basket for containing rice; a basket generally; the name of a star; a certain couch or bed. Name of a place. **筐筐** Kh'wang keu, a basket used when sacrificing. **筐籠** Kh'wang fei, a basket in which presents are sent.

誑 To speak falsely; to lie; to deceive; to cheat. **誑** 騙 Kh'wang p'è, to defraud by lying speeches.

踉 **踉蹌** Kh'wang séang, walking in a hurried manner.

駮 A horse with curling ears.

漉 The appearance of water.

狂 From a dog aspiring to reign over others. Mad; ambitious. A disease which effects the mind and disables it from judging between right and wrong, what is advantageous and what is not. Madness; insanity; madness exhibited by anger and rage; used in a lower sense for any wildness or extravagance of thinking or acting; enthusiastic, in a good sense. Name of a bird, of a hill, and of a river.

書狂 Shoo kh'wang, book-mad, extravagantly pedantic.

狂癡 Kh'wang ch'e, mad, foolish.

狂吠 Kh'wang fei, to bite like a mad dog;—applied contemptuously to a person who is in a violent passion; ambitious projects.

狂犬 Kh'wang kh'nen, a mad dog.

狂躁 K'wang ts'au, incoherent, wild levity of disposition; extravagant and eccentric.

狂妄 Kh'wang wang, mad, irregular, vicious conduct; extravagant, wild schemes or pretensions.

狂言 Kh'wang yen, incoherent, wild, extravagant talk.

軒 A kind of square carriage; a wheeled carriage or a wheel-barrow. An unmanageable wheel-barrow.

潢 Water collected in a lake or pond. Name of a river; name of a star; the glare of water; a wide surface of deep water. Paper coloured yellow.

裝潢 Chwang kh'wang, a paper case neatly made to contain any present; paper cases or boxes generally.

壙 A cave; a cavern. The grave or pit in which the dead are deposited, a desolate wilderness; an extensive region.

曠 From the sun and widely spread. Clear; bright; empty; vacant; waste; distant; remote; of long duration. A surname.

曠隔 Kh'wang keb, far separated; remotely apart in respect of time.

曠日遲久 Kh'wang j'ih ch'e kew, to delay the time long.

曠野之地 Kh'wang yay che te, waste land; a wilderness.

空曠 Kh'ung kh'wang, waste; void; unoccupied.

曠 From eye and wide. A dead colourless eye; a lifeless eye; to extend the eyes wide; to stare.

曠曠 Le kh'wang, to look; to gaze.

續 Raw silk; silk in a confused state, not yet formed into threads.

KWANG OR KUNG.

肱 The upper part of the arm.

肱 The name of a country; a man's name.

臂肱 Pe kwang, the arm.

曲肱 K'eh kwang, to bend the arm.

股肱耳目 Koo kwang urh m'uh, legs, arms, ears, and eyes;—states-

men are such to the Sovereign.

觥 A wine cup made from a rhinoceros' horn. A crooked appearance; curling up; large; great.

觥 Kwang kwang, a firm straight-forward appearance.

觥 Kwang yang, a large sheep.

KWEI.

圭 A kind of sceptre made of fine stone, carried in the hands by ancient governors or princes of states, as the signal of authority; the Emperor gave them as the badge or seal of his appointment. A certain measure.

剗 To cut; to cut open; to pierce; to step. Applied to killing victims.

桂 The laurus cassia, the Chinese say it is the best of all medicines; it grew in heaven, and fell from the moon. Three sorts grow in Cochin-china.

桂花 Kwei hwa, the olea fragrans.

桂皮 Kwei p'e, cassia lignea.

桂林 Kwei lin, the capital of Kwang-se.

桂子 Kwei tsze, cassia buds; a valuable kind of which comes from Cochiu-china through

Kwang-se province, and is called **安邊桂** Ngan pien kwei, or P'ien kwei. A finer sort is called **青花桂** Ts'ing hwa kwei.

肉桂 Yuh kwei, cinnamon.

桂 An instrument of husbandry. Read Wa, to plough.

袿 Kwei, or Kwa, long garments; a kind of gown or external female garment, that reaches to the feet. The sleeve or cuff of a garment.

跬 Kwei, or Kwa, half a step or pace; to step with one foot; the distance of one step. Read S'eh, effort beyond one's strength; lame effort.

敝跬 Pe kwei, the appearance of exertion.

跬步 Kwei poo, Kwei, denotes the length of one step, or three cubits; Poo, is the distance of a step, with each foot,

or six cubits. 跬步不忘
Kwei poo pūh wang, not to forget for a moment.

邽 The name of a district.
A surname.

閨 A solitary door of an apartment resembling the

圭 Kwei, sceptre; particularly the rooms appropriated to the women and children; the retired apartments of unmarried females.

金閨 Kin kwei, a board on which the names of officers were written; a list of officers. 驚閨 King kwei, a kind of rattle, to give an alarm. 深閨 Shin kwei, the deep or retired apartments. 香閨 Hsiang kwei, the fragrant apartments; and a great many other adjectives joined to Kwei, express the apartments appropriated to the females.

閨閣 Kwei k'wā, 閨閣 Kwei kō, or 閨門 Kwei mun, a small door leading to the female apartments; the female apartments; the females themselves.

閨女 Kwei neu, an unmarried lady. 閨秀 Kwei sew, an accomplished female; a writer of verses. 閨門事情 Kwei mun sze ts'ing, the affairs of women.

堦 To ruin or demolish; a wall of any building; in

ruins ruinous.

恠 Change; difference; extraordinary change. To repent; the appearance of standing alone.

詭 To reprimand; to blame; to deceive; to impose upon; to insult. Strange; odd; to oppose right principles; to vilify; perverse, wicked. Name of a star, and of a city; and of a man. A surname. 詭怪 Kwei kwae, or 詭異 Kwei e, strange, wonderful, unfounded, false, visionary tales of wonder.

詭毀 Kwei hwuy, to reproach; to vilify; to calumniate. 詭譎 Kwei keuē, false; artful; crafty. 詭隨 Kwei suy, to follow any false and ridiculous pretender, without examining the pretensions made; to be deluded to vicious practices.

詭遇 Kwei yu, to circumvent, or shoot birds by artifice.

禩 A tablet dedicated to ancestors, the temple of which has fallen in ruins.

癸 From two bars laid across, to determine the centre. 癸 Water flowing, from four points to fill up the centre part. An astronomical character,—applied to years, months, and days; the last of the ten horary characters. A

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surname. 呼庚癸 Hoo kang kwei, a kind of watch word used in armies, and denoting a want of provisions. 天癸 T'een kwei, or 癸水 Kwei shwuy, that natural supply of semen to the male, and of blood to the female, necessary in the first stages of life to the growth and perfection of the animal, and subsequently necessary to procreation. 二七天癸至 Urh ts'eh t'een kwei che, the catemena comes on at fourteen years of age.

煥 Agitation of mind; anxiety. 煥煥 Kwei kwei, agitation and concern of mind. Read Ke, in the same sense.

規 From a great man viewing things. To view by fixed rules. The instrument by which a circle is made. Compasses; a rule; a custom; a usage; a fee; to rule; to regulate; to govern; a dial; to calculate; to plan; to scheme; to draw a line. Name of an office; and of a fish. 日規 Jih kwei, a sundial. 月規 Yue kwei, a moon-dial. Properly 晷 Kwei. 規求 Kwei kh'ew, to try to find out some plan. 規矩 Kwei keu, compass and square; usage, custom; a regular mode of doing

things. Kwei-ken, is also the name of an animal. 規避 Kwei p'e, to oppose or act contrary to the laws; to pervert them. 規田 Kwei t'een, a piece of land divided into nine parts.

嬰 Read Kwei, a small delicate waist. Read Tsze and Chuy, in a similar sense. Handsome, elegant figure; slender, delicate; the appearance of a woman spying or looking and examining.

擗 To tear up silk in order to make garments. 鉞 Peih kwei, to split up wood for making utensils, and to tear up silk for garments; to prepare materials.

睨 To look with one eye; to look attentively; to peep; to spy; to look angrily. Read Ke, in a similar sense. 睨睨 Kwei kwei, the appearance of success and self-enjoyment; having attained one's wish.

鬼 The lower part of the character is man; the upper part a fiend-like head, and Mow, the fraudulent craftiness of a fiend. Spirit of a dead man; a ghost; a demon; a devil. Kwei, implies, reverting to; that spiri-

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tual state of existence to which human beings return at death.

Name of a star; of a country, and of a bird. A surname. 鬼

頭風 Kwei t'ow fung, vulgar term for a whirlwind. 鬼怪

Kwei kwae, strange; monstrous; demoniacal; fiends; fairies; hob-

goblins. 鬼魅 Kwei mei, a kind of demon; malevolent fairy

or elf, said to proceed from mountains and woods, to injure

human beings. 鬼神 Kwei

shin, spirits, in general. 在人鬼神 Tsae jin kwei shin,

the human spirit. 鬼蜮 Kwei

yih, a man of a crafty and malicious disposition. 鬼神之

助祐 Kwei shin che tsoo yew,

the assistance of the gods. 傀

Great; extraordinary; excellent; magnificent; strange; monstrous. 大傀

異裁 Ta kwei e tsae, great and extraordinary calamity; a

convulsion of nature, as mountains rushing down and occupying

the beds of rivers, at an eclipse of the sun or moon. Read

Kwei. 傀儡 Kwei luy, certain ludicrous, but ingenious

moving figures, made of wood, first invented about A. M. 3000;

at present, called 木偶戲 Müh ngow he, comic performance by wooden figures; a mock

drama, or puppet show. Also read Kwuy.

儷 Handsome; excellent; abundant; great; strange. Same as the preceding.

瑰 A round good pearl; applied to a precious stone of an inferior quality. The name of a tree. Rare; extraordinary; precious. 玫瑰 Mei

kwei, name of a pearl; also of a round cake, called the *moon-*

cake, eaten at the harvest moon; applied also to a reddish stone

called a *fire-pearl*. 瓊瑰

Kh'eung kwei, applied to a pearl, and to an inferior stone. 瑰

瑋 Kwei wei, rare; precious.

貴 Not low or common; lofty; noble, honorable; dear; high in price. To desire; desirable. A surname. Name of a district. Kwei is applied by

way of compliment to whatever belongs to another person. 貴

州 Kwei chow, one of the southern Provinces of China.

貴國 Kwei kwō, your country. 貴姓 Kwei sing, your

surname. 貴相 Kwei seang, a noble countenance. 貴監

督 Kwei keen tūh, the honorable superintendent—of duties

arising from foreign commerce; the Hoppo of Canton. 貴陽

Kwei yang, the capital of Kwei-

chow Province. 貴友 Kwei yew, your friend. 貴賤 Kwei

tsēen, noble and ignoble, worthy, and base; dignified and mean; dear and cheap.

匱 A kind of press with shelves and doors. A large chest; exhausted; terminated; to fail. A surname. 書

匱 Shoo kwei, a book-case. 藥

匱 Yó kwei, a press to contain medicine. 圍匱 Wei kwei, a

counter or table with drawers, used in shops.

噴 To sigh deeply; to ridicule a person. To commiserate; to shew compassion to.

櫃 A box; a press; a shop-counter; the name of a hill. 櫃桶 Kwei tung, a

drawer which pulls out, as below a table or counter.

獼 獼 Mung kwei, a species of monkey brought from Siam that catches rats;

there are black, white, and yellow colours of the same animal; it is compared to a domestic cat;

some say, the weasel. 蕘 An utensil made of straw or rushes. Name of a vegetable; and of a hill. A surname. Used to denote a clod

of earth. 簣 Read Kwei and Kwae, a basket for carrying earth

in. One says, a bamboo arrow.

績 A kind of button or string to fasten clothes on with; embroidered; variegated.

儻 See Kwae.

儻 See Kwae.

檜 A large durable kind of wood, fit for making cof-

fins and boats of. Certain ornaments of a coffin. Used also for the preceding characters.

Name of an ancient state.

歸 To revert to; to return again to; to return to the same place, or state; to throw one's self on, or

attach one's self to; to go to the bridegroom; to be married, said of a woman.

to throw in; to send; to unite; to give to, or promise; to terminate. Forms a

part of various proper names. 紅顏多不好歸結

Hung yen to pūh haou kwei kēē, most of handsome women have terminated their career

badly. 八歸 Pā kwei, a phrase of the Taou-sect. 來

歸 Lae kwei, or 歸寧 Kwei ning, a visit from a bride to her

parents. 大歸 Ta kwei, to go forth at marriage never to return. 歸除 Kwei ch'oo,

to divide and give every one a share; addition and subtraction. **歸義** Kwei e, to return to right principles. **歸服** Kwei fūh, to return to submission; to submit to. **歸結** Kwei kēē, the winding up, the close of any affair, or course of action. **歸家** Kwei kēa, to return home. **歸故** Kwei koo, or **歸人** Kwei jin, deceased; dead. **歸故里** Kwei koo le, to return to one's own, or former dwelling place. **歸思** Kwei sze, or **Sze kwei**, to desire to return home. **歸田** Kwei t'ēn, to return to the field,—to resign the magistracy. **歸無** Kwei woo, to revert to non-existence.

巋 A cluster of little hills. Great and lofty; standing alone; conspicuously eminent.

宄 Traitorous plots, as of banditti originating from without. When arising from within the court or country, they are expressed by **姦** Kēn, or **姦宄** Kēn kwei, traitorous banditti.

軌 The mark or rut of a wheel; the end of an axle; a rule; a law; disobedience to the laws or treasonable plots arising outside. **不軌** Pūh kwei, not conformable.

軌道 Kwei taēu, a constant path or road, as that of the stars; an obedience to constant rules or usages.

𪗇 Distorted; deflected; depraved; extremely thin and emaciated; deeply involved; to lean or depend upon.

𪗈 Water dried up; rotten earth or mud by the side of a stream issuing from the side of a cavern, or of a larger stream; the margin of a stream; a bank.

𪗉 Kwei or Ke, shelves, or a press to put away provisions in; a kind of cupboard.

𪗊 To raise the head; a small point; the appearance of a cap; a cap with a particular kind of fastening under the chin, used in ancient times.

擻 To lift up the garments as when fording water. Otherwise read **Keuē**.

蹶 Kwei, or **蹶蹶** Kwei-kwei, moved; agitated; moved with velocity; speedy motion; to walk fast. A surname. Otherwise read **Keuē**.

鰕 The name of a fish; a fish with a large mouth and small scales; a kind of porpoise. Also read **Keuē**.

喟 To lament; to sigh; to sigh deeply; expressed also by **喟然** Kwei jen. Otherwise expressed by **太息** T'ae seh.

匭 A chest or box; to bind up; to put into a box. **銅匭** T'ung kwei, a copper box.

龜 The chief of all animals having mail; the tortoise. The Chinese affirm, that nature has formed no male of the species, and that it copulates with a serpent; hence the vulgar

phraseology of **龜公** Kwei kung, for a cuckold; and **龜仔** Kwei tze, for a bastard. The name of a place; name of an office, and name of a star.

龜貝 Kwei pei, a tortoise-shell. **龜目** Kwei mūh, a certain wine vessel. **龜殼** Kwei kh'ūh, the back of the tortoise.

龜膠 Kwei keaon, glue made from tortoise-shell.

劇 Sharp; to cut; to wound. A person's name.

簋 A square vessel for containing grain, used in sacrifice. **瓦簋** Wa kwei, earthenware basins used in sacrifice. **簋碗** Kwei wan, large basins used at table.

晷 From the sun and to vary or digress. A guomon to show the declination of the sun; a dial. Used for the day. **焚膏繼晷** Fan kaou ke kwei, to burn tallow and continue the day—for study. **日晷** Jih kwei, a sun dial. **月晷** Yue kwei, a moon dial.

鬪 To contest and take; to take with the hand; to draw lots. **拈鬪而分** Nēn kwei arb fun, to divide by lot.

KH'WEI.

奎 The space enclosed by a person's striding; between the legs. The name of a star; one of the 28 constellations which consists of sixteen stars, and looks like a person striding. **奎躡** Kh'wei keu, the appearance of raising the feet and walking.

跪 From feet and dangerous; an uneasy posture; to kneel; to kneel as an act of reverence or worship; to kneel and sit upon the heels; the feet. **三跪九叩** San kh'wei kew kh'ow, to kneel thrice and knock the head nine times against the ground. **跪下祈禱** Kh'wei hēa kh'e taou

shin, to kneel down and pray to the gods. 跪送 Kh'wei sung, to kneel down to, at parting. 跪迎 Kh'wei ying, to kneel down and meet. These two sentences denote the cringing conduct of inferior officers.

恢 Great; greatness of mind; to enlarge. 天網恢恢疎而不漏 T'een wang kh'wei kh'wei soo urh p'uh low, the net of heaven is large and wide, but lets nothing pass through.

盔 A vessel for rice; a general term for vessels. A vulgar term for a helmet. 頭盔 T'ow kh'wei, a helmet. 盔甲 Kh'wei k'eh, helmet and armour.

詼 To jest; to play and trifle with; to seduce. 詼笑 Kh'wei chaou, or 詼笑 Kh'wei senou, to jest and laugh, to play and make game.

睽 Placed in opposition to, as the sun and moon; at a distance from. Often used for the following. 睽違日久 Kh'wei wei jih kew, we have been separated for many days. 睽隔 Kh'wei keh, parted from; removed to a distance. 睽別一月 Kh'wei p'eh yih yue, separated from each other a

month. 睽 An eye possessing little life; looking at with displeasure; perverse look; to stare; to stretch open the eyes; placed or being outside. 萬目睽睽 Wan m'uh kh'wei kh'wei, all eyes gazing. 睽孤 Kh'wei koo, an outcast or orphan.

揆 To guess; to calculate; to conjecture; to surmise the meaning of; to examine; to conclude. 揆度事理 Kh'wei t'ò sze le, to guess or calculate the import of any affair or principle. 百揆 Peh kh'wei, the name of an office. 揆之於心 Kh'wei che yu sin, to enquire of one's own mind. 揆一 Kh'wei yih, to calculate; to reason or conclude in the same manner,—said of the sages in different periods.

犛 K'wei or Ke, a strong robust appearance; a martial, bold, daring manner; fierce; cruel.

葵 The herb malva, or mallows; esteemed the best of all vegetables; also the name of several varieties of the Hibiscus. Name of a place; a surname. Used also for 揆 Kh'wei. 葵花 Kh'wei hwa, the helianthus or sun-flower; called also 照日

葵 Chaou jih kh'wei. 葵心向日 Kh'wei sin h'ang jih, the heart of the helianthus turns to the sun. 葵扇 Kh'wei shen, a fan made of the malva leaf.

駮 A horse whose gait is majestic; strong; violent; indefatigable. 駮驥 Kh'wei kwang, curly hair on the back.

窺 From to look below a cavern. To peep; to spy; to look furtively as out of a hole or cavern; to look. Used to a step taken with one foot, which the Chinese call half a pace. Used for the following.

窺見 Kh'wei keen, to look; to observe. 管窺 Kwan kh'wei, to peep through a tube, the field of vision small. 窺探 Kh'wei t'an, to peep; to spy about, to go about looking at from impertinent curiosity, or from some designing motive.

窺測 Kh'wei ts'eh, to spy and fathom with the mind; to discern clearly abstruse principles.

闕 From to look below a door. to turn the head aside and peep out at a door; to spy; to peep; to observe narrowly. 闕觀 Kh'wei kwan, or 闕視 Kh'wei she, to look; to observe; to look narrowly.

闕竊 Kh'wei ts'ee, to look or spy furtively.

臄 A sudden pain in the loins.

魁 From a spirit and the north polar star; the head; the headmost; great; the name of a star; a certain insect. A surname. A small mart. Occurs in the sense of 塊 K'wei and of 科 Kh'o. 魁帥 K'wei shwac, the headmost; a leader.

魁星 Kh'wei sing, or otherwise 北斗 Peh tow, the north polar star; hence the first, the headmost, the god of learning. 魁梧 Kh'wei woo, large, great; applied to a person's stature.

饋 Food; victuals; to prepare food; to carry in food to superiors; to offer in sacrifice; to make a present of food to; to present to. Read Tuy, the name of a certain cake.

膾 Kw'ae or Kh'wei, a store house in which to lay up straw or reeds. 膾積 Kh'wei tselh, the name of a star.

澮 An engine for throwing stones against an enemy; applied also to banners or standards.

澮 To unite and water. Two streams joining; water flowing in a channel; the name

of a river; broad and deep. 滑澮 H'vā kh'wei, a small flow or stream of water. 溝澮 Kow kh'wei, water running in a kennel or gutter.

獮 See Kwae.

禴 Kwae or Kh'wei, to assemble and offer sacrifices for the removal of some evil or calamity. 禴禴 Kh'wei jang, to drive away some calamity.

禴 Kh'wei or Hwae, that which binds garments, as a sash; or that which is bound by the sash or by strings; strings that fasten garments about the neck.

髻 Kh'wei, Kwae, or Kwō. From hair and to collect together. The hair done up in a bunch on the top of the head.

鱠 Minced meat; a fish said to be generated from the refuse of minced meat thrown into the Yang-tze-k'ang river.

馘 The cheek or jaw bones; otherwise, a road diverging nine different ways, hence from Nine and Head. The name of a mushroom of the larger kind. 鍾馘 Chung kh'wei, a man's name. 馘 Name of a tree.

逵 A road diverging in nine directions. 逵泉 K'wei ts'ueu, name of a place in the ancient kingdom Loo.

夔 Name of a plant, name of an ancient statesman.

悝 To ridicule or play with; a man's name. Read Le, mournful; sorry; pensive; diseased.

虧 A failure of the breath; diminution. The exertion or fatigue which causes weakness or defect; the gradual lessening of the moon; to injure; in the language of courtesy, to put to some trouble; to obtain some good owing to the efforts of others; owing to some circumstances. To be injured or lose in trade, is expressed by 吃虧 K'ei kh'wei. 虧負 Kh'wei foo, to be deficient in making a due return for benefits received.

虧人 Kh'wei jin, to injure a person; or in a lighter sense to occasion them trouble in order to serve one; to be injured or ill-used by others is called 受人虧 Show jin kh'wei. 虧銀 Kh'wei yin, a defalcation, or failure of sums due. 虧我言語 Kh'wei wo yen yu, owing to what I said. 虧欠

Kh'wei kh'een, to owe to; to be in arrears to. 虧短 Kh'wei twan, a failure and coming short of; a deficiency. 虧了你 Kh'wei leaou ne, I trouble you; i. e. I give you annoyance by my requests to you; my welfare

is owing to you. 虧數 K'wei soo, the number, or amount of the deficiency. 虧空 Kh'wei k'ung, to fail entirely; a great deficiency. 虧數甚多 K'wei soo shin to, deficiency to a large amount.

KWO.

果 The fruit of trees; really; truly; solidly; to surpass; to exceed. See Ko.

棵 Firm mind; bold; undaunted.

菓 Fruit. See Ko.

螺蠃 Kwo lo, name of an insect, said to resemble a bee in appearance.

過 To pass by; to pass over, or beyond; to exceed; excess; fault; blameable.

That which is past in respect of time. 過天車 Kwo t'een ch'ay, a water wheel for raising water

to inundate fields; the Egyptian wheel. 過光 Kwo kwang, to throw a false gloss over some affairs. 過仙橋 Kwo seen kh'eaou, to pass the angel's bridge; certain rites are performed that departed spirits may pass this supposed bridge.

過去 Kwo kh'eu, past and gone; applied to that which is already done; applied to that person of Buddha whose reign is past. 過境 Kwo king, to pass through a district. 過身血脈 Kwo shin henē meh, to put the blood in circulation.

過坑蛇 Kwo kh'ang shay, a species of clematis. 過生 Kwo sāng, or 過日 Kwo jih, to pass one's days, to spend one's life. 過塘蛇 Kwo t'ang shay, impatiens Chinesis, or Balsam. 過多 Kwo to, an excessive quantity. 過頭 Kwo t'ow, over head, a vulgar expression for an excessive degree; like over head and ears. 過度 Kwo t'ō, or 過節 Kwo ts'ē, to go beyond the measure or limit; excess.

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鍋 A utensil to contain fat; a boiler is so called. See Ko.

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戈 A spear or lance with transverse points at the end. See Ko.

科 A line applied as a rule; a class; a series; order; rank. See Kh'o.

KWÖ.

估 See Kwü.

括 To enclose round; to bundle or bind up; to embrace within its folds; to retard or impede; the end of an arrow which is placed on the string. 包括 Paou kwö, to envelope; to surround and keep together. 括髮 Kwö fa, the hair bound in a tuft on the top of the head. 機括 Ke kwö, a combination of ingenious springs. 括囊 Kwö nang, or Nang kwö, to enclose as in a bag.

姑 An ugly face; false, deceitful.

聒 A clamorous noise of voices; a discordant sound; boisterous; noisy; clamorous; distracting to the ear. 聒聒 Kwö kwö, ignorant appearance.

蝮 蝮螭 Kwö yu, or 鼻涕蟲 Pe t'e ch'ung, a slug, it has a variety of other names.

湍 Kwö kwö, the noise made by a current of water.

踏 To tread on with the foot.

适 Fleet; hasty; a man's name.

國 Kwö, or Kwé. A general term for a state or a nation; a kingdom; an empire. Kwö is applied to the smallest states and places, as 滿刺加國 Mwan lä k'ea kwö, Malacca state. 萬國 Wan kwö, ten thousand (i.e. all) nations. 中國 Chung kwö, the middle empire, China. Tartars call their empire 大清國 Ta ts'ing kwö, the great and pure empire. 濟國用 Tse kwö yung, to aid the wants of the country. 國主 Kwö choo, the lord or sovereign of a country. 國政 Kwö cbing, the politics of the country. 國朝 Kwö chaou, the existing dynasty. 國皇 Kwö hwang,

or 國君 Kwö keun, are expressions which denote the sovereign. 國家 Kwö k'ea, the royal or imperial family; the government of the country. 國璽 Kwö se, the signet or national seal. 國事 Kwö sze, national affairs. 國帑 Kwö t'ang, the national treasury. 國王 Kwö wang, the king of a country, often denotes a dependant prince. 囁 Mouth chattering; troublesome and incommencing loquacity. 幘 A woman's head dress; a kind of cap that covers the hair; a cap worn when mourning. 脰 The bend of the leg below the knee; the ham; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee. 郭 Desert waste land outside cities. The name of a state. A surname. 郭 Ch'ing kwö, cities and the waste lands outside. 廓 Large; great; wide; vacant; to widen; to expand; to pare with a sword; the

name of a district. 開廓 Kh'ae kwö, to enlarge; to expand. 廓兒喀 Kwö urh k'eh, the Goorkas on the north of Bengal. 廓 A deep valley; expanding; widening. The latter character expresses also the stoppage of rain, and the dispersing of the clouds; clearing up. 榔 To stretch out that which is small till it becomes large. Read Hwang, to beat; to pound. 榔 An external coffin, the interior one is called 棺. To measure. 榔周子棺 Kwö chow yu kwan, the shell surrounds the coffin. 石榔 Suh kwö, a stone external coffin, was three years in making. 鞞 Skin with the hair taken off, used in covering carriages. 鞞 A surname. 鞞 The marks of a tiger's foot made in the act of seizing on its prey. Name of

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an ancient state; a surname.

職 To cut off the ear of prisoners taken in battle, who refuse to submit; they are put to death, and their ears preserved as a proof of victory. Read Hwüh, denotes the face.

KH'WÖ.

闊 Open; wide; broad; remote; distant; long apart;

KWÜH.

圣 圣圣 Kwüh kwüh, the appearance of one's having exerted his utmost possible efforts.

佶 To unite all the parts; to take the whole number; to include the whole. 佶佶 Kwüh kwüh, appearance of strength.

LA.

拉 To drag, to pull. 拉倒 La taon, to pull down; a familiar expression for quashing, or terminating any affair. 拉搭 La ch'ay or 扯 Ch'ay, to drag; to pull; to tear asunder; to drag along. 拉體

納文字 La t'e nã wãn tze, the Latin written language, — this expression is taken from an Imperial document. 拉手 La show, to grasp by the hand; to make an acquaintance with

perverse; painful. 迂闊 Heu kh'wö, vague; wide of the mark. 閒闊 Hëen kh'wö, widely separated; long separated from a friend. 乖闊 Kwae kh'wö, perverse; disobedient. 寬闊 Kh'wan kh'wö, wide, broad; to widen; to lengthen a term. 契闊 Sëe kh'wö, diligent; painful endeavour; a desire to see. 闊大 Kh'wö ta, wide and large.

LÄ.

刺 From to pierce and knife, in allusion to the dissevering effects of a knife. Perverse; disobedient; wicked; unsocial; unkind; inhuman. 無乖刺之心 Woo kwae lä che sin, perversity of disposition. 撥刺 Pö lä, the sound of a bow string. 跋刺 Pä lä, the noise made by fish leaping or frisking. 刺屍 Lä she, to lacerate a corpse. 刺刺 Lä lä, loquacity. 刺嘛 Lä ma, the Lama of Thibet, or any of the priests of that religion. 刺屎 Lä she, to evacuate the contents of the intestines.

喇 喝喇 Hō lä, precipitate utterance. **拉** To cause to approach; to pull near; to break; to destroy; to break the ribs or bones; to force to join one; the sound of the wind. 拉人來 Lä jin lae, to force to accept an invitation. 拉去 Lä kh'eu, to pull away. 拉扯 Lä ch'ay, to pull and haul. 拉拉 ch'ay, to pull and haul a person about; to force an intimacy. 拉殺 Lä shä, to drag about and kill. 拉賬 Lä chang, to get into debt; to urge people to lend one.

拉 襤拉 Sä lä, or 襤拉 Sä lä, bad tattered raiment; mean clothes.

拉 拉 A kind of soup or broth, mixed with meat.

辣 A very acrid pungent taste. 辛甚曰辣 Sin shin yüe lä, acrid in a high degree, is called Lä.

蠟 The wax formed by bees: bees wax; waxed; a resin from a certain tree.

蠟 黃蠟 Hwang lä, yellow bees wax. 白蠟 Peh lä, white wax. 蠟梅花 Lä me hwa, the name of a flower, the calycanthus præcox. 蠟燭 Lä chüh, a wax candle. 蠟油 Lä yew, a kind of soft wax. 蠟嘴 Lä tsuy, the name of a bird.

臘 Sometime after the winter solstice, when sacrifices are offered; to bind. Name of a sword; name of a barbarous state. Otherwise read Lëe. 地臘 Te lä, the 5th day of the 5th moon. 天臘 T'ëen lä, the 1st day of the 1st moon. 臘

月 *Lá yuè*, the 12th moon.
 遺 *Lá t'á*, the appearance of walking in a slow

acing manner. 旛 *Lá*, the waving of banners.

LAE.

來 A certain kind of auspicious wheat. The ancient character represents a sheaf bound up, it comes by the special blessing of heaven; hence, the character is borrowed to denote—to come; to effect; to bring to the point wished. Also a surname. 往來 *Wang lae*, going and coming; having intercourse with. 自遠方來 *Tsze yuen fang lae*, to come from a distant part. 你幾時來 *Ne ke she lae*, when did you come? 他未曾來到 *T'a we tsáng lae taou*, he has not yet arrived. 他來了 *T'a lae leaou*, he has come. 他做得來 *T'a tso teh lae*, he can do it; he can succeed. 講不來 *K'ang p'uh lae*, cannot express it, or unable to persuade to. 是甚麼來歷 *She shin mo lae leih*, how did it come about? 原來 *Yuen lae*, or *Lae yuen*, the original cause, state or circumstances. 沒來頭 *Meh lae t'ow*, no source from which to spring. 向來

H'ang lae, heretofore. 將來 *Tséang lae*, or 後來 *How lae*, hereafter. 今以來 *Kin e lae*, from this time henceforward. 來路 *Lae loo*, that which comes from a distant part; as, 來路麵 *Lae loo m'een*, foreign flour. 來孫 *Lae sun*, the grandson of a grandson. 來歷 *Lae leih*, the origin and successive progress of a thing. 來人 *Lae jin*, a messenger. 來頭 *Lae t'ow*, that from which a thing proceeds. 來呀 *Lae ya*, *come here*, used by the Chinese when calling a servant. 勅 *To reward labour; to encourage; to induce to come by kind treatment; a precept; an order; a prohibition; sincere; right; firm. See Ch'f.* 俵 *Occurs used for the two preceding.* 徠 *The pupil of the eye distorted; to squint; to look aside; to ogle; to dart a bright eye upon. 晒 *M'eu lae*, to*

throw a sparkling eye, or glance upon a person. 盼睐 *P'an lae*, to look upon with affection.

萊 A local word for wheat.

賚 To confer upon; to give to an inferior. 勞賚 *Laou lae*, to reward; to induce to approach by bestowing gifts. 賚子 *Lae yu*, to give to an inferior; to confer.

萊 A wild plant, the leaf of which is edible. The name of a country; and of a hill. A surname.

駮 A horse seven cubits high; commonly applied to mares. 駮牝牡 *Lae pin le mow*, tall mares and elegant stallions.

賴 To lean or depend upon; that which affords support; to be beneficial to one's own family; in a bad sense. To assume what is not true; to act upon what is not the fact. A designation of persons, implying some thing bad. The second is a vulgar character not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. 忠臣國賴 *Chung chin kw'oe lae e ngan*, a nation depends on faith-

ful statesmen for its tranquillity. 無賴 *Woo lae*, to have no regular dependance, simply expressing a state of destitution; also crafty, artful, scheming, fraudulent; the latter is the use of the expression in the central parts of the empire. 萬世永賴 *Wan she yung lae*, a person or thing on which all ages depend. 賴厚 *Lae how*, intimate acquaintance.

懶 *Lae*, or 憎懶 *Tséng lae*, to have an aversion to; to hate; to dislike. Commonly used for 懶 *Lán*, idle; lazy.

擷 Read *Lá*, 擷擷 *Pó lá*, to turn over and examine or sort with the hand. Read *Lae*, to push away or reject with the hand; to rend or split and destroy. Read *Ngan*, also in this last sense.

瀨 Water flowing over a sandy bottom. The name of a river.

癩 A virulent disorder, or sore. 癩瘡 *Lae ch'wang*, a large species of itch, the skin breaks out in blotches or pustules, like the small pox.

禩 To fall down in ruins, or to involve in ruin. Read *Lan*, remiss in offering sacrifice. 祿禩 *Choo lae*, to curse, to utter imprecations.

籟 A wind instrument with three tubes, and of which there are three different sizes; any ingenious combination of bores or tubes, like an organ. **籟從天起** *Lae ts'ung t'ien kh'e*, or **天籟** *T'ien lae*, a whizzing sound in the air, as by the wind passing amongst trees.

味 *Lae*, or *Luy*. To gloss over with words; to conceal from, by the language used.

糲 The refuse of pounded rice; coarse food.

藜 Name of a plant. Shaly.

祝 Certain offerings presented at the door or gateway, such are usual when children are ill. Read *Shuy*, certain small offerings or sacrifices.

LAN.

婪 Covetous; fraud, practised in divination; greedy extortion. **貪婪** *T'an lan*, avaricious and greedy. **婪賊** *Lan tsang*, the boards arising from greedy extortion; to lay up hoards by those means. **婪索** *Lan sō*, to extort with avaricious greediness.

溲 Salt brine in which fruits are preserved; the name of a tortoise-shell utensil, for divination, and through which water is allowed to drip.

儼 **儼儼** *Lan ts'an*, a malevolent, ugly, wicked appearance.

噉 To desire, as food; to cause to desire; or to induce appetite. Read *Kan*, to call out clamorously or angrily.

Read *Han*, to spread unfounded reports.

慳 Greedy voracious; vehement, in desire. Read *Han*, strong; robust.

濫 An overflowing, or inundation of water; to overflow; to exceed the prescribed and due bounds; excess; literally and metaphorically, to encroach upon; to violate; floating; superficial; unsettled, loose, applied to speech, to sound, and to action. Name of a river. Brine. Read *Han*, a potter's vessel; a vessel for bathing. **賞罰無濫** *Shang fá woo lan*, no excess either in rewards or punishments. **濫支** *Lan che*, to branch out or spread excessively. **濫刑** *Lan hing*, ex-

cessive tortures, unauthorized by law. **濫寫門壁** *Lan s'ay mun peih*, to scribble on the doors and walls. **濫收** *Lan show*, to receive or accept of too much. **濫取** *Lan ts'eu*, to take excessively. **濫用** *Lan yung*, to use or employ excessively. **濫交遊** *Lan keaou yew*, to associate with any vagabond.

籃 A large basket. **花籃** *Hwa lan*, a basket of flowers. **脚籃** *K'ō lan*, a basket with feet. **籃筐** *Lan kh'wang*, a basket.

藍 A plant which dyes blue; a blue colour. Name of a bird; of a place, and of hill; a surname. **紅藍** *Hung lan*, a kind of purple colour. **伽藍** *K'ay lan*, an expression of the Buddha sect, denoting a great many gardens. **藍色** *Lan seh*, a blue colour. **藍靛** *Lan t'ien*, a certain yellow dye. **藍襖** *Lan leu*, bad dirty garments. The following is the right word.

襤 A single coverlet; clothes without any collar or proper hem; bad clothes. **襤褸** *Lan leu*, tattered bad raiment; mean clothing. **襤褸** *Sān lan*, the name of a place.

覽 From *to see*, expressed by two different characters. To look at; to observe; to inspect. Name of a district; a surname. **覽物起興** *Lan wū kh'e hing*, to view the creatures, and use them to introduce ideas in poetry.

攬 **橄欖** *Kan lan*, the name of a fruit resembling the olive, of which there are two varieties. **白攬** *Peh lan*, a yellowish sort. **烏攬** *Woo lan*, a purple kind.

攬 To view and grasp with the hand. To grasp all one sees; to hoard up as monopolizers do. **攬采** *Lan ts'ae* or **攬取** *Lan ts'eu*, to seize or take hold of; to take hold of more than one ought. **攬埋辦** *Lan mae pan*, to usurp the whole management of; to monopolize,—a Canton phrase. **攬稻** *Lan taou*, to grasp and carry sheaves of grain. **攬攬事情** *Tow lan sze ts'ing*, to interfere with and usurp the management of every thing.

纜 Rope, such as is used in boats or ships; a cord; a rope; a cable.

熾 Fire raging in confusion.
壙 坎壙 K'an lan, expresses the state and feeling arising from being unable to obtain one's wish; an expression of disappointment.

燻 To roast till a thing becomes yellow; to toast.
嵐 Mountain vapour; fog hanging about the tops of hills is called **山嵐** Shan-lan, the name of a hill, and of a district.

闌 From *door* and something placed in it. A screen or stoppage in a doorway; a screen or covering for a carriage; closely shut up, obscured. Evening; fading; falling; rare or small in quantity, applied to the drinking of wine. To act irregularly; to go into the palace without having proper passes; a ring that surrounds the wrist; an armlet. Name of a district. **闌干** Lan kan, railing or balusters; see **欄** another mode of writing the phrase.

攔 To stop or intercept with the hand. **遮攔** Chay lan, to stop or hinder; to prevent the approach to. **攔街** Lan

keae, to stop the passage of the street. **攔阻** Lan tsoo, to hinder; to impede; to stop; to prevent doing. **攔輿** Lan yu, to stop a *mandarin's* carriage,—for the purpose of presenting a petition.

欄 A rail as for support in going up stairs, or in passing a bridge; railing to confine animals. The name of a wood, in which sense it is also read, -Leuen. **牛欄** New lan, a railing to confine cows. **勾欄** Kow lan, a crooked railing. **欄杆** Lan kan, a baluster, or railing.

瀾 Streams flowing and running together, forming a continued course; thick water in which rice has been washed. **瀾漫** Lan man, the appearance of heavy showers of rain. One says, to separate and spread wide. **瀾汗** Lan han, appearance of a long stream of water.

爛 Boiled or roasted in an excessive degree; boiled to rags; hence, torn; rent; broken; ragged; tattered; to break; to tear; clear; bright, as by the light of fire. **燦爛** Ts'an lan, in a very high, or excessive degree,—applied in various ways. **貪多嚼不爛** T'an to tseō pūh lan, so greedy of getting,

much, as not to chew what one does eat. **霉爛** Mei lan, rotten and spoiled with the damp. **爛衣** Lan e, ragged garments. **爛鞋** Lan heae, slit or worn out shoes. **爛醉** Lan tsuy, very drunk.

糲 **糲飯** Lan fan, rice gruel made very thick and glutinous.

蘭 **蘭花** Lan hwa, the name of a fragrant plant well known in China; species of the Epimedium; the general name for the class Gynandria. The name of a tree, of a cloth, and of a man. Applied also to the pulse. **牙蘭** Ya lan, cochineal. **鳳眼蘭** Fung yen lan,

name of a plant, species of Iris. **木蘭** Mūh lan, the name of a tree. **萑蘭** Hwan lan, to wet the balusters with tears. **芎蘭** Hwan lan, thick free growth. **蘭奢** Lan ch'ay, to flatter. **蘭州** Lan chow, the capital of Kan-sūh province.

調 Idle talk; slander; false accusations. **誣調** T'e lan, to attack by false charges.

躡 To leap or pass over; to surpass.

闕 To enter, in an irregular unauthorized manner into the interior palace.

懶 A woman of an idle lazy disposition; sleepy; remiss; idle; lazy. **懶惰** Lan to, idle; lazy. **懶婦** Lan foo choo, a certain wild sow.

LANG.

浪 A wave; the waves of a river, or of the sea; unsettled; profligate; dissipated. A drum; to drum. Name of a well. A surname. **泮浪** Lan lang, alarmed and disturbed. **波浪** P'o lang, waves. **滄浪** Ts'ang lang, the name of a river. **康浪** K'ang lang,

the name of a river. **聊浪** Leou lang, wandering and dissipated as a vagabond. **謔浪** Neō lang, irreverent pride and ridicule. **浪意** Lang e, dissipated idea. **浪浪** Lang lang, flowing appearance. **浪子** Lang tze, a dissipated prodigal; a profligate wasteful spendthrift.

浪用 Lang yung, an extravagant use of things; extravagance; prodigal waste of.

狼 An animal like a dog; with a pointed snout. A wolf; name of a star; of a place; and of a plant. A surname.

豺狼 Ch'ae lang, a wolf. 狼

惡 Lang ngō, cruel and wicked. 狼戾 Lang le, or 狼

藉 Lang tselh, a year of plenty and joy; to have so much as to throw away some. 狼子野

心 Lang tze yay sin, wolf's whelp and desert mind, is an expression applied to people of bad disposition. 狼狽 Lang

pei, or 狼狽狼狽 Lang lang pei pei, fettered; embarrassed; nonplused. Pei, is said to be an animal resembling a wolf, the young of which are often born without a leg, in which case they are unable to walk alone; hence the allusion.

煨煨 Tang lang, the light or appearance of fire.

稂 The name of a plant; a kind of tare that grows amongst and injures good grain, formerly used to feed horses.

藪 A lofty door or gateway; vacant; empty; wide as a desert, an unoccupied waste. Name of a hill; and of a terri-

tory; a man's name. 闐闐 Lang lang, lofty; extensive vast.

闐苑 Lang yuen, a place where the Sēen genii reside.

朗 Clear; bright, lofty, bright and clear. A surname.

朗照 Lang chaou, to solicit people's assistance.

朗朗的說道 Lang lang tsh shwō taou, said in a clear distinct tone.

宸廊 Lofty; eminent. A certain vessel or utensil.

宸廊 Apartments or small rooms built on the east and west sides of large houses; they have generally before them a piazza or covered walk. 廊

無下 Lāng foo hēa, apartments around the court or yard, in the front of the hall.

根 The name of a wood used in making seden-chair poles. The name of an insect.

鳴根 Ming lang, a kind of rattle, used to make a noise when fishing, in order to frighten the fish into the net.

琅琅耳 Lang kan, resembles a pearl; a stone of an inferior sort. Occurs forming a part of various other proper names.

娘 Forms part of the name of an insect called 娘鏗 Lang tang, denotes also ineffec-

tual effort, by allusion to the struggles of the insect mentioned.

銀 銀鐺 Lang tang, a kind of lock; something that fastened together, so as to drag heavily; wearied; fatigued. The

sound of a bell.

郎 The name of a place, and of an office; a title of respect applied to men by their wives, and by servants to their masters, and by friends to each other. 令郎 Ling lang, your son.

LĀNG.

冷 Derived from ice, the other part giving sound.

Cold; frigid; indifferent; still; clear; pure. A surname. Read

Ling, in the dialect of 吳 Woo,

冷澤 Ling tseh, denotes ice.

冷熱 Lāng jě, are opposites, both literally and metaphorically, as cold; hot; indifferent; zealous. 冷冰冰 Lāng ping

ping, cold as ice. 冷落 Lāng

lō, cold and comfortless, being fallen into neglect. 冷淡無

味 Lāng t'an woo we, cold, insipid, tasteless, — applied to

books. 冷笑 Lāng seaou, a cold disaffected laugh.

稜 The majesty of divinity.

A neighbouring state or nation; the name of a species of grain; name of a medicue.

Vulgarly used for the corner of anything. 幾稜 Ke lāng, how far? — a term used by husbandmen. 稜角 Lāng kōō, or 觚

稜 Koo lāng, the corner of anything square.

稜 A square piece of timber; a corner; the highest beam of a palace; the majesty of the divinity. 剛稜 Kang

lāng, virulent, vicious. 模稜

手 Mō lāng show, a person who takes hold of either end of a story, not desirous of coming to any decision.

楞 From four, square, and wood. Same as the preceding; a Tartar name. 楞

嚴 Lāng yen, name of a book of the Buddha sect.

LAOU.

老 A person aged seventy; old; aged; venerable; a term of honour and respect. Laou, at the end of phrases, is a kind of vulgar complimentary term, which some deem an insult, as **外江老** Wae k'ang laou, a person from beyond the Yang-tze-k'ang; i. e. a man of another province. A surname. **二老爺** Urh laou yay, a gentleman's second son, if he have arrived at the years of manhood. **老拙** Laou chuē, old and stupid. **老君** Laou keun, or **老子** Laou tze, the founder of the Taou-sze sect, B. C. 500; otherwise called **老子道君** Laou tze taou kenn, he is said to have appeared in every age under different names. **老萬山** Laou wan shan, island called the Great Ladrone. **老師** Laou sze, the title of a priest of the Taou sect. **老坭** Laou ne, scurf; dandruff. **老父台** Laou foo t'ae, the title by which privileged persons address the Magistrate of a H'een. **老子** Laou tze, old boy,—a familiar term for father. **老樣子** Laou yang tze, an old fashion. **老爺** Laou yay, a title of officers of

inferior rank, and of private gentlemen. **老幼** Laou yew, or **老小** Laou seou, the very old, and the very young, for whose peculiar circumstances the law provides.

牢 Strong place of confinement; a prison. From a covering and a cow. A place to keep kine in; cattle, generally those for sacrifice, including sheep and swine. Name of a hill; a surname. **太牢** T'ae laou, a cow. **少牢** Shaou laou, a sheep. **坐牢** Tso laou, to be confined in prison. **槍牢** Ts'ang laou, to take a firm grasp of,—neither naturally or morally. **牢記** Laou ke, a strong recollection of. **牢固** Laou koo, or **堅牢** K'een laou, strong, applied to any work well put together.

伴勞 Large. **儻伴** Keau laou, coarse, large. From *burning shining, and strength*. To employ one's strength; to toil; to labour; to fag; wearied; fatigued; to give trouble to; service; meritorious efforts; worthy deeds; merit. Read Laou, to take account of men's services in order to re-

ward them; to console; to commend; to encourage; to reward. A surname; a name of a city; a hill, and of a weapon. **勤勞** Kh'in laou, diligent labour. **徒勞** T'oo laou, to labour in vain. **酬勞** Ch'ow laou, to reward for services performed. **憂勞** Yew laou, anxiety of mind; grief. **功勞** Kung laou, merit; meritorious. **犒勞** Kaou laou, rewards of oxen, wine, and so on, given by government to the military on particular occasions. **勞苦** Laou kh'oo, severe toilsome labour. **勞金** Laou kin, labour gold; i. e. the money given to recompence labour. **勞困** Laou kh'wän, wearied by labour; fatigued. **勞心勞力** Laou sin laou leih, to labour and toil with mind and body. **勞力** Laou leih, to labour with bodily strength. **勞苦患難** Laou kh'oo hwan nan, difficulties and distress. **勞病** Laou ping, or **勞瘵** Laou ch'ae, disease supposed to arise from excessive exertion of mind or body; a spitting of blood, with fever; weak pulse and cough; a consumption. **勞則思思則善** Laou tseh sze, sze tseh sheh, labour induces reflection, and reflection virtue. **勞心**

Laou sin, to labour with the mind.

勞 Occurs in the sense of the preceding.

勞 Strength of the mind worn out; wearied; fatigued; exhausted.

勞 Noise; clamour. **勞嗽** Laou naou, and **勞叨** Laou t'au, express the same.

撈 To drag for in a river; to find with a drag and pull out of the water; to take from a deep place, or from amongst water. Also read **Leau**, to take; to take with a hook.

水底撈月 Shwuy te laou yuē, to drag the moon out of the water;—vain and ineffectual effort. **水中撈救人** Shwuy chung laou kew jin, to save a man from the water. **打撈屍首** Ta laou she show, to take up dead bodies out of the water. **撈起** Laou kh'e, to raise up, as from the bottom of a river, by grappling.

癆 From labour and disease. In the language of Corea, poisonous drugs are called Laou. Commonly used to denote, an emaciated figure arising from fatigue or long indisposition; they say, a cough becomes what they mean by Laou. **癆症** Laou ching, an internal disease

induced by excessive labour. 癆瘵 Laou le, an ugly appearance; a thin emaciated figure; in the north applied also to pernicious drugs, or to whatever is of a poisonous nature.

蝟 A certain kind of shell fish.

滂 An accumulation of water in the streets caused by excessive rains; a rushing torrent like a flow of water; a rapid stream.

滂水 Laou shwuy, a sudden torrent of water caused by rain, and that soon passes away. 滂潦 Laou

laou, complicated convolution, as of creeping plants growing wild; complicated, abstruse.

聊 Laou ts'au, noise; clamour; vociferation. To clamour; to vociferate.

嫖 A hankering, excessive, stupifying affection for, or love to. A surname. 戀嫖

Lwan laou, the affections hankering after, or intensely set on an object. 嫖嫖 Koo laou,

a hankering regard for; the mind set on prostitutes; a whoremonger. 嫖嫖 Laou hoo, to envy. 嫖毒 Laou yse, lewd;

profligate; lascivious.

LE

里 A city or place of abode; mournful; sorry. A surname; the name of a place, and of a hill. A measure of land; commonly called the Chinese mile, about three and a half go to an English mile; a lane in a village; a village. Five families are called 鄰 Lin, neighbours, or a neighbourhood; five of these Lin, make a Le; 360

步 Poo, make a Le, in land measure. One Poo is six cubits; 250 Le are considered a geographical degree. 鄉里

Hëang le, an ancient term for

wife. 梓里 Tze le, one's native place.

俚 To trust; to depend upon. Rustic; vulgar. 無俚

之至耳 Woo le che che urh, nothing to depend on. 質而不俚 Chih urh pih le, plain, but not vulgar. 野人歌曰

俚 Yay jin ko yue le, the song of the rustic is called Le. 俚

句 Le keu, or 俚言 Le yen, vulgar coarse expressions. 俚

俗 Le süh, vulgar; low.

哩 Le, or La, inserted in colloquial books as an un-

defined tone at the close of a sentence or paragraph.

媪 媪媪 Chüh le, an expression by which brother's wives designate each other. Compare with Chüh.

埋 A kind of barrow to remove earth; some say it means to stick into the earth. Read Chae, the name of a wood.

藜埋 Luy le, a kind of basket for carrying earth in, or the instrument by which the earth is put into the basket.

狸 Le, or 狐狸 Hoo le, the fox, or as they call it a wild cat, of which there are various species.

狐狸皮 Hoo le p'e, fox skin. 狸毛筆

Le maou peih, pencils made of the hair of the fox. 狸

首之斑 Le show che pan, the streaks on the head of a fox, to which some things are compared.

理 To work or polish gems; to control; to rule; to direct; to regulate; to rectify; to govern; to regard or pay attention to; to meddle with; the principles in matter, in bodies, in the universe, and in man, by which they are regulated; right principles; reason in man; the principle of order by which the

universe is regulated. The veins in animal bodies, or streaks in stones or wood. To separate or divide; a go-between, or marriage contract-maker. A surname; certain paper. Le, as distinguished from 氣 Kh'e, is an immaterial incorporeal principle. Kh'e is the more subtle or insensible parts of material existences; the substance on which figure and the other qualities of bodies are reared. Whatever has figure is founded on Kh'e; whatever is destitute of shape or figure, belongs to Le and to

道 Taou. Kh'e is below. 形 Hing, i. e. form or figure; it is the 器 Kh'e, or 具 Keu, the containing vessel; the substratum; the subsistence of material bodies, the primary matter. Le is the Taou, or principle which is upon, or inherent in, material bodies, and is considered their

本 Pun, root or origin; nor has it any 掛搭處 Kwä t'ü ch'oo, place in particular where it is appended or attached to them; nor can it be decided whether Le or Kh'e is first, though if an order must be mentioned, the precedence is given to Le. Le also denotes a kind of principle of organization; the internal essential form of Europeans. Le is sometimes spoken of as a

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kind of *soul of the universe*. The heavens, the earth, and all animate and inanimate creatures, **只是一箇理** Chih she yih ko le, are but one *Le*, or principle; and as to human beings **各自有一箇理** Ko tsze yew yih ko le, every one has an individual and distinct *Le*. The universal *Le* is compared to the water of the ocean, out of which each person takes a part, some more and some less; still all belong to the water of the ocean, which is supreme. **理直氣壯** Le chih kh'e chwang, reasoning straight, and feeling strong; expresses having the right side of a question and supporting it with energy. **理髮** Le fa, to adjust the hair. **理會** Le hwuy, to perceive or comprehend the principles or nature of. **理氣學** Le kh'e hëö, the science of immaterial, and of material principles or existences,—has a considerable analogy to the metaphysics of Europe. **理虧** Le kh'wei, to be deficient in reasoning; to have the wrong side of a case or question. **理論** Le lun, to reason or debate. **理學** Le hëö, persons well instructed in the principles of moral science; virtuous persons. **理到人服** Le taou jin fuh, when reason comes,

man submits—when he is convinced by reasoning that he is in the wrong. **理事** Le sze, to attend to, or superintend affairs. **理所當爲** Le so tang wei, that which it is reasonable to do; what ought by rights to be done. **理慾** Le yüh, reason and passion.

浬 A vulgar character used for the sail of the boat. **桅浬綽纜** Wei le leüh lan, masts, sails, pullies and ropes.

鯉 The carp fish. **鯉魚跳龍門** Le yu t'eaou lung mun, the carp has jumped into the dragon's gate—is applied to literary men who have made rapid advances in rank. **雙鯉** Shywang le, a pair of carp, now used to denote a letter, or epistle.

吏 From **史** She, a royal servant, and **一**, implying the unity of purpose in the mind of rulers. One commissioned by a superior to rule others. An emperor or king; a magistrate of any rank; a recorder or writer of official papers in public courts; one employed in the subordinate executive departments. The four seasons. A surname. Read She, to receive and fulfil the duties of an official situation. **書吏**

Shoo le, a writer in government offices. **長吏** Chang le, a superior officer. **少吏** Shaou le, an inferior officer. **循吏** Seun le, an active, upright, good magistrate. **貪官汚吏** Tau kwan woo le, an avaricious corrupt magistrate. **吏治人者** Le ch'e jin chay, *Le* denotes one who rules or governs men. **吏部** Le poo, the board of magistracy which superintends all civil appointments; the filling up of vacancies, and the punishment of official delinquents throughout the Empire. **吏目** Le müh, attendants on courts.

李 A small species of plum is called *Le*, or **李子** Le tsze, to arrange, as for a journey. Name of a star. A surname. **桃李** T'ao le, a peach and plum—denotes recommending a person. **行李** Hing le, travelling plums,—or travelling arrangements,—denotes one's bedding and baggage when going on a journey. **李自成** Le tsze ch'ing, a famous rebel who caused the downfall of the Ming dynasty. **李下不整冠** Le hëa püh ching kwan, don't adjust your cap below a plum tree,—lest people say you are stealing plums. **李鐵拐** Le

t'ëë kwae, one of the eight genii called Pá-sëen.

利 A sharp edge or point; acute; profit; profitable; the interest on money; to benefit; advantageous gain; gainful; suitable; smooth; felicitous; to covet. A surname. **刀口不利** Taou kh'ow püli le, the edge of the knife is not sharp. **公利** Kung le, just gain. **私利** Sze le, selfish, unjust gain. **戰不利** Chen püh le, an unsuccessful attack in battle. **利息** Le seih, interest on money. The Chinese generally speak of so much per month; hence, **一員半** Yih yuen pwan, one dollar and a half; **一分五** Yih fun woo, or **一分半** Yih fun pwan, one candareen five cash, is equal to 18 per cent per annum. But **週年一分五** Chow nëen yih fun woo, the year round one candareen five cash, is 15 per cent. **利鈍邪正** Le tun säy ching, sharp, blunt, deflected, straight,—used metaphorically in describing human character. **利害** Le hae, severe; formidable. **利己損人** Le ke sun jin, to benefit one's self and injure others. **利口** Le kh'ow, sharp mouth; i. e. great fluency of

speech and smartness of reply.
利刀 Le taou, a sharp knife.
利天下 Le t'een hēa, to benefit the empire or the world, as by some literary production.
利市 Le she, lucky; the cause of prosperity,—a few pieces of copper coin given to a child at the new year. **利達** Le t'ā, or **利市** Le she, **利路** Le loo, prosperity; success in one's affairs. **利物利人** Le wūh le jin, to benefit creatures, and to benefit man. **利益** Le yih, advantage; gain.

伶俐 Lin le, a common phrase to denote being clever, ingenious.

唼 Sound; voice; noise.

梨 The pear, deemed cold but injurious; otherwise called **快果** K'wae kwo, the pleasing fruit. The face discoloured by age;

name of a plant, and of an insect. **沙梨** Sha le, the sandy pear; a particular kind of pear, brought from Pe-king. **雪梨** Seuē le, the snow pear, —brought from Shan-tung. **梨園子弟** Le yuen tsze te, the sons and brothers of the pear orchard, play actors.

痢 From sharp and disease. A purging or dysentery;

a flux; they distinguish fifteen different sorts. **血痢** Heuē le, a bloody flux. **酒痢** Tsew le, a purging from excessive drinking. **泄痢** Sēē le, or **瀉痢** Sēay le, looseness of the bowels. **久痢** Kew le, a chronic dysentery. **痢症** Le ching, a disorder of the bowels; a purging.

莉 Name of a plant, and of a flower. A surname. **茉莉花** Mō le hwa, the name of a well known flower,—jasmium grandiflorum.

例 To compare together; to adjust; to class; to arrange; to generalize. **Law**; regulations. **比例** Pe le, to compose, to adjust. **凡例** Fan le, general rules. **開例** Kh'ae le, to make a new regulation or law. **律例** Leuh le, laws in general. The word Leuh denotes, the original standard laws of the empire; the word Le, denotes explanatory and emendatory clauses, or bye-laws.

違例 Wei le, to oppose the laws; contrary to law. **照例** Chaou le, according to law.

柳 Name of a tree, the wood which is used by cartwrights.

泄 Water running down a declivity. Le le, the sound

of water running down; to descend or go down to; to go to, or arrive at,—used by superiors, to supervise or overlook. **治** Le ch'e, to exercise government, to govern. **治任** Le jin, to go to an office, or the place of exercising control. **治民** Le min, to descend to the people, in order to attend to their affairs.

莅 To descend to, in the sense of the preceding. A seat or place of exercising rule or control. Read Le'ih, the sound of the trees of a forest when agitated by the wind.

戾 From a dog going out at a door. To stoop; to bend; crooked; perverse; ungovernable; wicked; impenitent. To extend or go to; to stop; to fix; to settle. Also read Lēē. **乖戾** Kwae le, perverse; unruly; vicious. **暴戾** Paou le, violently profligate; outrageously unreasonable. **飛戾天** Fei le t'een, to fly up to heaven. **戾職** Le ch'ih, to be settled in one's station. **戾厥心** Le k'euē sin, to stop his mind.

候 Anger; angrily; wrangling. **很候** Hēn le, disobedient; refractory.

唳 Lēē, or Le, the song or voice of a bird, the voice of the stork. **嘯** Low le, the voice of a bird. **嘹** Leau le, the voice of the crane. **風聲鶴唳** Fung shing hó le, the sound of the wind and the voice of the stork.

捩 A defence for the end of the finger or thumb, which twitches the strings of a harp or other instrument; to strike or twitch the strings with one's finger; to twitch, twist or snap asunder; to guide with the hand; as a rudder; to manage a spoon.

椴 Used in a sense similar to the preceding. Read Lēē, the name of a tree. **機椴** Ko le, a kind of internal spring.

淚 Commonly read Luy, tears. Read Le, to flow with rapidity. **滲淚** Leau le, a rapid current of water, sufficient to wreck a boat. **淒淚** Te'e le, cold, frigid appearance; cold and comfortless.

离 Clear; bright; elegant. Name of one of the Kwa. Dispersed, scattered; opposed to.

漉 From water and to disperse. Water entering the ground; soaking the earth; to instil; to infuse by drops; thin and bad.

name of a hill, and of a river.
 淳離 Shun le, nutritious; meagre; applied to the public manners, denotes good and bad. 淋離 Lin le, the sound of rain, autumnal showers.

檮 A wild pear.

檮 To separate and a splinter. To split or rend wood.

璃 From a stone or gem and bright. The shining appearance of a mat. 瑠璃 Lew le, or 琉璃 Lew le, a pearl; a kind of vitreous glaze put on the outside of the roofs of Imperial houses; used to denote glass. 玻璃 Po-le, glass.

稿 From grain and shining. Elegantly pendant, as a sheaf of grain; two handfuls of grain make a Le.

縹 From clothes and to separate; that which keeps them from separating; a string or sash; an ornamented sash worn by women. 結縹 Kè le, to knot the sash—to contract a marriage.

離 From to disperse and wings. The name of a bird; to separate or go from; to leave; to disperse; apart; distant; to divide

in two; pairs; in order, applied to tones; arranged. Name of a horse; a plant; a wood; a territory. 相離 Siang le, to part from each other. 不離 Puh le, not separated from; always employed about; constantly engaged in. 離羣 Le kh'eun, to leave the group or party. 離開 Le kh'ae, to go apart from. 離別 Le pèè, to separate or go from; to be separated or scattered abroad. Le, is to go to a short distance; Pèè, to remove far off. 離散 Le san, dispersed; scattered abroad. 離孫 Le sun, the children of sister's children. 流離失所 Lew le shih so, scattered abroad without habitation, as in times of famine. 離得幾遠 Le teh ke yuen, how far off is it?

醕 Thin poor wine.

欒 A species of wild pear.

籬 To keep off with bamboos. A fence made with bamboos; a hedge. 園籬 Yuen le, a garden hedge. 藩籬 Fan le, a fence. 竿籬 Chaou le, transverse bamboos; a kind of lattice work. 籬落 Le'lo, a place fenced in as a residence.

離 A kind of tare that grows amongst grain, not entirely useless, but injurious to the better grain, for which cause it is removed. Used also for the preceding.

離 By Canton people read Le. Not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. See Che.

裂 To split; to rend open; a rent, or crack in the skin of ripe fruit.

嫠 A woman without a husband; a widow.

鬣 The tail of a cow, or of a horse; strong curly hair; long hair; hair mixed in a confused state; anything very small or minute.

釐 To subject, or cause to submit, by the force of reasoning; to regulate; to govern; domestic happiness; a nominal denomination in numbering; name of a small copper coin, by Europeans called *Cash*, commonly considered the decimal part of a *Candareen* which answers to a hundred. A pair or twins. Name of a paper; of a hill; and of a plant. A man's name. A surname. 釐釐 Haou le pih ts'ò, not the least error. 差之釐釐 釐釐之千里 Ch'a che

hou le mew che-ts'gen le, the error of a hair's breadth (in the principle) will lead to an error of a thousand miles. 釐每 Le mei, to covet.

藜 Dried grass or hay. A surname. 藜盧 Le loc, reeds or rushes.

黎 A kind of glue or paste, used in making shoes; black; many; an epithet of the people of China.

黎 The name of a district; of a hill; of a river; of a stone. Used also for the following. A surname. 黎民 Le ming, the people,—so called from their black hair.

璆 A certain valuable stone; used also for the Le or Po le, glass. See 璃 Le.

犁 An instrument of husbandry; a plough; to plough or cultivate the ground.

犁 Forms part of a name applied to the northern hordes. Name of a territory; earthy streaks, as on the faces of very old people. 犁刀 Le tauou, the coulter of a plough.

黧 Black; a black and yellow cow, said to resemble a tiger; used also for the preceding. 黧黑 Le

heb, black, applied to the face and eyes.

藜 A certain plant; a stem or branch; forms part of the name of a stone.

豐 The vessel 豆 Tow, filled. A vessel used in certain rites. The original form of the following; being confounded with 豐 Fung, 示 She, was added to distinguish them.

禮 From a supernatural manifestation and a vessel used in certain rites. Rites, decorum, propriety. The first idea of Le,

is that of footsteps; the footsteps or traces to be observed in worshipping the gods; a rite; a ceremony; the principles of social order; the decent; the decorous in religious worship, and in the intercourse of society. Decorum; propriety; what is becoming; the rules which assign every one his place; politeness. It also expresses what is decent and becoming in families, and in individuals. A surname. Offerings to the gods; presents to individuals; an act of obeisance; the particular forms of obeisance or homage. 禮葬之 Le teang che, buried him with funeral rites or honors. 禮義 Le e, the principles of moral propriety and good conduct. 禮莫大於分 Le mō ta yu fan, there is nothing in the rules

of propriety of more importance, than that part which marks the sphere, station, or rank of every one. 禮儀 Le e, the rules or forms of politeness and ceremony; the forms of propriety and good behaviour. 禮讓 Le jang, polite, yielding; complaisant. 禮拜日 Le pat jih, the day of the rites of worship; the sabbath of the Christians and Mahomedans. 禮貌 Le maou, a polite gentlemanly deportment. 禮部 Le poo, the Board of Rites and Ceremonial Usages. One of the six Chinese Boards, at Peking. 禮大 Le ta, a great, a solemn, or pompous rite, or act of homage.

醴 A liquor made by being distilled one night; sweet wine. Name of a district. 醴泉 Le ts'enen, a sweet spring.

麇 Many; a multitude.

厲 A coarse strong stone; a whetstone. To grind; to rub. Severe; stern; violent; raging; rapid as flight; excessive; ugly, cruel; to act cruelly or tyrannically; wicked; dangerous bank; disease. To commence; to stimulate; to excite to. To ford a stream with one's clothes on

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A term applied to the ninth moon. A surname. Read Lae, ulcers caused by daubing the body with lacker. Read Lēē, severe, or according to one, the ornamental tassel of a purse. 磨厲 Mo le, to grind, to sharpen; to discipline and reform. 以厲賢才焉 E le hēen ts'ae yeu, to encourage those possessed of virtue and talents. 厲風 Le fung, a violent wind. 厲鬼 Le kwei, an injurious demon or ghost, that has no temple built for its reception after the death of the body, which it had animated; no posterity having been left by the deceased.

瀦 To ford a stream by treading on stepping stones.

癘 A virulent sore; a kind of pestilence; noxious effluvia. Occurs denoting to urge; to impel; to kill. Also read Lae.

勵 To exert one's strength; to stimulate by admonition; to rouse and encourage others. 勉勵 Mēen le, to urge to strenuous exertion. 獎勵 Tsēang le, to praise and rouse to exertion.

厲 Vicious; bad; wicked; alarmed; frightened.

厲 Name of a fruit tree.

麗 From a stag walking alone in search of food. An elegant gait; good; elegant; graceful; beautiful; fair; attached or bound to; flowery; luminous; bright manifestation; to give munificently. Name of a territory, of a hill. A small boat; it enters into the composition of various proper names. 靡麗 Me le, elegant, applied to persons, to dress, or to the furniture of a house. 高麗 Kaon le, Corea. 麗人 Le jin, an elegant person. 麗澤 Le tseh, beautifully; glorious.

麗 A pair of stag's skins. Together with; a pair; a

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糲 Coarse; rice not cleansed. Read Lā. 糲食 Le shih, coarse food.

礪 A stone for whetting or grinding tools; a grindstone; a whetstone; a coarse stone; coarse; strong. 礪石 Le shih, a coarse stone that grinds.

蠣 A species of oyster; called also 牡蠣 Mow le. 石蠣 Shih le, the name of a fish. 蠣房 Le fang, an oyster shell.

麗 From a stag walking alone in search of food. An elegant gait; good; elegant; graceful; beautiful; fair; attached or bound to; flowery; luminous; bright manifestation; to give munificently. Name of a territory, of a hill. A small boat; it enters into the composition of various proper names. 靡麗 Me le, elegant, applied to persons, to dress, or to the furniture of a house. 高麗 Kaon le, Corea. 麗人 Le jin, an elegant person. 麗澤 Le tseh, beautifully; glorious.

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couple; husband and wife; conjugal union.

剗 To open out; to cut open. A local word.

麗 Beautiful; elegant. Name of an ancient state. A surname. **麗姬** Le ke, name of a female famous in history.

矚 Read Se, to look; to examine with the eye. Also read Le. **矚矚** Le low, to look and examine minutely.

纒 Neatly bound together; connected; a certain ornamental cap worn in former times; a group or multitude of persons walking together. Also read So, and Se.

麓 Plants growing upon the ground.

鄺 The name of a place. A surname.

驪 An elegant fleet horse; to travel with a pair of horses; the name of a hill. The name of a district. **高句驪**

Kaon keu le, Corea, according to some modes of writing it.

麗鳥 **黃鸝** Hwang le, name of a large beautiful bird.

詈 From *net* and *words*. To complicate or blame others; to speak against them rather less directly than is expressed by **罵** Ma, to rail and

scold. **詈罵** Le ma, or reversed, Ma le, to scold; to rail at and abuse.

履 That which the foot treads on; a shoe; to shoe, or apply a shoe to the foot; to tread upon. **履底** Le te, the sole of a shoe.

履行 Le hing, to tread; to walk.

蠡 Name of an insect; insects eating into wood. Also read Lo, and occurs denoting a shell-fish. Name of a hill; a man's name.

夔 **彭夔** P'ang le, the classical name of the town **安慶府** Ngan-king-foo, on the north-west margin of the Po-yang lake.

剗 To divide; to cut asunder; to split straight forward; to lay open. Read Le, to pierce or stab.

罹 To be mournful; sorry; to occur; to meet with.

荔 Name of a kind of rush fit for making brooms of; a fragrant plant; a plant that grows on a stone; name of a palace; of an ancient state; a surname. **荔枝** Le che, or **荔枝** Le che, a fruit well known in China; the term is applied to the tree also; the *Dimocarpus Litchi*.

荔浦 Lep'oo, name of a place.

隸 To be attached to; attendants on public officers, and in public courts, were called **隸人** Le jin, inferior officers. A surname. **隸首** Le shou, a kind of head person, one skilled in accounts. **隸字** Le tsze, or **隸書** Le shoo, the Chinese

characters, as abbreviated by order of Ts'in, (the first universal monarch of the Chinese states,) so called because framed by the inferiors in public officers.

鰥 Perverse; vicious; wicked; a virulent disease. Name of a bill; also read **鰥**. **鰥夫** Le foo, a perverse; unreasonable; violent man.

LEANG.

兩 Two; a pair; a couple; to double; numeral of two wheeled carriages; a certain weight. **那兩個** **人** Na leang ko jin, these two persons. **一兩車** Yih leang ch'ay, a carriage.

兩義 Leang e, the two E, denote heaven and earth, or the two principles which existed after the first separation of matter. **兩美必合** Leang mei peih ho, the two excellent ones, a genius and a beauty must unite in marriage. **兩江** Leang kang, the provinces of Kiangnan and Kiangse. **兩頭蛇** Leang t'ow shay, a double headed serpent. **兩大** Leang ta, the two great powers; i. e. heaven and earth. **兩造** Leang ts'au, the plaintiff and

defendant. **兩江總督** Leang kang tsung t'uh, the governor of Kiangnan and Kiangse. **兩廣總督** Leang kwang tsung t'uh, the governor of the provinces **廣東** Kwang-tung (Canton) and **廣西** Kwang-se, hence the expression Leang (two) Kwang. **一兩銀子** Yih leang yin tsze, one tael of silver. **銀兩** Yin leang, money.

兩 The common form of the preceding, in the sense of the weight or measure, by Europeans called a tael. This form is not sanctioned by the Dictionaries.

倆 **倆** I'ang or Leang, 伎倆 K'e leang, art, craft, ingenuity.

納 A certain string or fastening for shoes.

輛 A pair of wheels; one cart or carriage. **一輛車** Yih leang ch'ay, a cart or carriage.

蛎 A kind of fairy or sprite; otherwise called **蛎蛎** Wang leang, an apparition that resembles a child three years old.

涼 Read Leang, remote, distant. To seek; to desire. Also read King, strong violent wrangling.

涼 Cool; moderately cool; cool fresh breeze. **清涼** Ts'ing leang, clear cool.

涼爽 Leang shwang, pleasantly cool. **涼水** Leang shwuy, cool water. **涼傘** Leang san, an umbrella to shade off the sun.

掠 Read Leang, to take possession of; to rob; to plunder. Read Lëö, to plunder; to seize and take from by violence; to take in war.

涼 Cool; sparing; uncomfortable, when applied to a person's circumstances; pleasant, when applied to the wind. Name of a district; a surname. Occurs denoting, to trust that a case is so; to believe. **納涼** Nà leang,

to take an airing. **德涼** Teh leang, possessed of little virtue.

涼風 Leang fung, a cool breeze. **涼薄之行** Leang pò che hing, cold, unfeeling, stiff, formal treatment. **涼快** Leang kh'wae, cool and pleasant. **涼亭** Leang ting, a cool pavilion.

瞭 To dry or scorch in the sun. **諒** Sincere true speech; to believe; to confide in; to trust; to suppose that a thing has taken place; to know clearly and certainly; to aid; to help; to assist; to take the oversight of. The name of a barbarous district. A surname. **見諒** Këen leang, or **原諒** Yuen leang, to believe and hope the best of a person; to excuse, or make allowances for. **諒必得收入** Leang peih teh show jūh, I suppose you must have received (the letter), &c.

輦 A kind of carriage said to be once fitted up for sleeping in, but afterwards underwent certain alterations.

亮 Clear; bright. **光亮** Kwang leang, or **明亮** Ming leang, bright; splendid. **天亮** T'ëen leang, day light. **天亮了** T'ëen leang leaou,

the heavens are illumined, it is now day-light.

良 Good, morally and naturally, as well as in the works of art; a good or considerable portion of time; far on in the night; a term of regard used by husbands and wives to each other; to be able to do. Name of a hill, and of a plant; forms several other proper names. **溫良** Wän leang, mild and good disposition. **蓄意不良** Chüh e püh leang, to harbour dishonest intentions. **弗良及** Füh leang keih, unable to effect. **良醫** Leang e, a skilful medical practitioner. **良貨** Leang foo, good commodities. **良羌** Leang këang, galanga root, or galangal. **良久** Leang kew, a long while. **良馬** Leang ma, a gentle horse. **良心** Leang sin, a good heart; virtuous principles and dispositions. **良夜** Leang yay, late at night. **良月** Leang yuë, the tenth moon.

痕眼 A disease of the eye.

跟 **跳跟** Teau leang, to jump or leap. Read Lang, to hop or proceed precipitately; to appear desirous of advancing, but with ineffectual struggles.

量 From the sun above the earth, and a mile. A measure; to measure; the measure of; a measure that is capable of containing. An enlarged mind; capacity; feeling or views of the mind. A limit; to judge. **商量** Shang leang, to deliberate and judge. **酒量** Tsew leang, ability to drink,—it is a compliment to tell a man that his **酒量大** Tsew leang ta, ability to drink is great. **量入以爲出** Leang jūh e wei ch'ūh, to measure or keep an account of one's income in order to regulate expenditure by it. **量多寡** Leang to kwa, measure how many? what quantity? **量過** Leang kwo, measured. **量度** Leang tö, to measure; to conjecture. **量如針眼** Leang joo chin yen, the feeling

良 To do good; a good-work. Also read Lang. **良傷** Lang t'ang, a long appearance.

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and views (of an inferior man) are like a needle's eye.

糧 From measure and grain. Grain for food; a daily ration of food; pay of the soldiery; taxes paid by landholders. Name of a medicine. 食糧 Shih lēang, to receive the king's pay. 錢糧 Ts'ēn lēang, the pay in money and kind, given to the army; also the taxes paid by farmers to the government. 糧草 Lēang ts'au, provision for men, and provender for horses. 糧道 Lēang taou, an officer over the public granaries; a kind of commissary.

梁 A wooden bridge; stones or rocks terminating a stream; a beam or plank; the top beam of a house; a seam or streak at the top of a cap. Name

of a hill; a surname; also enters into the composition of various proper names. 棟梁 Tung lēang, a beam. 大梁 Ta lēang, a western constellation; also the name of a place. 疆梁 Kiang lēang, strong; the name a divinity. 橋梁 Kh'eaou lēang, a wooden bridge for foot passengers. 輿梁 Yu lēang, a bridge for carts. 魚梁 Yu lēang, an apparatus for catching fish.

梁 A species of grain which grows in the northern provinces of China, and of which there are different kinds; also a tare-like weed, usually expressed by the second character. 高粱 Kaou lēang, barbadoes millet. 梁米 Lēang me, or 粟梁 Sūh lēang, are different sorts of the Lēang grain.

LEAOU.

了 From a child without arms. Intelligent; knowing; fixed; determined; finished. Leau, is a very frequent particle in the spoken language, serving to round the period, and form the perfect tense. 我見了 Wo kēn leau, I have seen. 他來了 T'a lae leau, he is come. 知道了 Che

taou leau, I know it. 罷了 Pa leau, enough! very well. 一語未了 Yih yu we leau ere a sentence was finished. 了然 Leau jen, certainly; clearly. 了當 Leau tang, finished, or arranged well. 了不得 Leau pūh teh, forms the superlative; as, 了不得這

麼好 Leau pūh teh chay mo haou, excessively good. 了見 Leau kēn, to see entirely, applied to the omniscience of the gods. 了事 Leau sze, or 了局 Leau keūh, to finish or conclude an affair. To make an end of business and have no more trouble with it.

尥 The legs crossing each other, from weakness in walking; a cow with its legs crossing each other. Also read Peaou. 尥掉 Leau taou, the feet reluctantly dragged after one.

聊 A sound in the ear; a particle expressing—carelessly; any how; a desire or wish. To depend upon. Name of a place; a surname. The name of a wood. 無聊無賴 Woo leau woo lae, no support nor dependance. 聊且 Leau ts'ay, or 聊以 Leau e, an expression of diminution; carelessness; indifference,—the scope must determine the particle by which it is to be rendered. 聊無幾 Leau leau woo ke, not much; not many. 聊賴 Leau lae, to depend upon; to have support; support. 聊落 Leau ló, falling; sinking.

料 From a measure and grain. To measure; to estimate;

to calculate; to manage; to reflect; to deem. To consider or judge; to suppose; materials of which things are made; capacity; provender for horses and cows; a clear distinct sound; to pull. 料理 Leau le, to manage; to exercise control over. 料想不到 Leau sēang pūh taou, unable to foresee and make arrangements for; unforeseen. 料難再匿 Leau nan tsae neih, I think it will be impossible to conceal them further or longer. 料物 Leau wūh, or 材料 Ts'ae leau, materials for making any thing; as, 火藥料物 Ho yó leau wūh, materials for making gunpowder.

膏 The fat in the intestines of animals.

僚 A companion; a comrade; a colleague; a fellow officer; persons of the same rank; of the same kind or class. To labour together. Read Léau, a good appearance; an easy and gentle manner. A surname. 官僚 Kwan leau, a fellow officer. 百僚 Peh leau, all those officers who are in service at the same time. 同僚 Tung leau, one of the same rank. 臣僚 Ch'in leau, officers of government, generally.

瞭 Léaou, or Léaou, the cry or voice of any creature.

寮 A small window; to study at the same window; a fellow officer. **同寮之友** Tung leaou che yew, a friend, a fellow officer. **寮房** Leaou fang, a public office, or a room in which the officers assemble. **寮案** Leaou ts'ac, a place where officers of the government meet; the officers of government.

瞭 Perspicuous, clear; discernment; clever; intelligent. To oversee and examine into; cheerful; a vacant empty appearance. **瞭慄** Leaou leih, the eye and mind both struck with alarm.

撩 To take hold of a thing with the hand; to manage or wield it; to play or fence with a spear. To sustain or support.

撩人 Leaou jin, to pull about a person in play. **撩罟** Leaou koo, a certain kind of net, or to manage it.

瞭寮 Fire lit up in various ways, and in various places, as a signal of national concerns, intended to arouse the attention of all persons. **庭燎** Ting leaou, certain lights lit up in the palace.

獠 From a dog and fire lit up. To hunt wild beasts; to hunt at nights.

療 To resist disease; to stop it; to cure; the practice of medicine.

瞭 Clear vision; able to see distinctly, and to a distance. A good eye.

禱 禱 Yew leaou, to sacrifice to heaven.

寮 A kind of basket to contain parts of the victims used in sacrifice; a basket to carry fish in. **篷寮** P'ung leaou, a kind of mat shed or large umbrella under which stalls are kept.

繚 To wrap round, to bind about; to wind round; to manage; the name of a sacrifice; a man's name. **一縷髮** Yih leaou fā, a lock or tuft of hair. **繚繞** Leaou jaou, to wind about; to saunter round.

鏹 Fine white metal; silver; an empty furnace; fetters either for the hands or feet. **手鏹** Show leaou, manacles. **脚鏹** Keō leaou, fetters for the feet. **鏹子** Leaou tsze, a cook; an unusual term.

遼 Remote; distant; far off; reiterated in the same sense. The name of a Tartar

state. **大遼** Ta leaou, **遼東** Leaou tung, or **遼國** Leaou kwō, a state on the north of the gulf of Chih-le, which existed in the 10th and 11th centuries; it succeeded and was considered the same as **契丹** K'e-tan. **遼水** Leaou shwuy, name of a river, which rises in Manchow Tartary, and passing through Leaou-tung, enters the gulf of Chih-le.

鷓 Name of a small bird.

寥 Leaou, or Lew, to fly high. **寥寥** Leaou leaou, a lengthened sound of wind.

廖 Read Leaou, and Chow, a man's name. A sur-

name. Read Lew, the name of a state.

慄 To depend upon, as true or real; really. Feelings of commiseration and indignation.

寥 寥 Wa leaou, deep recess; a hollow cavern; distant, remote, wide, unoccupied, vast, solitary; silent.

寥 From a plant, and to fly high. Name of an acrid herb, which seems to fly up into the air. Name of a state, of a river; and of a pavilion. A surname.

繚 A deep valley; an empty, solitary place; profound; deep; vacant.

LĒĒ.

列 To separate; to distinguish; to arrange in order; to place or be placed in a certain gradation; the ranks of an army; to spread out, or state in order. **開列** Kh'ac lēē, to separate and arrange; to make out a list of. **真列** Chin lēē, to place in order; to arrange in ranks. **排列** P'ae lēē, and **擺列** Pae lēē, both denote, to arrange; to put in order. **列坐其次** Lēē tso kh'e ts'ze, to sit in order. **列最** Lēē tsuy, the

first of the series; i. e. the best composition of many others. **列位** Lēē wei, or **列公** Lēē kung, constituted persons; i. e. you, gentlemen. **列女** Lēē neu, eminent women, mentioned in history. **傳列** Lēē ch'uen, memoirs, or biographical sketches of eminent persons.

列 Cold air, or vapour.

列 Name of a certain wood.

烈 From fire and arranged, or spread out. Fire raging; ardent; impetuous; enthusiastically; daring in the service of one's country, or in adherence to virtue; excellent; dignified; majestic; splendid; fierce; cruel; anxious. Occurs in various proper names. **貞烈** Ching lĒĒ, or **烈女** LĒĒ neu, eminently chaste; virgins or widows who have preferred sufferings and death, to a violation of their purity. **節烈** Tsĕĕ lĒĒ, to die in defence of one's country, or of personal virtue and chastity. **烈士** LĒĒ sĕĕ, one who dies for his country. **忠烈** Chung lĒĒ, a faithful devoted servant of the crown. **烈烈** LĒĒ lĒĒ, or **威烈** Wei lĒĒ, magnificently imposing; majestic. LĒĒ-lĒĒ, also denotes mournful; anxious.

剝 Name of a plant employed in conjunction with some other, to expel noxious influences. Also forms part of the name of a plant used in dyeing.

裂 Remnants of silk left after cutting out clothes; to tear silk or cloth; to tear or split open; to rive; to rend; to split. A man's name. **裂裂** Pĕĕh

lĒĒ, torn; rent. **滅裂** Mĕĕ lĒĒ, harsh, destructive government. **裂開** LĒĒ kh'ae, to tear or split open, said of cloth or of wood, or of the earth, and so on.

鷓鴣 A bird described as a kind of wood-pecker. To tread over a space, as in hunting; to leap or overpass with long strides; to take hold of. **學不躐等** Hĕō pūh lĒĒ tĕng, the student must not overstep the regular order. **躐席** LĒĒ seih, to tread upon the floor mat in an irregular manner; to advance in a disorderly way.

鬣 Resembling the hair bristling up on the top of the skull; the hair of the mus species; the bristles of a boar; a long beard. The name of a horse. The hairs or bristles on the neck of fish or dragons. **剛鬣** Kang lĒĒ, a pig, or boar.

獵 From dog and the bristles of a hog. To hunt wild animals; to hunt; to pursue earnestly, or to have passed through; to strike with the alarm of an earthquake; name of a porpoise; of a bill; and of a carriage. **打**

獵 Ta lĒĒ, or **田獵** T'ĕn lĒĒ, to go a hunting. **涉獵** Shĕ lĒĒ she woo, to have hunted through, and become

familiar with, all the affairs of the world. **緹獵** Tsĕĕ lĒĒ, in regular order.

LĒĒN.

連 From a wheel and to go. The constant circulating of a wheel; to return to the same; to unite; to connect; to join, or to be joined in marriage; to cause to adhere to, as with bird lime; used in various proper names. Used as a particle of connection, and; even; also. **相連** Sĕang lĒĒn, joined; to join; united together; to unite. **連珠** LĒĒn choo, connected pearls; name of a work to assist students. **連架** LĒĒn kĕa, a sail, like that of Europe. **連錫** LĒĒn seih, metal, not refined.

鏈 **鏈子** LĒĒn tze, twins. **雞鏈** Ke lĒĒn, a small species of fowl.

捷 To carry things and transport them to another place; to carry as with a hand barrow.

漣 A ripple caused on the surface of water by the wind passing over it; appearance of shedding tears. Name of a river. Read Lan, large

waves. **漣水** LĒĒn shwuy, a vulgar term for water in which one has bathed.

甗 A vessel anciently used in temples to contain the grain.

蓮 **蓮花** LĒĒn hwa, or **蓮藕** LĒĒn ngow ho, the water lily. Ho, is the northern term. **蓮峰** LĒĒn fung, or **蓮峰壘** LĒĒn fung king, the isthmus at Macao, called by the English the race ground. **蓮峰廟** LĒĒn fung meon, the temple or Joss-house at the race ground. **蓮房** LĒĒn fang, the calyx of a water lily.

蜷 Appearance of an insect half curled up.

鏈 A kind of copper; metal not purified; things connected, as by a chain; locked together; connected; a chain. **鐵鏈** T'ĕĕ lĒĒn, an iron chain.

輦 A kind of chariot pulled by the hand,—applied to

the Emperor's carriage; hence, 輦下 LĒen hĕa, expresses what is near the court, or near the emperor; places around the court. 輦轂之下 LĒen kùh che hĕa, below the wheels of the imperial carriage,—near to the emperor. 輦車 LĒen ken, a kind of hand carriage or wheel-barrow. 輦郎 LĒen lang, the name of an office. 輦道 LĒen taou, path within the palace.

棟 Name of a well known tree that bears a bitter berry, called 金鈴子 Kin ling tsze, from their shape.

涑 To separate and water. To boil silk well for the purpose of separating it.

煉 From fire and to separate. To separate the dross from the finer metal by the application of fire; to refine metals. 煉人心 LĒen jin sin, to try the hearts of men—as by adverse and by prosperous circumstances in providence.

瓢 The internal skin of a melon.

練 To boil as is done with silk or things that are dyed; to select; to choose; to experiment; to learn by experiment; a surname. 簡練 Kĕen

lĒen, to essay or try by experiment. 操練 Ts'au lĒen, to practice or exercise, as soldiers. 歷練老成 Leih lĒen lau ch'ing, formed by experience and age; familiar with, from practice. 練服 LĒen fūh, one year's mourning.

鍊 From metal and to separate. To melt metals; to refine in the furnace, applied also to man undergoing trial, and being benefited thereby; purified metals; anything fully matured; experienced and expert in; to practice. Read Kĕen, a certain iron about a wheel. 鍛鍊 Twan lĒen, a magistrate expert in the law, and who discovers great art in making out a case; used in a bad sense. 百鍊 Peh lĒen, purified a hundred times, most pure. 鍊師 LĒen sze, an experienced and virtuous doctor amongst the sect Taou, is denoted by this term. 鍊熟 LĒen shūh, fully practised in; duly matured. 鍊精 LĒen t'ing, or reversed, made quite perfect by practice.

斂 To collect together, as grain in harvest; an ingathering or harvest; to collect together anything; to amass; to hoard up. A surname. 聚斂五福

Tseu lĒen woo fūh, collected together all blessings. Tseu lĒen, is also used for avaricious extortions. 收斂 Show lĒen, to gather in the harvest. 斂舟自守 LĒen chow tsze show, collected together his war boats and stood on the defensive. 斂錢 LĒen tsĕen, to collect money; to make a collection for some charitable purpose.

漱 Water overflowing; inundation; the edge of a wave.

藪 Name of a plant of the creeper kind.

獫狁 A certain kind of dog with a long nose. Read Hĕen, in a similar sense.

殮 To shroud the dead; to dress for the grave. It is the Chinese usage to dress out the corpse with the finest and warmest clothing that the person's circumstances will admit of; the clothes are of the same fashion as those worn by the living. A shroud surrounds the whole, and is sometimes bound to the corpse with cords. 收殮 Show lĒen, to shroud and coffin.

臉 The cheek; the space between the eye and the jaw; the face; used metaphori-

cally for reputation. Read Tsĕen, a kind of meat soup. 無臉 Woo lĒen, no face; shameless. 洗臉 Se tsĕen, to wash the face. 腮臉 Sae lĒen, the cheek. 丟臉 Tew lĒen, to throw away a person's reputation, to say something to the disgrace of a person.

驗 To fix the price before coming to market; a kind of forestalling. Also read Pĕen.

廉 By the side, or in a corner; a corner; economical; pure; uncorrupted by avarice, or by bribes; moderate in one's wishes; not avaricious, but its opposite. To examine into. Enters into several proper names. 廉恥 LĒen ch'ĕ, modest; bashful; moderate; unassuming; the opposite of avaricious and of shameless conduct. 無廉恥 Woo lĒen ch'ĕ, shameless; brazen-faced; abandoned. 做官清廉 Tso kwau ts'ing lĒen, an uncorrupt magistrate. 矯廉 Keaou lĒen, affected moderation, seeming to reject what one really wishes. 飛廉 Fe lĒen, name of an ancient palace, and of a certain divine bird, which has the power to raise the wind. 廉潔正直 LĒen kĕe ching chih, pure and upright. 廉

節 Lēen tsēē, correct in one's conduct, without excess or extravagance. 廉隅 Lēen yu, or 稜廉 Lāng lēen, a corner.

濂 Thin; poor; bad; the name of a mountain stream.

熾 熾 Lēen e, interminable fire; flame extending far, or continuing long.

礪 A large coarse stone; a red colour. 礪仁 Lēen jin, a spurious virtue; it is applied to four forms of false benevolence.

簾 A bamboo screen; a curtain or screen of any kind; a window curtain; a screen to a sedan chair. 掛簾 Kwa lēen, or 上簾 Shang lēen, to put up the screen. 放簾 Fang lēen, to put down the screen.

竹簾 Chūh lēen, a bamboo screen. 布簾 Poo lēen, a cloth curtain. 木板簾 Mūh pan lēen, venetian blinds are so called; and also, 牛拍籬窻 New peh hēē ch'wang, tripe-fold windows.

膝 The sides of the leg. 內膝 Nuy lēen, the inner side of the leg. 外膝 Wae lēen, the outer side of the leg.

璘 Lin or Lēen, variegated with streaks.

鎌 A sickle; otherwise call 刈鉤 E kow, a shearing hook.

憐 Lēen or Lin. From the heart and fires. A feeling of compassion; commiseration; to compassionate; to feel tender regard for; to love. 憐恤 Lēen seūh, to compassionate. 憐愛 Lēen ngae, to love.

奩 A box to contain perfumes; a lady's toilet. 妝奩 Chwang lēen, a bride's portion; a toilet, and whatever else her parents may give her. 鏡奩 King lēen or 鏡匣 King hēā, a dressing case, used by females.

聯 Connected with, as an ear to the head; joined with; associated together; to connect; to join; to unite; to arrange in a concatenated form. 對聯 Tuy lēen, a pair of labels of various lengths, whether made of wood or paper hung up as ornaments against the walls of Chinese houses, on the pillars of temples, and so on. 官聯 Kwan lēen, a list containing the order

in which officers are to move or act. 聯兄弟 Lēen heung te, to unite and settle the order of brothers.

帘 A kind of tent; a colour or flag hung up where wine is sold. 酒帘 Tsaw lēen, a tavern.

LEIH.

力 Sinew; nerve; strength; spirit; force; power; effort; vigour; diligent endeavour; strenuously; assiduously to employ one's strength about a thing. A surname. 有力 Yew leih, possessing strength. 氣力 Kh'e leih, strength, or the invisible animal influence which supports strength. 身力 Shin leih, bodily strength. 身壯力健 Shin chwang leih k'ien, hale and robust, generally addressed to old people as a compliment. 心力 Sin leih, strength, or active power of the mind. 目力 Mūh leih, the power of vision. 耳力 Urh leih, the power of hearing. 盡心竭力 Tsin sin keih leih, to exert one's heart and strength to the utmost. 協力 Hēē leih, to unite efforts. 重力 Chung leih, or 鼎力 Ting leih, great strength. 綿力 Mēen leih, or 力薄 Leih pó, deficiency of strength; weak. 用力 Yung leih, 出力 Ch'uh leih, or 着力 Chō leih,

to exert one's strength. 出力 於國家 Ch'uh leih yu kwō k'ea, to exert one's self for one's country. 費力 Fei leih, to spend one's strength. 年富力強 Nēen foo leih kh'eang, rich in years, and robust in strength; rich in years, denotes being yet young, having many years in reserve. 火力 Ho leih, the power of fire. 酒力 Tsaw leih, the power or strength of wine. 弓力 Kung leih, the strength of a bow. 病力 Ping leih, severe dangerous disease. 筆力 Peih leih, strength of pencil, denotes either writing the character with a stiff firm stroke, or writing in a nervous style. 力行 Leih hing, to practice with assiduity; it is also a technical phrase, denoting the practice of moral virtue, or those precepts which one may have learned; in contradistinction from 空言 Kh'ung yen, empty talk; prating about virtue, but never practising it. 力政 Leih ching, to be employed

in laborious government service. **力學** Leih hōo, to learn assiduously. **力量** Leih lēang, strength of capacity. **力量不足** Leih lēang pūh tsūh, a deficiency of strength, talent, or power. **力倦** Leih keuen, wearied; fatigued. **力辯** Leih pēn, to argue strenuously.

扐 Leih, or Lih, to divine by grasping sixty-four straws between the fingers, according to certain rules. To bind, to complete; the name of a district.

立 The original form represents a man standing erect on the earth. Erect; to erect; to establish; to form or fix; to place in order, or each in its own station, as trees in a forest; to arrange; to effect; to perfect, or accomplish; the point of time when anything takes place. Soon; speedily. The name of a carriage. **設立** Shē leih, to institute. **建立** Kēen leih, to build up. **中立** Chung leih, to be situated between two, and belong to neither. **赤立** Ch'ih leih, to stand naked, means to be destitute of every thing. **立政** Leih ching, name of a section of the Shoo-king. **立志** Leih che, to form a resolution. **立意** Leih e, or **立心** Leih

sin, to fix one's intention of mind; to determine on doing something; to resolve in one's own mind; as **立意爲善** Leih e wei shen, to determine, or resolve on the practice of virtue. **立刻** Leih kh'eh, or **立即** Leih tseih, immediately; instantly. **立春** Leih ch'um, February 5th. **立夏** Leih h'ia, May 7th. **立秋** Leih tsew, August 9th. **立冬** Leih tung, November 8th; these four are Chinese terms.

立命 Leih ming, to establish one's fate; to act so as to influence one's destiny favorably: A. D. 1418, established the first of the Ming dynasty. **立鹽茶課** Leih yen ch'a kh'o, established duties on salt and tea.

笠 A bamboo umbrella without a handle; one that lays on the head like a broad brimmed cap, vulgarly called **笠蓬** Tow pāng, those that have handles are called **笠** Tāng. **笠轂** Leih kūh, a cap worn by the drivers of military wagons.

粒 A grain of rice; food; particularly rice. **絕粒不食** Tseuē leih pūh shih, unable to eat any thing,—from sickness. **粒米** Yih leih me, a grain of

rice. **玉粒** Yuh leih, white rice.

笠 A kind of basket for confining or carrying pigs in. The name of a plant.

栗 The chesnut, named from the fruit hanging pendant down. A hard durable wood. Firm; enduring; commanding; severe; to exceed or overpass. Name of a district. A surname. Used also in the composition of some foreign words. **行栗** Hing leih, a finger post to point out the road. **水栗** Shwuy leih, name of a plant. **栗烈** Leih lēē, a piercing cold wind.

慄 The tablet, dedicated to the deceased, in the temple of ancestors.

慄 Fear; apprehension. **慄慄** Leau leih, intimidated; fearful.

漂 The name of a river; and of a district.

颶 Wind; an impetuous gale, mixed with rain. A storm of wind and rain.

曆 The signs of the heavens, sun, moon, and stars, which are noted with veneration, and delivered to men for the division of time. **曆數** Leih soo, the numbers which determine the place of the hea-

venly bodies, &c. **曆法** Leih fá, astronomical rules. **曆書** Leih shoo, an almanack. The books of the Han Dynasty use the following form, which also has the definition of the preceding.

歷 To pass by; over, through or to; to pass to a place, or to pass through successive periods of time; to overpass or transgress the law; a state of confusion; open; space between, said of the teeth; next in order; erroneous; to say the whole. **歷歷** Leih leih, arranged in order; retired; as amongst hills solitude and silence. A metal vessel; a brass coffin. The name of a hill, of a district, and of a lake. **爰歷** Hwan leih, the name of a book. **經歷** King leih kwo lae, to pass and come over. **歷城** Leih ch'ing, to go over into the city. **歷日** Leih jih, successive days; time. **歷劫長夜** Leih kēē ch'ang yay, successive ages of perpetual night;—in a state of future suffering. **歷家** Leih kēa, astronomers, mathematicians. **歷錄** Leih lūh, appearance of elegance and splendour. **歷來** Leih lae, from former times to the present. **歷代** Leih tae, succes-

sive generations or ages.
櫪 The name of a wood, said to be a kind of oak. A certain apparatus used in rearing silk worms. A stable for cows or horses.

瀝 Water falling in successive drops. A dripping or dropping of water; to pour out the last drops of wine when drinking. **瀝**

血 Leih heuě, to shed one's blood; to commit suicide. **浙**

澀 Che leih, the sound of snow and rain. **澀液** Leih yih, a slight flowing. **滴瀝** Teih leih, the sound of drops falling.

瘰 瘰癧 Leih leih, a swelling on the neck.

礪 To rub; the noise made by something riving or splitting. Used also for the following. Forms also part of the name of a stone. **的礪** Teih leih, clear; bright.

霹 霹靂 P'eih leih, or **霹** 歷 P'eih leih, rapid claps of thunder; the noise of splitting or smashing.

輾 輾轉 Leih lüh, a road for a barrow or cart; a

wheel rut.
櫪 A certain useless wood neither fit for the carpenter nor for fuel. Persons in affected humility employ its name as representing themselves. Name of a place, and of a bird.

甌 A certain earthen vessel.

玢 Teih leih, a bright pearl.

礫 Small broken stones; pebbles or sand. **黃礫**

Hwang leih, name of a wood.

丹 Tan leih, or **丹沙** Tan sha, a red oxide.

躒 To move; motion; a step.

A man's name. Read **卓躒** Lō, **連躒** Léen lō, or **卓躒** Chō lō, to surpass or exceed others; extraordinary.

輶 The path of a carriage; the rut of a wheel.

鬲 Perfume or incense pot.

鬲

鄺 Name of a place; a surname.

LEŪ.

畧 To partition or divide land; to part to every one a share; a boundary; to plan; a plan; to diminish the labour of; to lessen; to abridge. In a slight degree; a little; to esteem little; to despise. A path, physically or morally; to walk; to go; to visit; to take; to violate or offend; to seize; to sharpen. A name of various sections of books. A surname. **經畧** King lēō, to pass through and arrange; plans of proceeding; applied also to planning a campaign, or the conduct of an army. **忽畧** Hwüh lēō, to despise or treat with contempt.

畧基趾 Lēō ke che, to visit, or go over the ground on which the city walls are built. **畧有知識** Lēō yew che shih, possess a little knowledge.

刺 Read Lēō and King, to brand the face with ink and a style; a Chinese punishment. Also read Léang, to take by force. Read Lēō, to seize by violence.

掠 Read Lēō, and Léang, to rob; to plunder; to take by violence; to punish. **擄掠** Loo lēō, to carry away persons captive. **劫掠** Kēē lēō, or **搶掠** Ts'ēang lēō, to rob and carry off property by violence.

LEU.

呂 The back bone; the spine, a portion of which is represented by the character. Certain notes in Chinese music. Name of a kingdom; a surname; the name of a bell, and of a sword. **有呂力** Yew leu leih, having strength of spine; possessing great strength. **弒** 呂 Shin leu, long; extended; a local term. **呂宋** Leu sung, Spain. **小呂宋** Seau leu

sung, Luzon, Manilla.

侶 An associate; a companion; a fellow traveller.

稭 Spontaneous growth; that which grows wild.

閭 The gate of a village; twenty-five families make a Leu; a door or gate. The name of a particular door; the habitation of the 仙 S'ien, genii. The name of a pavilion; name of an ancient office; name of a

stone; of a sword; and of a flag. Name of an animal. Occurs denoting a beautiful woman; a surname. 閭閻 Leu yen, the habitations of the poor.

旅 In the army, five hundred men are called Leu. A stranger; a guest in a strange place, a company or assemblage of persons; many persons arranged in order; a road or path. A surname; sometimes denotes grain which grows wild. 商旅 Shang leu, a travelling merchant. **旅力** Leu lei, great strength. **旅邸** Leu te, a place to receive strangers, in a strange place. **旅次** Leu ts'ze, in order; arranged in order.

脊 The back bone; the back.

祿 Name of a sacrifice to hills and rivers.

婁 Low or Leu, the exertion of effort or of strength; to lead a cow or to fasten it to something. A number that is troublesome; annoying from the number. The name of a place and of a river; a man's name; the name of an animal; to trail as long garments; a curved appearance; dull; stupid. Read Lew, a small mart.

僂 Leu or Low, the back bent; curved; distorted. To bend. A surname. Read Low, **手僂** Show low, a crooked arm. **背僂** Pei low, a crooked back. **聚僂** Tseu low, a curved or bent instrument or utensil with which things can be taken hold of, or carried. **僂佻** Leu kow, short ugly appearance. **僂句** Leu keu, name of a place where tortoises are obtained.

屢 Many times; frequently; reiterated; often. **屢戰** Leu chen, frequent battles. **屢次** Leu ts'ze, many times.

瘻 Leu, or Low, a chronic ulcer; an old swelling. **痲瘻** Keu leu, a crooked back.

縷 Certain hempen threads; pieces of cloth paid as a forfeit by those who neglected serving. Forms part of the name of a plant.

褻 Leu, or Low, parts of garment which fold over; old tattered garments of the poor.

藟 Leu, or Low, name of an edible plant; the betel plant, name of a place; a plant boiled up with fish. **藟葉** Leu yè, the betel leaf.

慮 To think on with desire, expectation or anxiety; concern of mind; to plan; to devise; to think of till a clear perception be attained. Great concern; suspicion. A surname; the name of a place; the name of a wood. **亡慮** Wang leu, a kind of general view or plan of. **無遠慮必有近憂** Woo yuen leu pèh yew kin yew, he who won't concern himself about what is distant, will find sorrow approach near. **憂慮** Yew leu, mournful anxiety. **慮念** Leu nèn, anxious thoughts. **慮無** Leu woo, a kind of banner held in the front of an army.

億 Repeated, **億億** Leu-leu, unwilling to do; not using any effort; unconstrained appearance.

勸 To assist by advice or encouragement.

濾 Water; to wash clean; pure; to cleanse or purify; to filtrate. **濾羅** Leu lo, or **濾布** Leu poo, a cloth or silk, through which water is strained.

蘆 A certain plant, used as a red eye; otherwise called **地血** Te heuè, earth's blood. To form; to model.

鑪 A kind of heated iron, with which things are put

into form. **廬** A cottage in the midst of a field for the husbandmen to repose in; a general name for coarse habitations; thatched or mat huts. To lodge or pass the night alternately, as when on duty. The name of a state; of a district; of a city; and of a hill. **做廬** Pe leu, my house. **廬舍** Leu shay, a cottage.

蘆 Read Leu, the name of a medicinal plant. Read Loo, rushes that grow by the side of rivers. Name of a place; name of a river.

臚 The skin; the front of the abdomen; arranged in order; to transmit from a higher to a lower authority; to report. Name of an officer.

驢 An animal resembling a horse, and having long ears. A mule. **塞驢** K'ien leu, an ordinary sort of mule. **野驢** Yaw leu, wild mules in Leaou-tung, said to attack and devour men.

小驢 Seaou leu, was applied to an animal of the Mus species, in the state Tsiu.

糴 Grain growing spontaneously, without sowing or cultivation; wild grain.

LEUË

劣 From strength and few, or small. Infirm; weak; feeble; but just adequate; scarcely sufficient. Mean; vulgar; depraved.

埒 A low dike or wall to fence in a field; a road or a path, to separate them from others. To mark or draw the limits of a field or road; water contained by a natural indentation on the top of a hill; to class, rank, or sort with. **馬埒** Ma leuë, a path, or other place, fenced in by a low wall for

horses. **封道曰埒** Fung taou yuë leuë, a shut up, or sealed road is called Leuë.

守 From nail and hand. To take hold of with the fingers of one hand.

時 To plough the ground and raise the clod.

捋 To pluck or take hold of with the fingers; to rub or feel with the fingers. **郁**

捋 Yü leuë, to move the fingers on a flute.

鈞 Leuë or Seuë, a weight equal to 24 taels.

LEUEN.

繚 To put to rights; to regulate; to connect; to continue without interruption; to bind or fasten to; the name of a district.

戀 From attached to, and woman. Yielding, complying; attached to; warm affection for; longing after. **思戀** Sze leuen, affectionate remembrance of.

婉戀 Yuen leuen, elegance and beauty of person.

戀 Leuen or Lwan. From bound to, and heart. Warm affection for; ardent at-

tachment to, as of brothers or lovers. Used also for the stupefying hankering of the human mind after vicious pleasure or sordid gain. A surname. Compare with Lwan. **相戀** Sëang leuen, mutually attached—said of brothers. **眷戀** Keuen leuen, a constant recollection of, and longing after; permanent affection for, or addictedness to.

繫 From bound to, and hand. To bind or tie to in any way; to attach, as by ligatures; an interminable concatenation of; a contraction of the hands

or feet, from disease. Used in the sense of the preceding. **擣** Leuen keü, bound and restricted; a contraction of the hands or feet.

擣 To select or choose; to collect together.

擣 Flesh cut into slices; minced meat; the viscera of fish.

切 Leuen ts'ëë, to cut or mince. **瘠** Leuen leuen, a thin emaciated appearance.

蔞 Name of a plant.

LEÜH.

律 **律魁** Leü kh'wei, a large appearance.

律 To divide or distinguish; the division of the notes

of music, as made in ancient times; a constant rule; a law; military law; a penal law. Certain of the laws formed by the Ts'in dynasty, which were deemed fit to be preserved by succeeding Sovereigns, they were arranged in nine sections, by a person of the next dynasty. Certain rules of rank amongst the military. To state or record; to weigh the merits of; to dress the hair; the rules of versification. **戒律** Keae leüh, rules or precepts of the Buddha sect. **不律** Puh leüh, term for a pencil. **依律** E leüh, according to law. **天律最**

嚴 T'ëen leüh tsuy yen, the law of heaven is most strict.

擘 From to divide and hand. To put away the dregs or fœces; to separate the pure from the impure.

擘 Sorrowful; mournful.

擘 A large cord or rope; a rope, such as is used in ships and in mines; to let down a pit, or the shaft of a mine; or into a grave; a pulley. **擘羅** Leüh lo, a pulley. **擘將** Leüh tsëang, to let down leisurely into a pit or grave.

臠 The flesh of sacrifices. **臠膏** Leüh leaon, the fat of the intestines of the victims prepared in a certain way, and burnt, to fill the temple with its fumes.

LEH.

仇 From man and strength. 數之餘也 Soo che ya yay, an overplus, a remainder. 十分之一也 Shih fun che yā yay, a tenth part.

拊 To divine by grasping sixty four straws between the fingers, according to certain rules. See Leih.

肋 The ribs; otherwise called 肋骨 Leh kūh, and 牌骨 P'ae kūh. Read Kin, the sinewy part of the muscles. 肋傍 Leh p'ang, the side.

防 Veins in the earth; a third part, or the diameter of a circle.

勒 A bridle with a bit to it; to bridle; to restrain; to control by violence; to force to do; to strangle; to engrave up-

on. 馬勒 Ma leh, a horse's bridle. 擗勒 Kh'ūng leh, to seize or detain by force. 抑勒 Yih leh, to control. 逼勒 Peih leh, or 苦勒 Kh'oo leh, to distress; to molest; to ill-use. 勒休 Leh hew, to force to stop; to lay an officer aside from the duties of his station, without depriving him of his rank. 勒兵 Leh ping, to shut up troops in a narrow compass, by a superior force. 勒索 Leh sō, to extort from. 勒令 Leh ling, to insist upon; to require instant performance; to force to do. 勒石 Leh shih, to engrave or cut letters on stone.

肆 肆踈 Leh le, making no advance; not progressing.

LEW.

六 Six, generally pronounced Lew, by the northern people. According to the Dictionaries, read Lūh. See Lūh.

流 The streamers of a banner, and the pendant ornaments of a cap, of which the difference in number denoted the difference of rank.

旒 The same as the preceding. The streamers of a banner, and pendant ornaments of ancient crowns, the Emperor's crown had twelve, six before and six behind. 旗旒 Kh'e lew, the streamers of a flag or banner; small stripes attached to the

principal flag. 冕旒 Mēn lew, the pendant ornaments of a crown.

流 From water and streamer. The motion of water; to flow; to pass from one place to another; to descend on unresisted; to fall into a certain course of action; to cast off moral restraint; the course or progress of; to select; to beg or entreat. Occurs in proper names.

川流 Ch'uen lew, the flowing of a stream. 下流 Hēa lew, a low degenerate course of action, or set of people. 周流 Chow lew, or 流轉 Lew chuen, flow round and extend to every place. 風流 Fung lew, gaiety and pleasure. 傳流 Ch'uen lew, an account of the progress of. 同流合污 Tung lew hō woo, to join in in the courses of the vicious, and to unite in their filthy practices. 黃流 Hwang lew, name of a liquor. 流注 Lew choo, flowing, as a stream of water, or as blood in the veins.

流射 Lew shay, to shoot or flow out into many streams. 流沙 Lew sha, floating or shifting sands. 流徒絞斬 Lew t'oo keaou chan, to transport three thousand le, to transport three years, to strangle, to

b-head, — four pendants. 流通精神 Lew t'ung tsing shin, to cause the animal spirits to flow through the system, — by exercise. 流賊 Lew tsch, roving banditti, wandering freebooters. 流罪 Lew tsuy, a crime which is punished with transportation three thousand le. 流涕 Lew t'e, to shed tears.

璫 Fine gold; pendant ornaments of a crown; pendant gems.

琉 琉璃 Lew le, a pearl; a certain vitreous substance, or glaze. Shining; bright. The name of a state.

琉球國 Lew k'ew kwō, the islands on the east of China, called in European maps, *Lekyo*. Those to the northward are called the 大 Ta, great *Lew-Kew* islands; those to the southward, are called the 小 Seaou, small ones; the Loo-choo islands.

礪 礪硫 Lew hwang, sulphur.

榴 石榴 Shih lew, the pomegranate. 榴火 Lew ho, the fire of the pomegranate, denotes its

flower. Lew lew, the name of an animal.

留 To stop; to detain; to delay; slowly; leisurely; long time; to put in order. Name of a place; of a hill; of a plant; of a fruit; of a bird, and of a state. A surname. **留**

住 Lew choo, to detain, as a guest. **留人食便飯** Lew jin shih p'een fan, to detain a person to a family dinner. **留**

下 Lew hën, to keep or take care of. **留訣** Lew k'euë, a keep-sake given at death. **留**

別 Lew p'ë, a keep-sake; a thing given on parting. **留使**

不遣 Lew sze püh kh'ëen, he retained the messenger, and did not send him back.

溜 Name of a river; to flow; to issue forth.

溜 A certain vessel used to contain rice. **溜**

溜 le, a certain vitreous substance; sometimes used to denote glass.

溜 The blood or humour detained on one spot. A large swelling on the neck or face.

溜

溜

溜

溜

溜

溜

窟 A den or cavern.

留 A kind of basket in which fish are taken.

遛 逗遛 Tow lew, to linger about; to hang off and on; to lurk about.

雷 The dripping of water from a house. **中雷**

Chung lew, an interior apartment.

驢

A bay or chestnut horse with a black tail.

驢

驢

Read Low, and Leou, to fly high; the sound of the wind.

膠 Lew; or Leou, deep clear water; still; retired.

膠 To burn the weeds on land that the ashes may operate as manure before planting or sowing on the land. A surname.

膠

膠 經鬪 King lew, to kill.

鷓 Name of a bird called, on the Yang-tsze-k'ëang. **天**

鷓 T'ëen lew, said to resemble the quail.

瀏 The appearance of clear deep water; the wind past-

瀏

瀏

ing with rapidity. The sound of the wind, the name of a river. **颯** Yew lew, the sound of the wind. **瀏亮** Lew lëang, clear and bright.

劉 A certain weapon; to kill. To arrange. A very ancient and famous surname.

劉 **毗劉** P'e lew, a tree with few branches and open foliage. **劉子** Lew tsze,

or **劉杙** Lew yih, a certain fruit from **交趾** Keou-che, Cochin-china. **劉備** Lew pei,

name of an amiable and eminent general, during the civil wars of China, in the third century.

畎 To plough up the ground; to plough within the

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林 From *two trees*. A clump of trees on a plain; a wood; a grove; a mountain forest; a clump of bamboos; an appearance of luxuriance and abundance. A surname. **羽林**

Yu lin, the name of a star; a military title. **羽林孤兒**

Yu lin koo urh, orphans of the military. **林中** Lin chung, a note in music. **竹林** Chüh lin, a clump of bamboos.

淋 From *water and a forest*. Water dripping from

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dikes which separate the fields.

柳 The willow, or a sort of palm; the weeping willow; a soft tree of free growth. Name of a star; and of a carriage. A surname. Lew, or **柳樹** Lew shoo, the willow; a species of palm. It is thought beautiful, and is used figuratively for pleasure: eyes and eye-brows are compared to its leaves. **柳迷**

花騙 Lew me hwa p'ëen, deceived and stupefied by willows and flowers; i. e. by dissolute pleasures.

絡 A certain quantity of silk threads. Ten threads

make a **綸** Lun, ten Lun make a Lew.

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淋 trees; to wet or soak with water; water falling from the clouds, from a house, or from a vessel; a pool or pond. **淋漓** Lin le, to be drenched with rain. **淋花** Lin hwa, to water flowers.

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stoppage of urine, and gonorrhoea.

霖 Any rain of more than three days continuance; abundant and genial rains; incessant rains. **雨霖** Yu lin, plentiful rains.

燐 An ignis fatuus, said to abound on the site of bloody battles, where the ground has fattened with the carcasses of men and horses; otherwise called **鬼火** Kwei ho, the devil's fire. According to others, **螢火** Ying ho, a kind of glow-worm.

憐 Feeling ashamed, abashed.

嶮 Precipitous side of a mountain; an abrupt high precipice.

鄰 Water running amongst stones. **Lin lin**, a clear, pure appearance; as of water that runs over a rocky bottom.

潄 The appearance of pure clear water; water that issues from hills, and runs amongst rocks. The name of a river.

璘 **璘璘** Lin p'ên, streaked or marked with veins.

甗 A certain earthen-ware vessel; to move; to cover

over or screen.

麟 A field much trodden with the feet, or a path that is much trodden on.

磷 Water flowing amongst rocks or stones; to rub stones thinner; a stony appearance. Read **嶺** Ping lang, lofty; large; rising eminent as a mountain.

麟 To tread upon; trodden; the rut of a wheel.

麟 The noise made by a carriage; the threshold of a door; the appearance of numbers, and a flourishing state.

遴 To walk or act with difficulty; to desire covetously; parsimoniously; to select with care. **遴選** Lin seuen, to choose or select persons for the government.

鄰 Near to; connected with; five families. Persons dwelling near; neighbours; states which border on each other; assistants on each hand; ministers of state; the sound of a carriage. **比鄰** Pe lin, or **隔鄰** Keh lin, neighbours; a neighbouring house. **鄰里** Lin le, neighbourhood.

鱗 The scales of fishes; otherwise called **魚甲** Yu k'ü. It would appear however, that sometimes they dis-

tinguish between Lin and K'ü, when speaking of the scales of fishes. **麟部** Lin poo, the fish class; in contradistinction from other classes of living creatures, **鱗蛇** Lin shay, or **雲南巨鱗** Yun nan keu mang, apparently a species of Boa constrictor, found in the south of China.

麟 A stag of a large size; a certain animal of a benevolent nature and disposition; a fabulous animal, said to appear as a prognostic of sages being born into the world; one appeared at the birth of Confucius. The name of a district. Used to denote the light of fire; splendour. **麟趾** Lin che, a son and heir.

稟 From a *granary*, and *grain*. To give grain, or the supplies of food or of pay; to confer upon. Name of a river.

凜 Intense cold; clear and cold. Repeated, **Lin lin**, denotes the same in a higher degree; a cold stern manner; a feeling of awe inducing obedience. **寒風凜冽** Hau fang lin l'è, a piercing cold wind. **凜然** Lin jen, stern; severe manner. **凜遵** Lin tsun, implicit obedience; obedience, yielded in consequence of being

struck with awe.

廩 A public granary; one prepared by the government to provide against famine. The name of an office. **天廩** T'ien lin, the name of a star. **倉廩** Ts'ang lin, a granary.

米廩 Me lin, an ancient school or college. **補廩** Poo lin, to attain a place amongst the privileged graduates, on a vacancy occurring. **廩祿** Lin lüh, or **廩膳** Lin shen, a small allowance given by government to a limited number of inferior graduates.

凜 Fear; respect; awe; danger; dangerous. Read **Lin**, extreme weariness or lassitude, as if trembling with cold.

閼 The name of a bird; a path trodden with feet, or run over by a wheel.

藺 A plant adapted to make mats of. A surname; applied to the stones on the top of a city wall.

躡 To tread upon; trodden; the rut of a wheel; to run against, or run over a person, with a cart driving rapidly.

輻 The noise made by a cart; the rut of a wheel.

吝吝吝吝

Mean; niggardly; sparing; sordidly; parsimonious; avaricious; to regret to part with; to be sorry; to be ashamed and disgraced. 吝嗇 Lin seh, or 鄙吝 P'e lin, mean and niggardly; unduly sparing. 儉吝 Kh'ëen lin, or 慳吝 H'ëen lin, parsimonious. 貪吝 T'an lin, covetous; avaricious. 羞吝 Sew lin, to feel shame and disgrace. 悔吝 Hwuy lin, the appearance of grief and distress.

臨臨臨

To superintend; to look upon from a higher place; to descend to; to come to the point of action; to commence doing anything; the time of meeting with any person or circumstance; large;

great. Name of one of the Kwa diagrams; name of a carriage; of a territory; of a gate, and of a mountain. A general weeping. 監臨院 K'ëen lin yuen, title of the deputy governor of the province. 臨陣先退 Lin ch'in s'ëen t'uy chan, when about to enter into action, he who first runs back must be beheaded. 臨門 Lin mun, to enter the door,—said of blessings. 臨走時 Lin tsow she, when about to go. 臨財 Lin ts'ae, coming in contact with wealth; meeting an opportunity of being enriched. 臨大節 Lin ta ts'ë, to come to some great emergency. 臨御 Lin yu, to reign over the empire.

LING.

令令

From Tseih, to assemble, and Ts'ë, a scal or ensign of authority. To order; to enjoin upon; to warn; to cause; to occasion; law; rule; periods of time; good; excellent. A surname; forms part of the names of various places. Ling ling, the sound of a dog's collar. Used instead of the pronoun your,

before the words father and mother, brother, son, daughter, &c. 勅令 Ch'ih ling, or 號令 H'ao ling, an imperial order. 功令 Kung ling, the laws. 禁令 Kin ling, laws and prohibitions. 縣令 H'ëen ling, the principal officer in a district. 時令 She ling, or 月令 Yuë ling, certain terms

or periods by which the year is divided. 節令 Ts'ë ling, a period of fifteen days, of which there are twenty-four in a year, each of which has an appropriate name. 令諸聞者信之 Ling choo wän chay sin che, to cause all who hear, to believe it. 令爲証 Ling wei ching, to oblige to be a witness, old and young people who labour under any disease shall not be called on. 令姪 Ling chih, your cousin, &c. 令愛 Ling ngae, or 令千金 Ling ts'ëen kin, your daughter. 令兄 Ling heung, your elder brother. 令弟 Ling te, your younger brother. 令郎 Ling lang, your son. 令叔 Ling shü, your uncle. 令尊 Ling tsun, your father. 令堂 Ling t'ang, your mother.

伶

From man, the other part giving sound. Alone; to play; to act the buffoon; to employ; to be employed. A surname. 他是伶俐的人 T'a she ling le teih jin, he is a clever man. 使伶 She ling, one who serves. 健伶 K'ëen ling, the name of a district. 伶人 Ling jin, an imperial droll, or merry-andrew; also, a musician; otherwise expressed by

伶倫 Ling lun, or 伶官 Ling kwan, a master of musicians. 伶俐 Ling le, clever; quick of apprehension. 伶舟 Ling chow, a double surname. 伶仃 Ling ting, alone; destitute; walking alone.

創冷

To split with a knife; to cleave asunder. Derived from ice, the other part giving sound. Cold; frigid; indifferent; still; clear; pure. A surname. 創冷 L'ang, which see. 冷熱 L'ang j'ë, are opposites, both literally and metaphorically, as cold; hot; indifferent; zealous.

囹圄

A place of confinement formed by rails; a prison. To grasp something suspended; to lay hold of; to hold suspended.

聆

A ringing or tinkling sound in the ear. The noise made by water and by wind. Reiterated, it implies the same. The name of a river, and of a city. Read Léen, long hair all tied together.

玲

A certain valuable stone of an inferior kind. 玲

瓏 Ling lung, a stone beautifully and ingeniously carved, applied to persons in praise of their dispositions or talents.

論 To sell; to trade. A man's name. 論癡符 Ling oh'e foo, an ignorant stupid trader; a simple foolish person.

翎 Wings or feathers; the feathers of an arrow; a peacock's feather, granted to be worn as a mark of distinction, given by the emperor; it hangs pendant from the cap over the shoulders. 戴花翎 Tae hwa ling, to wear a peacock's feather. They are distinguished by having one, two or three eyes on the feather; and by a difference of colour, the usage was never known in China till the present dynasty.

聆 To hear with the ear; to listen to; to yield obedience to.

苓 The name of a plant and of a place. 茯苓 Fūh ling, a medicinal plant used in the cure of the venereal disease. 土茯苓 T'oo fūh ling, Canton china-root. 苓耳 Ling urh, a fungus plant, said to resemble a mouse's ear, or a woman's ear-ring.

蛉 Name of an insect. 蜻蛉 Ts'ing ling, a species

of locust.

鈴 豬鈴 Choo ling, name of a medicine.

鈴 鈴 鈴 Ling ting, the appearance of sauntering about everywhere.

鈴 A kind of little bell suspended at banners and in other situations, to make a jingling noise; words or speech which consist of mere sound without any important sense. Ling ling, the sound as of a bell. The name of a book; of a plant, and of a flower. Forms part of the name of a medicine.

零 Small rain; the residue of a shower; the residue or odd numbers; the exceedings of thousands, hundreds, or tens. The word Ling, occupies the place of the European cypher, when one denomination is omitted, as 一百零一 Yih peh ling yih, 101. Name of a river. A surname. 零碎工夫 Ling suy kung foo, odd jobs, either intellectual or manual. 零星 Ling sing, odd stars,—means miscellaneous articles. 零碎銀 Ling suy yin, broken pieces of silver money. 零數 Ling soo, remnants of an account; fractions. 零落 Ling lō, scattered and standing alone.

樑 A rail or beam; cross bars or lattice work of a window. 橫樑 Hung ling, certain cross bars of a door or window. 橋樑 Yen ling, a transverse beam below the eaves of a house.

領 The neck; the neck of clothes, or that part of a garment which surrounds the neck; to put in order; to govern; to direct; to receive as a present, or instructions; to receive in charge, and have the command of. Name of an office; and of a territory. 首領 Show ling, the head literally, or a person who is at the head of any concern. 衣領 E ling, the neck of a garment. 風領 Fung ling, a collar worn by the Chinese. 領教 Ling keaou, or 領畧 Ling lō, I received your instructions. 領命 Ling ming, to receive an order; to acknowledge having received it. Also the language of courtesy when assenting to some request. 領收 Ling show, to receive. 領謝 Ling sēay, to accept of a present, and return thanks for it. 領眾捕役 Ling chung poo yih, to take charge of a number of constables; that is, to put one's self at the head of them.

嶺 The top or side of a hill where a path may be made; a mountain. 山嶺 Shan ling, hills and mountains. One of the most noted in China, is the 梅嶺 Mei ling mountain on the northern boundary of Canton province; it is otherwise called 大庾 Ta yu. 嶺南 Ling nan, the south of the mountain; i. e. of the Mei-ling mountain. 嶺表 Ling peau, the whirlwind or typhoon of Canton, is so called in Chinese books.

鶇 Name of a bird. 白鶇 Peh ling, the lark.

齡 The teeth, denoting the age; the year of a person's age. 遐齡 Hēa ling, long life; great age.

凌 Ling, or Ling. Ice; an accumulation of ice; an ice-house, or place in which to preserve ice; struck with fear; to put to shame; to insult. A surname. 欺凌 Kh'e ling, to insult. 凌室 Ling shih, or 凌陰 Ling yin, an ice-house. 凌人 Ling jin, a person to take care of ice. The first word used as a verb, would denote,—to insult a person. 凌辱 Ling jūh, to disgrace; to dishonor by words or actions; to abuse; to defile; to violate female

chastity. 凌逼 Ling peih, to insult; to tyrannise over; to extort from. 凌虐 Ling nēō, to behave to cruelly or tyrannically.

綾 A finer sort of silk, much used for external long garments and ornamental purposes. 縐綾 Tsāng ling, an irregular uneven surface. 綾羅網緞 Ling lo ch'ow twan, four kinds of silk, which enumeration is intended to include every species.

菱 The trapa bicornis, commonly called 菱角 Ling kēō. The name of a lake.

陵 A lofty mound; high; eminent; the Imperial tombs. To aspire to a high place; to aim high; to insult; to desecrate; to invade; to treat contumaciously. Name of a plant; and of a place. A surname. 侵陵 Ts'in ling, to invade the rights of. 東陵 Tung ling, and 西陵 So ling, the eastern and western tombs of the Imperial family. 陵遲 Ling ch'e, to put to a slow and ignominious death—by cutting the body slowly to pieces,—inflicted on parricides and traitors. 陵辱

Ling jūh, to insult and disgrace. 陵虐 Ling nēō, to treat cruelly.

較 較轆 Ling leih, the jolting rattling motion of a carriage;—applied to persons, seems to denote a strutting proud gait.

鯨 Name of a fish, said to resemble the carp; also of a fish with four feet, that swallows boats; the name of an animal, and part of the name of a medicine.

艫 A boat or other vessel; a boat with windows.

醕 A certain kind of wine or liquor considered of good quality.

From the residue and an enchantress. Spiritual; the subtle ethereal part of 陽 Yang, is 神 Shin, divine; the ethereal part of 陰 Yin, is Ling, spiritual. Man is called the Ling, or spiritual part of nature. That which is

good; felicitous; efficacious; any invisible or spiritual cause that is efficacious, is said to be Ling. 不靈 Pūh ling, inefficacious; not followed with the expected result, in reference to what concerns more subtle causes, or to any prediction. The dragon; tortoise, and two other animals are called four Ling. That which is efficacious in holding intercourse with spirits. A surname. 靈氛 Ling fun, an ancient skilful diviner. 靈神 Ling shin, spiritual; divine. 靈魂 Ling hwān, is generally used for the human soul. 靈慧 Ling hwuy, great mental or spiritual discernment. 靈機 Ling ke, an ingenious contrivance, as in mechanics; the power of contriving. 靈柩 Ling kew, the remains of a deceased person, contained in a coffin. 靈氣 Ling kh'e, spiritual; immaterial influence. 靈臺 Ling t'ae, the Imperial observatory. 靈驗 Ling yen, proofs of the spiritual efficacy of vir-

tue. 靈雨 Ling yu, rain that comes opportunely, when expected. 靈應 Ling ying, a certain and efficacious answer to prayer, from the gods.

霏 The residue of a shower; to drip; to fall.

霏 Ancient form of the preceding; name of a vessel; a man's name.

另 Existing separate from; distinct from; besides; another person, thing, or time. 凡物兩分曰另 Fan wūh lēang fun yuē ling, everything divided in two is expressed by Ling. 另居 Ling keu, dwelling each apart; living separate from each other. 另日 Ling jih, another day. It is said, 另月 Ling yuē, another moon, or month, is sometimes used. 另外 Ling wae, or 另外的 Ling wae telh, besides; exclusive of, or over and above.

甌 An earthen ware jar or pitcher; tiles of a house top, of a particular description.

LO.

羅 A species of silk; to arrange in order; a net for taking birds with. Name of a state, and of a river. A surname. 十八羅

漢 Sh'ih pā lo han, the eighteen immediate disciples of Buddha. 羅綺 Lo kh'e, a particular kind of silk. 列羅 Lēē lo, to arrange in order.

羅漢果 Lo han kwo, a fruit used in medicine, so called from its growing in clusters of eight-
 een each. **羅經** Lo king, or **羅盤** Lo p'wan, a compass to direct the traveller, and by which mariners steer. **羅羅** Lo lo, name of an animal. **新羅** Siu lo, name of nation on the east. **羅漢松** Lo han sung, the Chinese yew. **羅卜** Lo p'uh, name of a priest, who saved his mother from future sufferings. **粹羅** Leüh lo, a pulley. **羅絲** Lo sze, a screw.

羅 Possessing superior ability in the management of affairs. **儻羅** Low lo, active inferior officers, or attendants amongst banditti. **儻羅** Chay lo, strong and active, but not virtuous.

囉 A tone employed in song; the prattle of a little child. **囉唆** Lo so, or **囉囉** Low lo, troublesome, confused, minute and petty requests or statements. **囉吶** Lo tsaou, to make a clamour and noise; to distress by rude behaviour.

羅 To split or rend asunder; to take or select from amongst.

羅 A particular kind of wood used for obtaining fire; to

split or rend. **擺落** Lo lö, a hedge or fence.

籬 A bamboo utensil for carrying things on the end of a pole, commonly there is one suspended at each end of a pole which lies across the bearer's shoulder.

蘿 From *silk* and *plants*. The small creeping twigs which entwine old trees are called **蘿**, and **女蘿** Neu lo. Those that wind about smaller plants are called **兔絲** T'oo-sze, rabbit threads. Forms also part of the name of a hill.

邏 From *silk* and to *walk* or *go*. To cruise or patrol about; a patrol of soldiers; to surround as by mountains; to screen from. **巡邏** Seu en lo, to cruise or patrol; to go about as a watchman. **暹邏** Sien lo, Siam.

羅 A piece of copper beaten thin into the form of a shallow tub or platter, which when struck, emits a loud sound; used by the Chinese in their armies, and before civil officers when parading through the streets, to serve as a sign of their approach, commonly called a gong, by Europeans; small ones are used in boats and in plays. In the army they are said to have answered also the

purpose of hand-basins. The large ones give a deep lengthened sound; the small ones, a short harsh jingle. **銅鑼** T'ang lo, or **鈔鑼** So lo, name of the gong. **打鑼** Ta lo, to beat the gong.

羅 A certain kind of cake.

羅 From *grain* and to *connect*. A kind of sheaf of grain; four handfuls.

螺 A shell-fish of the spiral screw-form kind, usually called the green and pearlily snail. The name of a fish. **海螺** Hae lo, a sea shell. **螺螺** Ko lo, an insect resembling a bee with a slender waist. **螺絲** Lo sze,

a screw. **螺鈕** Lo t'een, lacquered ware, inlaid with shells.

騾 A mule from a stallion and a she ass. **騾子** Lo tsze, a mule.

蘿 Fruits which grow on the ground, and which have no kernels, in contradistinction from **果** Kwo, fruits which grow on trees and have kernels.

裸 Naked; unclothed. Name of a river; and of a house for the reception of strangers. **衣裸** E lo, to clothe the naked. **裸蟲** Lo ch'ung, the naked insect,—the human species.

羸 Naked; unclothed and the figure appearing; fruit without a shell. Name of an animal with short hair.

LÖ

落 To fall; the residue of. **殞落** Yü lö, to die; to die suddenly.

洛 The bright dazzling glare of water; the name of several rivers and streams of water in China. **洛書** Lö shoo, the figure obtained by Füh-he, from the back of a tortoise.

洛陽 Lö-yang, a place in Ho-nan, famous in Chinese history.

落 Leaves of plants falling about on the edge of a wood; to scatter about singly, as if let fall by accident; to fall, to let fall, or to put down; to fall together and form a will-

age; the place to which one falls, or to which one is led by circumstances to live; to be settled and arranged,—applied to sacrificing. Name of a star, and of a hill; applied also to the year. **失落** Shih lö, to lose. **實落** Shih lö, really; truly. **下落** Hëa lö, a residence. **村落** Ts'un lö, a village or country hamlet. **屯落** Tun lö, a place where soldiers are stationed. **聚落** Tsen lö, a place of resort for a multitude of people. **着落** Chö lö, an affair settled; a plan concluded, and every one's duty pointed out. **牢落** Laou lö, unsuccessful labour and effort in one's pursuits; mismanagement. **碧落** Pëf lö, heaven. **磊落** Ley lö, a man illustrious and eminent. **跌落地下** T'ë lö te hëa, to fall to the ground. **流落** Lew lö, to fall off from one's own place, to some other region from necessity. **拓落** Chih lö, ill-directed toil and labour. **脫脫落落** T'ö t'ö lö lö, a free, frank, and easy open manner. **降落** Këang lö, to fall or put down to a lower place. **落陷坑** Lö hëen kh'ang, to fall into a dangerous pit; either literally or figuratively. **落成** Lö ch'ing, sac-

rifices offered when a house is finished. **落落** Lö lö, every one apart. **落他們圈套裡** Lö t'a mun kh'euen t'sou le, to fall into their snare. **落筆** Lö peih, to put down a pen-cil, means to begin to write with it. **落雪** Lö seuë, a fall of snow.

烙 To burn; a red hot iron point. **炮烙** P'au lö, a burning brass roller, used as a punishment in ancient times.

絡 Threads of hemp or silk; the blood-vessels; a kind of net. **絡脈** Lö meh, or Meh lö, the veins and arteries, the blood-vessels. They speak of twelve Lö-meh, and twelve **經脈** King-meh. **絡繹不絕** Lö yih püh tsenë, a continued unbroken line of.

酪 The unctuous thick part of milk; cream, that which fattens; a liquor made from mare's milk by the Tartars; from the same materials a dry preparation is made.

駱 A white horse with a black mane. Name of an ancient state; of a district. A surname.

犖 A speckled cow. A man's name. **犖犖** Lö lö, sf.

fers clearly distinguished. **駱** **掌** Pö lö, speckled; variegated. **卓犖** Ch'ö lö, to overpass or exceed the many; to rise distinguished; or to be promoted before others.

雒 Name of a bird; name of a horse with a black body and white mane; name of a river; of a state. **雒陽** Lö-yang, name of a district in Ho-nan; otherwise **洛** Lö.

樂 Read Yö, a general term for music. Read Lö, pleasure; delight; exultation; to delight in that which is deemed pleasure, as **以善爲樂** E shen wei lö, to consider virtue plea-

sure. **喜樂** He lö, *He*, is internal joy; *Lö*, is the external expression of it. **樂善不倦** Lö shen püh keuen, unwearied delight in goodness. **樂善** Lö shen, to delight in moral goodness. **樂道** Lö taou, to delight in moral science. **樂是苦源** Lö she kh'oo yuen, pleasure is the cause of pain. **樂人之樂憂人之憂** Lö jin che lö, yew jin che yew, to rejoice with those who rejoice; and mourn with those who mourn.

LOO.

路 From *every* and *foot*. A path or road; the track which becomes manifest from every foot treading on it; a passage either by water or land; means or opportunity of doing. A bow. A surname. **引人正路** Yin jin ching loo, to lead a man the right road. **官路** Kwan loo, a government road. **無路可走** Woo loo kh'i'ö tsow, no way to go; no course of action. **水路** Shway loo, water pass-

age, to travel by water. **陸路** Lüh loo, land passage, to travel by land. **道路** Taou loo, a way, or path, either physically or morally. **路不通行** Loo püh t'ung hing, a passage closed at one end; also a sort of notice, denoting *no thoroughfare*, put up at the entrance of a street, when the passage is impeded by any temporary cause.

潞 Name of a river and of a district.

璐 Name of a valuable stone.
露 From *rain* and *path*; the vapours which fall in clear nights; genial dews; the dew; to disclose; to divulge; to make apparent; an appellation of certain terms or periods. The name of a terrace. A surname.

鷺 Name of a white water bird that flies in groups.
白鷺 Peh loo, name of an office.

賂 To give property to; to bribe. Name of a vessel used in temples. **賄賂** Hwuy loo, to bribe; to give money to for improper purposes. **賄賂通行** Hwuy loo tung hing, bribery from head to foot. **索取賄賂** Sō tseu hwuy loo, to extort bribes.

輅 A carriage or vehicle for persons to travel in; a certain part of harness; large; great; applied also to the name of an insect. **玉輅** Yūh loo, the Imperial carriage.

鹵 Salt land; natural salt. Name of a place. Name of a fragrant plant; fume.

鹵 A surname. Used to denote, a great shield. **鹵魚** Loo yu, salted fish. **鹵鹽** Loo yen, Loo, is natural salt; Yen, is salt manufactured.

淳鹵 Shun loo, bad land which pays a light tax. **鹵簿** Loo poo, the order of travelling with the Imperial carriage. **鹵莽** Loo mang, a light, flippant, careless manner of doing things. See below.

擗 Violent; strong; to shake; to agitate.

魯 Blunt; stupid; dull; mixed; confused. The name

of a state. A surname. **粗魯** Ts'oo loo, coarse, vulgar, stupid.

魯鈍 Loo tun, obtuse, stupidity of mind. **魯莽** Loo mang, stupid, rash, confused manner; flippant; careless. **魯國** Loo kwō, the state of which Confucius was a native.

櫓 A large shield; the large oar or scull used in the stern of Chinese boats. A high military carriage. **櫓罍子** Loo koo tze, the name of a fruit.

虜 To take alive; to take captive; to take as prisoners in war. Name of a territory. **守錢虜** Show ts'een loo, a mere slave to money, one who has the task of keeping it, but dares not use it.

擄 To take captive; to seize; to plunder.

盧 A vessel for containing rice; a place to contain

fire; a furnace; a place for selling liquor; a black colour. Used to denote reeds that grow by the side of rivers. The name of a river. **當盧** Tang loo, a place for selling wine; also a certain ornament for a horse's head. **盧骨** Loo fūh, the fruit commonly called *loquat*, and **枇杷** P'e pa, the *mespilus japonica*.

噓噓 Loo loo, noise of crying to pigs. One says, **呼噓** Hoo loo, laughing; laughter.

墟 Black, stiff earth; earth not yet broken up by cultivation. **酒墟** Tsew loo, place in which to sell wine or spirituous liquors.

廬 Loo, or Leu. See above under Leu.

廬 The name of a river, and of a district.

爐 A place to contain fire; a furnace; a stove; a fireplace; a vase for incense. **火爐** Ho loo, a furnace. **風爐** Fung loo, the small portable furnaces of the Chinese. **香爐** Hsiang loo, a vase containing the fragrant matches of the Chinese.

纒 A hemp of which cloth is made.

艫 A particular description of boat; the end of a boat. Some say, the head, others the stern.

蘆 Reeds that grow from twelve to twenty feet high on the banks of the Yang-tze-keang. Used for fuel, and for repairing the banks of the Yellow River. The name of a city; of a river, and of a pass or barrier. **蘆柴** Loo ch'ae, reeds used for fuel. **蘆薈** Loo hwuy, aloes.

臚 Leu, or Loo, the skin. See Leu.

轆 **轆轤** Lūh loo, a kind of windlass, such as is used at the mouth of wells to raise a bucket.

顱 The head; the forehead; the skull. **枯顱頭** Kh'oo loo t'ow, the skull of a dead person. **顱額** Loo ugeh, or **頭顱** Tow loo, the forehead.

鑪 A place to contain fire; a furnace; a vase for incense. The same as **爐** Loo. A vessel for wine; applied to the name of an arrow.

臚 The head; the forehead.

鱸 The name of a fish.

鸕 鸕 Loo tsze, the morant.

LOW.

婁 Loo, Leu, or Low, a cow bound or tied; a number that is troublesome and excessive. Name of a place, a river; and an animal. A surname. Used to denote engraving. Also simple; dull; stupid. A mound or cumulus. 卷婁 Keuen low, mind and body both exerted.

儻 The back bent; curved; distorted; to bend. A surname. 儻佻 Low kow, short ugly appearance.

嘍 Loquacity, verbosity. 嘍 嘍 L'ien low, appearance of troublesomeness; troublesome.

嘍 嘍 Low le, the voice of a bird.

摟 To draw; to pull; to drag; to throw the arms about; to embrace. 小兒摟在懷中 Seaou urh low tsae hwaee chung, to embrace a child, and hold it to the bosom. 摟住 Low choo, to hold fast in the arms. 摟抱 Low p'au, to embrace; to throw the arms around.

瘰 A swelling of the neck; a morbid swelling of any

part. 樓 The upper stories of a house; an upstairs room. To collect together. A surname. Forms part of the name of a country.

第幾樓 Te ke low, which story? which flight of rooms?

飛樓 Fei low, a certain military carriage or chariot of war.

城樓 Ch'ing low, the apartments above the gate of a walled city.

岑樓 Tsin low, the summit of a pointed hill or mountain.

樓板 Low pan, the floor of a room.

樓上 Low shang, in an upstairs room.

窶 Leu, or Low, a poor habitation; a mean hut or other abode; poor and mean. See Leu.

𦉳 𦉳 Low hō, a kind of work with diagonal lines or streaks; nets or hair cloth, done by women.

篋 A kind of bamboo basket for carrying, or keeping anything in.

蝮 Name of an insect, and of a large animal. Name of an orchard or garden.

萋 Leu, or Low, betel plant; piper betel; leaf eaten by the Chinese, with the areca nut.

縷 Low, or Leu, silk thread; thread. See Leu. 縷切 Low ts'ëë, to cut small; to mince.

腓 Name of a certain sacrifice at a given time; in some parts of the country regarded as a great holiday.

穉 A sow.

鏤 Hard iron capable of engraving; to carve. A surname. One says, a boiler; a meal. Applied to the name of a sword. 刻鏤 Kh'eh low, to carve; to engrave; to cut.

體 體 T'uh low, the bones of the head; particularly the calvaria. 枯體 Kh'oo low, the skull of a dead person; vulgarly called 輕粉 K'ing fun, light powder, and also 天靈蓋 T'een ling kae, the celestial intellectual cover.

漏 From water, a body, and rain. To drip or ooze through; to leak; to let out, or disclose a secret; a retired place; an aperture; to work or bore a passage through; to instil; to confer favor on; to lose; to omit. Name of a place, and of a well. 屋之漏 Ūh che low, the dropping of a house;

low; vulgar; mean; obscure; petty; having seen but little of the world; uninformed, from living alone, or in obscurity.

Also read Loo. 鄙陋 P'e low, low; vulgar; mean. 側陋 Tsch low, low obscure place or origin. 破陋 P'o low, ruinous mean house. 貌陋心險 Maou low sin h'een, an ugly face and malicious heart. 淫陋之詞 Yin low che ts'ze, low obscene language. 醜陋 Ch'ow low, an ugly person; vulgar and ugly looking. 孤陋 Koo low, alone and uneducated. 見識甚陋 K'een shih shin low, knowledge exceedingly partial. 儉而不陋 K'een urh p'uh low, economical without meanness. 陋巷 Low h'ang, a narrow mean lane. 陋習 Low seih, an absurd or depraved usage. 陋俚之詞 Low le che ts'ze, vulgar speeches or forms of prayer.

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the water coming through the roof. 屋漏 Ūh low, the north-west corner of a house, a secret retired place. 銅壺滴漏 T'ung hoo teih low, or 更漏 Káng low, names of the clepsydra. 泄漏 Sēē low, or 洩漏 Sēē low, to disclose secrets. 失漏 Shih low, to lose any thing. 船底漏 Ch'uen te

low, a leak in a ship or boat. 漏登 Low tung, to omit to insert on any paper. 漏網 Low wang, to escape out of the net; literally or figuratively; to evade the laws, or to escape the punishment.

痛 A swelling, or protuberant ulcer.

LÜH.

六 Six. 第六 Te lüh, sixth. 十六 Shih lüh, sixteen. 六赤 Lüh ch'eh, dice. 六房 Lüh fang, six offices, or rooms for certain departments at public courts. The six departments are the same as the six boards at Peking. See 部 Poo. 六合 Lüh hó, the four cardinal points, the zenith and nadir. 六十 Lüh shih, sixty. 六十花甲 Lüh shih hwa k'ä, cycle of sixty years. 六極 Lüh keih, six forms of calamity incident to human beings. 六六 Lüh lüh, six times six, or thirty six. 六祖菩薩 Lüh tsoo p'oo sä, a certain divinity.

录 To cut or engrave wood; the origin, or original material

球 Name of a certain valuable stone.

盪 To drain entirely of water; to exhaust or drain completely; the name of a place, and of a man. A particular kind of small box or press.

碌 Stony appearance; rocky uneven ground is expressed by Lüh lüh; also the appearance of following or trudging after. Occurs denoting—small. 碌碌庸人 Lüh lüh yung jin, a mere drudge; a person of no talent.

祿 Blessedness or happiness; the emoluments of office; official income. The name of a district; a surname.

祿 福祿無疆 Füh lüh woo kéang, infinite happiness and wealth. 俸祿 Fung lüh, official emolument. 天祿

T'ien lüh, name of an animal. 祿享千鍾 Lüh hëang ts'ëen chung, to enjoy an income of a thousand ingots. 祿位高陞 Lüh wei kaon shing, high promotion in emolument and rank.

祿 祿 綠 Lüh-süh, the rustling of garments. A case for arrows.

綠 A green colour. 綠礬 Lüh fan, green vitriol.

菜 A plant of which cloth is made; applied also to the young shoots of bamboo, and to a certain pulse.

醪 A kind of liquor or wine which is deemed excellent. 醪醪 Ling lüh, the name of a generous wine.

錄 The colour of metal; the veins of a pearl shell; to transcribe; to record; a record, or a narration of; to take; a general compound of; the teeth; order or series of; a list, or index.

錄 膽錄 T'äng lüh, to transcribe or record. 目錄 Müh lüh, an index. 錄錄 Lüh lüh, agreeing amongst themselves. 錄事 Lüh sze, the name of an officer. 錄籍 Lüh tseih, a certain list. 錄取 Lüh ts'eu or

Ts'eu lüh, to take and record; to be recorded, when chosen to a degree.

騷 騷耳 Lüh urb, a certain famous horse.

壘 A high dry mound or dike, hence the common word

陸 Lüh is applied to 路 Loo, a road, denoting land travelling, in contradistinction from 水路 Shwuy loo, going by water. A surname. 壘梁 Lüh léang, the dry and woody regions of the south.

陸 Grain, the latest planted and the first ripe.

陸 High and dry; the water completely drained off; a dry path; the name of a territory, and of a district. A surname. 水陸兼程 Shwuy lüh k'ëen ch'ing, travelled both by land and water. 陸路 Lüh loo, land road, to travel by land. 陸續收齊 Lüh süh show tse, in succession all received, that is the whole number in successive parts. 陸續到

鹿 Deer, one of the most timid of animals. The male is called 麋 K'ea, the female 麀 Yew, and the young 麋 Me. Lüh is used in a great va-

riety of proper names. 鹿茸 Lüh jung, the points of the stag's horn—used as a medicine.

愧 洩 The mind at leisure; a change or turn of mind. Name of a river; to ooze out; water drained off; the droga.

籠 A kind of basket; a tall basket.

輾 Leih lüh, the rut made by wheels.

麓 The foot of a hill; a wood or forest at the foot of a hill. 麓守 Lüh show, the keeper of a forest.

寥 Leau, Lew or Lüh, to fly high.

寥 To put to shame; to disgrace.

勳 United strength or effort. Also read Lew and Léw, in the same sense.

戮 From spears and flying about. To kill; to slay by the sword of justice, or in war; to cut to pieces; to mangle; foolish conduct; disgrace. Used for the preceding. 殺戮 Shā lüh, to kill and mangle. 殺其生而戮其死 Shā kh'e sāng urh lüh kh'e sze, to kill the living and mangle the dead.

蓼 Lüh lüh, a long large appearance; otherwise read Leau and Lew. 糾蓼 Kew lew, mutually leading or drawing each other

LUN.

倫 From Tseih, to connect, and Tsih, to record on a roll. To arrange in order; to think. 昆倫 Kh'wān lun, the figure of the heavens; anything spherical. The name of a famous hill, the parent of all other hills.

倫 Constant; regular; species; class; kindred; relation; capable of comparison and arrangement; that which is right and proper, to choose

A surname. 五倫 Woo lun five relations in which human beings stand to each other; they are also expressed by 人倫 Jin lun, the relations of mankind; and 大倫 Ta lun, the great relations. 他不識五倫 T'a pūh shih woo lun, he is ignorant (of the common) relative duties.

圓 Hwūh lun, round; complete.

崑崙 Kh'wān lun, the name of mountains of which many fabulous things are said, probably the mountains of Central Asia.

論 To choose; to select; applied to selecting men for the service of government; to connect or join together. 論選 Lun seuen, to choose; to select. 論才大典 Lun ts'ae ta t'een, the great state rules respecting the selection of talent.

論 The ripple on the surface of water caused by the wind pushing over it, which, to the Chinese, suggests the idea of circles or wheels; the water whirling round; a whirlpool; to sink in a whirlpool; used to denote—present disasters and future misery; hell; to perish; a confused undistinguished state; chaotic. 沉淪墮落 Ch'in lun t'o lō, to sink lower and lower; to sink down to hell. 混淪 Hwān lun, chaos; state in which matter existed previously to the formation of heaven and earth. 瀆淪 Fun lun, a precipitate motion of water, drawing every thing to a point. 淪洞 Lun hwuy, or 壑淪 Yin lun, wa-

ter circulating as a whirlpool. 淪落 Lun lō to sink to a low state, always disastrous.

稊 A sheaf of grain.

綸 To arrange silk in order, to manufacture it; to compare and distinguish the different sorts and class them; to classify; to adjust; to wind silk. Name of a plant, and of a place; a surname. 經綸 King lun, to sort silk; King, denotes separating the ends of the threads; Lun, joining the several sorts; just thoughts; to put in order.

絲綸 Sze lun, silk adjusted or sorted; the first represents the royal ideas in the mind; the second, the expression of them. 滿腹經綸 Mwan fūh king lun, the mind full of just conceptions and lucid theories. 綸音 Lun yin, the commands given by His Imperial Majesty as they appear in the Peking Gazette.

論 To discourse about; to discuss; to reason; to consult; to place ideas in proper order and express them. Name of an office; a surname. 理論 Le lun, or Lun le, to reason or argue. 推論 Chuy lun, to infer. 辯論 Pēn lun, to dispute; to debate. 議論 E lun,

to deliberate. 論國政 Lun kwō ching, to discuss the politics of the country. 論及 Lun kelh, to speak or discourse about. 論經亦當達權 Lun king yih tang t'ā kh'euen, when discussing standard and fixed principles, it is also necessary to understand peculiar, or unusual circumstances. 論事 Lun sze, to discuss business. 論世 Lun she, to discourse about the world in different ages. 論斷 Lun twan, to de-

cide upon.

輪 A wheel; a wheel with spokes; large; great; the north and south. 廣輪 Kwang lun, east and west, north and south. 輪轉 Lun chuen, to revolve, or circulate. 輪迴 Lun hwuy, the doctrine of the metempsychosis. 輪流 Lun lew, to flow or turn round as a wheel; to do by turns. 輪流做 Lun lew tso, to do or take a task by turns; alternately.

LUNG.

弄 To play with innocently; to play or trifle with in order to seduce; to take indecent liberties with; to treat with want of respect; used much to denote performing, acting, or doing any business or work. 賣弄手段 Mae lung show twan, to exhibit ostentatiously one's own cleverness. 戲弄 He lung, to trifle and use familiarities with. 舞弄 Woolung, to play, as in fencing and dancing. 玩弄 Wan lung, to play for mere amusement. 弄璋 Lung chang, is said of having a son. 弄巧反拙 Lung kh'eaou fan ch'ue, to affect to be clever and turn out a fool.

弄飯 Lung fan, to prepare rice. 弄了手脚 Lung leaou show k'ēō, to intrigue and play underhand tricks. 弄壞了 Lung hwae leaou, spoiled. 弄得一件好事 Lung teh yih k'ēen haou sze, he has done a good thing. 弄瓦 Lung wa, is to have a daughter.

侏 Ignorant; stupid; silly.

唳 The note or voice of a bird.

隆 Rising high in the centre, as the summit of a mountain; high and fertile; eminent; abundant; rich; conspicuous;

glorious. Name of a territory, and of a district. 隆古今 Lung koo kin, to be the glory of ancient and modern times,—said of the precepts of Confucius. 隆平 Lung p'ing, a glorious subjugation—or submission of all the earth to the dominion of China; name of a tune played at court on the reception of foreign ambassadors. 隆禮 Lung le, great politeness and generous hospitality. 隆盛 Lung shing, affluence; abundant; wealthy. 隆情 Lung ts'ing, liberal, generous disposition.

瘵 Aged and diseased.

穹窿 K'eung lung, the expanse or vault of heaven is so denominated.

龍 From 月 Jow, *flesh*; the other parts are to represent *flying in a tortuous manner*. The chief of all reptiles; the draco or dragon; applied also to the lacerta species, including the alligator, said to possess the power of increasing or diminishing its size, of being either visible or invisible, and so on. Some have horns, and others have no horns; some ascend to heaven, and others do not. The name of a

star; of a hill; of a city; of an office; of a plant; and of a divinity. A man's name. Lung, denotes the sovereign of China; and is an epithet applied to things pertaining to him. It is the Imperial badge or coat of arms affixed to his books and to his standards; on these it is embroidered or painted in the manner of the ancient Scythians, Parthians, Persians and Romans; hence the word "Dracones," *standards*, and "Dracenaries," *a standard bearer*. Occurs in the sense of—to pervade; affection or love; harmony. Budding forth or expanding. Read Mang, particular. 應龍 Ying lung, the Draco volans. 蛟龍 Keaou lung, the scaly dragon. 龍章 Lung chang, an Imperial honorary document given to old men. 龍船 Lung ch'uen, dragon boat, with which they run races, a person boating at the same time, a large drum in the centre of the boat. 龍虎榜 Lung hoo pang, an Imperial list of the new Keu-jiu graduates. 龍鍾 Lung chung, a certain species of bamboo. 龍行虎步 Lung hing hoo poo, walks like a dragon, and paces like a tiger, expresses a stately manner. 龍輔 Lung foo, the

name of a stone. 龍蝦 Lung hēa, lobsters. 龍骨 Lung küh, the bones of the dragon, — used as a medicine. 龍殿 Lung tēn, a temporary palace, in which to perform rites to relieve souls from purgatory. 龍類 Lung luy, the dragon or lizard class; lacerta. 龍王 Lung wang, the dragon king, or 海神 Hae shin, god of the sea, the Neptune of China. 龍位 Lung wei, the Imperial throne. 龍眼 Lung yen, the dragon's eye, the Dimocarpus Longan, or fruit *Longan*. 龍顏 Lung yen, his Majesty's countenance.

龍 龍侗 Lung t'ung, rude, unfinished, unfit for any thing.

龍 喉嚨 How lung, the throat; the gullet. 喉嚨響 How lung hēang, sound or noise in the throat.

龍 龍 A great sound or noise. Read He, sound, noise.

龍 龍 A grave; a high place in the midst of a field. In some of the provinces, the husbandmen inter in their own fields. Read also Lung.

龍 龍 To walk in a distorted manner; to be embarrassed. 龍侗 Lung t'ung, to

walk straight forward.

龍 A lofty house, a mixed confused appearance. Name of a place. A surname.

龍 To grasp; to seize; to drag; to use effort; to effect some end; to work or operate on. 拗龍 Ngaou lung, to cast lots in a certain way, when drinking. 拉龍 La lung, or 扯龍 Ch'ay lung, to pull and drag to one. 龍船 Lung ch'uen, to bring a boat to the shore. 龍髮 Lung fā, to bind up the hair. 龍近 Lung kin, to work near; to bring or cause to approach near; to near a boat. 龍掠 Lung lēō, to seize; to plunder. 龍略 Lung lēō, to form a compendium.

龍 A kind of cage or railing to keep in animals.

龍 A large precious stone laid on the altar when praying for rain. 玲瓏 Ling lung, the noise made by ornamental stones jingling against each other; the noise of the wind; a clear bright appearance.

龍 To rub, or grind; to grind corn, or to sharpen a tool by rubbing; to use effort to effect what we intend. A stone on which to grind. 磨磨 Mo lung, to rub; to grind; to rub on a stone; to fag at study.

龍 Grain scattered about grain in a diseased state.

龍 An aperture; a hole; an orifice; a den. 孔龍

Kh'ung lung, a hole or orifice. 谷龍 Kūh lung, a den or cavern.

龍 A basket for containing earth; a cage; a quiver for arrows; to hoard up and monopolize goods. Name of a place; a kind of arrow or carriage made of bamboos. 火龍

Ho lung, a basket containing embers, carried by people of the north in their hands during the cold weather. 雀籠 Tsēō lung, a bird cage. 猪籠 Choo lung, a pig basket—a basket for carrying pigs in, according to the Chinese manner. Name of the plant *Nepenthes distillatoria*. 燈籠 Tāng lung, a lantern; a cage for a candle. 籠

單 Lung chaou, a basket for taking fish; by allusion, a sen-

tence which includes the sum of the whole essay. 籠絡 Lung lō, a bridle; a snare; a thing that surrounds as a net; to inveigle and devour; to get the control of people.

聾 Deaf; unable to hear distinctly. 天聾地啞

T'ēn lung te ya, heaven is deaf and the earth dumb. 葱聾

Ts'ung lung, name of an animal. 癡聾 Ch'e lung, silly and deaf.

龍 A fat appearance. Dull; obscure. 朦朧 Mung lung, stupid; confused; dull. 朧朧 T'ung lung, the first appearance of the moon.

龍 A large natural bank; a dike between fields. Name of a district. A surname. 龍西 Lung se, name of a place of note in history.

龍 A horse's bridle.

LUY.

雷 From rain falling on a field. Thunder; a thundering noise; to reiterate or echo what another says.

雷 A surname. 行雷 Hing luy, to thunder. 駘雷 K'ēn luy, name of a spirit that in heaven creates or forms. 雷瓊

Luy kh'eung, the island *Hainan*. 雷鳴百里 Luy ming peh le, the thunder resounds a hundred le. 雷鞭 Luy pēn, the thunder's lash, a poetical term for lightning. 雷聲 Luy shing, the sound of thunder. 雷師 Luy sze, or 雷神 Luy

shin, the thunderer; the spirit that presides over, or controls thunder. 雷電 Luy tēn, thunder and lightning.

搗 To rub or grind anything; to pound as in a mortar. 搗爛 Luy lan, or 搗碎 Luy suy, to rub to pieces.

樞 The name of a wood.

瘡 癩瘡 Fei luy, small rising outside the skin occasioned by the heat.

蕾 A bud opening; beginning to flow; appearance of a pendant flower. 蓓蕾 P'oo luy, beginning to flower.

屢 Often; repeatedly. Also read Leu. 屢易 Luy yih, often changed.

累 To heap upon; to lay above each other; to pile up; to bind or tie to; to implicate; used for the preceding.

係累 He luy, to bind together; to unite persons together.

累及 Luy keih, to cause involvement; to extend to some person, to implicate. **累事** Luy sze, a business involved and embarrassed; an embarrassing affair. **累辭** Luy ts'ze, repeatedly declined.

瘰 瘰癧 Luy leih, a gathering that swells and

increases.

縲 A black cord; to bind or fasten with a cord, as a criminal. 縲絏 Luy sēē, or 縲繼 Luy sēē, a cord with which to bind a person.

僵 Excessively fatigued.

薺 The name of a plant, and of a territory.

類 A class; species; sort; kind. In the language of botanical and other classification 部 Poo, denotes class, order, or genus; and 類 Luy, a genus or species. 同類 Tung luy, of the same species. 人類 Jin luy, the human species.

纒 The joining of silk threads; a slight disease; perverse; requiring trouble to manage.

耒 A crooked wood which turns the clod in the manner of a plough. 耒耜 Luy sze, an instrument of husbandry for turning up the ground.

誄 A kind of eulogy on deceased persons; to eulogize. 誄文 Luy wān, a writing containing an eulogy; such papers are presented by friends and relations; they are written

on silk, and are considered a present, which the other party returns with correspondent presents.

踉 To slip the foot; to stamp with it.

畷 Fields parted off or laid out.

偶 To injure; to destroy; to injure mutually. 思偶 Sze luy, a certain wood that does not rot. 傀儡 Kwei luy, figures used for a mock drama, or puppet-show.

壘 A military wall; a rampart or fence; piled or heaped up. The name of a star; the name of a public officer; a surname. A hilly appearance; the name of a hill. Reiterated, Luy luy, external form, figure or shape, strong and robust; graves near to each other, and in a certain order. Read Leüh, the name of a demon. 深溝高壘 Shin kow kaou luy, deep ditches and high ramparts.

壘石 Lay shih, stones piled up to form a wall or hill. **下壘石** Hea luy shih, caused a pile of stones or rocks to descend. 神茶 Shin t'oo or shoo and 鬱壘 Yüh luy, the names of two brothers, said to have lived in high antiquity, who were deified in consequence of

their control over evil spirits. Their names are pasted upon the doors of Chinese houses at the new year. 臘祭夕 Lā tse seh, in the close of the year, sacrifices are offered in the evening to these two demons.

壘 To form a wall by heaping up unburnt bricks, is expressed by 壘壘 Luy keih.

壘 A vessel for containing earth like a flower pot.

壘 To connect or bind together; to concatenate; to string together; to involve; to implicate. A surname.

儻 Bending down; sickly; idle; lazy. The appearance of standing up in the midst of many.

藁 To grow and spread as a creeper; a kind of basket for containing earth.

礪 A rocky appearance; to strike.

礪 A certain creeping plant and its leaf; the name of a hill.

鑄 An ornament of the hilt of a sword.

鑄 A vessel to contain wine, with clouds and thunder

depicted on it, to denote the stimulating effects of wine; a vessel to wash or bathe in, depicted in a manner similar to the preceding, to inspire awe.

鸞 鸞鼠 Luy shoo, a species of bat, known also by several other names.

鷓鴣 Disease; sickness.

酌 To pour wine upon the ground; a continuation of the sacrifice.

淚 Read Luy and Leuh. From water and un-governable. Tears flowing from

the eyes; weeping. Read Le. to flow with rapidity, applied to water. **下淚** Hsá luy, to shed tears. **雨淚** Yu luy, to rain tears; to weep copiously. **落下目淚** Lô hēa mūh luy, the tears dropped from hereyes. **淒淚** Ts'e luy, cold, frigid, comfortless appearance. **含淚** Han luy, to restrain one's tears; the tear standing in the eye. **淚痕** Luy hān, the furrows made by tears falling.

羸 Leau; thin; meagre; emaciated. **老羸** Lau luy, old and emaciated.

LWAN.

卵 The testicles of animals; the eggs of birds. Read Kh'wān, the spawn of fishes, more commonly called **魚子** Yu-tsze. **凡物之生必**

由胎卵 Fan wūh che sāng peih yew t'ae lwan, every creature that is produced, is either from the womb or an egg. **雞卵** Ke lwan, a hen's egg. **壘卵之危** Luy lwan che wei, the danger of piled up eggs. **卵**

胛 Lwan p'au, the coat of the testicles. **卵生** Lwan sāng, oviparous; produced from an egg, in contradistinction from

胎生 T'ae sāng, formed in the womb. **卵子** Lwan tsze, the testicles.

亂 It denotes sometimes to confuse; to disorder; a state of confusion and disorder. At other times, to regulate; to put in order. The latter sense occurs in ancient books. The first sense is that in common use. **作亂** Tsó lwan, to cause disorder; to make insurrection or rebellion. **大亂** Ta lwan, great confusion, or a formidable state of

rebellion. **亂治** Lwan ch'e, are often contrasted; Lwan, denoting a state of anarchy, confusion, disorder, political or moral; Ch'e, a state of order and a general prevalence of moral principles. **亂臣** Lwan chin, a statesman who throws the court or the country into confusion; or who introduces anarchy by an attempt to overturn the government. **亂嚷** Lwan jang, a tumultuous noise or clamour. **亂日甚** Lwan jih shin, anarchy prevailed more and more every day. **亂線** Lwan sēn, ravelled thread. **亂作亂為** Lwan tsó lwan wei, irregular and disorderly conduct.

嶽 See Leuén.

巒 A small pointed hill; the vertex or summit of a mountain; a mountain's peak; to surround, as hills sometimes do.

團 Tw'an lwan, put altogether as if formed into a ball.

戀 Leuen, or Lwan, warm affection for; ardent attachment to; being devoted or addicted to. Compare with Leuen. **戀色**

貪財 Lwan seh t'an ts'ae,

addicted to sensual pleasure, and covetous of gain. **戀酒** Lwan tsew, a hankering attachment to wine.

欒 The name of a tree, the wood of which is said to be yellow, the branches red, and the leaves green. A kind of railing. The two sides of the mouth of a bell. A surname. Applied also to the appearance of bamboos. **藥藥** Lwan lwan, lean; meagre; emaciated.

齧 Lwan, or Leuen, flesh cut into pieces; minced.

鑾 Certain jingling bells, in ancient times attached to

the Imperial carriage and suspended from the mouth of the

鸞 Lwan bird, hence these two characters were used to denote the Imperial travelling vehicle. **金鑾** Kin lwan, the Imperial chamber of audience.

啟鑾 Kh'e lwan, to begin a journey; to set off from a place; an expression used only by the Emperor. **鑾駕** Lwan kēa, the Imperial carriage. **鑾聲** Lwan shing, the jingling of the Lwan bells.

鸞 A certain fabulous bird called divine, and adorned with every elegance of figure and colour, as well as every charm of voice. **鳳鸞** Fang

lwan, two fabulous and celebrated birds. 彩鸞 Ts'ae lwan, most elegantly adorned and variegated. 鸞箋鳳柬 Lwan ts'een fung k'een, a letter with presents from the bridegroom is called Lwan-ts'een; one from the bride's house, is called Fung-

k'een. 鸞鈴 Lwan-ling, or 鸞刀 Lwan taou, certain jingling bells, attached to the Imperial carriage, and suspended from the Lwan's bill; hence Lwan is used to denote the Emperor's carriage. See 鸞 Lwan.



