





A
DICTIONARY

OF THE

CHINESE LANGUAGE.

VOL. II.

MA

MA

馬 The ancient form of this character resembles the mane, the tail, and the four feet of a horse. A surname. The name of a gate, and of a pavilion. The horse they say, has no liver, hence so easily affrighted; it is a hoax to tell a person to go and buy. **馬膽** Ma tan, a horse's liver. **騎馬** Kh'e ma, to ride on horseback. **天馬** T'een ma, name of an animal. **上馬** Shang ma, to mount a horse. **電馬** Tsou ma, a species of cricket. **馬車** Ma ch'ay, a carriage or chariot drawn by horses. **馬薺** Ma ch'g, name of a plant. **斗椅**

Tow e, or **馬護** Ma hoo, a stool, without back or arms, a square-topped stool on which the Tartars sit cross-legged. **馬褂** Ma kwa, a riding jacket, the short garment of the present dynasty. **馬陸** Ma lü, apparently a species of millepides. **馬鞭** Ma p'een, horse-whip. **馬上** Ma shang, on horseback;—to do a thing on horseback, means to do it immediately. **馬頭** Ma t'ow, a landing place, by the side of a river. **馬桶** Ma t'ung, a close stool. **嗎** Common form of **罵** Ma, to rail; to scold. **嗎酒** Ma tsew, to chatter or talk.

much, with wine is one's hand.
碼 Ma, in Canton, is used for the European measure of length, called yard. It is also an interrogative termination in conversation, and in colloquial books.

媽 From female and horse. A mare, the epithet by which children designate their mothers; mamma. Servant women and nurses are also called **老媽** Laou-ma, and **阿媽** O-ma.

罵 To rail at; to abuse by opprobrious language; to scold. **輕士善罵** Kh'ing sze shen ma, flippant people are fond of scolding. **詈罵** Le ma, to rail and abuse. **相罵** S'ang ma, to rail at each other.

瑪 **瑪瑙** Ma naou, or **瑪瑙石** Ma naou shih, the cornelian stone.

禡 Certain sacrifices offered by persons who travel, intended to be addressed to the road. Also sacrifices offered by military commanders before a battle.

碼 Is used for the cornelian stone. See **瑪** Ma.

Weights used in scales are commonly called **碼子** Ma-tsze. Ma is used at Canton for the European yard.

媽 An insect that is a blood sucker; a leech.

碼 To add to; to make ingenious appendages.

譟 Loquacity; to chatter and talk with the wine in one's hand.

麻 Name of an instrument of music; a surname. A plant of which the skin is made into cloth, and the seeds eaten. Read

麻 Ma, hemp, also called **大麻**

太麻 Ta ma. **麻布** Ma poo, grass

cloth; otherwise called **夏布**

麻 H'ea poo, summer cloth. **麻**

六甲 Ma luh k'ea, Maimon,

otherwise called **滿刺加**

麻 Mwan lã k'ea; and **呷地** K'ea

te. **麻線** Ma s'een, hempen

thread. **麻繩** Ma shing, hem-

pen cord or rope. **麻油** Ma

yew, hemp-seed oil. **麻桌**

Ma se, hemp generally; Se, is

the male plant. **麻母** Ma

moo, the female hemp plant.

麻子 Ma tsze, hemp seed.

麻有公有母 Ma yew

kung yew moo, the hemp plant

has male and female. **麻蒸**

Ma ching, hemp stalk steeped

and broken.

摩 A large kind of cow.

麻 A cutaneous spotted disease, to which all children

are subject, attended with fever, probably the measles. **出麻**

Cl'uh ma, to be attacked with the measles. **脚麻** K'eo mg.

the feet asleep—tagnation of the blood. **痲瘋** Ma fung,

an incurable kind of leprosy, to

which the Chinese are subject. See **瘋** Fung.

蔴 A Canton local word, **牙蔴籃** Ya ma lan,

ivory camp basket.

蟆 **蝦蟆** H'ea ma, a frog.

MÄ

味 A kind of napkin rolled

round the head in the

ancient Chinese manner; a kind

of turban; the hair done up in

a certain way. A kind of band-

age or sash. **味額** Mä ngh,

a military ornament for the fore-

head.

抹 Mä or M'ö, to rub or brush

in order to cleanse; to ob-

literate or blot out. **抹煞** Mä

shä, to brush away, or usurp

entirely; to seize or carry off the

whole.

MAE

買 To buy; to purchase. **做**

小買賣 Tso seon

mae mae, to carry on a petty

trade. **買水** Mae shwuy, a

certain ceremony of procuring

water and sprinkling a corpse.

買囑 Mae ch'uh, to bribe a

person to obey one's dictates.

買貨 Mae ho, to buy goods.

買賣的人 Mae mae teih

jin, a dealer; a trader. **買來**

Mae lae, to procure by purchase.

買弄 Mae lung, to effect by

the influence of money. **買**

賣 Mae mae, buying and sell-

ing; trading; dealing. **買辦**

Mae pan, a kind of marketman;

one who procures provisions

and other necessaries in large

houses and public offices; a com-

prador.

潰 Name of a river in K'ang-

se province.

賣 To sell; to part with for

money. **賣去** Mae k'eu.

to sell off. **賣官** Mae kwan,

to sell offices in the state. **賣**

肖 Mae seon, the shewing off

of a handsome vain woman. **賣**

個人情 Mae ko jin ts'ing,

to procure favor or influence by money, or bribes. **賣手段** Mae show twan, or **賣弄** Mae lung, a vain ostentatious display of one's cleverness.

蕒埋 Name of a plant—used for food, and in medicine.

To inter; to bury; to put anything into the ground;

to secrete; to conceal; to harbour; to lay up. The Canton

people used it for annexing to; connecting with; which is ex-

pressed elsewhere by **連** Lēen, or **相連** Sēang lēen. **收埋**

Show mae, to lay up; to put away. **掩埋** Yen mae, to cover over; to close, or shut. **各**

處理 Kō ch'oo mae fūh, to lie in ambush in various places.

買埋 Mae mae, to buy and lay up till wanted. The Canton

people say, **想埋** Sēang mae, to think on all the particulars with one's self, so as to be ready

prepared. **埋沒** Mae mūh, to conceal, to hide. **埋沒姓名**

Mae mūh sing ming, to conceal one's name and surname. **埋葬** Mae tsang, to inter; to

bury. **埋藏** Mae ts'ang, to hoard or lay up in secret. **埋堆**

Mae tuy, to heap up. **埋怨**

Mae yuen, to harbour resentful feelings. **埋蛇** Mae

shay, to bury a snake—a highly meritorious act to prevent people treading on it, which act, they say, is deadly.

邁 To travel remotely; to exceed; to extend far; to rise supereminent; old. **年邁**

Nēen mae, or **老邁** Laou mae, aged; sixty years of age; old.

邁種超羣 Mae chung ch'au kh'eun, to exceed or rise superior to one's own race; and surpass the whole group. **邁邁**

Mae mae, negligent; remiss.

霾 Sand and earth that has been raised by a whirl-

wind, and rained down as if from the clouds. Wind and dust darkening the

heavens. A severe and sudden storm of this kind occurred in

Peking, May 8th. 1818, and which much alarmed the reigning Emperor *K'ia-kh'ing*.

MAN.

曼 A kind of vegetation; a connective particle; therefore; and. **曼衍** Man yen,

extending interminably; infinite extent. **曼姬** Man ke, a famous beauty, mentioned in history.

慢 Slow; remiss; negligent; careless. **君子寬而**

不慢 Keun tsze kh'wan urh pūh man, a good man is easy and liberal, but not negligent.

嫚 Remiss; inattentive; disrespectful; contemptuous; to insult; to disgrace; to defile. **侮嫚** Woo man, or

褻嫚 Sē man, disrespectful, contemptuous.

幔 A kind of curtain; a covering or screen.

慢 Leisurely; easily; slowly; remissly; negligent; disrespectful; rude; proud. **怠**

慢 T'ae man, idly; remissly; carelessly; negligent. **慢慢**

Man man, to behave negligently and disrespectfully. **慢慢**

Man man, or **慢些** Man sēay, slowly; to take time to do; used imperatively, take time; a little slower. **慢藏誨盜**

Man ts'ang hwuy taou, to lay by carelessly, is an invitation to steal.

爛慢 Lan man, said of flowers that open in clusters or large numbers at the same time. The character Man, is not sanctioned by the Dictionaries.

蔓 Creeping plants; to shoot forth and spread wide as

creepers. **蔓延** Man yen, to spread and shoot forth; diffusive, applied to style,—not esteemed. **蔓衍** Man yeu, excessively diffusive verbiage.

謾 To insult; disrespectful. Used for **慢** Man; used also as a particle. **欺謾** Kh'e

man, to treat insultingly; to attempt to deceive; to deceive superiors, even heaven.

趨 To walk slowly.

蠻 The southern barbarians, a tribe that chatters like some birds. The name of a bird. A surname. Commonly used for a rude and barbarous people, or those that the Chinese esteem so. Unreasonable.

蠻 Man meh, barbarous nations. **蠻妻拗子無法**

可治 Man ts'e yaou tze woo fū kh'o ch'e, there are no laws that can govern a barbarous

wife, and an obstinate son. **蠻性**

Man sing, a barbarous disposition. **刁蠻** Teau man,

perverse and unreasonable;—not governed by reason, but by wilful passions. **蠻拳打死**

老師傅 Man kh'euen ta sze laou sze foo, the fist of the barbarian has killed the boxing master—the uninstructed has defeated a master of ordinary rules.

MANG.

言 A foolish old person; an old dotard; to give no answer when spoken to.

忙 From *heart* and *lost*. Flattered; hurried; pressed with business; excessively occupied; hurry; precipitation.

不要忙 Páh yaou mang, don't be in a hurry. **忙速** Mang sūh, hurry, haste, bustle.

茫 Wide, extensive as the surface of the ocean. **海洋** Mang yang, extensive; ocean-like.

茫 Mang, or Mang mang, the confounding and dazzling immensity of the surface of the ocean; vastness; vagueness; incertitude. The name of a district. **茫然不知** Mang jen pūh che, stupid vagueness of conception, stupid ignorance. **茫蒼** Mang ts'ang, the dreary appearance and effect of a road through a desert or common.

盲 Mang, Wang, or Māng. From *lost* and *eye*. An eye without a pupil; blind; precipitate, — applied to the wind.

盲眼 Mang yen, blind eyes.

盲于心 Mang yu sin, blindness of heart or mind.

盲風 Mang fung, a brisk gale of wind.

砦 A rocky hill; the name of a hill.

芒 Mang, or Mang tsze, the sharp beard or point of grain; any sharp point.

芒種 Mang chung, a term answering to June 7th.

芒芒 Mang mang, is applied to what is excessively great, crowded or thickly compressed; to fatigue, and to great folly. **光芒** Kwang mang, shedding forth a radiance or glory.

銚 A fine fat glossy Chinese face; a smooth; easy; flowing style. **鋒銚** Fung mang, the edge of a sword; a sharp edge.

麩 The beard of wheat.

彪 A dog with a thick coat of hair; mixed; blended; confused.

哢 Confusion, from a diversity of language or dialect.

龐 The appearance of a large rock; large; great; abundant; affluent. A surname.

Read Mung, as **龐茸** Mung jung, to speak in a confused manner, in mixed dialects.

龐雜 Mang tsū, blended and

crowded together.

獠 A dog with a thick coat of hair. The Dictionary prefers the character given above, without *dog* by the side.

莽 A dog fond of hunting rabbits amongst the grass; thick brush-wood; jungle; confused, indistinct, disorderly. The name of a plant which poisons or stupefies fish. The name of a country.

草莽 Ts'au mang, wild plants; rustic; countrified.

莽狀 Mang chwang, or **鹵莽** Loo mang, careless; irregular; inconstant; incoherent in speech and in action; disorderly.

蟒 The royal serpent; the largest of the serpent tribe. Name of an insect which devours leaves.

蟒龍 Mang lung, a large serpent of Cochin-china, said to have a square head. **蟒袍** Mang p'ou, a certain embroidered court dress; worn by the officers of government on any public occasion.

憐 憐憐 Loo mang, perturbation of mind; suspicion.

滂 滂沱 Mang hang, a vast expanse of water.

滂浪 Mang lang, a great desert.

MĀNG.

孟 A senior or superior; the beginning of; large; great.

The name of a district; a surname. To use effort, the senior of certain relations; a woman's elder brother. The first month of any of the four quarters of the year. **孟豬** Māng choo, the name of a lake.

孟春 Māng ch'un, the first month of spring quarter.

孟夏 Māng hēa, the first month of summer.

孟秋 Māng ts'ew, the first month of autumn. **孟冬** Māng tung, the first month

of winter quarter. **孟侯** Māng how, the son of the Emperor at the age of eighteen.

孟浪 Māng lang, great in one's own esteem; ungrateful and discourteous.

孟子 Māng tsze, Mencius, a disciple of Confucius; writer of that portion of the Four Books, which goes by his name, B. C. about 350; contemporary with Xenophon, Herodotus, and Socrates.

猛 A fierce strong dog; strong; vehement; formidable; vicious; injurious; cruel. The

name of a hill. A surname.
寬猛 Kh'wan mǎng, lenity and severity. **三大猛** San ta mǎng, the three most cruel passions; viz. envy, detraction, and rebellion. **猛政** Mǎng ching, severe, tyrannical government. **猛虎** Mǎng hoo, a fierce tiger. **猛烈** Mǎng lěe, decided, resolute to an extreme; fierce, violent. **猛發信心** Mǎng fá sìn sìn, rouse up a spirit of faith—in Providence. **猛將** Mǎng tsiang, a resolute determined general.

蚘 蚘 **蚘** Tsō mǎng, a species of locust, applied also to a particular kind of light boat.

艫 艫 Tsō mǎng, a small light boat, called so in allusion to a locust.

氓 氓 **氓** Subjects of the empire; according to some, it denotes those who have been fugitives or emigrants from other nations and have been naturalized; simple; imprudent; coun-

try people.

萌 From to lose and light. To go on without light; precipitate; haste; hurry. Otherwise read Hwang. Used also for blind; lose of sight.

萌 Mǎng, or Míng, plants budding forth; to germinate; to bud. **萌孽** Mǎng něe, to send forth shoots as from an old stock. **萌念** Mǎng nēn, the first risings of thought. **萌芽** Mǎng ya, to shoot forth young buds.

僂 僂 僂 僂 Mǎng mǎng hwuy hwuy, confused, perturbed, stupidified.

鼃 A species of frog, vulgarly called **土鴨** T'oo yǎ, an earth duck, it makes a loud croaking, and is found chiefly about fish ponds. A particular kind of bamboo. A surname. Read Míng, to energize; to use great effort.

MAOU.

冃 To cover or overspread, as the canopy of heaven; a double covering. Also read Maou.

冃 A covering for the head; a child's cap—used by barbarians.

冒 From to cover, and the eye. To advance blindfold; to hold something before the eyes and still go on; to shut one's own eyes; to wish to be deceived. Blindly; rashly; to rush upon heedless; to assume; to affirm falsely. That which covers the head. Read Meh, to covet; to offend; the name of a people. **貪冒** T'ai maou, to prefer being blinded; not wishing to see the truth. **冒觸** Maou ch'uh, to give offence intentionally. **冒犯** Maou fan, to offend ignorantly or inconsiderately. **冒死** Maou sze, to rush rashly on death, to brave death. **冒嫌疑** Maou hēu e, to brave suspicions; to do what may lead one's character to be suspected. **冒險** Maou hēn, to brave danger; to run risks. **冒昧** Maou mei, to act rashly from ignorance. **冒名** Maou ming, to assume another name. **冒風雨** Maou fung yu, to brave the weather.

帽 A cap. **帽盒** Maou hō, a hat box. **帽店** Maou tēn, a hat shop; a hatter. **帽子** Maou tsze, a cap or hat. **帽頂** Maou ting, the knob or button of various materials, worn by the Chinese as a mark of their rank.

媚 Envious; ill-will, occasioned by the happiness or eminence of other; to look at with hatred and dislike.

帽 Inordinate desire; covetous. **帽嫉** Maou tsieh, or **妒帽** Too maou, envy; envious; dislike.

楣 A cross bar connected with hinge of a door.

涓 Water rising high; the swelling of water by an increase of its quantity.

睇 To look down and examine minutely; to look near to e carefully at.

毛 The hair on the eye-brows; the hair of brute animals; feathers; down; nap of cloth; the short hair on the humanskin; grass or herbage; the grain on the earth; to deprive of the hair; the name of a bamboo. **柔毛** Jow maou, sheep wool. **鬈毛** Hwuy maou, curly hair. **不毛** P'uh maou, victims not of an unmix-

ed colour. **二毛** Urb maou, grey hairs. **不毛之地** P'uh maou che te, ground without any grass or herbage. **毛蟲** Maou ch'ung, animals covered with hair. **毛骨聳然** Maou kūh sung jien, the hair and bones to stand erect; to be

struck with astonishment. 毛病 Maou ping, a disease of the hair; any slight defect of character.

旄 A cow's tail held in the hand to make signals with, by posture makers; used also in the army, as a kind of banner; riding in a particular manner. 旄丘 Maou kb'ew, a hill higher in front than on the further side. 旄牛 Maou new, a particular kind of wild cow. 旄頭 Maou t'ow, a certain constellation.

眊 A dull eye; dull; stupid; drunk; old. 憤眊 Kwei maou, not knowing what one does, muddled, clouded; stupefied. 眊眊 Maou maou, occurs denoting, to consider. 眊驪 Maou ts'au, or 眊駘 Maou ts'au, stupified; unsuccessful, as a literary candidate.

耄 Thirty years of age; others say, it denotes also seventy and eighty; aged. 老耄無知 Lao maou woo che, old and ignorant. 耄期倦于勤 Maou kh'e keuen yu kh'in, diligent in study even at the age of ninety,—said of the ancient Shun.

芼 Herbage overspreading anything; vegetable food;

a kind of soup made of vegetables and meat.

耗 Maou and Haou, destitute of; exhausted. Compare with Haou.

覷 To select; to choose; to look askance.

醜醜 Maou t'au, exceedingly drunk.

卯 A horary character, the fourth of the 地支 Te che, including the interval from five to seven o'clock in the morning; also expressed by 卯時 Maou she. 交卯 Keau maou, five o'clock in the morning. 正卯 Ching maou, six o'clock in the morning. 不對子午卯酉 P'ih t'uy tsze woo maou yew, mid-night and noon, morning and evening, not corresponding; i. e. discordance or irregularity in the thing spoken of. Flourishing; abundant; luxuriant. 死卯 Sze maou, the day of one's death.

撞卯 Chwang maou, to rush against the time; i. e. to fail of being present in proper season. 開卯 Kh'ae maou, commences a series of terms, as in the payment of duties to government.

昂昂 A certain star; one of the twenty-eight constellations.

聊 瞭聊 Keau maou, to look askance.

茆 A certain water plant; herbs or plants growing luxuriantly.

猫 A cat; the animal that hunts mice and field-rats, which destroy the grain; hence the character is compounded of young grain, which the cat defends.

猫猪 Maou choo, a certain species of swine. 猫兒 Maou urh, a cat. 猫兒頭鷹 Maou urh t'ow ying, strix bubo, the great owl.

锚 From metal and cat. The iron utensil used in boats to catch hold of the ground; an anchor. In Canton called Naou. 抛锚 P'au maou, to cast anchor.

起锚 Kh'e maou, to weigh anchor. 船锚 Ch'uen maou, a ship's anchor.

茅 Reeds or rushes that grow high out of the ground. Name of a nation; of a pavilion; of a gate; and of a hill. A surname. 茅房 Maou fang, or 茅舍 Maou shay, a thatched cottage. 茅塞 Maou seb, choked up with reeds—said of the mind. 茅土之胙 Maou t'oo che tsoo, earth rolled up in a plant, and given to a prince

in token of the territory granted him to rule over. 茅菜 Maou ts'ae, a wild kind of edible. 茅店 Maou t'een, a thatched shop. 茅草 Maou ts'au, thatch; reeds used for fuel.

蜚 An insect that devours grain; reptile that devours the roots of plants; grows numerous when corrupt magistrates prevail. 蝨

賊 Maou tseh, an insect which destroys the root, is called Maou; on that destroys the grain, is called T'eh. 蝨弧 Maou-hoo, a particular kind of flag.

貌 The general colour or figure; the air; the manner; the visage; the countenance. A surname. 容貌 Yung maou, the external figure; the aspect. 面貌 M'een maou, the countenance. 禮貌 Le maou, polite carriage; polite. 相貌 Séang maou, likeness in general. 貌醜 Maou ch'ow, ugly. 貌醜而心險 Maou ch'ow urh sin h'een, an ugly face and a malicious dangerous heart. 貌好 Maou haou, a good appearance. 貌似善 Maou sze shen, looks like the virtuous; hypocritical.

MAY.

七 Ashant. 眼七 Yen may. pronounced may, and denoting, equinting eyes. A surname. In the Canton dialect, *who? what?*

ME.

米 Rice with the husk. A surname; name of an ancient school. **粉米** Fun me, to embroider, as if scattering rice. **小米** Seau me, a kind of millet. **米粉** Me fun, rice flour. **米價平減** Me kēa p'ing kēen, the price of rice is lowered and is moderate. **米糧** Me lēang, rice; grain.

采 To enter; to go round; deep; obscured.

采 The mind perturbed and stupified; puzzled; bewildered; befooled.

采 Dust or motes entering the eye, and blinding it; or obscuring its vision; to dislike; to loathe.

迷 A deceived, perturbed state of mind; a blind stupid attachment to; a state of intellectual and moral stupefaction, such as is induced by vice; to stupify; to puzzle; an enigma is called. **迷語** Me yu, see

below. **執迷不悟** Chih me pūh woo, pertinaciously stupid. **迷魂陣** Me hwān ch'in, a cloud or region that stupifies the mind. **迷惑** Me hwō, to stultify and deceive; to bewilder; stupify and seduce, said of sensuality. **迷樓** Me low, name of an ancient labyrinth, built by the Emperor Tsin-chewang. **迷途** Me too, the path of vice and stupefaction.

謎 Dulness or obscurity of vision; badness of sight.

謎 An enigma; a riddle; to puzzle; a rather modern word. **謎語** Me yu, a puzzle; an enigma.

醜 Intoxicated; drunk.

麋 A large species of deer, compared to a buffalo. Water plants mixed. A surname. **犖麋** Ch'ow me, an ugly-looking person. **麋茸** Me jung, the tips of a stag's horns,—used in medicine.

鮓 The name of a fish; some say, the spawn of a fish.

蘼 Plants that grow and float according to the course of the water. **蘼蕪** Me woo, name of an odoriferous plant.

靡 Certain ornamental parts of a horse's harness.

糜 Rice boiled down to a gruel consistence. **糜**

費 Me fei, to destroy entirely; to exterminate. **糜爛** Me

lan, to boil to rags. **糜爛**

其民 Me lan kh'e min, to tyrannize and break to pieces the people; slaughter and carnage of the people. **糜滅** Me mē,

to destroy entirely; to exterminate.

糜 A halter for a cow; to connect or fasten to; something by which to lead or drag.

靡 Laid prostrate or inclined; to pour out; to scatter; extravagant; wasteful; selfish and small; destitute of; without; not having; not being; implicated in crime. Me me, slowly; leisurely. **波靡** P'o me,

profuse,—applied to the public manners. **侈靡** Ch'e me, prodigal. **靡常** Me ch'ang, inconstant; not forever. **靡麗** Me le, gay, showy; handsome display. **靡曼** Me man, ele-

gant; adorned with beautiful colours. **靡日不思** Me jih pūh sze, to think on every day.

糜 Boiled to rags; destroyed; a hot appearance; a people oppressed and broken. **糜爛**

Me lan, boiled to rags; broken; macerated; oppressed.

糜 To open out; to cut open. A local word.

弭 A bow with certain ivory ornaments, and wrapping at each end, is called **弓** Kung, without those ornaments it is called **Me**. A bow unstrung and the two ends turned back. To desist; to stop; to set at rest; to repress; to keep down; to destroy; to pass to oblivion. Name of a place.

泚 The appearance of water; to wash a corpse; to drink.

彌 To let go the string of a bow; to shoot the arrow; to reach or extend every where; the close of; the end of the first moon after lying in; to extend; remotely; to spread to heaven;

noxious influence. A surname. **打彌** Ta me, the name of a state. **彌縫** Me fung, or

彌補 Me poo, to mend; to repair; used also in a moral sense; to screen or cover over. **彌勒**

Me leh fūh, one of the

names of Buddha; the first of the triad, he whose rule is already past. 彌月之敬 Me yuě che king, the presents sent at the close of a month after lying-in. 彌綸 Me lun, the principles of nature; to supply what seems deficient. 彌龍 Me lung, certain ornaments of a carriage. 彌彌 Me me, in a small degree.

彌 Appearance of an extensive collection of water. 渺彌 Meaou me, a wide expanse of water. 彌彌 Me

me, the appearance of water flowing.

彌 A female monkey. 彌猴 Me how, a monkey.

麋 A young deer; a young animal of any kind.

龜 Me ma, a species of turtle.

咩 May, or Me, the bleating of a sheep. 苴咩 Tseu may, the name of a city in 雲南 Yun-nan.

MEAOU.

妙 Spiritual and incomprehensible; transmutations; delicate; minute; fine; subtle; spiritual; abstruse; wonderful; good in a high degree; excellent. 奇妙 Kh'e meaou, strange; wonderful. 微妙 We meaou, minute and subtle. 精妙 Tsing meaou, subtle essence; abstruse speculation. 妙計 Meaou ke, or 妙算 Meaou swan, a fine plan; a divine calculation. 妙年 Meaou nëen, young; youth. 妙事 Meaou sze, a fine affair; amazingly good. 妙想 Meaou sèang, a fine thought.

杪 The highest point of a tree.

杪 The pointed beard of grain; anything very small and minute.

眇 From dark and small. Small; minute; abstruse.

眇 One eye small; piercing view; eye deep sunk; wanting one eye. Small; minute; subtle. 深眇 Shin meaou, profound and abstruse. 眇能視 Meaou nāng she, he who has but one eye, can yet see.

緲 Fine; flowing, applied to style.

渺渺 Meaou haou, the appearance of the ocean, viewed at an immense distance; white; glittering; vast; confounding and indistinct. 渺渺乎 Meaou meaou hoo, how vast; how boundless. 渺茫 Meaou mang, immense; dazzling; confounding, as the surface of the ocean, applied to subjects, which from their vastness or intricacy, cannot be subjected to strict investigation and proof; hence it implies what is vague and doubtful.

藐 Delicate fine plants; a small delicate stem of a plant. 杳 Distant; obscure, as the sun sitting behind trees. 杳冥 Meaou ming, deep; obscure; profound. 杳眇 Meaou meaou, a distant, indistinct view.

苗 From field and plant. Grain growing in a field; the first budding forth of any plant; excellent grain; the summer's hunt; numerous descendants or progeny. An ancient and still independent tribe of mountaineers on the south-west corner of 貴州 Kwei chow province. Name of a territory, and of a hill. A surname. 禾苗 Ho meaou, young paddy.

麥苗 Meh meaou, young wheat. 苗裔 Meaou e, posterity. 苗子 Meaou tsze, a tribe of savages, who have wings and live like brutes. (Kang-he.) Name of a tribe of barbarians.

描 To draw; to sketch pictures. 描金 Meaou kin, to put gold on China or iacker ware. 描畫 Meaou hwa, or 描寫 Meaou sèny, to sketch or copy.

貓 A cat. See Maou.

錨 Meaou, or Maou, an anchor.

藐 Small; to esteem small and petty; contemptuous; to view with disrespect and contempt. 藐輕 Meaou kh'ing, to regard lightly; to disregard. 藐視鬼 Meaou she kwei, a proud contemptuous devil. 藐視 Meaou she, to look at with supercilious contempt; to disregard.

廟 A temple dedicated to ancestors; a temple of Buddha, a place dedicated to the worship of departed spirits and the gods. 廟 Ts'in meaou, Ts'in, is the back or interior part; and Meaou,

the front of a temple. 廟號 Meaou haon, the title or designation of deceased Emperors. 廟貌 Meaou maou, the ap-

pearance or arrangement of a temple. 廟堂 Meaou tang, the hall of a temple; the more public apartments.

MĒĒ.

滅 To consume or destroy, as by fire; to terminate. Same as 滅 MĒĒ.

滅 To pluck up with the hand; to rub; to work with the fingers.

滅 To destroy or consume with fire; to exterminate; to cut off; to annihilate; to extinguish. 吹滅 Ch'uy mĒĒ, to blow out a light. 自取滅亡 Tszē ts'eu mĒĒ wang, to bring ruin on one's-self. 勦滅 Tseou mĒĒ, to destroy to the foundation; to exterminate a race of people. 滅絕 MĒĒ tsenĒ, to cut off; to be without posterity. 滅亡 MĒĒ wang, to destroy, as a house or family. 滅盡 MĒĒ tsin, completely destroyed.

蔑 Scraped or pared; light, thin, easy; negligent; un-

civil; contemptuous; not; a negative particle; destroyed. 蔑禮 MĒĒ le, rude. 蔑無 MĒĒ woo, without, destitute of. 蔑有 MĒĒ yew, have not.

篾 Twigs for making baskets of; to split up reeds and twigs for the purpose of making baskets or mats.

幪 A certain transverse belt or skin in military carriages, intended to sit on; to cover.

蟻 蟻螻 MĒĒ mung, certain small insects generated by damp and putrid masses, and which are destroyed by the sun.

蟻 Putrid blood; defiled by blood. 汚蟻 Woo mĒĒ, to defile; to misinterpret a person's actions.

MĒEN.

丐 A low wall to ward off arrows; unable to see; an

undistinguished mass or crowd, on the right and left.

洒 The name of a river; an excessive quantity of water.

俛 To hang down the head. 俛啄 MĒĒn chō, to hang down the head and peck.

免 From T'oo, a hare, the dot being omitted. To dispense with; to prevent; to avoid; to put away; to stop; to put off; to free from; to put off the cap, and bind up the hair in the rites of mourning. A surname. Read Man, silent; a mourning cap. Also read Wān, to bear a son; anything new. 幸而免 Hing urh mĒĒn, happily avoided, or dispensed with. 除免 Ch'oo mĒĒn, to dispense with entirely; to excuse; to forgive. 免罪 MĒĒn tsuy, to forgive an offence. 免勞 MĒĒn laon, to prevent trouble. 免脫 MĒĒn t'ō, to put away. 免官 MĒĒn kwan, to remove from office. 免冠 MĒĒn kwan, to put off a cap.

勉 To endeavour; to use effort; to force one's self to do; diligent; to urge to; to persuade to; to stimulate. 奮勉 Fun mĒĒn, prompt, ardent effort, or to excite and stir up to exertion. 勉強而做 MĒĒn kh'ēang urh tsao, to force one's-self to do, either from dis-

like to, or from the difficulty of that which is to be done. 勉勵 MĒĒn le, strenuous effort. 勉強 MĒĒn kh'ēang, by constraint, by a force put upon one's-self.

媿 To bring forth offspring; to bear a child. Read Wān, slow; sauntering; flattering female deportment; used in a good sense. 分娩 Fun mĒĒn, the act of parturition.

冕 To bring forth young; to bear a child.

冕 A kind of crown worn by the Emperor and inferior princes in ancient times. The top part appears like a flat board laid on the head with pearls or gems strung on silk, and suspended in regular rows, before and behind. The difference of rank was marked by the number of gems. The Emperor is said to have had two hundred and eighty eight 麻冕禮也 Ma mĒĒn le yay, a linen crown was the (ancient) dress of ceremony. 冠冕堂皇 Kwan mĒĒn t'ang h'wang, the crown, palace, and Emperor,—these words express an open, noble, and dignified behaviour, in any station.

棉 木棉 Mūh mĒĒn, the name of a tree, the bam-

脈 From *flesh and blood*, and a stream dispersed in all directions. A vein of an animal body, or a vein in stone or wood. The pulse; the blood flowing; the current of blood; one vein of thought, or a complete idea from beginning to end; one line of succession. **診脈** Chiu meh, or **看脈** Kh'an meh, to feel the pulse. **血脈** Hwé meh, the veins. **一脈而來** Yih meh urh lae, coming in one unbroken line of descent or succession. **地脈** Te meh, the veins of the earth. **脈循環** 腹背無所不至 Meh seun hwan fūh pei woo so pūh che, the blood circulates to the belly and back, and extends to every part. **脈息平和** Meh seih p'ing ho, the beats of pulse even and regular. **脈絡** Meh lö, the arteries. **脈理** Meh le, a vein in wood or stone; also the principle of the pulse. **脈門** Meh mun, the parts at the wrist where the pulse is felt.

眴 Meh, or Kwa, the eye; to look at lightly.

霽 霽霖 Meh müh, small rain, that distils without

noise. **莫** Commonly read Mō, as a negative. Occurs in Shue-king, read Meh meh, silent, still and respectful.

慕 Still; quiet; silent.

驀 To mount a horse; to leap or pass over.

獬 An animal said to resemble a wild bear; to have the trunk of an elephant, the eye of a rhinoceros, the tail of a cow, and the foot of a tiger.

麥 The bearded grain; wheat, of which several species are distinguished. A surname. **粗麥** Ts'oo meh, oats, not esteemed. **大麥** Ta meh, or **大粗麥** Ta ts'oo meh, barley, thought unfit for human food. **三角麥** San kēō meh, buck-wheat, used partially to make pastry of. **麩麥** Mēen meh, wheat, used for bread, &c. **粗麵麥** Ts'oo mēen meh, rye, used partially. **蕎麥** Kh'eaou meh, a species of wheat said to have triangular grains,—probably the same as San kēō meh. **麥秋** Meh ts'ew, autumn; harvest.

默 A dog driving out a person for a while; dark;

still; in a deep sombre recess; silent. A surname. **緘默** Kēen meh, complete silence, as if the mouth were sewed up. **默默無言** Meh meh woo yeu, silent—not uttering any words. **默然久** Meh jen kew, kept a long silence. **默德那** Meh teh na, Medina. **默識于心** Meh shih yu sin, silently to impress upon the mind. **默書** Meh shoo, to write out from memory. **默想** Meh sēang, to meditate in silence. **默示** Meh she, a silent declaration of the will of heaven; revelation of the Divine will.

嘿 Quiet; still; silent. Occurs denoting—a feeling disquieted, or discontented. **嘿不自安** Meh meh pūh teze ngan, Meh meh, not self-composed. **嘿然** Meh jen, silent; silently. **嘿想** Meh sēang, to think silently; to meditate. **嘿而逃去** Meh urh t'au k'eu, preserved silence, and ran away.

墨 From earth and black: black, is from two fires and an opening, where the black smoke issues forth. See Heh. Black ink; a dark colour; black as ink. One of the five Chinese punishments consisting in mark-

ing the face of a criminal with ink; a measure of five cubits; darkness of countenance; a dark visage; obscure. The name of a place. A surname. Read Mei, a weak frail appearance. **文墨之人** Wān meh che jin, a man of letters and ink, a literary man. **翰墨** Han meh, pencils and ink. Han is a poetical word for pencil. **磨墨** Mo meh, to rub (Chinese) ink. **落墨** Lō meh, to drop ink, i.e. to write. **淋漓墨** Lin le meh, to shed forth ink, as in watering plants; to write with great freedom; a flow of words. **貪墨** Tan meh, to covet ink; denotes a magistrate being corrupted by bribes. **彈墨線** Tan meh sēn, to strike a line with a string. **姑墨** Koo meh, the name of a country. On epitaphs, the use of the word Meh, implies the censure of corruption in a magistrate; and of slander, injurious to virtue and the virtuous. **墨魚** Meh yu, name of a certain fish. **墨灰** Meh hwuy, an ink-like or black kind of ashes or dust. **墨翟** Meh t'eih, a certain leader of a sect in the time of Mencius. **墨麟** Meh lin, a person of note during the dynasty Ming.

嚶 Meh, Me, or Moi, fallacious speech. **嚶屎** Me ne, artful; crafty.

經 A string or cord of two folds, or according to others; a three-fold cord; to bind with a cord.

MEI

妹 The name of a state; the name of a territory; the younger of sisters; the senior is called **姐** Tséay, and **姊** Tze; hence **姊妹** Tze-meí, sisters, generally. Mei, is a very general epithet applied to women, without understanding it strictly. Name of a flower. **歸妹** Kwei mei, denotes the settling or marriage of a woman. **外妹** Wae mei, sisters by the same mother, but a different father.

昧 From *sun* and a *negative*. A deprivation of the light of the sun; obscure; dull as about the time of sun-rise or sun-set. Name of a medicine. **冒昧** Maou mei, rashly and blindly; acting without due consideration, or right understanding of a subject. **朦朧昧昧** Mung muug mei mei, dull; obscure; stupid; going on without a clear understanding of what one is about. **幽昧** Yew mei, dull and obscure, applied to a path. **昧心** Mei

sin. to deceive one's own heart. **昧** Dullness of sight; indistinctness of vision.

靛 A plant used as a dye.

魅 An unnatural monster, demon, fairy, or elf, that proceeds from mountains, to frighten and injure human beings; described as having a human face, body of a brute, four feet; and delighting in seducing or tempting mankind; otherwise called **魑魅** Ch'e mei.

寐 To desist from effort; to rest; to shut the eyes and withdraw the soul; to sleep; sleepily; stupid. The name of a fish. **夢寐** Mung mei, to dream in sleep. **寢而不寐** Tsin urh pūh mei, to sleep without shutting the eyes; unsound sleep. **寤寐** Woo mei, to be awake, and to sleep.

寐 The name of a fish. **枚** From *wood* and *to strike*. A small tree, the stem of which is fit to make a staff of, a

switch for a horse, branches are called **枝** Che; one of a thing; a numeral particle. A surname. Certain inner eaves of a house. **銜枚** Hēen mei, a cross piece of wood put in the mouth as a gag when entering into battle. **幾枚** Ke mei, how many? **洋錢二枚** Yang t'ēn urh mei, two pieces of foreign money. **猜枚** Ch'at mei, to guess the number of fingers thrown out when drinking, it thus written by some. See Ch'ae.

玫 玫瑰 Mei kwei, a certain red stone.

媿 From *roman* and *small*. A small delicate woman; elegant; handsome; good.

黴 Black mould induced by long exposure to rain; dirty spots on the face; black; spoiled.

媒 One who goes between certain persons, not yet fully known to each other, in order to arrange marriages, or family alliances; a go-between. Whatever operates as a cause of bringing to pass; obscure; to covet. **自媒** Tze mei, to push one's self officiously into other people's affairs. **龍媒** Lung mei, a high spirited horse. **酒媒** Tsew mei, a certain ferment for liquor, **媒**

灼 Mei chō, **媒人** Mei jin, or **媒婆** Mei p'ō, a person, who in China, goes between families to arrange marriages; the last expression denotes that the go-between is a woman.

媒 Spoiled. **媒爛** Mei-lan, putrid or spoiled from age.

煤 A collection of soot; coals. **烟煤** Yen mei, or **火**

燂煤 Ho t'an mei, soot, condensed smoke. **墨煤** Meh mei, ink. **煤炭** Mei t'an, or **石炭** Shih t'an, coals.

禱 Sacrifice offered by the Emperor, for the purpose of obtaining an heir.

鷓 To ensnare birds by some artifice and catch them.

每 Grass growing or springing up; each; every; commonly; on every occasion; constantly; always; although; notwithstanding; to covet or desire; a surname.

每 **每人** Mei jin, each person, **每一件事** Mei yih k'ēn sze, each or every affair. **每田** Mei t'ēn, a fruitful field.

痲 Disease occasioned by anxiety; anxious concern of mind. **痲痺** Chin mei, indis-

position arising from an accumulation of anxious cares, and vehement feeling.

梅 A general term for the genus, prunus. **酸梅** Swan mei, a sour prune. **楊梅瘡** Yang mei ch'wang, a bubo, or inflammatory tumor in the groin. **楊梅** Yang mei, the name of a red fruit. **標梅** Peau mei, the falling prunes,—applied to the marriageable age. **梅花** Mei hwa, name of a flower. **梅嶺** Mei ling, a well known mountain which divides the province of Canton, on the north, from Kéang-se province. **梅信** Mei mei, obscurely. **梅信** Mei sin, true as the Mei. **梅子** Mei tsze, prune. **梅雨** Mei yu, rains in the 3rd and 5th moons.

膂 The flesh upon the back; the ribs or sides of the back. Defined also—above the heart, and below the mouth.

膂肉 Mei jow, the flesh upon the back, said to be a dainty bit of pork.

莓 A certain herb which grows in damp places, a kind of moss; a fertile field.

鉤 A certain kind of large lock; a lock with which wounds are fastened to each o-

ther; two locks inserted in one ring. **門鉤** Mun mei, certain rings which serve to fasten a door, and which are called **子母環** Tsze moo hwan, the mother and son rings, from one being larger than the other.

霉 Rain in the hot weather, or summer months which causes clothes to mould and rot; damp; mould. **穀霉朽** Kùh mei hew, grain rotted with the damp. **迎霉雨** Ying mei yu, rains in the 3rd moon. **送霉雨** Sung mei yu, rains in the 5th moon. **發霉** Fā mei, to mould; to be spoiled with the damp. **霉爛** Mei lan, rotten with the damp, said of clothes laid up, as in case of pawning them; the pawn-brokers are not answerable.

眉 The eyebrows; an epithet of aged persons; certain stone ornaments; the ground about the mouth of a well. A surname.

攢眉 Tswan mei, to contract the eyebrows, as in a frown. **愁眉** Ts'ow mei, sorrowful eyebrows, to make a rueful countenance. **救燃眉之急** Kew jen mei che keih, to save from danger imminent as burning eyebrows,—used when begging the loan of money. **老**

君眉 Laou keun mei, name of a kind of Pekoe tea. **眉目清秀** Mei mih-ts'ing sew, elegant eyebrows—not thick and bushy. **眉壽** Mei show, the eyebrow of old age.

媚 A kind of mound or altar of earth, or its surrounding wall.

媚 From woman and the eyebrows. To speak to; to accord with; smirking; smiling; wheedling; flattering; adulation; looks of love, and seduction; adulation from men. Name of a place. **狐媚** Hoo mei, artful and seducing. **詔媚** Ch'en mei, flattery; flattering. **嫵媚** Woo mei, soothing; flattering. **嬌媚** Keaou mei, elegant; fascinating appearance. **媚權** Mei kh'uen, to flatter power. **媚態** Mei t'ae, the mincing gait of a Chinese woman.

媚 The name of a hill.

楣 The eaves of a house; the cross beam at the top of a door. **門楣** Mun mei, the lintel of a door.

湄 The eyebrows of a lake. Plants growing on the margin of a stream; water plants growing freely and much mixed together. The name of

a lake.

郾 A certain place in Shense.

浼 To stain; to defile, as by foul water; in the language of affectation, to defile another person with one's mean affairs; to annoy by making requests; i. e. to request, or ask to do. **浼托** Mei t'ò, to request or engage a person to do something for one. **浼浼** Mei mei, water flowing; the appearance of water.

瑁 **瑁瑁** T'ae mei, or **玳瑁** T'ae mei, a species of tortoise-shell. Read Maou, a sort of sceptre held in the hand.

袂 The sleeve or cuff; an embroidered sleeve; to take hold of and open; to open and spread out. The name of a state. **分袂** Fun mei, to separate, as friends going to different places.

美 From large and sheep. Sweet; good; excellent, in its kind; elegant; beautiful; to be fond of pleasure; to delight in. **讚美** Tsan mei, to praise; to commend; to extol. **美人** Mei jiu, or **美女** Mei nen, a beautiful woman. **美人局** Mei jin keuh, place

where are handsome women; to employ it as a bait for extorting money,—a practice of Chinese blackguards. 美士 Mei sze, an elegant scholar. 美味 Mei we, a pleasant taste. 美快不可勝言 Mei kh'wae p'ih kh'o shing yen, inexpressible delight.

彪 The manes of anything; the subtle part which re-

mains after the grosser parts are destroyed or corrupted; an apparition.

塵 Minute particles of earth; dust; weak; unstable; wanting hardihood and intellectual courage to advance. 塵土 Mei t'oo, dust; or 煙塵之塵 Yen ch'in che mei, smoke and dust, seem to express stupidity and weakness.

MEIH.

一 From hanging down at the ends. To cover; to overspread; to cover anything with a napkin.

宓 To stop; rest; repose; stillness; silence; silent; secret. A man's name. Read Fuh, a surname.

睿 To look with care; to look attentively to; to look for a short time.

謐 A whisper; careful; attentive; at rest; still; silent. 寂謐 Tseih meih, still; quiet; silent.

密 Hills forming a kind of amphitheatre, or large hall; to stop; to rest; profound; still; silent; secret. Name of a state, and of a district. A surname.

秘密 Pe meih, secret; hidden. 細密 Se meih, small; delicate. 靜密 Tsing meih, still; silent; close; secret. 機密 Ke meih, a secret spring or moving cause. 稠密 Chow meih, close; thick. 近密 Kin meih, intimate; familiar. 密厚 Meih how, close; intimate friendship or acquaintance. 密室 Meih shih, a secret apartment. 密友 Meih yew, an intimate friend.

蜜 Honey; applied figuratively to what is sweet and flattering. 蜜土 T'oo meih, ground honey, so called from the bees in the north making their hives in the ground. 木蜜 Mith

meih, honey found on trees. 波羅蜜 Po lo meih, the jaca, or jack fruit. 蜜蜂 Meih fung, a honey bee. 蜜蠟 Meih li, wax. 蜜糖 Meih t'ang, honey.

汨羅 Meih lo, the name of a river in Hoo-kwang.

覓 From claws and to see, trying to find; and from 覓 not and to see. To search for that which is not seen; to seek; to search; to enquire after. 覓飲食 Meih yin shih, to go about from house to house, seeking something to eat and drink.

纜 The ropes or cords of a net.

冥 To cover over; a certain snare for taking wild animals. Read Ming, obscure.

填 To plaster, as a wall; to smear; to daub.

糸 Fine silk; small; fine; delicate; connected. What one silk-worm emits, is called

忽 Hwü, five Hwü, make Meih, and ten Hwü make 絲 Sze.

冪 To cover; to cover anything with a cloth.

冪 The cover of a vase or tripod in which are placed the victims for sacrifice; a cloth cover.

冪 To put transverse spokes through the rings of a large tripod for the purpose of lifting it.

MEW.

繆 Silk wound round; closely bound; perverse. 繆繆 Ch'ow mew, closely bound together; intimately connected; thick; close. 繆繆 Pe mew, a man who is an enemy to himself and others also.

謬 Mistake; erroneous; fallacious; false; irregular speech. A surname. 詐謬 Cha mew, erroneous. 謬誤 Mew woo, erroneous; deceitful; false.

MIN.

民 A general budding forth or growth; growing up, or vegetating merely, without knowledge. The people or subjects of a country, in contradistinction from those in the service of government or who possess rank. The prince is the *mind* or *soul* of the people, and they are his *body*. **愚民** Yu min, the simple foolish people. **庶民** Shoo min, the common people. **士爲四民之首** Sze wei sze min che show, scholars are at the head of the four classes of people, viz. **士農工商** Sze nung kung shang, scholars, husbandmen, mechanics and merchants. **司民** Sze min. **大民** Ta min, or **小民** Seon min, names of stars. **民兵** Min ping, a kind of militia in China; an armed police. **民部** Min poo, formerly the board of revenue, now called **戶部** Hoo poo.

愍 Painful feeling; a wounded mind; commiseration; chiefly on account of the state of the people; concern for one's country; suong; violent.

颯 The name of a hill in Sze-ch'uen; and of a district

in Shien-se.

泯 The appearance of water; an extensive sheet of water; water flowing away; exhausted; exterminated; put an end to; destroyed. Name of a marsh. **泯沒無傳** Min mūh woo ch'uen, dead and forgotten; nothing narrated respecting one who is no more.

珉 A certain valuable stone of an inferior sort. A man's name.

湮 Turbid foul water; stupid, confused. Read Hwan, disturbed, unsettled.

緝 A certain line for taking fish; a line or cord; a string of Chinese coin; the name of a city. As a local word, it denotes to give one's garments to another person. **緝蠻** Min man, the note of a certain bird.

破 A certain valuable stone of a secondary sort.

忒忒 Exertion; to exert one's self; effort employed; the heart's wish unaccomplished. **忒忒** Min min, a state of disorder or confusion.

旻 An autumnal sky; melancholy feelings suggested by the fall of the year. **號泣**

于旻天 Haou k'eih yu min t'een, to weep and call upon or invoke heaven. **旻天** Min t'een, heaven, in allusion to its brightness and splendor in autumn.

咬 咬咬 Min min, cordial agreement and harmony.

憫 Grief; sorrow; commiseration; to compassionate or feel for the distresses of others. **憫惻** Min ts'eh, to compassionate; to commiserate. **憫人之孤** Min jin che koo, to compassionate peoples' being destitute of any assistance, as orphans, widows, and those who have no one to depend on.

閔 Mourners standing at the door or gate, the mind or feeling wounded by painful reflections; disease induced by grief. Exertion; effort. Name of a place. A surname; a man's name.

籊 A hollow kind of reed fit for making mats of; hollow as a reed.

閩 From an insect in a gateway. A species of serpent. The ancient designation of the inhabitants of Canton and

福建 Fūh-k'een, previous to their union with China. **閩省** Min sāng, the province now called Fūh-k'een (Fokien).

敏 To advance with celerity; to speak in a free and flowing style; clearness and quickness of perception; grave, serious, respectful; the great toe of the foot. Name of a tone in music.

聰敏 Ts'ung min, clearness of perception and quick parts.

敏而好學 Min urh haou hōó, clever and fond of learning.

敏慎 Min shin, possessing quick parts and close attention.

敏捷 Min ts'ē, or Ts'ē min, celerity; quickness, applied to the mind, or to the actions.

黽 Min, Mang or M'een. See Mang. Read Min, to strive; to force one's self; to do against one's will.

黽勉 Min m'een, a kind of force or constraint put upon one's self; to use effort unwillingly.

僣 To exert; to use effort.

僣勉 Min m'een, effort; exertion; to force one's self.

澗 Name of a river in Honan.

MING.

名 From *evening* and *mouth*, because in the dusk, in order to be known, it is necessary to call out one's name. (Shwō-wān.) To name; to designate; a name; a title; being named much; famous; meritorious; fame; repute; reputation; nominal; a surname. Occurs in the sense of 字 Tsze. To do a thing under such a name, is to do it under such a pretence. **自名** Tsze ming, to name one's-self. **乳名** Joo ming, milk name; i. e. the name given to an infant at the breast. **御名** Yu ming, the Emperor's name. **買名** Mae ming, or **沽名** Koo ming, to buy a name; i. e. to use various arts to procure notoriety. **好名聲** Haou ming shing, a good reputation; a good name. **有功名** Yew kung ming, possessing merit and fame, denotes commonly having some rank, obtained either by purchase or any other means. **不顧名** Pūh koo ming, to disregard one's reputation. **不要名** Pūh yaou ming, not desirous of fame. **求名求利** Kh'ew ming kh'ew ie, seeking fame and gain. **冒名** Maou ming, to assume an-

other's name, or reputation; to forge a name. **奪名** Tū ming, to assume the name or credit of, openly and by violence. **匿名** Neih ming, to conceal a name; anonymous. **脫名** Tō ming, to throw off one's name; give it up, or desert from where it is enrolled. **借名** Tsēny ming, to borrow a name; to make a pretence of. **人一名** Jin yih ming, one man. **幾名** Ke ming, several persons; or interrogatively, how many persons? **記名** Ke ming, to record the name of; or make a list of persons. **名帖** Ming fēē, a card with one's name on it; a visiting card. **有名無實** Yew ming woo shih, it is *nominally*, but not *really* so. **名實不稱** Ming shih pūh ch'ing, the name and the reality do not balance in the scales. **名臣** Ming ch'in, eminent or celebrated statesmen. **名醫** Ming e, famous medical practitioners. **名號** Ming haou, an epithet, or denomination by which anything or person is known. **名目** Ming mūh, a list or index of names. **茗** The buds of the tea plant; tea plucked in the even-

ing; tea; name of a flower; and of a hill; used to denote generous wine. **茗邈** Ming mō, a high, tall appearance. **茗種** Ming chung, a name of tea.

詔 From *name* and *to speak*. To name, or give an appellation to everything; to discuss the names of things; or distinguish things by appropriate names.

酪 A certain preparation of boiled wheat and other grain to form a drink of. **酪酊** Ming ting, very drunk.

銘 To remember the name and the merits of; to write and to engrave, and to publish; to cause to be known and remembered in succeeding generations. **銘心** Ming sin, or **銘刻心** Ming kh'eh sin, to engrave upon the heart; to remember in honor of.

明明 The united splendors of the *sun* and *moon*. Clearness, brightness, brilliance; bright; clear; intelligent, perspicuous; to shed light on; to illustrate or explain. **分明** Fun ming, clearly; manifestly. **明朝** Ming ch'aou, the last Chinese dynasty, which closed, A. D. 1643. **明晰** Ming chē, clear; perspicuous. **明投賣**

Ming t'ow mae, to sell by auction,—the Chinese of the interior do not appear to have the usage. **明白** Ming peh, clear; to understand clearly. **明驗顯報** Ming yet hēn paou, a clear verification and manifest retribution,—in the punishment of sensuality. **明辨** Ming pēn, clear; discrimination; perspicuous distinction. **明其等** Ming kh'e t'ing, to illustrate or explain the order.

明 To see with great clearness.

萌 To bud forth. Also read Māng, which see. **萌兆** Ming chaou, incipient action or motion, the first symptoms of.

盟 An open or explicit declaration before the gods; to bind one's-self with an oath; an oath; taken with the shedding of blood, and sipping or drinking of it; implying a wish, that in case of violating the promise made, the individual may be treated as the slain animal. **盟後無疑** Ming how woo e, after an oath there are no doubts. **盟心** Ming sin, a heart not afraid to appeal to the gods. **盟誓** ming she, to take an oath over a sacrifice. **盟兄弟** Ming heung te, sworn brothers; persons not re-

fated, who bind themselves to seduce others, a practice now strictly prohibited by the government for obvious reasons.

冥 Derived from *day sixteen*, and to cover, because on the sixteenth the moon begins to be obscured; ten to be added to the six, is implied in the character *day*. Obscure; dull; gloomy; deep and silent recess, as of a cavern or wood; dark; the obscure perceptions of childhood; the setting sun; obscure; a state of obscurity; the invisible state of departed spirits; *hades*,—a middle state previous to the final retribution. **幽冥** Yew ming, the obscure regions of the dead, *hades*. Read *Mefh*, to cover, or blindfold; to take and tie animals. **冥頑不靈** Ming wan pūh ling, dull; stupid; unintelligent. **青冥** Ts'ing ming, heaven. **北冥** Peh ming, the northern sea. **冥閻** Ming këen, in *hades*.

俱 From *man* and *clouded*. Very drunk.

嫫 Clear; pure; bright appearance. **嫫嫫** Ying ming, a young woman. **嫫灯** Ming ting, to control one's self, a plain, even face.

溟 A small drizzling rain; cloudy vapours, as about

hills; an extensive sheet of water presenting to the eye no limit; a certain northern sea. **沫** Ming mūh, filled or inscerated with water; rendered glossy by gradually instilling moisture.

瞑 Ming, and Mëen, to shut or close the eyes; dullness of sight; the eyes of fish, it is said, are not shut night nor day. Compare with Mëen. **甘心瞑目** Kan sin ming mūh, to close the eyes cheerfully in death. **瞑瞑** Ming ming, the appearance of looking at without distinguishing.

黽 To close the eyes, the same as the preceding. **黽黽** Ming ts'ing, a mixture of blue and black colours.

蓂 **蓂莢** Ming këë, a fortunate plant; a leaf grows every day from the first to the fifteenth of the moon; and from the sixteenth to the end of the moon, one falls every day. **思蓂子** Sze ming tsze, the name of a medicine.

螟 A certain small insect which destroys the heart of grain.

皿 Ming or Mäng, vessels which are used in eating or drinking, crockery and earthen ware. **器皿** Kl'e ming,

all manner of household utensils.

命 From the mouth, and to order. *Fato; fatam est quod dicitur*. The fate; the lot; the destiny of individuals in this life; the life of human beings: an order; a command; a decree; a precept. **天命** T'ien ming, the decree, or will of heaven. **好命** Hao ming, a good destiny; ill-fated, is expressed in various ways. **苦命人** Kh'oe ming jin, a bitter fated man. **死命** Sze ming, a deadly fate. **算命** Suan ming, to calculate destinies; to tell fortunes. **性命** Sing ming, or **生命** Sang ming, life. **傷命** Shang ming, to wound life; i. e. to kill. **喪命** Sang ming, or **失命** Shih ming, to lose one's life. **不顧性命** Pūh koo sing ming, to disregard life. **皇上命令** Hwang shang ming ling, the Imperial order. **領命** Ling ming, I received (your) commands, — a civil mode of expression. **覆命** Fūh ming, to

return an account how orders have been executed. **一一如命** Yih yih joo ming, every thing has been done according to order. **稟命** Pin ming, or **請命** Ts'ing ming, to request commands; to ask permission. **命薄如紙** Ming p'ó joo che, fate thin as paper, a bad fate. **命長** Ming ch'ang, long life. **命案** Ming ngan, cases of murder. **命有吉凶** Ming yew kaih heung, there are fates felicitous and infelicitous. **命毒** Ming tūh, poisonous fate.

鳴 The note or voice of a bird; the voice or cry of any animal; a noise made by the wings of an insect, or by a bell; sound emitted from anything. The name of a bird. A surname. To sound the fame of; to cause to emit sound. **牛鳴** New ming, the lowing of a cow. **自鳴得意** Tszé ming teh e, to sing or hum from attaining one's wishes, and feeling happy.

MO.

摩 From *hand* and *hemp*. To touch; to rub with the hand; to rub against each other; to feel; to

grind; to press or urge; to destroy or extinguish. **揣摩** Ch'uy mo, to feel; to endeavour to find out, to conjecture. **拊**

摩 Foo mo, to soothe as by patting a child on the head.
 相摩 Ssang mo, to rub against and vex each other.
 磋 Ts'o mo, to rub and polish.
 消摩 Seaou mo, to operate upon by medicine.
 摩竭提國 Mo keh t'e kwō, also written 摩伽陀 Mo kāy t'o, the state or district of Magādhā, where Buddha was born.
 摩弄 Mo lung, to feel about and play with.
 摩尼 Mo ne, the name of a place where Buddha resided with the assembled gods.
 摩挲 Mo so, to play with.
 摩盪 Mo tang, are used to denote the operations of nature in creation.

磨 To rub; to grind; to afflict; a stone or mill. Used in common with the preceding. Name of a place.
 照磨 Chaon mo, keeper of the seal.
 水磨 Shawy mo, a wa-

ter mill. 如琢如磨 Joo chē joo mo, like cutting and polishing.
 打磨 Ta mo, to rub or grind; to screw out of a person.
 磨菰 Mo koo, a fleshy edible Tartar root.
 磨鍊 Mo lēn, to practice; to sag at study.
 磨礮 Mo lung, a stone for grinding; a millstone.
 磨難 Mo nan, to vex; to afflict.

魔 Demons supposed to afflict human beings, devils.
 降魔諸魔 Kāang fūh choo mo, to subject all devils.
 天魔 T'ien mo woa, certain geni.
 魔鬼 Mo kwai, a wicked super-human spirit; a devil.

么麼 Yaou mo, small; delicate; minute; an interrogative particle.
 甚麼 Shin mo, or 什麼 Shē mo, what?
 他來 了麼 T'a lae leaou mo, has he come?

MŌ.

末 The highest part of a tree; small; thin; weak. The end, in contradistinction from the origin, the root, or the beginning; the close; the last; the termination of. Mō, applies to the four extremities of an ani-

mal body; and to trading people, as the lowest order of the community. The name of a hill; a surname. A negative particle. Mō, denotes the ends; minute leavings, the dust of things; broken small and reduced

to powder. 茶末 Ch'a mō, the broken dust of tea which is bought by the poor.
 硫磺末 Lew hwang mō, brimstone in flour.
 本末 Pun mō, the origin and the end; what is fundamental and what is accessory.
 末日 Mō jih, a last or final day.
 末句 Mō keu, the last sentence of a paragraph; the last member of a sentence.
 末季 Mō ke, a closing, or the last portion of any period.
 末時 Mō she, the last time; the last period.
 末疾 Mō tseih, the four extremities diseased.
 末親 Mō ts'in, the last or meanest of your relations; meaning one's-self, when speaking to one's kindred.

妹 The name of a female famous in ancient times.
 棄妹 Kh'e mō, to reject or despise mechanical arts; according to some, to reject or throw away fragments of food.
 妹學 Mō hōo, the mechanical arts.

抹 Mō, or Moh, to rub; to rub out; to blot out; to obliterate; to brush; to dust, to rub a knife across one's throat.
 塗抹 T'oo mō, to blot out or erase an erroneous character.
 抹頸 Mō king, or 抹死

Mō sze, to cut one's throat.
 抹了自己的天理 Mō leaou tsze ke teih t'ēn le, to obliterate the moral sense in one's mind.
 抹煞 Mō shā, to take or brush away entirely.
 抹枱 Mō t'ae, to rub a table; to scrub it clean.

沫 Name of a river; name of a city; slightly obscure; one of the stars of Ursa-major. Used to denote—spittle, slaver.
 白沫子 Peh mō tsze, white spittle.

秣 To feed a horse with grain. The name of a place.
 秣其馬 Mō kh'e ma, to feed a horse.
 秣馬膏車 Mō ma kaou keu, to feed the horse and grease the carriage wheels, to make the preparations necessary for a journey.

茉莉花 Mō le hwa, a well known flower in China; jasminum grandiflorum.

莫 The sun obscured by an intervening forest; a cessation of; a negative; not; do not. It generally denotes the highest degree of the adjective which follows, when that adjective has a noun following, as 莫大天 Mō ta t'ēn, there is nothing greater than heaven.
 莫非 Mō

fei, not not; is it not? it certainly is. **莫若** Mō jō, not as; not so good as; better, so and so. **莫甚於斯** Mō shin yu sze, nothing in a higher degree than this. **莫動手** Mō tung show, don't move the hand; don't stir; don't do anything. **莫過於** Mō kwo yu, nothing more than; nothing more so than.

嘆 Stillness; quiet; silence; rest. Read Meh, in the same sense.

寞 Silence; stillness; quiet. **寂寞無聲** Tseih mō woo shing, still and without noise; or Tseih mō, denotes an absence of noise.

幕 **幕賓** Mō pin, **幕友** Mō yew, or **幕客** Mō kh'eh, friends of the acting officer, who assist him in a capacity superior to that of a clerk; a private secretary; otherwise called **師爺** Sze yay, or **作幕** Tsō mō, to act in the capacity of a Mō-jin.

摸 Mō, or Moo, to seek by feeling with the hand; to feel; to grasp with the hand. **用手摸物** Yung show mō wūh, to feel for a thing with the hand. **摸不着頭路** Mō pūh chō t'ow loo, unable to feel his way; unable to devise

any plan of proceeding. **摸索** Mō sō, to seek for with the hand.

漠 Floating sands; as in the sandy deserts of Tartary; a dry careless manner. Name of a river. **沙漠** Sha mō, the sandy desert in Tartary, known by the name Shamō. **淡漠** Tan mō, pure, without vicious passions; indifferent to,

漠漠然 Mō mō jen, extensive fields of sand; widely spread out. **漠不相關** Mō pūh sēang kwan, of no consequence to the person speaking.

瘡膜 A disease which consists in an itching eruption.

The thin delicate skin beneath the external skin of animals; the thin peel, on the internal surface of reeds, or within the outer bark; to touch delicately; to soothe; to soothe by submission or kneeling to. **膜視** Mō she, to view as of no consequence. **竹膜** Chūh mō, the internal peel of the bamboo.

貌 To sketch a likeness of any thing; to make a draught of. Read Maou, the figure; appearance or resemblance.

藐 **藐藐** Mō ts'ze, the name of a plant. Read Meaou, to view with contempt.

邈 Remote; distant; to view, as far off; to look at in a distant manner; to view with contempt. **邈爾難追** Mō urh nan chuy, remote and impossible to be overtaken; either physically or mentally. **邈然不可復求** Mō jen pūh kh'o

fūh kh'ew, irrecoverably gone; gone so remotely as not to be again sought after. **邈邈** Mō mō, distant; far gone; mournful; sorry.

物 To die. See **歿** Mūh.

MOO.

杜 The fingers of the hand; the definition is rejected by Kh'ang-he.

牡 Moo, or Mow, the male of quadrupeds. See **牝**.

母 The character is said to represent the female breast; a mother; figuratively, that which produces. **繼母** Ke moo, a step mother. **祖母** Tsoo moo, a grand-mother. **雞公** Ke kung, a cock. **乳母** Joo moo, a wet-nurse. **父母** Foo moo, father and mother.

大父母 Ta foo moo, heaven and earth. **雞母** Ke moo, a hen. **母親** Moo ts'in, a mother. **母子** Moo tsze, a mother and child; thus, and reversed, Tsze moo, applied to things which produce, and the things produced; as also to things of which there is a large and a small of the same kind.

姆 A widow of the age of fifty, who becomes a kind of school mistress; the wife of a younger brother, calls her husband's sister Moo. Used to denote—a midwife, vulgarly called **受生** Show sāng, or **接生** Tsēē sāng.

拇 The great toe of the foot. **駢拇** Pēn moo, the great toe or thumb growing on to the adjoining toe or finger.

姆 A term for a cow; a female cow.

募 To call upon; to invite to do; a general invitation or request as when calling upon people to join the army; requesting a public subscription for the repair of temples; to give a bounty to induce to enter some employment. **招募** Chao moo, an invitation or request addressed to all persons. **募兵** Moo ping, to invite by proclamation.

to join the army. **募緣** Moo yuen, or **募化** Moo hwa, begging appeals made to the public by the priests of Fāh and Taou. **募化重修** Moo hwa chung sew, a public invitation to subscribe to the repair of a temple.

墓 A hillock; a grave; a tomb. **墳墓** Fun moo, is the common term for a tomb or grave. **爭墓地** Tsang moo te, to contend about the place of interment. The great preference given to certain situations leads to frequent litigations about graves. **墓厲** Moo le, the limits of a grave; the present law is that the limits shall extend. **七尺** Ts'ih ch'ih, seven cubits, within which space no other person has a right to bury. **墓誌** Moo che, or **墓識** Moo che, an inscription on a tomb-stone; an epitaph.

嫖 The name of an ancient royal concubine.

慕 To desire ardently; to think upon with affection; to look up to with esteem and respect; to accustom one's self to think of; to have a hankering after; to wish for. **慕容** Moo yung, a double surname. **慕勢** Moo she, to love power; to be ambitious. **慕其**

家資 Moo kh'e kēa ts'ze, to wish to obtain the property of some rich person by adulation.

摸 Moo, or Mō, to touch; to feel. See Mō.

摹 To touch; to imitate a form; to sketch from memory; a form; a pattern; the manner of. **規摹** Kwei moo, the external manner; the deportment; a rule; a law. **摹寫** Moo sēay, to draw a likeness.

暮 The evening. A surname. **朝暮** Chaou moo, morning and evening. **暮鐘** Moo chung, the evening bell. **暮夜** Moo yay, evening and night.

謨 Plans fully matured and settled; well organised plans. **謀謨** Mow moo, to devise and settled what is to be done. **謨訓** Moo heuen, to instruct in what is requisite in one's situation.

模 A pattern or mould; the form or manner of; external figure. A surname.

模子 Moo tsze, a form to be imitated; a pattern.

模樣 Moo yang, a pattern.

模範 Moo fan, a mould for casting anything in. **規模**

Kwei moo, manner or deportment; behaviour; a rule; a law.

鵞 Feathers folding over each other, as in the natural state of birds.

膜 Read Moo, to kneel long on making obeisance to a

person, is called **膜拜** Moo pae. Otherwise read Mō, which see.

畝 Moo or Mow, the Chinese acre of land. See Mow.

MOW.

么 Sze, or Mow, deflected; private; selfish; scheming; fraudulent. In this sense

私 Sze, is commonly used. Read Mow, in the sense of **某**

Mow, a certain person, place, or thing; the proper name not being known, or purposely concealed. A blank is sometimes filled up, thus **么么么** and read

Mow, mow, mow. Ideas well expressed, or passages which are emphatic, are often in MS,

and sometimes in print, marked with a string of these Mow, and which are called **連么** Lēn

mow, answering the purpose which Europeans effect by drawing a line below a word in MS,

or printing it in Capitals. The Lēn mow, are vulgarly denominated **尖圈** Tsēen kh'euen.

連綴打么 Lēn chuy ta mow, to mark with a line of Mows. **連點** Lēn tēn, a

string of dots, thus **么么么** gives inferior emphasis; and **連圈**

Lēn kh'euen, a string of circles, thus **么么么** gives the highest emphasis to, or intimates the fullest approbation of a passage. **么地** Mow te, a certain country.

牟 The lowing of a cow; to like; to advance; to pass over; to encroach upon or invade; to take; to seize; barley; a certain vessel to contain grain in temples. **中牟** Chung mow, the name of a territory. **侵牟** Tsin mow, to usurp what belongs to another; to seize from the people.

侔 Equal to; of the same rank or class; even. **迥**

不相侔 Heung pūh sēang mow, totally different; quite unequal.

勗 To urge or persuade, to diligence; effort; endeavour.

眸 The pupil of the eye, and the eye generally; they

suppose the eye shews the character, and teach to watch a person's eye. **存乎人者莫良於眸子** Ts'un hoo jin chuy, mō liang yu mow tsze, there is nothing about a man which shews his character more than the eye. **眸子** Mow tsze, the pupil of the eye. **眸子不容僞** Mow tsze pūh yung wei, it is not easy to act the hypocrite with the eye.

麩 Barley; in Chinese called large wheat. **麩麥** Mow meh, barley and wheat.

矛 A spear or halberd with three hooks. **矛盾** Mow t'un, a spear and shield; two things, sentiments or expressions, which oppose each other. **自相矛盾** Tze s'ang mow t'un, to contradict one's-self.

傲 尙傲 Keu mow, mean; miserable.

塹 Mow, or Woo, an earthen vessel to contain grain. A boiler with a cover to decoct medicines. **黃塹** Hwang mow, an earthen boiler made of yellow clay, used for decocting certain medicines, employed to heal ulcers.

愁 恂愁 Kow mow, a simple foolish appearance.

瞽 From effort and eye. To bend down the eye and look intently; a dimness of sight; confused; dishevelled hair. The name of an insect. A surname. **瞽瞍** Mow mow, dim; dull; clouded.

整 A kind of iron boiler: armour for the head; a helmet; certain circular casing inside a cap. **兜鍪** Tow mow, a helmet.

楸 Plants growing freely and luxuriantly; a certain species of melon. **楸盛** Mow shing, plenty; luxuriant; abundant.

懋 From heart and plenty. The mind fully engaged in action; strenuous effort; abundant; flourishing luxuriantly. Used also in a moral sense. **懋修** Mow sew, strenuous endeavours in the cultivation of virtue.

蚕 Certain insects which are destructive to grain.

表 The parts of a garment above the sash or girdle; long garments. **廣表** Kwang mow, Kwang, denotes east and west; Mow, north and south.

戊 One of the ten astronomical characters, called **十幹** Shih kan, the middle one of the ten, answering to the period when all things in nature are flourishing.

茂 From flourishing and plant. Plants and trees growing freely; luxuriant; flourishing; affluent; strong; in high health; elegant; strenuous effort; five persons are called Mow. Name of a territory. A surname. Also read Moo and Mō. **茂盛** Mow shing, or **豐茂** Fung mow, exuberant; abounding in a high degree.

某 From mouth and one in it. Sour fruit; used for the name of anything when that is not known, or is wished to be concealed. Also read Moo. Used for the pronoun I, and also for other persons without mentioning their names; as **某人** Mow jin, a certain person. **某客** Mow kh'eh, a certain stranger. **某某** Mow mow, is used when reading and passing over names or sums, and so on, without pronouncing the proper characters.

謀 To deliberate; to plan; to devise; to consider probable evils and provide against them; to scheme, to contrive;

to plot; to consult with; to lay plots for the acquisition of. Name of a vegetable; of an instrument of music; and of an office. A surname. **議謀** E mow, to consult with or about.

謀臣 Mow shin, a statesman whose duties consist in devising stratagems. **謀國** Mow kwō, to meditate the conquest of another country. **計謀** Ke mow, a stratagem. **謀畧** Mow lēō, schemes, plans, stratagems. **謀**

面 Mow mēan, to study a person's physiognomy. **謀事** Mow sze, to plan; to devise; to lay a stratagem; to contrive an artifice. **謀士** Mow sze, persons skilled in devising stratagems. **謀利心** Mow-le sin, a mind covetous of gain. **謀度** Mow tō, to scheme and to conjecture.

牡 The male of brutes; a bolt of a door; a piston or embolus; the part of a Chinese lock which is inserted into the case containing the spring. Name of a hill. **牡丹茶** Mow tan cha, a variety of the camellia japonica. **牡蠣** Mow le, a kind of oyster. **牡麻** Mow ma, the male hemp plant. **門牡** Mow mow, or **戶牡** Hoo mow, the bolt of a door. **牡牝** Mow

greement amongst kindred and friends. **和睦** Ho müh, living at peace and in harmony. **睦鄰** Müh lin, to agree with neighbours, in an individual or national sense. **睦親** Müh ts'in, harmony subsisting amongst relations.

晶 Me, or Müh, pretty eyes; or otherwise deep sunken eyes.

及 The ancient form of this character represents a hand below water. To take anything out from amongst water; to dive into water in order to take out something.

歿 To terminate; to end; to die; the dead; the same as the following. **歿存均感** Müh ts'un keun kan, both the dead and the living are thankful,—said to friends who have assisted at funerals. **歿於陣** Müh yu ch'in, died in the ranks.

沒 To exceed or transgress; to covet; to sink; to terminate; to end; to die; a negative particle. Name of a river.

乾沒 Kan müh, Kan, expresses to enrich, Müh, to impoverish; to enrich one's-self at the expense of another person.

泥沒 Min müh, to sink to utter oblivion. **亡沒** Wang

müh, to die; to perish. **沒人理** Müh jin le, no body pays any attention to it. **沒藥** Müh yó, myrrh.

鞞 Certain ornamental binding to a carriage, five different leather belts of different colours which fasten it together, and serve also for ornament.

鶩 A kind of wild duck.

牧 From *to strike* and a cow. One who tends cattle; a

herd; a pastor; a shepherd; a keeper of horses; to put out to pasture; to feed; pasture; to oversee; to take care of one's-self or others; a man's name. A surname. **人牧** Jin müh, a local magistrate. **井牧** Tsing müh, or **田牧** T'een müh, a husbandman; a pastor. **牧羊** Müh yang, to keep sheep. **牧馬苑** Müh ma yuen, pasture or grass for a horse. **牧馬** Müh ma, to take care of horses at grass. **牧民** Müh min, to rule or take care of the people.

牧牛 Müh new, to tend cows. **牧童** Müh tung, a boy who takes care of cattle; a shepherd's boy.

穆 Grain; a pleasing, beautiful appearance; personal demeanour that commands re-

spect, esteem and admiration; grandeur; respect; cordial feeling; pleased. A surname. Syn. with the following. **昭穆** Chaou müh, a certain order observed in placing the tablets in temples; Chaou, denotes the left side; Müh, the right. **穆穆** Müh müh, an expression of admiration, applied to **文王** Wän wang, a famous ancient king.

繆 Read Mew, and Lew, close intimate intercourse.

Read Müh, a certain name of bad import applied to a person after his death; a modern surname. Read Leau, to wrap or wind about.

母 The name of a place. Thought the same as **牧** Müh, a shepherd; the land of shepherds.

MUN.

門 From **戶** Hoo, a door with one fold, repeated.

To be distinguished from **門** 'Tow, to fight. A two-leaved door; a gate; a door of any kind; an entrance. Name of an office; of a territory; of a surname. A family; a sect; a division of a subject; a class of persons; a profession. **醫門** E mun, the medical profession. **窗門** Ch'wang mun, a window. **佛門** Füh mun, the sect of Buddha. **單門** Tan n, a single-leaved door. **扇門** Shen mun, a two-leaved door. **教門** Keaou mun, a sect or class of persons who hold certain opinions or doctrines. **素門** Soo mun, an obscure family. **門風** Mun fung, the credit or re-

putation of a family. **門下** Mun hëa, or **門生** Mun säng, a pupil; a scholar. **門戶** Mun hoo, a door. **門戶不對** Mun hoo püh tuy, an unsuitableness in the circumstances of families so as to prevent a marriage alliance. **門樓土地** Mun low t'oo te, the gods of the door and of the upper story. **門內** Mun nuy, inside the door, or gate. **門上** Mun shang, or **門子** Mun tsze, attendants in the outer apartments, and at the gates of public offices; gentlemen's porters. **門旺** Mun wang, a splendid family. **門外** Mun wae, outside the door. **大門口** Ta mun kh'ow, or **高門** Kaou mun, a great or high gate, means

a family of wealth and grandeur, really—or one which affects to be so. 玷辱門風 Tēn jūh mun fung, to debase or dishonor the character of a family.

們 們渾 Mun hwān, fat; fall; plump appearance.

A particle added to pronouns and appellatives of persons, to form the plural; as 我們 Wo mun, or 俺們 Ngan mun, we, or us. 你們 Ne mun, ye, or you. 他們 T'a mun, they, or them. 弟兄們 Te heung mun, brothers. 爺們 Yay mun, the attendants of officers of government in public offices.

各位爺們 Kō wei yay mun, all you gentlemen. 姑娘們 Koo nēang mun, you ladies. By the Tartars, 這們 Chay mun, is used for this, here, &c. 那們 Na mun, for that; there; they, &c.

悶 { Grieved; sorry. 厭悶 Yen mun, sorrowful. 煩悶 Fan mun, the mind vexed and grieved. 悶

得狠了 Mun tch hān leon, exceedingly sorry. 心下納

悶 Sia hēa nā mun, become sorrowful and melancholy. 愁

悶 Ts'ow mun, or 憂悶 Yew mun, grieved; sorry; melancholy.

捫 To touch with the hand; to lay the hand upon; to feel; to take hold of; to shake; to stamp. 持捫 Che mun, to take hold of; to grasp. 傷胸 捫足 Shang heung mun tsūh, to wound the breast, and stamp with the feet,—has an allusion to ancient story, and expresses counterfeiting external appearances contrary to one's real wishes. 捫虱 Mun seh, to feel for, or crack lice. 捫心

自問 Mun sin tze wān, to lay the hand upon the heart and ask one's-self.

甕 Read Mei, indefatigable.

澗 Read Mun, water running between two hills which seem to form a door or passage for it.

澗 A hill terminated and leaving a passage for water. Same as the preceding.

浩澗 Haou mun, the name of a district.

蔓 Name of a certain plant; a species of grain.

蔓 A certain stone of a reddish hue.

蔓 From full and heart.

蔓 Vexation and grief. 蔓

蔓 Mun mun, or 煩蔓 Fan mun, vexed and grieved; sorrow and concern of mind.

MUNG.

蒙 From to cover and a hog. Covered over; dull; stupid. boy; unintelligent. Same as the following.

蒙 The name of a plant; of a vegetable, and of a medicine. Large; dull; obscure; dulness of perception; rash; to behave to rashly or rudely; in affected humility, used to denote—receiving anything, implying at the same time something degrading to one's-self, as rash, blind, and so on, but meant as an expression of gratitude. A term by which the mean and petty are designated, as a stupid school-boy. Name of a hill; of a river, and of a gate. 多蒙 To mung, many thanks. 洪蒙 Hung mung, chaos. 大蒙 Ta mung, the place of the rising sun. 啟蒙

啟蒙 Kī'e mung, to enlighten the dull. 蒙番 Mung fan, a foreign tribe on the west of Sze-ch'uen. 蒙恩 Mung ngān, to be grateful for kindness received. 蒙混 Mung hwān, or 蒙

蒙 Mung yu, dull, confused, clouded, simple state of intellect. 蒙訓 Mung heun, to teach boys. 蒙古人 Mung koo jin, a Mungko Tartar. 蒙

昧 Mung mei, rash, dull, precipitate; to act blindly. 蒙蔽 Mung p'ie, obscured; covered over. 蒙師 Mung sze, a teacher of boys. 蒙士 Mung sze, a dull scholar. 蒙童 Mung t'ung, a school boy.

蒙 Language which is obscure, wanting in perspicuity. 蒙懂 Mung tung, blind, so stupid as not to see the plan.

蒙 To cover over and shelter, as a house does. 幪幪 P'ing mung, a screen; a covering; a shelter. The comforts of a shelter, are best known, they say, in the midst of a bleak wind and heavy rain. 幪幪 Mung mung, abundant; plentiful; luxuriant.

蒙 To gather or collect together. 蒙 Name of a tree with yellow leaves; the Mango tree. 檬菓 Mung kwo, mangoes; fruit of the mangifera Indica.

蒙 Small drizzling rain; thick; foggy. The name of a river. 蒙鴻 Mung hung, original vapours; thick, undi-

tingnished mass of vapours.

矇 矇矇 Mung lung, the sun obscured by vapours. **矇昧** Mung mei, dim apprehension; dull perception; stupid.

矇 矇矇 Mung tung, a long narrow species of war junk; used on the Po-yang lake at a famous battle, A. D. 1420; in which six hundred thousand men were engaged on one side.

蠓 A small flying insect; a summer's insect.

獐 獐獐 Mung kwei, the weasel according to some, others say, a species of monkey.

矇 A large appearance, fleshy, big. Used also for obscure; to obscure. **矇矇** 了 Mung lung leaou, to hide from and deceive.

餼 A vessel filled full of food; the appearance of such a vessel.

餼 The moon amongst clouds; obscure; to see obscurely, to see appearances in one's sleep; to dream; a dream. Dreams, by diviners of their import, are divided into six sorts. The name

of a marsh. **夢一場** Mung yih ch'ang, a dream; anything that is like a dream; the present world. **夢兆** Mung ch'iao, some intimation or prognostic in a dream. **夢見** Mung keen, to see in a dream. **夢問** Mung keen, in a dream. **夢寐** Mung mei, dreaming in one's sleep. **夢想** Mung seang, dreaming thoughts; reverie. **魘** Mung yen, unpleasant dreams, occasioned they say by laying one's hand upon one's heart; the nightmare.

霏 Small drizzling rain

管 Dimness of the eye; obscure vision; want of light; dulness; obscurity; to feel ashamed; to be sorry. Read Mee, meaning dull. Read also Mang, in the same sense. The third form is not authorized.

管 Dull; stupid; grieved; vexed; sorry. **惛然** 惛 Mung jen wang kee, quite lost to all observation. **惛惛** Mung mung, dull; stupid; ignorant; ashamed.

MWAN.

曼 A kind of vegetation; a connective particle; therefore; and. See Man.

漫 To cover, or be covered with earth.

幔 Man, or Mwan, a kind of curtain; a covering or screen.

漫 Appearance of being filled with water; excessive quantity of water, destroying things by its superabundance; spreading and extending remotely; set loose; the source of a river; colour of the clouds.

爛漫 Lan mwan, widely diffused; extensively disclosed. **性急** Sing keih, a hasty disposition.

性漫 Sing mwan, a slow mild disposition. **靡漫** Me mwan, vague, loose; diffusive style. See **慢** Man. **漫漫** Mwan mwan, level; even; a long road; a distant appearance. **漫些** Mwan seay, slower a little. **漫道如此** Mwan taou joo ts'ze, don't talk thus.

緜 Plain, unembroidered silk, applied to long tracts of land which have not undergone much cultivation.

蔓 Mwan, or Wan, plants which creep and spread

widely, applied also to other things which extend widely and become intricate. A surname. Long; extensive; a certain vegetable.

謾 To insult; disrespectful. See Man.

The name of a place.

鏝 A brick-layer's trowel, vulgarly called **坭鏝** Ne mwan, or **坭刀** Ne taou, a mud trowel or knife.

搨 To cover or be covered with earth. One says, the rotting of iron; rust.

滿 Full; the whole of all; sufficient; enough; the completion of a fixed period.

充滿 Ch'ung mwan, filled; completed, — applied either to things or to time. **滿心歡喜** Mwan sin hwan he, rejoiced with all his heart. **滿堂吉慶** Mwan t'ang keih k'ing, the whole house filled with joy and blessings. **滿福滿祿** Mwan fuh mwan luh, full of blessings and wealth. **滿期發賣** Mwan kh'e fa mae, the time being elapsed, sold off. **滿面** Mwan mien, over all the face. **滿地兒孫** Mwan ta

qrh sun, the whole floor filled with children and grand-children. **滿身** Mwan shin, the whole body. **滿頭** Mwan t'ow, the whole of the head. **滿地金錢** Mwan te kin ts'een, the ground all covered with gold and coin. **滿月** Mwan yuē, the month completed,—applied to the month of a woman's confinement. **滿口應承** Mwan k'ow ying ch'ing, to have the mouth full of promises; a profusion of promises. **滿洲** Mwan chow, Manchow, or Manchu Tartars.

幕 Read Mō and Mwan, the back of coin. A surname. **瞞** Dulness of sight; to blind or deceive another person. A surname. To deceive and impose upon. **我不瞞你** Wo pūh mwan ne, I won't conceal it from you. **瞞騙** Mwan p'een, to deceive and impose upon. **瞞着親友** Mwan chō ts'in yew, concealed it from his relations and friends.

蹣 To pass over a wall. Read Pwan, as **蹣跚** Pwan shan, to walk in a lame manner.

NA

那 Read No and Na, to transfer; commonly used for pointing to another person, place or time; a; that; there; then. A surname. See No. **那處** Na ch'oo, that, or that place. **那個** Na ko, that thing, or person. **那裡** Na le, where? how! **那年** Na nēn, that year. **那時** Na she, that time; then. **那事** Na sze, that affair.

拿 To prosecute and seize; to take hold of. **拿問** Na wān, to seize and examine. **拿獲盜犯**

Na hwō taou fan, to apprehend, seize, or take up robbers or banditti. **拿不穩** Na pūh wān, or **拿不住** Na pūh choo, unable to get a firm fast hold, or to ascertain a point with certainty. **拿他的錯** Na t'a teih ts'o, seized hold of his mistake, error, or fault.

訛 謔 Ch'ay na, inexplicable jargon; the nonsensical jargon of a drunkard.

諛 諛說 Chen na, incorrect bad pronunciation; a kind of stammering; bad utterance.

般 爬爬 Pa na, to collect together and throw away, as filth that is collected.

鬢 鬢髮 Pa na, the hair in confusion; dishevelled hair.

NĀ

ㄨ Read Fūh. Bending or curved towards the left; commonly read Nā, a linedrawn from left to right.

內 Commonly read Nuy, within. Anciently, read Nā, to put within; to receive inside.

納 納給 Nā ō, to take or collect together. **媼** Wa nā, the appearance of a fat little child; a handsome appearance.

忸 Mournful; sorry.

拈 From hand and to put within. To place anything in water; to immerse.

納 From silk and to put or receive within. Silk put to steep or soak; to put into; to give to; to present or offer to; to receive into one's possession. A surname. Used to denote within. **容納** Yung nā, to contain; liberal feelings. **納職** Nā chih, to receive tributary offerings from smaller foreign states. **納福** Nā fūh, to receive or enjoy happiness; to

be in comfortable circumstances. **納餉** Nā hēang, or **納稅** Nā shwuy, to pay duties to the government. **納貢** Nā kung, or **納費** Nā tsin, to offer presents; to present offerings to a superior in token of devoted submission and attachment. **納納** Nā nā, of large containing capacity.

衲 衲衣 Nā e, certain garments of the Buddha priests. **衲子** Nā tsze, a priest, a term by which they designate themselves; the expressions **貧衲** P'in nā, or **衲弟** Nā te, are also used by them.

豹 A fox-like animal, that hunts the mouse species.

輻 A certain ring or bar to which a pair of horses are fastened to a carriage.

鈔 To hammer, or work iron.

捺 To press upon heavily with the hand. **撇捺** P'ēō nā, lines drawn from right to left in writing, are called P'ēō; those from left to right, are called Nā.

NAE.

乃 A particle expressive of demurring, *but*; it may be; often translated *is, am, was, then, will then, certainly*. At the beginning and end of sentences, it is an expletive, sometimes used in the sense of *you*, a certain person. The name of a place; the name of a fruit. The Chinese thus define it, a particle connecting the preceding and the following; a particle continuing a subject; denoting a difficulty of expression; denoting a slowness of expression; denoting a sentence already finished. **若乃** Jō nae, or **乃若** Nae jō, as to, or but as to.

孃 The female breast; milk; to suckle. **牛孃** New nae, cow's milk. **孃子** **茶** Nae tsze ch'a, a preparation of milk which Tartars drink as tea. **孃孃** Nae nae, a term of respect addressed to young married women. **孃媽** Nae ma, or **孃婆** Nae p'o, a nurse to give suck to a child; a wet-nurse. **孃皮** Nae p'e, the skin of milk; the scum or cream. The Tartars congeal it and carry it on journeys. **孃頭** Nae

t'ow, the nipple of the breast. **甬** Nae, or **甬鼎** Nae ting, a large vase or tripod. **耐** A certain light punishment, which may be borne; to deem light and bear with; to endure; patient endurance; to bear; to forbear. **忍耐** Jin nae, patient endurance or forbearance. **耐煩** Nae fan, to bear trouble and annoyance patiently. **耐繁** Nae fan, to bear patiently a press of occupation, or business. **耐寒** Nae han, to bear the cold. **耐性** Nae sing, a patient disposition. **耐風霜** Nae fang shwang, to bear wind and hoarfrost.

奈 Name of a plum-like fruit of which there are three species, of different colours and of an acid taste. **奈** To occur or meet with. **無奈何** Woo nae ho, or **沒奈何** Mūh nae ho, having no resource. **奈何** Nae ho, in any affairs undecided on, to solicit assistance or a decision from others. **奈得我何** Nae teh wo ho, what can he do to me? **奈何他不得** Nae ho t'a pūh teh, you can do nothing to him.

NAN.

南 From *luxuriant vegetation*, and **羊** Jiu, giving sound. The region of heat and luxuriant vegetation; the region which sustains and cherishes plants and living creatures; the south; the name of a piece of music. A surname. Nan, the south, and the other words referring to the points of the compass, are in historical works, used as verbs also, for going to the south, north, &c. To rhyme, read Nin, or Ning. **指南車** Che nan ch'ay, a compass. **指南針** Che nan chin, the needle of a compass. **和南** Ho nan, to fold the hands, and bow in the manner of the priests of Fōh. **南昌府** Nan ch'ang foo, the capital of Kēang-se province. **南方** Nan fang, the southern regions; in the south. **南海縣** Nan hae hēen, the district in which the European factories, at Canton, are situated, and the magistrate of that district. **南極** Nan keih, the south pole. **南京** Nan king, the city so called, formerly the seat of government. **安南** Ngan nan, Cochin-china; in the classics called **南交** Nan keaou, in the time of Han, called **交**

趾 Kerou che, or **趾** Che. **南郊** Nan keaou, the hill on which the Chinese sacrifice to heaven, at the winter solstice. **南面** Nan mēen, towards the south; sitting with the face towards the south, which the emperors of China always do, when sitting in state. **南無** Nan woo, are two characters which precede the epithets of Buddha and various other demi-gods; it seems to answer sometimes to O! in ascribing praise or offering supplications. **南灣** Nan wan, Praya Grande, at Macao. **南越** Nan yuē, an ancient name of Canton province.

喃 呢喃言不了 Ne nan yen pūh leaou, Ne nan, is interminable talking; incessant chattering; hence applied to. **燕語** Yen yu, the chattering of swallows.

楠 Nan, or **石楠** Shih nan, the name of a wood. **楠木枱椅** Nan mūh t'ae e, table and chairs made of the Nan wood.

謔 謔謔 Nan nan, muttering indistinct speech, babbling loquacity. **詰謔** Chen nan, the sound of conversation.

難 Difficult; difficulty; used for what is very difficult or impossible; distress; suffering; grief; grievous; great; important. **艱難** Kēen nan, distressing difficulties. **險難** Hēen nan, dangerous and difficult. **木難** Mūh nan, the name of a pearl. **難成** Nan ch'ing, difficult to effect. **難以測量** Nan e ts'eh lēang, difficult to comprehend. **難能** Nan nāng, difficult to be able. **難事** Nan sze, a difficult or distressing affair. **難得** Nan teh, difficult to obtain. **難獲真才** Nan hwō chin ts'ae, difficult to procure true talents, — for the service of government. **難道** Nan taou, it is hard to say, it cannot, must not, or shall not be.

難 Fear; reverence.

男 From *field* and *strength*. An official charge or office; the lowest of the five titles of nobility. The male of human species; the male throughout nature. **植物亦有男女** Chih wūh yih yew nan neu, plants all have male and female. **竹有雌雄之類** Chūh

yew ts'ze heung che luy, bamboos have female and male species. **男子** Nan tsze, a man; a husband. **男女授受不親** Nan neu show show pūh ts'in, men and women in giving and receiving must not approach each other, — but the one lay on a table what is to be given, and the other come and receive it. **剛柔** Kang jow, **乾坤** Kh'ēen kh'wān, **男女** Nan neu, **牡牝** Mow pin, **雄雌** Heung ts'ze, or **陽陰** Yang yin, these expressions are all so many terms for *male* and *female* in the sexual system, which is supposed to pervade nature. The first character in each example denotes the male, and the other the female.

赧 To redden in the face; to blush; to feel ashamed; bashful. **赧顏相見** Nan yen séang kēen, saw each other with blushing countenances.

柎 **梅柎** Mei nan, name of a tree which bears an acid fruit; the leaves of the tree are like those of the mulberry.

蚌 Name of a large snake, said to be edible.

NANG.

囊 A bag; a sack; a large bag or sack; to hold in a bag. A surname. **行囊** Hing nang, travelling bag, expresses whatever one takes with him on a journey. **囊俗稱口袋** Nang sūh ch'ing kh'ow tac, a sack is commonly called Kh'ow tac. **囊空如洗** Nang k'ung joo se, purse is as empty as if it had been washed.

儻 Slow; tardy.

攘 To advance or push forward violently; to fill by force. **推攘** T'uy nang, to push from one with the exertion of strength.

曩 In former times; formerly; in times past; the other day. **曩日** Nang jih, on a former day; some days ago. **曩昔** Nang seih, in former times.

灤 The appearance of water flowing. The name of a river.

NĀNG.

能 To be able; ability; power; talent; skilled in work; competent for one's duties. Name of an animal resembling a deer. **才能** Ts'ae nāng, talent and capacity. **能人** Nāng jin, an able person. **能幹** Nāng kan, able to manage business; clever in business. **能事** Nāng sze, com-

petent for business; capable.

惇 Weak; wearied.

獐 A dog of a very hairy kind; a vicious dog; clamour. **噪獐** Ts'aou nāng, clamorous contentions.

葶 Plants growing in confusion.

NAOU.

呶 Clamorous noise. **喧呶** Heuen naou, out cry; vo-

ciferation; clamour. Also read Na. **勞呶** Laou naou, noise

of people's voices.

恠 恠恠 Hwān naou, confusion of intellect; perturbation of mind; confused and excessive talking; clamour.

惱 From to arrange and 囟 Ch'uen, which represents the hair, and 囟 Sim, the brain itself. **頭髓** Tow suy, the marrow of the head; i. e. the brain. **莫** Mō, or **無頭腦** Woo t'ow naou, no head nor brains; denotes—inability to find out the causes of an affair, more from the unaccountableness of the affair itself, than from deficiency of talent in the person considering it. The MS. Dictionaries say, it denotes—imprudent; foolish.

腦 The marrow of the head; the brain; glossy and soft, as if rubbed with marrow. **腦袋** Naou tae, the bag that contains the brains; the head. **樟腦** Chang naou, Chinese camphor.

腦漏 Naou low, is said to denote rheumatism. **我要你的腦蓋** Wo yaou ne teih naou kae, I want your skull,—is a threat intended to induce inferior officers to be careful of their behaviour. **腦蓋** Naou kae, the top of the skull, which covers the brain.

惱 From heart and brain. Something that vexes one's mind and disturbs one's brain; having vexation; indignation and resentment. **煩惱** Fan naou, or **懊惱** Ngaou naou, vexation and disturbance of mind. **惱恨** Naou hān, anger and indignation. **惱怒** Naou noo, or **發惱** Fā naou, anger; angry; to become angry; to give vent to one's anger.

謔 To speak contumeliously to each other; to vex or provoke by words.

瑙 **瑙瑙** Ma naou, the cornealian stone.

撓 To twist; to contort; to wrench; to disturb; to vex; to mix in a confused manner; to scratch. **撓亂是非** Naou lwan she fei, to pervert right and wrong; causing confusion and animosity by slander and tale-bearing. **撓心** Naou sin, to vex and disturb the mind.

撓 Crooked wood; bent; distorted, in a moral sense;

to bend; to wrench; to break; weak; flexible; to disperse, as the wind. Read **桡** Jaou, an oar; to row. **枉桡** Wang naou, distorted representations; misrepresentations or false charges. **柔桡** Jow naou, supple and delicate,—applied to the body. **蠶桡** Sēn naou, in the west country, denotes anything small and delicate. **桡船** Naou ch'uen, to row a boat.

謔 Noisy clamorous contentions; debate; wrangle. **喧謔** Heuen naou, clamorous debate. **謔之學** Naou naou che hēō, a state of learning in which every one follows a different master, and whose opinions clash.

鏡 A kind of bell used in the army, but which has no tongue; the sound of the bell. The noise of metal instruments, or trumpets in contradistinction from drums; at the sound of the Naou, the drums stop, and the troops form themselves into a certain position.

狻 A certain kind of dog. Name of a mountain.

悛 Weak, feeble, delicate.

狻 A species of monkey.

Weak; feeble.

鬧 From gate and market. The noise, tumult, clamour and bustle of a market place; to rail and scold at in anger; streperous; to make a bustle about. **好不熱鬧** Haou pūh jē naou, a great bustle and tumult of joy.

吵鬧 Ch'au naou, to make a streperous noise when blaming or scolding any one. **擾鬧** Jaou naou, to make a disturbance. **大鬧一場** Ta naou yih ch'ang, to make a great bustle and noise for a while. **鬧熱** Naou jē, bustle and heat; hurry, tumult, from a great concourse of busy people on any occasion, or tumult of joy. **鬧稟帖** Naou pin t'ēē, to make a disturbance by numerous petitions.

臑 The bones of the front of a tortoise; the bones of the arms; hot and broken as over-boiled meat. Some say, a part of a dress.

淖 Mire; miry. Name of a stream; a surname. Read also Chō, and Chaou.

NE

尼 To approach from behind; to accord with; concord; part of the name of Confucius. A nun or priestess of Buddha. Stopped; fixed; settled. **僧尼免進** Sūng ne mēen tsin, priests and nuns, are not allowed to enter here, — is pasted up at the door by many persons who do not wish to be importuned for charity. **尼姑** Ne koo, or **尼僧** Ne sāng, a nun; a priestess. **尼丘** Ne kh'ew, or **尼山** Ne shan, the name of a hill; to this hill the mother of Confucius addressed her prayers and received Confucius as a son, in consequence; hence *Ne*, forms parts of his name.

你 Thou; thee. **你們** Ne mun, you or ye. **是你們的事** She ne mun teih sze, it is your affair. **你** Used also for you, in direct address. **這個不是你們的麼** Chay ko pūh she ne mun teih mo, is not this yours? **你的** Ne teih, thine, or yours? **你們的** Ne mun teih, your, yours.

呢 A colloquial particle, interrogative; also suppositive, if, when. Read *Nè*, to

call to, or direct a person. **怎麼是孝呢** Tsāng mo she heaon ne, what, then, is filial piety? **呢喃燕語也** Ne nan yen yu yay, *Ne-nan*, the chattering of swallows.

坭 The name of a place; water mixed with earth.

妮 A slave girl, in a family, is called **妮** *Ne*, or **妮子** *Ne taze*.

愧 **愧** Nūh ne, a feeling of shame; ashamed; to colour up with shame.

泥 From *water* and *mud* mixed. Mire; to put in the mire; miry; rotten; soft; weak; thick; clammy; adhesive; stagnant; impervious; bigoted. Name of a river. A surname. **拘泥不通** Keu ne pūh t'ung, bigoted and impenetrable to reason and to argument. **紫泥** Taze ne, a certain national seal. **拖泥帶水** T'o ne tae shwuy, dragged through mud and water, — an obscure style. **泥窻** Ne ch'wang, a window pasted with paper. **泥說** Ne shwō, muddy clayey speech; i. e. a stiff senseless adherence to any cer-

tain form of speech. **泥於風水** Ne yu fung shwuy, bigotedly attached to the superstition of the Fung-shwuy. **泥首** Ne show, to put one's forehead in the mire; said by the courtiers to His Majesty, when expressing that they will prostrate themselves before him.

泥 Mire; clay; miry; clayey.

泥渠 The fœces of wine.

泥 From *grain* and *coming after*. Grain springing spontaneously from the seed which fell the preceding year; wheat. Read *Neih*, the first ripe grain.

視 Mourning dress for the head. **荷視** E ne, a good well-looking dress.

訛 To call upon, or to a person; speech which is unintelligible.

倪 Appellative of little children; a limit; the utmost limit; the banks of a river. A surname. **端倪** Twan ne, the extreme point; the first budding forth; the commencement; the origin. **不露端倪** Pūh loo twan ne, not to make the least disclosure. **俾倪** P'e ne, to peep; to look obliquely.

貌 **俊貌** Swan ne, an animal said to resemble a lion, and which can go five hundred le at a time.

貌 A species of deer; also used to denote a lion-like animal. This character is commonly written erroneously for **貌** *Maou*, the external appearance.

蜺 A certain small insect; used also to denote the rain-bow. **子蜺** Keē ne, appearance of stretching out the head.

霓 **虹霓** Hung ne, the rain-bow. **霓現雨止** Ne hēen yu che, where the rain-bow appears the rain stops. **霓裳羽衣** Ne shang yu e, variegated dresses, — worn by the inhabitants of the moon, now worn on the stage.

鯢 *Ne*, or *鮓*. A fish said to live four feet. See *E*. The M.S. Dictionaries consider **鯨** *Kh'ing* and **鯢** *Ne*, the whale; the first being the male, the other the female.

輓 A certain transverse bar in a carriage.

麇 A certain lion-like animal; a young deer. A man's name. **麇裘** Ne k'ew, a large garment made of young deer skin.

禰 A father, in life, is called **禰** 父 Foo, after death: **考** Kh'au, and when in the hall or temple of ancestors, he is called **禰** Ne. The hall or temple of a father. A surname; the name of a place. A tablet, dedicated to ancestors, when moving from place to place, is called Ne.

瀾 Me. or Ne, the appearance of water flowing. See Me.

NĒANG.

仰 Nēang, or Ngang, used by females for the pronoun I. Read Yang, towards; to look up to; to look towards; to hope for; to wait. See Ngang.

仰 Yang, is now used in the former sense. **仰仰** Nēang nēang, great, how great! high; dear in price; strenuous effort.

自仰 Tsze nēang, to exert one's-self.

仰 Nēang, or Yang, to raise the head and look upwards with expectation or desire; to look up to, either with regard, with admiration, or with a sense of dependence. An expression of affectionate regard; to order an inferior; to transmit an official document to another officer.

愜 A cheerful disposition.

膩 Fat; glossy; smooth; oily matter; congealed. **肥**

膩 Fei ne, fat. **垢膩** Kow ne, dirty and greasy. **膩滯** Ne ch'e, a stoppage in the stomach from excessive eating.

膩滑 Ne hwā, fat and smooth.

餌 A composition of flour; a cake; a bait, literally and figuratively. Properly read Urh, which see.

house, and of goddesses; the Empress or Queen.

釀 To ferment liquor, or wine; to ferment; to ex-

cite, as sedition or rebellion.

釀酒 Nēang tsew, to make liquor or wine.

NEAOU.

鳥 The feathered tribe; a bird. Name of a state; of a star, and of a hill.

鳥 Name of an office. **鳥舟** Neaou chow, a light boat for a party of pleasure. **鳥檻** Neaou lan, an aviary. **鳥鎗** Neaou ts'ang, a fowling piece; a musket, or match-lock. **鳥道** Neaou tao, a tortuous path; a winding road.

葛 Neaou, or Teaou, plants which grow from or rest upon another; as parasites. **葛羅之親** Neaou lo che ts'iu, a relation of mutual dependence, or rather entire dependence of one on the other,—is an expression used by either side when negotiating a marriage.

裊 To wind round with a cord; connected with to a great distance, or depth; profound; remote; soft; delicate. **裊裊** Neaou neaou, winding upwards like smoke. **裊窳** Neaou swan, profound, or deep; wrought with care; not super-

ficial, applied to style and thought. **裊遠** Neaou yuen, distant, remote.

裊 Soft; flexible and long. The definition given in the preceding is by some applied to this character.

儂 Handsome; excellent; to bend.

孌 From woman and weak, or small. Long and small; delicate, feeble as a woman; moved by the wind; reeds waving in the wind; pleasant sound, as is made by trees shaken by the wind. **孌孌** Neaou no, wriggling mincing walk; wriggling motion, like a worm.

溺 Read Neih, to sink into. **溺** Read Neaou, to pass urine; urine. A vulgar word, the same is expressed by Ngo-neau.

嫖 To pull about, and play with, in a lascivious manner; lewd gambols; light, seductive speech and behaviour.

尿 From body and water. **尿** Animal water; urine; to pass urine, more delicately

expressed by 小便 *Seau-pēn*, the smaller convenience.
 屍 A vulgar character used in the sense of the preceding.

媯 To play and make fun; to jest and laugh. Also a troubled mind; feeling an aversion to. Read *Yaou*, delicate and beautiful. Read *Jaon*, flattering and fascinating.

NĒĒ.

揜 From *child and hand*. A child handling its toys all the day. Read *E*, to determine upon; to decide; to grasp. Read *NĒĒ*, to take with the fingers and collect together; to make up a story, or false pretext. A surname. 揜陷 *NĒĒ hĕn*, or 誣捏 *Woo nĒĒ*, to make up false charges which involve and ruin other people. 揜造謠言 *NĒĒ tsaou yĕu yen*, to raise false reports, or idle stories.

星埋 皇 涅 湮 To stop or fill up; to put down. The second is a vulgar unauthorized form.

Name of a certain stream or river; black dirty mud, at the bottom of stagnant water; to blacken. 涅盤 *NĒĒ p'wan*, or 槃 a dirty platter, applied by the Buddha sect, to the defilements

of the world. 涅不緇 *NĒĒ p'ih tsze*, though plunged in mud, not defiled,—said by Confucius respecting himself. 涅染緇 *NĒĒ yen tsze*, mud dyes a black colour.

隍 Disquieted, applied to the state of the country. 隍隍 *Wūh nĒĒ*, in a disturbed state; dangerous.

聒 Three ears. A whisper addressed to the ear of another person.

聒 A mouth without any rule or law to itself. The mouth moving or chattering and talking; vilifying; backbiting. 聒聒 *Joo nĒĒ*, loquacious; wordy, indistinct murmuring. 聒聒 *Chen nĒĒ*, indistinct whispering.

撮 To take with the hand; to lift up, as long garments. 撮然 *NĒĒ jen*, a quiet state of the country or of the world. 撮齊升堂

NĒĒ ts'e shing t'ang, lifted his robes even when he ascended the hall of audience,—said of Confucius.

躡 To tread upon with the feet; to ascend or walk up. 躡躡 *NĒĒ kĕo*, to advance forward; to walk up an ascending path.

鑷 Tweezers for eradicating hair; nippers; forceps; a utensil for taking up a thing.

鑷石 *NĒĒ shih*, the loadstone.

焜 *Kĕad NĒĒ*, a blaze of light; effulgence. By *Ts'zhe-hwuy* read *Hwang*.

臬 A mark to shoot at; a rule; a law; the person who in criminal cases decides according to law; the judge. 臬司 *NĒĒ sze*, or 臬臺 *NĒĒ t'ae*, the *NĒĒ-sze*, or the criminal judge in a province.

闌 A small pillar erected in a gate-way; a kind of door in the centre of a gate way, in the Chinese manner; on common occasions persons pass round on each side, on more important seasons the centre door is opened.

嶂 嶂 *Tĕĕ nĒĒ*, high, lofty mountain.

聾 Anything exceedingly dangerous. 聾聾 *Wūh nĒĒ*, or reversed, *NĒĒ-wūh*, un-

settled; disturbed state.

業 Any occupation; that which is a person's employment, whether manual or mental, for a livelihood or for amusement; that which is already done; a particle forming the past tense; that which has been acquired by labour; a patrimony. 事業 *Sze nĒĒ*, business, occupation, profession. 學業 *Hĕo nĒĒ*, study or the literary profession. 藝業 *E nĒĒ*, the mechanical arts. 大業 *Ta nĒĒ*, rich in virtue; having made great attainments in virtue. 功業 *Kung nĒĒ*, having merit; having deserved well of one's country. 本業 *Pun nĒĒ*, one's original profession. 繼業 *Ke nĒĒ*, hereditary property. 家業 *Kĕa nĒĒ*, or 產業 *Ts'an nĒĒ*, family property of any kind. 業已 *NĒĒ e*, or 業經 *NĒĒ king*, already; sign of the past.

慄 Fear; apprehension; danger; dangerous.

鄴 Name of a place known in Chinese history. A surname.

孽 From *guilt and son*; the children of concubines; the children of women who have committed some crime which are compar-

ed to the sprouts from the root of a tree which has been cut down; the offspring of guilt; applied literally and figuratively for the consequences of crime; luxuriant and elegant. 孽種 NĒē chung, a race, the offspring. 孽賬 NĒē chāng, a debt of guilt, claims coming on one in consequence of guilt.

孽 That which remains in the ground of a tree that is cut down. A surname. 孽生 NĒē sāng, to sprout out again from a remaining stock of

that which is cut down. 萌 孽 Māng nĒē, the first shoots, or young sprouts.

𠵼 To take anything clandestinely with the hand, to draw it in and secrete it; to take with the hands; to hide.

齧 To bite; to gnaw; to seize with the teeth. A surname. 母齧骨 Woo nĒē k'ūh, do not gnaw bones—before company.

捻 To take or work with the fingers.

NĒEN.

拈 To take hold of with the fingers; to handle. 拈花 NĒen hwa, to take a flower with the fingers. 拈闌 NĒen kew, to draw lots. 拈弄 NĒen lung, to play with the fingers as when studying and writing. 拈筆 NĒen peih, to hold a pencil. 拈書 NĒen shoo, to take a book to read.

粘 A certain species of grain.

粘 Paste or any glutinous or adhesive substance; to paste. Same as the following.

粘米 NĒen me, a glutinous rice. 粘抄 NĒen ch'au, to paste a document to the end of

another. 粘補 NĒen poo, to repair by pasting to; to cut out an erroneous character and paste a piece of paper on the place.

鮎 Name of a fish with a large head and small body, having no scales.

黏 Viscous substance; paste; to paste; to fasten together, or against a board or wall with adhesive substance; to be connected with a person; the name of a place. 黏在壁上 NĒen tsae peih shang, to paste against the wall. 黏信封 NĒen sin fung, to paste (in the Chinese manner) the cover of a letter. 黏之以飯 NĒen

che e fan, paste it with rice (the usual manner in China).

念 To ponder; to consider; to read in a singing tone; the thoughts. A surname.

念 思念 Sze nĒen, to think; to reflect. 懷念

Hwae nĒen, to harbour thoughts of. 一念之誠可動天

地 Yih nĒen che ch'ing, kh'o tung t'ĕen te, one sincere

thought can move heaven and earth. 雜念 Tsā nĒen, mixed or confused thoughts. 注

念 Choo nĒen, to turn one's whole attention to. 掛念

Kwa nĒen, suspense; to think about in suspense. 念經 NĒen

king, to sing or chant over religious books. 念書 NĒen

shoo, to study, or to recite. 念及此 NĒen keh ts'ze, reflecting on this, or the thoughts arriving at this point. 念頭

NĒen t'ow, the head of a thought, that is, the first conception of an idea; the thoughts; reflections; intentions.

淪 Muddy; to take mud from amongst water.

淪 A kind of oakum put into the seams of a boat.

淪 The track rope of a boat, or the rope with which it is fastened to the shore, and

which is usually made of reeds.

噉 NĒen, or Yen. 噉嘴

Yen yung, the mouth of a fish seen out of the water; the gaping appearance of a fish respiring.

驗 NĒen, or Yeu, to examine and verify, as goods are

by the custom house wasters; to examine and judge whether an effect arises from a given cause or not, as in taking a kind of coroner's inquest; effects which prove the existence of a given cause, as the efficacy of a medicine; the fulfilment of what was previously declared.

效驗 Heaou nĒen, the fulfilment of; efficacious operation; an effect or consequence. 驗

貨 NĒen ho, to examine goods on account of the custom house.

驗看 NĒen kh'an, to look at and examine. 驗明 NĒen

ming, to examine closely. 驗

屍 NĒen she, to examine officially a dead body.

碾 A round stone roller, used by husbandmen to break anything with, or to grind off the husk of grain.

輾 NĒen, or Chen, a wheel for breaking or grinding, used in husbandry.

廿 Two tens, united; twenty. 廿一日 NĒen

yih jih, the twenty-first day.

撚 To work with the hands, as in forming felt. **撚毛** Nēen maou, to work hair or wool into a felt.

年 A year; the year of a person's age. **少年** Shaou nēen, a young person. **老年** Laou nēen, an old person. **舊年** Kew nēen, last year. **明年** Ming nēen, next year. **天年** T'ēen nēen, the period of life decreed by heaven. **年長者** Nēen chang chay, seniors. **年等者** Nēen t'ang chay, those of the same age. **年少者** Nēen shaou chay, juniors. **年下** Nēen hēa, or **年底** Nēen te, at the close of the year. **年登不**

惑 Nēen t'ang pūh hwō, about forty years of age. **年少才高** Nēen shaou ts'ae kaou, young in years and possessing eminent talents. **年盡了** Nēen tsin leaou, the close of the year. **年將八十二** Nēen ts'ang pā shih urh, near eighty-two years of age. **年年** Nēen nēen, annually; yearly.

儼 Nēen, or Yen, carrying the head high; fine looking; stern; dignified; commanding respect.

讞 To deliberate respecting what is to be done in a doubtful case.

忍 Tēen nēen, bad wine or spirituous liquor.

NEIH.

匿 To hide; to conceal; to be hidden; concealed; to abscond; clandestine. **自匿** Tsze neih, to hide one's self. **藏匿** Ts'ang neih, to hide or conceal. **逃匿** Taou neih, **躲匿** To neih, or **匿避** Neih p'ei, to avoid shewing one's self; to lie concealed. **匿名** Neih ming, to conceal one's name; anonymous. **匿微** Neih wei, to run away and hide one's self.

瞶 Small eyes.

愧 A feeling of shame; to be ashamed. **內愧** Nuy neih, internal sense of shame.

暱 Daily; frequent intercourse with; familiar acquaintance with.

擗 Neih or Nēō. See Nēō. To lay the hand on; to grasp; to excite or provoke. **擗戰** Neih chien, to provoke to battle. **捉擗** Chō neih, or **掣擗** Che neih, to catch or take hold of, as catching a bird.

溺 Weak as water. Unable to guide or save one's self; to sink or put under water; to drown; to be sunk into an excess of any passion or vice, so as to be unable to recover one's self. Read Neaou, to pass urine. **濫溺** Lan neih, to overpower by lascivious airs. **溺愛** Neih ngae, blind attachment, as that of parents to spoiled children. **溺水** Neih shwuy, to sink into the water.

榻 A name of wood.

岌 A small but lofty hill; a smaller hill whose summit rises higher than a neighbouring large mountain; dangerous height. Also read Keih. **岌岌兮** Neih neih he, what dangerous elevation!

怒 Mournful; sorry; grieved and mourning for want of food; anxious thought.

逆 Neih and Yih. From to run against with a spear. **逆送** Rebellious; opposed to just authority; contrary or opposed to, said of the wind and of the tide; confusion; to calculate beforehand; to receive. Name of a river. In the time of Tsin, to present a paper to court was expressed by Yih. **忤逆** Woo neih, a great degree of disobedience to parents, which is a capital crime. **拂逆** Fūh neih, disobedient; rising in opposition to. **反逆** Fan neih, to rebel against the government. **逆知** Neih che, to know beforehand; prescience. **逆風** Neih fung, a contrary wind. **逆婦** Neih foo, a disobedient wife. **逆犯** Neih fan, a rebel; a traitor. **逆水** Neih shwuy, an adverse tide. **逆子** Neih tsze, a disobedient child. **逆賊** Neih tseh, rebellious banditti.

鵠 A certain water bird, said to conceive by looking at each other. **鵠鵠** Neih neih, the cry of a wild goose.

鶯 A certain small plant of various colours.

NEŌ.

虐 Nēō or Yō. From tiger and a bear's head inverted. Unfeeling; harsh; fierce; cruel; inflicting calamities; tyrannizing over; calamities sent from heaven. **暴虐** Paou nēō, cruel; tyrannical; causing suffering like the scorching sun, or a tempest. **陵虐神主** Ling nēō shūn ch'oo, to insult and afflict the gods,—means to do so by afflicting the people. **虐政** Nēō ching, tyrannical government.

瘧 Cruel disease, attacked by two extremes; disease in which a person is sometimes cold and sometimes hot; there are numerous distinctions and varieties of the disease. **牝瘧** Pin nēō, cold without heat. **牡瘧** Mow nēō, hot fits, without the cold. **鬼瘧** Kwei nēō, irregularity in the time of

the fits. **瘧疾** Nēō tseih, fever and ague. The diseases to which Nēō is applicable, are divided into **八種** Pā chung, eight sorts, according to what are considered their different causes, viz. **風寒暑熱濕食瘴邪** Fung han shoo jé shih shih chang séay, wind, cold, the heat of the atmosphere, artificial heat, damp, food, vapours, and demoniacal influence.

擗 Nēō or Nūh. To catch; to seize. See **摑**. **擗擗** Ch'ūh nēih, to work with the hands and feet, as in convulsions.

噩 These several characters are variously read Ngō, Nēō, and Yō. See under Ngō.

NEU.

女 Name of a star; of a river; and of a state. The female of the human species: a woman; a daughter; to give a daughter in marriage; a married woman is called **婦** Foo: au

unmarried woman, Neu. **婦女** Foo neu, wives and daughters. **處女** Ch'oo neu, a young lady not introduced to society. **貞女** Ching neu, or **童女** Tung neu, a virgin. **女姪**

Neu chih, a niece. **女主不聞預政** Neu ch'oo pūh wān yu ching, the Queen or Empress is not previously informed of any act of government; is not allowed to interfere. (Kh'ang-he's praises of the Ming dynasty.) **女貞** Neu ching, or **女楨** Neu ching, name of a tree; plants which do not cast their leaves in winter; ever-greens. **女工** Neu kung, women's work. **女僧** Neu sang, a priestess or nun. **女婿** Neu se, a daughter's husband; a son-

in-law. **女有五不取** Neu yew woo pūh ts'eu, there are five feminine faults to prevent a woman's being taken in marriage. **女子** Neu tsze, a woman; a girl. **女兒** Neu nrh, or **孩女** Hae neu, a female child, a girl.

紮 A cord or string; a rope that fastens a boat to the shore, a string that binds garments. Read Na, **綵紮** Cba-na, the appearance of two things adhering.

NEW.

牛 Those animals that the Chinese consider of the *bos* genus; large victims. The name of an office. A surname; a man's name. **黃牛** Hwang new, the common bull and cow. **水牛** Shwuy new, a buffalo. **犀牛** Se new, a rhinoceros. **牝牛** Pin new, a cow. **牡牛** Mow new, a bull. **牽牛** Kh'een new, to drag a cow; name of a constellation. **牛皮帳** New p'e chang, tents made of the skins of cattle, as used by the Tartars. **牛黃** New hwang, bezoar; a concretion formed in the stomach of animals. **牛皮膠** New p'e

keau, glue. **牛肉** New jow, beef. **牛皮** New p'e, hides. **牛郎** New lang, an insect of the cerambix or beetle tribe. **牛皮燈籠** New p'e t'ang lung, a leather lantern; a dull stupid fellow. **牛純色** New shun seh, a cow of a uniform colour, not spotted. **牛仔肉** New tsze (or tsae) jow, veal. **牛奶餅** New rae ping, milk cakes, a species of the Chinese cheese. For European cheese, they generally use the English word *cheese*. **牛百葉** New peh yé, the guts or tripe of a cow. **牛全完** New ts'eu en wan, a cow that is perfect, used

as a victim.
忸 New, or Nūh, to feel ashamed. **忸怩** New ne, ashamed; to blush; to redden in the face.

扭 New or Ch'ow, to turn or twist with the hand; to wring as a wet cloth; to grasp or collar a person. **扭轉** New chuen, to turn and twist; to throw the arms about for exercise. **扭結** New kēē, to twist; to twine. **扭稟** New pin, to collar and carry before a magistrate and state one's case verbally. **扭送** New sung, to seize a person one's-self, and carry him before a magistrate. This is done when the police runners are bribed to omit their duty.

扭 New or Ch'ow, the name of a wood.

炆 Half dried, as clothes not sufficiently dry. **炆炆** Yew new, nearly dry, approaching to dryness.

狃 A dog of a proud disposition; to approach near; accustomed; familiar with; disrespectful. Reiterated, to do again; the footsteps of the fox and other animals; a fox. A man's name. **狃于己見** New yu ke kēen, vainly and pertinaciously attached to one's own opinion.

糲 A mixed kind of rice.

紐 To knot in a manner that may be loosened again; to bind; a knot; the place where things are knotted or bound together, as where a sash is tied. A surname. **紐合** New hō, to bind or join together.

鈕 The top part of a seal, where it is grasped by the fingers; a knob; a button which fastens clothes; the knob on which anything turns. A surname. **扣鈕** Kh'ow new, to button. **鈕扣** New kh'ow, a button.

NGAE

刈 E or Ngae, represents a pair of shears; to cut herbs; to regulate; to put in order; great talents; to punish. Compare with E.

艾 A certain plant possessing caustic qualities; a person fifty years of age, so named from the hair turning gray. **少艾** Shaoū ngae, a beautiful woman.

Ngae ya, or reversed, Ya ngae, shortness of breath; difficulty of breathing. **儂逮** Ngae t'ae, vitreous; magnifying glass. To rhyme, read He.

儂 The usual form of **愛** Ngae.

暖 Ngae, or Ae, warm air or breath. A belching forth disapprobation; to belch. **暖** **嗽** Ae yō, is a vulgar exclamation expressive of surprise or anger.

暖 To shade or obscure. **暖** **暖** Ngae ngae, the dim light of the moon. **暖** **暖** Ngan ngae, dull light; obscure, as twilight.

瓊 A certain valuable stone.

暖 Clear; pure; white.

暖 Dull; obscure. **暖** **暖** Ngae t'ae, dullness or dimness; said chiefly of the sun's being clouded.

夔 To screen from the sight.

夔 Exuberant vegetation; umbrageous; shady; to cover; to screen. **暖** **夔** Ngan ngae, fragrant effluvia. **夔** **夔** Ngae tuy, luxuriant vegetation of plants or trees.

爨 Cloudy; dull; obscure; the heavens covered with clouds. **爨** **爨** Ngae t'ae, dull; obscure; that which relieves dimness of sight; spectacles.

藹 To cover; clear; pure; small; delicate.

藹 To die; a delicate word to express death. Also read **藹**, to lean or depend upon.

藹 Luxuriant vegetation; thick and shady; umbrageous; abundant; luxuriant, in a good sense; fine person and demeanour; plenty of learned and able men to serve the king. A surname. **藹** **吉** Ngae keih, a fine scholar-like carriage or deportment; dignified and happy appearance; pleasingly dignified. **藹** **藹** Ngae ngae, is the language of admiration on seeing fine personable men of good address; dignified; comely; graceful.

霽 A cloudy appearance; vapours; foggy.

霽 Read E or Ngae, rice or other food corrupted and spoiled; stinking. The name of a cake.

馥 Fragrant; odori i-raos,— applied to plants.

鼯 鼯鼠 Le ngae, a small species of mouse or rat.

儼 E, and Ngae, false; doubtful; mutual doubt, or suspicion; to compare; to determine upon. Syn. with 擬 E. Occurs, but erroneously in the sense of 藁 E. Luxuriant; abundant. Read E, obstinate stoppage; constipation. Read Hae, or Ngae, 儼儼 T'ae ngae, silly foolish appearance.

礙 To impede; to hinder; to oppose; to stop; to limit; an impediment; a hindrance; to limit or restrain by the principles of morality, as the sages of antiquity did by rules of decorum and by music. Read E, a certain blue stone. 妨礙 Fang ngae, hindrance or objection to acting; se-

rious consequences apprehended.

礙 Alarmed; apprehensive; afraid. Read E, to judge; to intend. Read Yih, an intelligent child.

擬 Name of a wood; impediment; bars which shut or close, and so impede the passage. Same as 礙 Ngae.

閱 Wild herbs or plants.

呆 俗以呆為癡獸字誤也 Sūh e ngae

wei ch'e ngae tsze woo yay, commonly employing Ngae, for Ch'e ngae, (foolish) is erroneous. It is however in general use. 呆人 Ngae jin, a foolish doltish person.

毒 Ngae, or Yae, clinging to; not possessing; the mind dwelling on some illicit attachment.

NGAN.

岍 Name of a hill. Erroneously used for 岸 Ngan, a bank or shore.

研 Ngan, or Kan, rocky appearance of a hill; clean stones, as those over which water passes rapidly; to rub stones; to rub silks with a stone. 丹

研 Tan ngan, reddish stones or pebbles; cinnabar.

豸 A species of wild dog or fox; according to others, its form is like a fox, its colour black, and in length it is seven or eight cubits; on its forehead is a horn, and it can destroy ti-

豨 An old pig; a boar.

唉 Ngae or Ae, a tone of slow reply; a belching sound, arising from repletion.

訊唉 Sin ngae, to ask with alarm. **唉應聲** Ngae ying shing, Ngae, is the sound of reply. **粵東應是日唉** Yuē tung ying she yuē ngae, in the province of Canton, answering in the affirmative is expressed by Ngae. **唉飽聲** Ngae paou shing, Ngae is the sound of repletion. Also read He, which see.

埃 Ngae or Yae, dust. 凡風起而揚沙皆

日埃 Fau fung kh'e urh yang sha keae yuē ngae, all sand (or minute particles) raised and spread by the wind, is expressed by Ngae. **塵埃** Ch'in ngae, dust or sandy particles carried into the air.

盪 Ngae or Yae. 不盪水 Pūh ngae shwuy, pure water.

鳴鵲 The female of a certain small bird which discovers great ingenuity, and which is commonly called 巧婦 Kh'eaou foo, the artful clever woman.

嗑 The colour of the sun. A mau's name.

娼 A slave woman; a female servant. Read He, a mean epithet, applied to woman; play or amusement, as in comedy; licentious dallying.

欸 Used as a particle of affirmation; an interjection or sigh on seeing what is amiss or affairs going wrong; a tone, used in songs. Read Hwae, a tone of anger and rage.

煖 Hot; very hot; a large fire; a raging flame.

碍 Some impediment; to stop or hinder.

厚 Ngae, or Ngeh, the name of a stone; to spread or extend a curtain.

碍 The vulgar form of 礙 Ngae, an impediment; some objection to. **碍事** Ngae sze, an impediment to the performance of any affair, or an affair which is attended with some evil, and is therefore objectionable.

闌 To impede or stop a doorway with wooden bars.

哀 Painful feeling; a wounded mind; compassion; commiseration; pity; grief; lamentation; to lament; lamentable, as the early death of a parent, brother, or child; to compassionate; to regret; to feel a love for, or an

interest in. A surname; the name of a country. To rhyme, read E. 哀衣 Ngae e, mourning clothes. 哀死而述其行 Ngae sze urh shüh kh'e hing, to feel regret for the dead, and to record their actions. 哀哭 Ngae kh'üh, to lament and weep. 悲哀 Pei ngae, to feel compassion for. 哀憐 Ngae lin, or 哀矜 Ngae king, to commiserate; to pity. 不勝哀悼 Püh shing ngae teaou, the highest feeling of regret and commiseration. 哀子 Ngae tsze, a child bereft of its mother. 哀哉 Ngae tsae, how lamentable! 哀哉深可哀也 Ngae tsae, shin kh'o ngae yay, Ngae-tsae (expresses) worthy of the deepest regret. 其情可哀 Kh'e ts'ing kh'o ngae, the affair is lamentable. 佷哀 Ning ngae, affected commiseration.

猷 A foolish silly appearance, like that of a young whelp, looking disconcerted and irresolute.

皚 The whiteness of snow or of hoar-frost. 霜皚皚 Shwang ngae ngae, the white hoar-frost. Read E, in the same sense.

磴 To rub against each other; to rub or grind sharp; a whetstone; sharp; acuminated. Read Kh'ae, strong.

瘡 A disease which induces silliness or idiocy.

愛 The operation of 仁 Jin, or a benevolent mind; to feel attached to; kind feeling; regard; tender compassion; love; the love of pleasure; to think on with ardent affection; to regret, or be sparing of; secret attachment. A general

compliment to superiors is to attribute kindness to them. A surname. In the style of epitaphs, to have been sparing or parsimonious, is expressed by Ngae. 疼愛 T'ung ngae, to love even to pain, as the tender affection of a mother. 可愛 Kh'o ngae, lovely; amiable. 愛人 Ngae jin, to love men; to cherish philanthropy. 愛色 Ngae seh, the love of dissolute pleasure. 愛惜 Ngae seh, to be sparing or tender of. 愛酒 Ngae tsew, the love of wine.

愛物 Ngae wüh, to feel tender regard for all creatures; animate and inanimate.

儻 儻 Ngae, or 儻然 Ngae jen, like as if; appearing as if. 儻 Ngae, or 儻囁

gers and leopards. Applied figuratively for a country prison.

頂岸 A large face; a broad forehead; a bald head.

岸 A high shore; the bank of a river or canal; a high bank and deep water; steps up to a palace; figuratively, a person of eminent talents and virtue; nearly the extreme limit of a road; the end of a journey; to exhibit the forehead, or a high forehead. The name of a person. A country prison. 上岸 Shang ngan, or 登岸 T'ung ngan, to ascend the bank; to go on shore; to land; to disembark. 魁岸 Kh'wei ngan, a man personable and valorous; eminent for strength and honorable feeling. 岸上 Ngan shang, on the bank.

安 Stillness; repose; rest; tranquillity; to rest satisfied in; to remain in the sphere allotted one; fixed; settled; safe; how? what? An interrogative particle. Name of a district. A surname. 長安 Ch'ang ngan, long perpetual repose; denotes the region where the court is situated. 平安 P'ing ngan, tranquil and comfortable; at peace. 安樂中 Ngan iö chung, in the midst of ease and pleasure. 安分 Ngan fun, to

rest satisfied in one's own sphere or department. 安息香 Ngan selh h'ang, benjamin or benzoin. 安享 Ngan h'ang, to enjoy tranquillity; to rest in enjoyment of. 安徽 Ngan hway, a southern division of the province of K'ang-nan, which is now established into a distinct province. 安歇 Ngan h'eh, to rest as from labour; to sleep; to repose. 安居 Ngan keu, to dwell at ease and quiet. 安樂公 Ngan lö kung, a term of contempt for a mere man of pleasure. 安南國 Ngan nan kwó, Cochín-china. 安人 Ngan jin, title of the wives of officers of the sixth rank. 安溪 Ngan kh'e, a name of tea. 安貧樂道 Ngan p'in lö taou, to repose in poverty, and take pleasure in wisdom and virtue. 安寢 Ngan ts'in, to sleep comfortably.

崱 Name of a hill.

按 To place or put down; to stop or cause to desist; to place the hand on, as on a sword; to act in conformity to; according to; to rub with the hand; to try; to examine; to hold as the reins of a horse. 以手按物 E show ngan wüh, to

keep a thing from moving by applying the hand to it. **按法** Ngau fi, or **按律** Ngau lei, according to law. **按步就班** Ngau poo tsew pan, to conform to the step, and to observe the streaks,—denotes a lucid order in composition. **按察使** Ngau ch'a sze, the criminal judge in a province;—by right entitled **大老爺** Ta hou yai, by courtesy called **大人** Ta jin. **按當** Ngau tang, to put in pawn.

按 A kind of stand, bench, or table; an official table, as of a magistrate; that which is placed on his table; a case in law; an eating utensil; a limit of frontier; to examine and verify; placed in order; to put in a certain position. One says, the name of a wood. **舊案** Kew ngan, an old case. **翻案** Fan ngan, to agitate anew, or revive a case. **命案** Ming ngan, a case of murder. **香案** Heang ngan, an altar of incense. **在案** Tsae ngan, on the table; on record in a public office. **木案** Mui ngan, a table in meteorology. **案件** Ngau keen, a case in law. **案牘通明** Ngau tui tung ming, a thorough knowledge of all cases is pos-

sessed here—is written over the office in public courts, when the law-proceedings are prosecuted. **几案** Ke ngan, a bench or table. **案情** Ngau ts'ing, or **案由** Ngau yew, the circumstances of a legal case.

波晏 A certain stream of water. Serene clear sky; the evening; tranquil; a state of peace and order; harmonious; mild; gentle; benignant; fresh and abundant, or flowing, applied to skin garments. A surname. **早晏** Tsaou ngan, morning and evening. **晏嬰** Ngau yin, a statesman known in history.

盜案 A kind of cup. A cart that carries home grain from the field, filling all with comfort and joy. An herbaceous plant. Name of a village.

鞍 The saddle of a horse. **馬鞍** Ma ngan, a horse saddle.

奄 From **大** Ta, large and **申** Shin, to extend. Something spread out as a co-

vering. One says,—with haste; precipitately. A man's name. To detain for a long time. Name of a state. The name of a village.

俺 Used by the people in the northern parts of the Empire, for the pronoun I. **北人稱我曰俺** Peh jin eh'ing wo yue ngan, northern people expressing I or me, say Ngan. Also read Yen, or according to some, Ye, great.

俺 To contain in the mouth; to put food into the mouth with the hand. It is much used in the religious books of Fuh.

俺 Lane; walking in a sprawling manner.

庵 A small thatched cottage; a round cottage; a straw hut for soldiers. Read Ngö, Low pig-sty; a small monastery for monks or nuns, chiefly for women. **庵堂寺觀** Ngan, t'ang, sze, kwan, are four words applied to houses for religious devotees, answering to monastery, convent, abbey, and so on. **庵廬** Ngan leu, mat or straw sheds, reared by an army. **庵堂** Ngan t'ang, a nunnery.

淹 Water. Name of a river. To remain long in water; to steep in water; to macerate; to spoil; the bank of a river.

Read Yen, to drown. **淹留** Ngan leu, to remain long,—as from home.

俺 Want of light; dulness; obscurity; opaque; dark.

俺 **俺** Ngau lan, exceeding or inundating; excess. Read Yih, disease, half lying down and half sitting up. Read Ngö, lane.

俺 The selvage at the neck or border of a garment. Read Yen, large wide garment. Read Ngö, a kind of bag, to carry water for a horse.

俺 To give to; to take; a local word in this sense; to tattle; to slander or backbite.

俺 Ngan, Yen, or Yé, flesh or fish preserved by salt and brine. **俺猪頭** Ngan choo t'ow, a salted pig's head. **俺肉** Ngan jow, salted meat. **俺鴨蛋** Ngan yá t'an, salted duck's eggs.

俺 Pickled fish, or other meat preserved in salted liquor.

俺 Cloudy; an extensive collection of clouds and vapours.

俺 Ngan, or **鵪鶉** Ngan shun, the quail. The Chinese suppose that the frog is in spring transformed to the quail.

菴 Ngan ngan, fragrant; odoriferous
蔭 Free and luxuriant growth; abundant vegetation

暗 To lose one's voice, and be unable to speak from grief or excessive weeping. By some defined, to call aloud. In the states **宋** Sung and **齊** Ts'e, a child's weeping incessantly was expressed by Ngan.

培 A burying place in a moor or common; to bury or inter; it is also expressed by **瘞培** E ngan. It was pointed out to the poor, to induce them to attend to the interment of their relatives.

揜 To cover or conceal with the hand; to screen or shade. Read Ngan, to extinguish or exterminate. Read Yen, to reject. Read Yih, to grasp or seize.

暗 The sun without light; the light of the sun obscured; deep as a cavern; sombre; gloomy; dark; in the dark; secretly; unobserved; mentally.

暗室鬼神知 Ngan shih kwei shin che, what is done in a dark room, the gods know it.

暗害 Ngan hae, to injure clandestinely. **暗昧** Ngan mei, dull perception; dull; ob-

scure. **暗想** Ngan seang, to think unobserved; to think to one's-self.

諳 Fully acquainted with; skilled or versed in; to have been long accustomed to; to have an extensive knowledge of; to remember; to recite; to sing out in a loud voice. The name of an office. Read Tow, to relate fully or entirely. **諳練** Ngan lēn, or **諳熟** Ngan shūb, accustomed to; versed in; maturely and extensively acquainted with.

菩 - The outer gate shut; hills impeding a passage; the mind stuffed with facts not reduced to order by reflection. Read Hae or Kae, stuffed with a collected mass. **菩敵** Ngan t'eih, an opposing enemy. **菩山** Ngan shan, dangerous mountains, which prevent passing on.

暗 To boil; to boil fish or flesh.

闇 To shut the door; retired; sombre; deep recess; small portion of light; evening; night. The name of an insect. A kind of cottage. **闇然而**

日章 Ngan jen urh jih chang, the sun shining in a retired place; viz. the mind of a good man.

潤 Water coming suddenly, and with great violence.
醜 Ngan tsan, a sorrowful visage, a mournful look.

黯 Very black, or dark; extremely dark. A man's name.

飈 Ngan yu, a gale of wind; a storm; a violent and sudden gust of wind.

鶉 Name of a bird. **鶉鶉** Ngan shun, the quail. Also otherwise written. See above **鶉** Ngan.

磬 Ngan or Yin, harmonious clear sounds.

岩 Piles of rocks; rocky hills and precipices; grand, commanding, sublime appearance; dangerous, as rocky precipitous passes amongst mountains. **嶮**

Ngan hēen, dangerous, threatening calamity—to the people. **嚴** Ngan, is used for the name of a place, and **嚴**

Ngan, is more generally read Yen, meaning grave; severe; stern; dignified; majestic. See Yen. **巖** Ngan chung, a species of black tea.

壑 Ngan or Yen, a den or cave in the earth. **壑處** Ngan ch'oo kh'ing ting, to bend the head and listen at a cave.

礮 A rocky hill.

巖 A mountain sheep or goat.

巖 A fine appearance of, or the appearance of large long teeth. **巖巖** Tsan ngan, the appearance of the teeth.

弁 To cover; to screen from; to cover as clouds do the sun; the clouds covered as by the light of the sun. A narrow pass or road is called **弁中** Ngan chung. A large-bodied vessel with a narrow mouth, which causes liquids to come out with a gurgling noise; a turning inwards. The name of a place. Name of a hill. **弁茲** Ngan tsze, name of a divinity. **弁鄙** Ngan p'e, obscure; mean,—said of one's-self.

喑 Ngan meh, to be silent; to say nothing.

喑 Ngan e, breathing strongly in sleep. **喑嘿**

唯 Ngan meh wei wei, express nothing but answer by an inarticulate sound. These are the definitions of Tsze-hwuy and Sha-mūh. K'ang-hie defines it,

the noise made in sleep.
諗 Thoroughly acquainted with; to recite in a musical tone. A raan's name.
葦 A thatched or straw cottage.
黢 Profound; deep; sombre; dark; coming suddenly as bonceing on one in the dark.
黢然雷擊之 Ngau jet.

ly keih che, suddenly the thunder struck him.

諺 Read Yen, a proverbial or common saying; abrupt unpolished speech.
諺 Read Ngan, to blunder, or say something improper.
諺 諛 Fan ngan, to boast one's self; disrespectful.

NGÂN.

恩 From cause and heart. The heart influenced by some cause; to confer benefits upon; to shew kindness to; to enrich with kindness; a partiality to; favor; kindnesses; grace; gracious; benignity; benign. Name of a district. A surname. **忘恩** Wang ngân, or **負恩** Foo ngân, to forget favors received; to be ungrateful. **報恩** Paou ngân, to recompense favors received; to be grateful. **再造之恩** Tsae tsau che ngân, a recreating favor—is used by persons in the language of gratitude, to denote a high sense of favors received. **神恩** Shin ngân, divine favor. **天恩** T'een ngân, the favor of heaven; often denotes in the mouths of flatterers, im-

perial favor. **恩愛** Ngân ugae, favor and affection. **恩科** Ngân kh'o, an extra examination of the literati, granted by special favor of the Emperor. **恩人** Ngân jin, a benefactor. **恩賞** Ngân shang, gracious rewards. **恩典** Ngân t'ien, grace; favor;—applied to everything that the Emperor does. **恩德** Ngân teh, the virtue of kindness and benevolence. **恩澤** Ngân tseh, or **恩惠** Ngân hway, beneficent acts; charitable deeds.

媿 A woman's name.

媿 To warm meat by a slight fire. Read Wân, warm; a slight genial warmth.

稔 The name of a plant.

蔥 Name of a herbaceous plant produced in southern regions.

NGANG

印 Ngang or Nèang. From head and a seal of office. Used by females for the pronoun I. **印印** Ngang ngang, great; how great; high; dear in price; strenuous effort. Also read Yang. **自印** Tsze ngang, to exert one's self. **上足印** Shang tsüh ngang tseh hëa kh'o yung, when superiors are worthy to be looked up to, and depended on, then inferiors may be employed or directed with authority.

thought with veneration on your fragrant name;—said to persons of whom we have heard, on first meeting them. **久仰** Kew yang, long looked up; I have long regarded you. **闕仰仰** Han han ngang ngang, a stern and intimidating manner. **仰仗** Ngang chang, to depend on a person; to be dependent. **仰** Ngang and **俯** Foo, are opposites, to raise the head and look up; to bend the head and look down. **仰慕** Ngang moo, to look up, or think of a person with regard. **仰天長嘆** Ngang t'ien ch'ang t'an, looking up to heaven, gave a long sigh. **仰望** Ngang wang, to look up and hope for some benefit; or to wish to see a person who is venerated.

仰 From man and high. To look upwards; to raise the head and look upwards with expectation or desire; to look up to, either with regard, with admiration, or with a sense of dependence; an expression of affectionate regard; to order an inferior; to transmit an official document to another office. Read Yang, to trust to; to rely or wait on. A surname. **企仰** Kh'e yang, to stand looking up to; to think on with affection. **素仰芳名** Soo yang fang ming, heretofore

昂 The name of a bill.

昂 To raise; to elevate; to rise as the sun; to rise and shine forth; raised lofty; elevated carriage; the gait of a fine horse; high, applied to

price. Read Yang, the dignified course of action of a virtuous man. 昂昂千里駒

Ngang ngang ts'een le kou, a horse that carries his head without drooping on a journey of a thousand le,—applied as a compliment to people's sons. 昂

藏 Ngang ts'ang, an elevated dignified tone and carriage. 時價高昂 She k'ea kaon ngang, the current price is very high. 人貌軒昂 Jin maou h'een ngang, a man of a fine erect carriage, one who carries his head high, in a good sense.

榻 The slanting corner, or gable end, of a house fitted up in the Chinese manner, is called 飛榻 Fei ngang.

芎 A plant found on the margin of pools: the plant otherwise called 菖蒲 Ch'ang-poo, a species of acorus calamus.

昂 To raise the eyes and look.

頓 A lofty head; to carry the head erect.

鞞 A certain kind of shoe or sandal is, in the north and in Corea, called 鞞角 Ngang-k'ö.

駒 駒駒 Ngang ngang, the appearance of a horse couraged; a fine going horse.

Read Ngang, a horse shaking its head; a horse alarmed or frightened; a horse with a white belly.

鶻 The name of a bird.

央 Ngang or Yang. From Ta, something great, in the midst of 冂 Keung, a void space. 央 Ngang, or 中央, Chung ngang, the middle; the centre of; the half of, as the night. Extensive, entirely, is expressed by 央央 Ngang ngang. 未央 We ngang, the name of a palace, under the dynasty Han. Read Ying, the appearance of standards; of white banners spread out and producing a glittering effect.

殃 A term by which a woman designates herself instead of the pronouns I and me.

腴 腴肛 Ngang k'ang, unwilling to submit to any one; perverse; froward; inordinate. 腴腴 Pō ngang, the navel.

盎 An earthen-ware vessel, either used to regulate music, or to contain water or wine; appearance of fulness or plenty. The name of a door. A surname. 盎於背 Ngang yu pei, a fulness of virtue, seen

even on the back. 盎齊 Ngang ts'ei, the name of a wine.

映 Ngang or Yang, the sound or tone of replying; the sound of running water. 映咽 Ngang yih, the interrupted flowing of water. 映映 Yang yang, interrupted breathing or sobbing from grief.

埃 Dust; small earthy particles flying about; sand blown by the wind.

映 映映 Ngang mang, obscure or dull light. Read Ying, clear, bright; the day about two o'clock; applied to the light of the sun, moon, or of any thing splendid and dazzling.

映雪 Ngang seue, the light or dazzling effect of snow.

秧 Appearance of being accumulated or heaped together; a flail or other instrument for threshing grain. Read Ying, a certain fruit tree; a species of prune.

崧 Ngang, or Yang, early knowledge; intelligence; knowledge; wisdom; to enquire; to ask; to question; sound or voice.

訣 An earthen-ware vessel. Same as 盎 Ngang. 嬰 訣 Ung ngang, appearance of a large swelling about the neck.

醖 } A thick species of liquor or wine.

NGANG.

硬 A hindrance; an impediment. The vulgar form of the following.

硬 Stiff; unbending; to stiffen; to harden; hard, inflexible; strong; powerful;—applied also to the mind. 書貴瘦硬 Shoo kwei sow ngang, in writing what is valued, use fine stiff lines or strokes. 硬黃 Ngang hwang, name of a paper used in the Tang dynas-

ty. 硬軟 Ngang juen, stiff, supple; hard, soft; domineering, yielding. 硬欺軟 Ngang k'ie juen, the strong insult the weak. 硬心 Ngang sin, an inflexible hard heart. 硬着胆 Ngang ch'ö tan, to assume courage.

鞞 Stiff, inflexible leather or skin. Same as the preceding.

NGAOU.

夭 Feeble as a new born infant, or to die as soon as born; bent or crushed down; deflected; broken; calamitous. Read Yaou, a crouching wheedling manner; trying to please; delicate and tender; exuberant foliage. A man's name.

忒 Fear; apprehension.

沃 To measure.

沃 To apply water to in order to mollify, enrich, soften, or cleanse; figuratively applied to the mind being expanded; soft rich mould, or earth; to wash. The name of a spring, and of a river. One of nine regions. People of Canton and Füh-kéen used it for the rain watering plants. A surname. Read Yöh, free growth; luxuriant vegetation. **曲沃** Kh'eüh ngaou, the name of a city. **沃手** Ngaou show, to wash the hands. **沃我心也** Ngaou wo sin yay, expand, or give scope to my mind; to cheer or exhilarate.

芙 Name of an herbaceous plant. **苦芙** Kh'oo ngaou, a medicinal plant of a bitter taste, used in Kéang-nan for removing flatulency. Also

read Yaou, as the name of a plant.

敖 To trifle and ramble about. Ngaou-ngaou, a tall long appearance; pleased manner. Used for several other characters denoting—proud; clamorous; rudely inattentive. The name of an insect; to roast or burn; the name of a place. A surname.

傲 Uncivil; proud; to treat with neglect; to brave proudly. **情性驕傲** Ts'ing sing keaou ngaou, proud, haughty disposition. **長其驕傲** Ohang kh'e keaou ngaou, to nourish his pride. **傲虐** Ngaou yó or nöö, proud and injurious. **傲性** Ngaou sing, a proud disposition. **傲慢** Ngaou mau, proud and rudely inattentive.

勢 Ngaou, or Haou, strong; robust; violent.

勢 Ngaou, or Haou, strong; robust; violent talents and strength.

嗷 嗷嘈不斷聲也 Ngaou ts'aou püh twen shing yay, Ngaou ts'aou, an interminable incessant noise. **衆口嗷嗷** Chung kh'ow ngaou ngaou,

every mouth is clamouring to be supplied. **家口嗷** Kéa kh'ow ngaou, the family has nothing to eat. **嗷嗷待哺** Ngaou ngaou tae poo, an infant crying out, waiting to suck. **鴻鴈于飛哀鳴嗷嗷** Hung-yeu yu fei ngae ming ngaou ngaou, the birds Hung-yeu in flying, cry out mournfully, Ngaou ngaou.

傲 Proud haughty behaviour to; to slight or behave rudely to; to trifle or take liberties with.

傲 A hill with a number of small stones; stony; rocky. Name of a hill in Shantung. A high lofty hill. Appearance of being shaken and agitated.

傲 A storehouse or granary.

傲 A certain lance or spear.

傲 Proud; haughty; honorable by birth.

傲 To strike; to attack; to shake.

拗 To drag with the hand; to break or snap asunder.

Read Ngaou, perverse, contumacious, continued rage, like that of incensed beasts. **四拗** Sze ngaou, four periods for the performance of certain duties. **拗強** Ngaou k'éang, perverse and violent. **拗頸** Ngaou king, stiff necked, obstinate. **拗子** Ngaou tsze, a perverse obstinate son.

替 The light of the sun.

替 Boats or other vessels connected by their heads; or a certain piece of wood by which they are connected.

激 The name of a stream of water.

熬 To dry or roast with fire; to bake. Used also for

the general application of fire to water, to boil; to broil. **熬**

藥膏 Ngaou yó kaou, to decoct medicine by a slow fire.

熬水 Ngaou shwuy, to boil water. **淳熬** Shun ngaou, to broil with the application of flour and of fat. **熬熬** Ngaou ngaou, the tone of grief.

葵 A certain large species of dog.

嗷 A certain musical instrument, or jingling stone.

蕞 A certain plant called by several other names. **蕞聒** Ngaou ch'ě, the noise or voices of a multitude. **蕞牙** Ngaou ya, not listening to; mutual disregard or inattention; difficult to understand, like a person who has lost his teeth. **蕞叟** Ngaou sow, an old toothless person.

聒 Not to hear, or listen to.

螯 The two large claws of a crab. **蟹有二螯八足** Heae yew urh ngaou pā tsūh, crabs have two large claws and eight feet.

警 A worthless person who is a disgrace to his ancestors, one who will not listen to advice, and talks irregularly. **訖** Ngaou ngaou, the noise of incessant weeping; an angry clamorous noise. A large appearance; the extreme degree.

螯 The two large claws of a crab.

遨 To ramble; to wander. **遨遊** Ngaou yew, to roam; to wander about; to go to a distance.

傲 The name of a place.

熬 Burnt earthen ware; to burn earthen ware. The

name of a hill.

齧 The sound of the wind.

驕 A spirited fine horse; a vicious untractable horse; proud and regardless of consequences. **驕榮** Ngaou kh'ě, proud and domineering. **驕萬世之患** Ngaou wan she ehe hwan, pride induces calamity for ten thousand ages. **怠驕** Tas ngaou, sluggish and insolent.

螯 The large claws of a crab; several words are used to denote these.

熬 To dress with fire; to dry.

鰕 The name of a fish. Same as **龍** Ngaou.

鷲 An ominous bird with a white head and red bill; a bird said to have a human face. **鷲鳥** Ngaou yih, a fish said to resemble a bird.

鼈 A certain sea-monster said to carry the **蓬萊** Pung lae mountain on its back; this mountain is the abode of the Sēen, genii. The Ngaou sustains the pillars of heaven. **鼈頭** Ngaou t'ow, the Ngaou's head,—is an ornament on the

outside of the roofs of Chinese temples. **獨占鼈頭** Tūh chen ngaou t'ow, to attain the first degree of literary rank.

奧 From **門** Keung, and **采** Ts'ae, vegetables; a void space. Dwelling in a retired corner; the south west corner; recondite; abstruse. The name of an office; accumulated together; five sacrifices to four points of the compass, and to the centre place. Name of a hill; to blend together by boiling. Read **Twan**, the name of a divinity. **奧妙** Ngaou meau, recondite; profound; apprehended with difficulty; wonderful.

澳 Land near to a shore or coast; land habitable on all sides, or square pieces of land which is habitable; a bay. Read **Yūh**, in the same sense.

壘 A common form of the preceding. Some write the Chinese name of Macao, viz.

壘門 Ngaou mun, with this letter. **淇壘** Ke ngaou, Keow Point. (Ross's Chart.) **大壘** Ta ngaou, the island of Lantau, or Tyho. (Ross's Chart.) **隄** Ngaou, and **奧** Ngaou, occurs in the sense of the preceding.

窰 A labyrinth; a maze; a retired place in the south

east corner of a house; profound.

嫵 Envious; envy.

懊 Vexed; indignant; aversions. **懊恨** Ngaou hān, indignation; resentment. **懊惱** Ngaou naon, vexed; impatient angry feeling.

搥 To rub; to grind.

澳 Deep river or bay; a bank or shore. **澳門** Ngaou mun, Macao island; or rather Peninsula. **澳嵒** Ngaou yae, a bank or shore; a mound near to water.

癩 Pain; dolour.

襖 A certain part of a dress; a short garment.

譟 Secret conversation; speech or conversation; to announce or tell to. A man's name.

臛 The crop, craw, or stomach of a bird.

輶 A warm vessel.

餽 To be envious of food; to dislike it.

鱖 The name of a small fish.

鷓 The name of a bird.

翬 Ngaou, or Heaou. From four mouths and head. The breath or voice ascending above the head; to make a noise; to vociferate; noise; vociferation; noise of a market place.

翬翬 Ngaou ngaou, self-satisfaction; self-complacency. A complaining tone; sighing; reviling, vilifying others; pits or hollow places in hills are called Ngaou, the name of a quadruped; of a bird said to have four wings; of a river, of a hill, and of a country or district. A surname; a man's name. **翬塵** Ngaou ch'in, noisy and dusty.

翬翬 To fly or roam about; to spread the wings and fly; to soar; to move about in a sailing easy manner.

翬翬千仞 Ngaou ts'iang ts'ien jin, to fly sailing about to the distance of a thousand Jin.

媪 An epithet applied to an old woman, a designation of a mother. Read Wüh, **媪** Wüh nuy, a fat little child. **媪張** Wüh chang, the spirit of mother earth.

塵 To murder or kill entirely; to exterminate; an impetuous attack and dreadful slaughter. Name of a hill. Read Penou, the name of a creek.

梟 Lofty; high headed; assuming; remiss; negligent; inattentive; proud; haughty. A man's name.

NGEH.

扃 The small door of a house; straitened; in difficulty; hampered; cramped; wearied out.

厄 Same as **扃** Ngeh, to be distressed, to be ill used.

厄 A large insect in some respects resembling a silk-worm.

歔 歔歔 Ngeh seh, laughing talk; witticisms or jests; the noise of laughing.

扼 To seize hold of with the hand; to grasp; to seize, to take hold of with the whole hand; to pull. Used also for **輓** Ngeh, a yoke.

人之扼圍九寸 Jin che ngeh wei kew ts'un, the circumference of a man's grasp is nine tenths of a cubit. **扼腕** Ngeh wan, or **搯腕** Ngeh wan, to take a person by the wrist, as a

friend under feelings of sorrow.

呢 Ngeh, or Yih, an uneven tone of voice; the chirping of birds; the cackling of fowls; also expressed by **呢** **呢** Ngeh ngô.

貘 A very large strong pig; five cubits long.

阨 A strait; a narrow defile; a narrow path, or other road dangerous for carriages; a pass; in straits; embarrassed; poor; mean.

阨 萬民之難阨 Chow wan min che he ngeh, to relieve the distresses and embarrassments of all the people. **阨窮** 而不憫 Ngeh kh'eung urh püh min, in extreme poverty without feeling grief or resentment, on that account.

餓 Straitened for food; appearance of hunger or famine.

輓 That which is applied to the necks of horses or oxen to enable them to draw; a yoke. **加之** 以衡輓 Kèa che e haug ngeh, to put on a restrain-

ing or regulating yoke.

覩 To look or observe; to see a strait, or difficulty; to advert to with facility; easily alarmed.

峒 The lofty summit of a mountain standing alone; the irregular isolated peaks of hills.

詬 Every one having a separate story; debate; controversy; strong language; a bold tone. Reiterated. Ngeh-ngeh, denotes the same. Instructions or orders given in a commanding manner and tone. A man's name. Also read Lèo and Lō. Occurs in the sense of **詬** Yô, a bold manly tone.

額 The space between the hair of the scalp and the eye-brows; the forehead; anything placed in front; an inscription over a door.

in some places called **額** Sang. Not to desist; incessant. The name of a place; a limited or fixed number or quantity. **寬額** Kh'wan ngeh, broad forehead; a liberal allowance. **匾額** Pëen ngeh, a board with an inscription placed over gates and doors. **足額** Tsü ngeh, the full number or quantity. **額數** Ngeh soo, a limited or fixed number. **額派** Ngeh p'wa

to distribute or give out in fixed quantities, numbers, or rations. **額角** Ngeh kēō, the corners of the forehead; the temples. **額外** Ngeh wae, beyond, or over the fixed quantity or number.

嶺 A lofty peak of a mountain. **峯嶺** Tseh ngeh, the tops of mountains appearing single and unconnected.

鯨 } The name of a fish.

鯨 } To laugh. Read Woo, to revile; to back-bite. Read Kēa, **誣訝** Kēa ya, incorrect speaking.

鯨 } An animal of the mus species.

NGO

吡 To rouse, to be agitated and roused from sleep; to convert from bad to good; false; untrue. Read Hwa, open mouthed; gaping.

罔 Ngo, or Yew, to interpret; to explain the language of men or of birds and brutes; to induce; to seduce, as birds that are taught to inveigle others; to convert or change from bad to good; that which is nourished by a root which nourishes its state. **罔** Ngo, or **鳥媒** Neaou mei, a bird like the hawk, used to catch other birds. Neaou mei, is the common term. **做罔** Tso ngo, to be a seducer.

觚 A horn.

訛 To change language or speech from its proper use, from truth to falsehood; false; untrue; erroneous; to promulge what is false; to rouse; to excite; to move. Name of a brute animal. Name of a serpent. A certain kind of wildfire. A surname. **訛詐** Ngo cha, to extort money by false pretensions, chiefly by pretending official authority. **訛騙** Ngo p'ēn, to impose upon; to defraud by false stories. **訛言** Ngo yen, or **訛語** Ngo yu, false unfounded tales, whatever they respect. **訛言訛語** Ngo yen ngo yu, lies and unfounded stories. **此人不訛** Ts'ze jin pūh ngo, this man does not tell lies. **以訛傳**

訛 E ngo ch'uen ngo, to repent and transmit to others the false stories and erroneous principles received from one's neighbours to posterity. **辦事無訛** Pan sze woo ngo, to do business without intrigue or lies.

趾 Exceedingly lame; quite altered from a natural state.

鉤 To alter the form of; to pare away the corners and make round.

鮓 The name of a fish.

我 Ngo, or Wo, I; me; our; used with emphatic appropriation when speaking of one's father, mother, or country, or of the reigning dynasty. A surname. **我國** Wo kwō, our country. The Emperor says, **我朝** Wo ch'au, my family, our dynasty. **他同我** T'a tung wo, he with me, he and I. **我爲人是如此** Wo wei jin she joo ts'ze, I am this kind of man; my manner or temper is so. **我們** Wo mun, we, us. **我的** Ngo telh, my or mine. **我們的** Ngo mun telh, ours.

俄 Hasty; momentary; appearing to fall. **俄然** Ngo jen, suddenly. **俄頃** Ngo kh'ing, a very short time; a

moment. **俄羅斯界** Ngo lo sze keaē, the Russian frontier.

哦 To recite verses; the sound of recitation. **哦詩** Ngo she, to recite an ode; to read verses in a musical tone. **哦高吟也** Ngo kau yin yay, Ngo, to chant or recite aloud. **吟哦** Yin ngo, to recite or chant.

戩 Ngo, or No, appearance of stony rocky hills.

娥 Good. Used under the Tsin dynasty for the word **好** Haou, good. Names of several females. A surname. **婦娥** Ch'ang ngo, the concubine of the prince **羿** E, mentioned in ancient story, who ate the medicine which confers immortality, and was translated to the moon without dying. **夸娥** Kh'wa ngo, a certain celestial female. **韓娥** Han ngo, a certain famous singing prostitute.

峨 **峨眉山** Ngomei shan, a hill in Sze-ch'uen province. **峨峨** Ngo ngo, or **嵯峨** Ts'o ngo, high, lofty, applied to the summits of mountains.

扱 Ngo or No, to rub.

娥 A certain river in the north of China.

娥 The appearance of certain stone sceptres.

娥娥 Ngo ngo, a white colour.

娥 Rocky mountains.

娥 The name of a sacrifice.

娥 A certain plant, the young stems of which are edible; the leaves are fragrant when decocted.

娥 Full and elegant dress, abundance of clothes and finery.

娥 To recite in a singing tone. It is much the practice of Chinese literati to hum over their compositions. At the public examinations it is found necessary to prohibit this when all are assembled. A man's name. **娥詩** Ngo she, to recite verses. **吟娥** Yin ngo, to sing grave verses.

娥 Ngo, or **蠶娥** Ts'an ngo, the silk-worm; the insect which feeds on the mulberry; an insect, which more than others, flies to a candle; otherwise called **火花** Ho hwa, and **慕光** Moo kwang. Also read E. **娥眉** Ngo mei,

fine delicately curved eyebrows.

娥眉月 Ngo mei yuē, the moon in her first quarter.

頰 Even; regular; deflected or bending on one side; the hat or cap awry; for a short period of time.

餓 Hungry; hunger; want of food; famine; to fast from necessity. **饑餓** Ke ngo, hunger; famine; the latter some deem the stronger word. **肚餓** Too ngo, stomach hungry.

餓鬼 Ngo kwei, hungry demons; wicked men in that state to which the death of the body removes them. **餓殍** Ngo fow, to die of hunger on the high way. **餓鬼吹蕭** Ngo kwei ch'uy seaou, a hungry devil playing the flute; a certain Chinese torture. **餓死** Ngo sze, to die of hunger.

餓了一天 Ngo leaou yih t'een, fasted a whole day.

鵝 A goose, so called from carrying its head high and proudly; it is called by various other names. When wild it is called **雁** Yen. A particular position of troops. Name of a plant. **燒鵝** Sbaou ngo, roast goose; the *Ngo* and the *Yā*, the goose and the duck are both said to pronounce

their own name in their usual cry. **鴈鵝** Yen ngo, a wild goose. **草鵝** Ts'aou ngo, a domestic goose. **塘鵝** T'ang ngo, a pelican; the barbarians use **鵝腹毳毛** Ngo fuh ch'uy maou, the down of the goose's belly to make clothes and coverlets of. **鵝眉** Ngo mei, a name of tea.

駃騠 Ngo lüh, a particular kind of horse. **駃騠** Po ngo, a horse shaking its head.

臥 From the *minister* of a prince making his bow. To desist from labour; to cease; to rest; to lie down; to sleep; change or alteration, such as takes place in sleep; the place in which one sleeps. **高臥** Kaou ngo, to sleep with the pillow high; to set the mind at rest. **臥名利** Ngo ming le, to desist from projects of fame and gain. **臥內** Ngo nuy, or **臥房** Ngo fang, a bed chamber. **臥榻** Ngo t'á, a board or bed to sleep on.

NGŌ.

亞 Commonly read Ya, or Ngo, to colour or wash a wall. This it said to have been the first idea of the character, and hence its usual meaning, second to; and its denoting the same as **惡** Ngō. One who has nought but specious appearances; a vicious person; vice.

堊 Go or Ngo, earth of various colours; white earth filtered, it is said to make porcelain of; white-wash or plaster for walls; a wall; a house; an unplastered house; to white-wash; to plaster or smear. **白堊** Peh ngō

heh ts'ing hwang ngō, white earth, black, blue and yellow earth.

惡 What is intentionally bad, is called Ngō; what is not designed, is called **過** Kwo, mistake; error. Vicious; wicked; bad; noxious; unpleasant; bad to do,—applied to ugly, coarse, filthy. Used for what is hard or thick. Read Woo, to dislike, to hate, to be averse to, ashamed of; hard or difficult to express. An interrogative, how? where? **交惡** Keaou woo, mutual hatred. **可惡** Kh'o woo, detestable. **羞惡**

Sew woo, ashamed. **惡在** Woo tsue, where is it? **惡祝**
 Ngō chūh, curses. **惡衣** Ngō e, bad clothes; tattered garments. **惡人** Ngō jin, a wicked bad man. **惡鬼** Ngō kwei, devils. **惡神** Ngō shin, wicked spirits. **惡食** Ngō shih, bad food. **惡疾** Ngō tseih, unusually noxious disease; incurable complaint; one of the seven reasons of divorce. **惡做** Ngō tso, hard to do. **惡物** Ngō wūh, bad or noxious thing.

億 Used for the preceding. A vicious wicked man.

噁 Ngō, or 暗噁 Yin ngō, an angry appearance; angrily. Read Yō, 噁噁 Yō yō, or Ō ō, the voice of a certain bird.

璽 A white kind of valuable stone.

翼 Ngō, or Woo, a certain insect.

鱖 The name of a fish, which resembles a snake.

𦉳 Ngō, or Nēō, to beat a timbrel or drum. Ching-tsze-t'ung affirms that it is neither to sing nor to beat the timbrel, but being composed of two mouths, denotes two persons singing al-

ternately in responsive strains. Lūh-shoo also defines it, **兩人應和而歌也** Léang jin ying ho urh ko yay, two persons singing in alternate responses. **To strike with alarm.**

𦉳 Ngō ngō, language direct to the point. Also defined, the appearance of a high cap; the side of a sword.

𦉳 A sharp sword.

𦉳 Ngō or Ō, the teeth broken in the mouth. Said to be the same as **𦉳** Ngō, and **𦉳** Ngō.

𦉳 A high abrupt bank; what resembles a high shore or bank.

𦉳 Struck with sudden surprise or amazement; astonishment; impediment; hindrance; non-compliance. The two mouths **𦉳** so, are by some persons joined **𦉳** thus. **𦉳** **然** Ngō jen, surprised; astonished.

𦉳 A pit dug on purpose to take animals; to dig a pit.

𦉳 The teeth broken; the gums.

𦉳 The name of a river.

𦉳 The central parts of a blossom. **花萼** Hwa ngō, a flower; the central and protuberant part of the blossom.

𦉳 𦉳 Ngō ngō, plain, straight forward language; the language of a sincere honest man. **諾** 𦉳 Nō nō, as distinguished from Ngō ngō, denotes the obsequious assent of a sycophant. **賽** 𦉳 Kh'ēen ngō, plain, abrupt unceremonious speech.

𦉳 To meet; to light on; to occur; to come together; to encounter; to meet with, contrary to one's inclination; to see that which one has no desire to see; to be struck with alarm on seeing or meeting with; to rush or bounce against.

鄂 Name of an ancient territory, and of a city. **鄂** Ngō ngō, to discuss in bold language; a limit; a boundary. A surname. Used to denote surprise. **鄂羅斯** Ngō lo wze, first syllable also written **俄** Ngo, Russia: **國** Kwō, nation, is sometimes added to it;

and **人** Jīn, man, for Russian. **鄂然** Ngō jen, manifesting externally,—as the feelings, when surprised.

𦉳 The point or edge of a sword. Used to denote a boundary or limit; repeated Ngō ngō, denotes high; elevated.

𦉳 To carry the head high, in a grave formal or stern manner.

𦉳 A certain bird which shews a determined attachment to a spot; hence **𦉳** Ngō leih, to remain immovably in a place. It is also called **魚鷹** Yu ying, the fish eagle; and some other names.

𦉳 Ngō or Yō, alarm; fright; awe and reverential stillness; simple; sincere. The year is sometimes denoted **作** 𦉳 Tsō ngō. **噩夢** Ngō mung, alarmed in a dream, or frightened by a dream, which seems inexplicable.

𦉳 A high bank.

樞 Luxuriant herbage or foliage.

謳 A man's name.

鱷 鱷魚 Ngō yu, a large fish of the lizard species which lurks by the shore, and devours men and animals; the alligator.

蘖 Ngō, Nō, or Nē, the sprouts which grow up from the stumps of trees which have been cut down. A surname.

哈 Ngō, Ō, or Hō, appearance of the mouth of a fish; fish moving their mouths; appearance of many fish; noise made in laughing, as Ha! ha! Read Shā, Sā, Hō, or Tā, to suck and drink; noise made in eating and drinking. Read Hēa,

Mohamedan surname. A kingdom of the Turks. (De Guignes.) **以口哈飲** E kh'ow shā yin, to sup or suck in with the mouth as in drinking; to make a noise with the mouth when drinking. **那和尚走進來哈哈大笑** Na ho-shang tsow tsin lāe, ho ho ta seaou, the priest came walking in, ha! ha! laughing aloud. **打哈息** Ta hō sei, to gasp or yawn. The books of Fūh, read it Hēa or Ah. Lūh-shoo, reads it Kēā, to suck in largely. **哈子** Hēa tsze, the attendants of the Emperor (MS. Dictionary).

遏 Ngō, or Ō, to stop; to cause to desist; to cut off or terminate; to reach or extend to. Used to denote settling down with the hand.

NGOW.

區 From *Pin*, denoting many, in the midst of *He*, to conceal. **凡言區者皆有所藏也** Fan yen ngow chay, keae yew so tsang yay, whenever Ngow is used, a place to house, store up, or conceal something, is implied. A place in which to store or lay up; a small house or room; to class, or se-

parate; a separating line or boundary; ten valuable stones. **區區** Kh'eu kh'eu, small; trifling; petty. A certain measure; to conceal or hide. A surname. Read Kow, bent; curved; to grow, or sprout out, in a bent or curling manner. **四豆爲區** Sze tow wei ngow, four tow make a Ngow. **僕區**

區 Pō ngow, to hide; concealment. **區萌達** Ngow māng tā, curling; bent forth.

副 Ngow, or Kow. **副劍** Kow t'ow, to pick out with a sharp instrument.

副 The sinews or tendons of the feet.

嘔 Ngow, or Yew, to be pleased; to sing; the prattle of children. The name of a river. **Read Heu**, to use pleasing language; to soothe; to commiserate. **Read Cho**, an angry voice. **Read Ngōw**, or Heu, to vomit. **呢嘔之** Ne ngow che, soothe and soften him. **歌**

嘔道中 Ko ngow taou chung, to sing in the midst of the road. **言語嘔嘔** Yen yu ngow ngow, language soothing and condoling, or commiserating. **嘔喻和悅貌** Heu yu ho yue maou, Heu-yu denotes concord and satisfaction; cordiality and being well pleased. **嘔喻受之** Heu yu show che, received him, or it, with cordiality and pleasure.

嘔血 Ngow heuē, to spit or vomit blood. **嘔吐** Ngow t'oo, to vomit; to spit out of the mouth.

掘 An accumulation, or hillock of sand. One says, a tomb.

嫗 A mother; an old woman; to nourish, applied to nature, under the idea of a mother. A man's name; the name of a hill. **天煦覆而地嫗育** T'een heu fow urh te ngow yūh, heaven overspreads with a genial influence, and earth nourishes natural productions.

富 A house or habitation of foreigners.

嘔 Extremely hot, applied to the time in which sacrifices were usually offered.

嘔 Commonly read Ch'oo, a hinge. **Read Ngow**, to twist and distress the mind.

漚 To apply water to for a long time; to steep; to soak; to macerate; to soften by steeping. **漚爛** Ngow lan, to macerate; to soak till a thing falls to pieces. **漚麻** Ngow ma, to steep or soak hemp. **漚柔** Ngow jow, to soften by steeping. **漚鬱** Ngow yūh, a very fragrant exhalation.

歐 A rising from the stomach; to spit out; to vomit; the noise of vomiting; a kind of insect which resembles the silk-worm. A surname; the name of a river; an executioner's sword. **歐歐** Ngow

- ngow, noise as in vomiting. 歐
 泄 Ngow sèe, to vomit and
 purge. 歐刀 Ngow taou, an
 executioner's instrument. 歐
 陽 Ngow-yang, a surname.
- 漚 A kind of bib to receive
 or wipe away the spittle
 or slaver of children; com-
 monly called 口水漚
 Kh'ow shwuy ngow.
- 毆 A kind of club or blud-
 geon; to strike or beat
 with a stick or cudgel. It is
 used for fighting with the fists;
 also, 鬪毆 Tow ngow, to fight
 and wrangle, as people do in the
 streets. 毆傷致命 Ngow
 shang che ming, to wound a
 person mortally as in a battle.
 毆斃 Ngow pe, to beat to
 death. 毆殺 Ngow shā, to
 kill a person when fighting. 毆
 打 Ngow ta, or 毆擊 Ngow
 keih, to beat with sticks; to
 fight and squabble with sticks.
 毆傷 Ngow shang, to wound
 in a quarrel.
- 軀 A bullock.
- 甌 A small earthen basin; a
 cup; a deep one of the
 kind. A surname. 半甌
 Pwan ngow, half a cup. 金
- 甌 Kin ngow; a golden cup.
 西甌 Se ngow, the name of
 a place. 甌窰 Ngow low, a
 high confined country filled with
 feeds or bamboo baskets.
- 軀 A deep sunken eye. Read
 Keu, the eye wandering.
- 篋 A certain bamboo uten-
 sil, used in rearing the
 silk worm.
- 藟 A certain plant. Also
 read Heu, to nourish.
- 蠅 A small species of silk-
 worm.
- 謳 To recite or sing verses;
 to sing songs. Used al-
 so to denote—to nourish. 謳
 歌 Ngow ko, or 謳咏 Ngow
 yung, to sing songs.
- 軀 Old fat or lard; to soak
 skin in lard.
- 鑿 鑿 鑿 Ngow how, a cer-
 tain large ring for pulling
 open a gate.
- 鞞 A kind of leather sheath
 for a spear.
- 鷗 A certain water fowl. A
 surname. 鷗鷺 Ngow
 loo, a certain water bird.
- 禺 An image of wood, in the
 sense of the following. In
 its other sense, read Yu.
- 偶 A carved image of a hu-
 man being. Two or a

- pair; an even number; of the
 same company or class of per-
 sons; to accord with; to harmo-
 nize; to pair; to unite; union; to
 occur; to happen accidentally.
 A surname. 木偶 Mūh ngow,
 a wooden image. 土偶 T'oo
 ngow, an earthen image. 匹
 偶 P'eih ngow, to pair; to unite
 in marriage; a pair; husband
 and wife. 配偶 Pei ngow,
 and 合偶 Hō ngow, also ex-
 press to unite in pairs. 偶像
 Ngow s'ang, an image; an idol.
 偶人 Ngow jin, a statue. 偶
 然 Ngow jen, accidentally by
 chance.
- 喙 Ngow or Yung. 喙 Ngow,
 or 喙 喙 Yeu yung, the
 mouth of a fish seen out of the
 water, the gaping appearance of
 a fish respiring. 水濁則
 魚喙 Shwuy ch'ūh tseh yu
 ngow, when the water is mud-
 dy, then the fish thrust their
- mouths above the surface.
- 甌 An earthen-ware bowl or
 basin.
- 耦 To plough in pairs; two
 men working together;
 two men joined on any occasion;
 a pair; to pair; to put two to-
 gether; to occur; to meet; to
 pervade all nature. The name
 of a place; a man's name; a sur-
 name. 耦耕 Ngow kang,
 two persons ploughing together
 —has an allusion to two emi-
 nent persons mentioned in his-
 tory, who would not leave a
 country life for offices in the
 state.
- 藕 Name of a water plant.
 Name of a place. 藕絲
 Ngow sze, threads of the Ngow
 plant.
- 髀 The front part of the
 shoulder; the bones on the
 front of the shoulders.
- 齟 Irregular distorted teeth.
- NIN.
- 紉 Nin or Jin, to thread a
 needle; a single thread;
 to twist threads and form cord;
 to connect; to seek to attain.
 紉箴 Nin chiu, to thread a
 needle.

NING.

寧 From heart below a shelter; and placed on necessary utensils; below all is an aspiration. Rest; repose; tranquillity; desiring one thing rather than another; that which had better or rather be done; generally followed by that which had better not be, in a succeeding member of the sentence. Name of a district. A surname. **歸寧** Kwei ning, a bride's visiting her parents for the first time after leaving home. **丁寧** Ting ning, to charge over and over again. **康寧** Kiang ning, a state of repose and tranquillity. **子寧** Yu ning, retiring from office for three years after the death of a parent. **寧死不去** Ning sze pū kh'eu, better die than go. **寧作太平犬莫作離亂人** Ning tsō t'ae p'ing Eh'eu, no isō le lwan jin, better be a dog in times of general peace, than a man in the midst of civil wars. **寧波** Ning po, a place in Chē-kēang, N. L. 30°. **寧古塔** Ning koo t'ā, a region near the river Amour. **寧可信其有不可信其無** Ning

kh'o sin kh'e yew, pūh kh'o siu kh'e woo, it is better to believe that it exists, than that it does not exist,—no harm can arise from believing it, but disbelieving it may be attended with serious consequences. **叮嚀** Ting ning, to direct; to caution; to give a charge to, as parents to children, or servants; seniors to juniors; to state fully to, amongst equals. **反覆叮嚀** Fan fūh ting ning, over and over again, charged him or her. **擰** To pull and drag and throw into confusion. **擰棒** Ts'ēang ning, to seize and throw into confusion. **檸** A wood, the bark of which is steeped in wine and taken medicinally. **檸檬** Ning mung, limes. **檸檬水** Ning mung shwuy, lemon juice. **溇** Water and mire, slippery with mire. **泥溇** Ne ning, or **地溇** Te ning, a slippery miry road. **佞** From Sin, truth, abbreviated, and a woman; because the belief of women is easily obtained by artful and specious language.

Talents; insinuating address; smart in reply; ready in verbal disputation; artful in language; flattering. **利口才曰佞** Le kh'ow ts'ae yuē ning, being expert in the mouth, talent, is called Ning; i. e. talkative, ready in reply, retort or debate. **或曰雍也仁而不佞** Hwō yuē yang yay jin urh pūh

ning, one said, as to Yung, he is a good man, but not ready and smart in reply. **詔佞** Ch'en ning, cringing, specious flattery. **奸佞** Kēen ning, crafty; specious; malicious adulation. **佞婦** Ning foo, artful, specious woman.

甯 A surname; to desire; quiet. Same as **寧** Ning

NO

那 How? where? great, much; to terminate; rest; repose; to transfer to. A surname. **受福不那** Show fūh pūh no, to receive infinite happiness. **那借** No ts'ey, or **支那** Che no, to transfer from one use to another; to apply to some use not intended. See the second character below. Compare with Na.

娜 Easy, leisurely deportment of an elegant female. **婀娜** Ngo no, or **阿娜** O-no, handsome; elegant; beautiful appearance.

挪 To rub with the hand; to change or transfer from one use to another. **挪移** No e, or **挪借** No ts'ey, to transfer from the proper use, and appropriate to some purpose not intended;—often used in mo-

ney affairs; to embezzle. See **那** No; these characters are in this sense used for each other. **搓挪** Ts'o no, to rub between the hands.

接 To rub between both hands. **接沙** No sha, to rub sand between the hands for the purpose of cleaning them. **接** A pill made quite round.

壩 No, or Juen, land by the side of a river; the ground outside a city wall; ground between two walls; a lower wall beyond the principal one. See **壩** Juen.

懦 No, or Nwan, weak; fearful; timorous; apprehensive. **畏懦** Wei no, fearful; apprehensive. **懦弱** No jō, weak and feeble.

糯 糯米 No mé, a glutinous kind of rice, used in making spirituous liquor; not commonly used for food.

糯 儼 To drive away by certain rites malignant or pestilential demons, formerly done thrice a year. Those peculiar rites are now discontinued, but

various of the present day, are performed with the same intention. **精儼** O no, delicate, soft; yielding; slender; as a branch or twig; walking in a measured with pace; a genteel gait.

單 No, or Nan, to expel pestilence or demoniacal influence. The same as the preceding.

NŌ.

諾 A tone of assent, approbation, or promising. When a master or father calls **勿諾** Wūh nŏ, do not answer; i. e. do not take time to answer, but run immediately. **應諾** Ying nŏ, to answer; to respond. **千人之諾諾不如一士之諤諤** Ts'ēn jin che

nŏ nŏ, pūh joo yŏh sze che. ngŏ ngŏ, the perpetual assent of a thousand sycophants, is not equal to the blunt disapprobation of one good man. **一諾千金** Yŏh nŏ ts'ēn kin, one word (is promise enough) for a thousand pieces of gold.

NOO.

奴 A slave; anciently persons who had committed some crime; it now denotes persons bought with money. The reigning family sentences many lighter offenders to slavery; applying the word slave to those bought is not now sanctioned by law. **奴僕** Noo pŏ,

a slave man. **奴婢** Noo pei, a slave woman. **奴才** Noo ts'ae, a slave; or one possessing abilities not superior to a slave. Used by Tartar statesmen for I, when addressing the Emperor.

努 Strenuous effort; the exertion of strength. Read Noo, a desperate exertion of

strength; effort that terminates in death. **努力加餐** Noo leiŏ kŏa ts'an, exert yourself to take an additional quantity of food; said when advising persons to be careful of themselves. **努力向前** Noo leiŏ hŏaug ts'ēn, to exert strength and press forwards.

帑 The wife's children; children and grand-children; the tail of a bird; blandishment; delicate. Read T'ang, a place to store up treasure; the national treasury.

妻孥 Ts'e noo, a wife and children. **累妻孥** Lay ts'e noo, to involve one's wife and children.

弩 A cross-bow; it propels several arrows in succession; they are sometimes placed as traps in passes to shoot animals, in which case it is necessary to suspend a board giving warning to passengers. **放弩** Fang noo, to let off a cross-bow. **上弩** Shang noo, or **張弩** Chang noo, to stretch a bow. **弩弦** Noo hŏen, the string of a bow.

怒 Anger; displeasure; passion; to be angry with.

含怒 Han noo, repressed anger. **暴怒** Paon noo, fierce anger. **發怒** Fā noo, to vent one's anger. **忿怒** Fun noo, or **惱怒** Naou noo, anger; angry; vexed. **怒氣傷肝** Noo kh'ie shang kan, angry feeling hurts the liver,—and the liver is connected with the eyes, therefore anger hurts the sight. **怒言怒色** Noo yeu noo seh, angry words and an angry countenance. **怒時反笑** Noo she fau seaou, when angry to turn to its opposite and laugh,—a sign of craft and intrigue.

駑 An ugly old horse; a carriage horse. Used by the statesmen to express themselves when writing to the Emperor. **駑駘竭力** Noo t'ae kh'ŏe leiŏ, I (a weak old horse) will exert my strength,—in token of my obligation to your Majesty.

弩 A stone fitted to the end of an arrow, as a point; a coarse stone on which to rub a thing to a point.

弩 A tumour growing by the side of the eye.

NOW

耨 A kind of hoe for rooting up weeds; to clear the ground of weeds.

孺 Now, or Juen, a certain tree from which a tincture is made.

靨 A sort of rabbit or hare. A surname.

啜 The language of imprecation.

穀 Now and Kow, to suckle a child, ignorant.

NUN.

嫩 Weak, small, fine, delicate; soft; small and good;

young. **少嫩** Shaou nun, young. **嬌嫩** Keaou nun,

delicate and handsome—said of women and of colours.

嫵 Same as the preceding.

NÜH.

忸 Nüh, or New, to feel ashamed. See New.

訥 To stammer; slow of speech. **口訥** Kh'ow nüh, to stammer; to speak with an impediment; to speak cautiously.

搆 The hand moving constantly.

慙 An internal feeling or sense of shame. **慙慙** Ts'an nüh, ashamed; feeling shame.

劒 To wound with sharp weapons.

詎 To feel shame; to be ashamed.

NUNG.

農 To break up the ground and plant the grain; to cultivate the ground; to plant, or

sow. **神農** Shin nung, the divine husbandman,—an ancient Emperor who taught agricul-

ture to the Chinese. **務農** Woo nung, to attend to agriculture, or the affairs of agriculture. **農家** Nung k'ea, those who follow agriculture. **農夫** Nung foo, **農工** Nung kung, or **農人** Nung jin, a husbandman; a peasant. **農穡** Nung seh, to sow, and to reap.

濃 Much talk, but not to the point; unintelligible jargon. **濃濃** Nung nung, muttering in a low tone.

儂 Nung, or **阿儂** O Nung, I, me. **渠儂** Kh'eu nung, he, him. In the dialect of **吳** Woo, Nung is used for man.

凍濃 Tung nung, appearance of extreme cold.

濃濃 Thick, applied to liquids; much dew; rich; strong, —applied to flavors and to infusions, as **香濃** H'ang nung,

high-flavored. **濃茶** Nung ch'a, strong tea. **濃淡** Nung t'an, thick and thin; these are opposite terms,—applied to liquids and to style. The Nung, denotes a close, compact, nervous style; the T'an, denotes a more diffuse style; verbose; many words but little meaning.

癢 Pain; disease.

穰 Grain growing close and thick; plants and trees growing closely and luxuriantly.

禮 Thickly clad; having on a great many clothes.

膿 Uicerous matter; pus. **膿胞** Nung paou, a pustule filled with matter. **膿血** Nung heuë, purulent matter.

醲 Strong liquor; generous wine; high-flavored wine.

醲酒 Nung tsew, generous high-flavored wine.

NUY.

內 From *to enter*, and a *void space*. Within; within-side; the inner part; internal; in the midst of; inside a house; an inner apartment; included in. **不在內** Püh tsac nuy, not within; not included. **在牆之**

內 Tsae ts'ang che nuy, inside the wall. **房室曰內** Fang shih yüë nuy, inner apartments are called Nuy; hence, **三內** San nuy, three inner apartments. **臥內** Ngo nuy, a bed-chamber. **大內** Ta nuy, the inner apartments of the

imperial palace. **職內** Chih nuy, a certain office; also called **少內** Shaou nuy. **河內** Ho nuy, the name of a place. **五內** Woo nuy, or **五中** Woo chung, same as **五臟** Woo tsang, the five viscera. **分內** Fun nuy, within one's part; i. e. included in one's duty. **內姪** Nuy chih, one's own nephew, in contradistinction from one's wife's nephew. **內務府** Nuy woo foo, Tartar domestics in the Imperial household; the Emperor's personal slaves. These persons are always sent to lucrative offices connected with the revenue. **內人** Nuy jin, or **內子** Nuy tsze, my wife. **內姪女** Nuy chih neu, a husband's own niece. **內幕** Nuy mǔ, assistants employed

by public officers at their own expense. **內閣學士** Nuy kǒ hěo sze, ministers of the privy council. **內地** Nuy te, the interior of a country. **內才** Nuy ts'ae, scholastic learning; book learning, in contradistinction from a general knowledge of letters and mankind. **內外** Nuy wae, inside and outside; internal and external. **內云** Nuy yun, in which it is said,—referring to any letter or other document.

矮 A stupid foolish person; ignorant of business.

餒 Hunger; famine; famished; putrid fish or flesh.

餒而 Nuy urh, famished; destitute,—applied to departed spirits whose posterity on earth is exterminated.

NWAN.

暖 Warm; temperate; soft; mild; gentle; bland. **暖日** Nwan jih, a warm day.

溼 Warm water.

煖 Warm; warmth arising from fire. **温煖** Wān nwan, warm, as by steam. **煖**

氣 Nwan kh'e, warm vapour.

餽 A warming,—in the cant sense of that word, applied to feasts; a feast given in China, three days after marriage. **餽席** Nwan seih, a feast to the friends of the bridegroom after marriage.

猗 Commonly read E, a fierce violent dog. Read O, the appearance of the mulberry tree. **猗儺** O no, soft and flexible,—as the waving branches of the mulberry tree.

疴 Disease; sickness. Read Kēa, a disease of little children, by which they appear in a fright; convulsions.

阿 O or Ah, one side higher than the other, as a man appears when carrying something heavy on one shoulder; distorted; the side of a mountain; a bank; to lean upon or against. The name of a place; a palace; and a demon. Who? what? A familiar appellation. **阿城** O ch'ing, a certain palace. **阿彌陀佛** O-me-t'o-fūh, Amida Buddha! is an exclamation uttered, with uplift-

ed hands, by devout Chinese, when they would affirm anything solemnly, or express serious concern. **阿奢** O ch'ay, a man who marries an old woman. **阿哥** O ko, the sons of the Emperor; the princes of the blood are so called under the Manchu dynasty; it is a Tartar word. **阿比** O pe, to suit one's own crooked purposes to the caprice of others. **阿誰** O shwuy, who? **阿彌陀佛** 不要冤屈他 O-me-t'o-fūh, pūh yaou yuen kh'eūh t'a, for Buddha's sake don't accuse him falsely. **阿瓦** O wa, Ava;—a country placed on the south of Yun-nan province. **阿魏** O wei, assafoetida. **阿膠** O keaou, mule or asses glue,—a famous Chinese medicine. See **膠** Keaou.

ō OR NGō.

聖惡 ō or Ngō, earth of various colours. See Ngō.

惡 Vicious; bad; wicked. See Ngō. **惡行** ō hiug, vicious conduct; wicked actions. **惡習** ō seih, vicious practices.

惡性 ō sing, a bad disposition; a thing bad in its nature.

惡跡 ō tseih, traces or evidences of wicked conduct.

德 A wicked man.

歐 Ō or Ngō, the involuntary noise made by persons exerting their utmost strength.

塌 Ō or Ngō, an aperture or slit in a wall. Read Yae, blue earth. Read Kēē, **渠塌** Kh'ea kēē, to make a great breach upon an enemy, or a set of banditti. **壅塌** Yung ō, to oppose water by an earthen mound or dike. **石塌** Shih ō, the name of a place.

遏 To forbid or prohibit to do; to cause to desist. See Ngō. **遏止** Ō che, **遏抑** Ō yih, or **遏住** Ō choo, to stop; to cause to halt; to prevent going further.

爇 To place fire beneath; to put fire under fuel.

糝 Painted with various colours.

罨 A kind of net for taking fish, or birds, which is cast over them; to take with a net. Name of a mountain stream.

喔 Ō or Ūh, the crowing of a cock.

頰 The bridge of the nose and upward to the forehead; a saddle. A surname.

蹙頰 Tsūh ō, to frown and rumple the nose, when pained.

幽頰 Yew ō, the name of an animal.

闕 To stop; to obstruct; to prevent reaching the ear of. **雍闕** Yung ō, to prevent, or stop from going further; to prevent being told to. **闕蓬** Ō fang, to stop or prevent the growth of.

盒 To cover over; a covert; a small religious house.

PA.

巴 The crust which forms inside a boiler; to adhere. Name of a territory; of a state; of several districts; and of a plant. A surname. **鍋巴** Ko pa, the crust which adheres to a rice boiler. **巴圖魯** Pa t'oo loo, a Tartar title of honor, given to general officers in the army. **巴豆** Pa tow, a leguminous plant, which with rhu-

barb, forms a very drastic purge. **巴蜀** Pa shūh, the name of a place mentioned in history. **巴不得** Pa pūh teh, to wish; to desire; to desire much.

吧 **吧呀** Pa ya, large-mouthed; also the angry striving of an infant. **啞吧** Ya pa, dumb. **不出聲啞** **吧** Pūh ch'ūh shing ya pa,

silent dummy. **把** Two rolls of silk; a bundle; that which wraps round a bundle; a curtain.

把 The part of a bow which is grasped by the hand. **把馬油** Pa ma yew, tar.

把 A disease of the tendons, or joints. **瘡疤** Ch'wag pa, the cicatrix of a wound.

把 From hand and to adhere. To take hold of; to grasp; to seize; to grasp that with which one brushes away a thing; numeral of things grasped with the hand. A musical instrument. To grasp with one's hands. A surname. **有把柄** Yew pa ping, having a hold of a hand; having proof; decision of character. **火把** Ho pa, a torch. **一把刀** Yih pa taou, a knife. **把持** Pa che, to take hold of; to hold; figuratively, applied to affairs; or to controlling one's-self. **把胸** Pa heung, to take hold of by the breast; to collar. **把柄** Pa ping, to grasp a handle; to have a handle to grasp; to have something to lay hold of. **把播** Pa p'o, that with which one sifts, or drives away a thing.

把守 Pa show, to hold fast; to keep possession of. **把土** Pa t'oo, to scrape the ground.

把總 Pa tsung, an inferior military officer.

漚 The name of a place.

肥 The white of plants or flowers; a colour not truly distinguished. Used for the following.

葩 The flower of a plant; the inflorescence; applied also to flowery elegant composition.

狔 Meat of any kind dried. The second character is also defined, an ugly-looking animal.

舩 Floating spars; a raft or floating bridge.

芭 **芭蕉** Pa tseou, the musa coccinea. A man's name. Used also for inflorescence of plants.

蛇 Shells which are esteemed valuable.

筳 A particular kind of bamboo, or reed which has thorns growing out of it, the shoots when eaten are said to cause the hair to fall out; a fence made with reeds. **籬笆** Le pa, or Pa le, a prickly fence, or thorny hedge.

豨 A sow; a sow two years old; some say, a large sow. A particular kind of dried meat.

鈹 A military carriage; iron; a harrow with five teeth; a rake; applied also to the barbed point of an arrow. **鈹田** Pa t'ien, to harrow the ground.

韉 The leather of a bridle; the part of the reins grasped by the hand; certain leather straps about a carriage; the reins.

髻 The appearance of the tuft of hair done up in the Chinese manner. **髻髮** Pa na, the hair in disorder.

齜 **齜齒** Pa ya, distorted teeth; irregular teeth.

霸 **霸佔** Pa chen, to encroach upon and usurp. **霸王** Pa wang, a usurper, applied to a prickly plant, a species of cactus, placed by the Chinese on the tops of their houses, in order to expel any evil influence.

霸道 Pa taou, the rule of mere force. **王道** Wang taou, the rule of reason.

壩 An artificial embankment raised on opposite shores of a river, and extending considerably into the stream, so as to narrow the passage for the water, and to impede its course.

擗 The handle of a knife or weapon. **擗柄** Pa ping, a handle, either literally or figuratively.

灞 The name of a river in Shen-se.

罷 From *net* and *to be able*. To be able to deliver from a false accusation or a petty fault; to desist; to put a stop to; to say nothing

more about; a frequent tone at the close of sentences, meaning little or nothing. **罷工** Pa kung, to give over work; in the ordinary sense, to strike work for a rise of wages, as is often done by the Canton weavers.

罷官 Pa kwan, to dismiss from office. **罷手** Pa show, to desist from acting or doing anything. **罷了** Pa leaou, enough; very well; let it be so; there's an end of it. **罷市** Pa she, to stop trading; to desist from buying and selling.

罷試 Pa she, to desist from the usual public examinations; these are united acts of the people, when unusually oppressed by the government. This requires **人心齊** Jin sin ts'e, sameness of disposition, and union of heart; which is the character of the people of Fuh-kien Province, but not of Canton.

PĀ.

絕 A kind of rake for raking together plants. **五齒絕** Woo ch'e p'a, a five-toothed rake.

杷 An utensil for collecting wheat; an instrument for levelling the ground; a handle.

杷杷 P'e p'a, the name of a fruit, commonly called loquat, the mespitis japonica; also the name of a musical instrument with three strings, commonly written **琵琶** P'e-p'a.

爬 To scrape; to scratch; to crawl like the motion of a crab. A surname. **馬爬** Ma p'a, a curry-comb. **耳爬** Urh p'a, an ear pick. **爬起** P'a kh'e lae, crept up. **爬手** P'a show, to scratch the hand.

琶 **琵琶** P'e p'a, an instrument with three strings, played on with the fingers. P'e, is to push the hand from one; P'a, to draw it back again; as in playing on the P'e-p'a.

帕 A cloth to wrap round and adorn the forehead;

a kind of turban; a kerchief; a cloth worn to cover the breast and belly of children. **手帕** Show p'a, a handkerchief. **頭帕** Tow p'a, a turban.

怕 Used in the same sense as the preceding. The second is vulgarly used thus.

怕怕 From *heart* and *white*. To fear; to apprehend; to imagine; to suppose. A surname. Read P'ö, pure. **不怕** P'uh p'a, don't be afraid; there is nothing to fear.

恐怕 Kung p'a, to apprehend; to suppose or imagine; to think probable; I dare say. Read Peh, the body of the moon darkened. Same as the word **魄** Peh, the manes; the shades of a person deceased; the moon beginning to shed light and increase; hence Pā, to usurp; to encroach upon by force. Name of a place; and of a river. A surname. **怕黑** P'a heb, afraid of the dark. **怕死** P'a sze, to fear death. **駭怕** Hae p'a, or **驚怕** King p'a, to fear; to be alarmed.

怕 it denotes to turn the back upon; to separate from; to put a-

PĀ.

入 The ancient character represents the back; hence it denotes to turn the back upon; to separate from; to put a-

sunder; in which sense, also read Pei. Eight. 第八 Te pä, the eighth. 四面八方 Sze-mëen pä fang, expresses the four cardinal points of the compass; and the same divided, so as to make eight points, south, south west, west, &c. 年方二八 Nën fang urh pä, age just twice eight; i. e. just sixteen years of age. 十八 Shih pä, eighteen. 王八 * Wang pä, or 王八頭 Wang pä t'ow, and 烏龜 王八 Woo kwei wang pä, are all terms of abuse, denoting one who lives on his wife's prostitution; one lost to virtue. 王八蛋 Wang pä t'an, or 王八熟的 Wang pä jë teih, a bastard, in opprobrious language. 八十 Pä shih, eighty. 八八 Pä pä, eight times eight, or sixty-four. 八角 Pä këö, or 大茴 Ta hwuy, star aniseed. 小茴 Seaou hwuy, small aniseed.

友 A dog dragged by the foot by a person going to stab it, to stick into and pluck out again. 抹友 Heh pä, to put away.

* This phraseology, according to the people of Canton, arises from the viscera of the tortoise having parts like the characters 王 Wang and 八 Pä. Dr. Hager and others say, the Wang should be 忘 Wang, to forget; and that the Pä, eight, refers to eight virtues.

垝 Fä, Pã, or Püh, the name of a place; to regulate; to stick in the ground; to till the ground.

拔 To pull out; to pluck up with the hand; to eradicate; to storm and take a city; to raise to a higher place; to stand forth, eminent or conspicuous; to return, fleetly or precipitately; the point of an arrow. Read Pö, to grasp. Read Pae, to shoot forth branches. 超

拔 Ch'au pä, to raise or rise over the heads of others. 提

拔 T'e pä, to raise; to promote.

救拔 Kew pä, to pluck out or rescue; to save. 拔劍 Pä

këen, to draw out a sword. 拔

貢 Pä kung, a degree of literary promotion that occurs once in twelve years. 拔其根

Pä kh'e kân, to pull up the roots. 拔力 Pä leih, to exert strength. 拔取 Pä ts'eu, to take for amongst. 拔萃 Pä

tsuy, eminently conspicuous, like plants growing higher than others near them.

輓 To sacrifice to the presiding spirit of the road, when about to take a journey.

魃 The demon of drought; an apparition said to appear in the southern regions, like a pigmy two or three cubits high; with the naked body appearing through tattered raiment, and having one eye in the forehead; its motion is rapid as the wind, and precedes severe drought.

捌 From hand and to separate. To divide asunder; to rend open. Used in the larger numerals for the number eight. Read

P'ëe, to tear or rend asunder; the noise of rending.

撥 Pö or Pä, to rule or direct; to arrange in order; to exclude; to separate; to spread out; to appoint. 動撥 Tung

pä, to distribute or give forth from a treasury. 叱撥 Ch'eh

pä, the name of a fine horse.

撥亂反正 Pä lwan fan chiung, to put away anarchy and restore to regular order. 撥

關 Pä kh'ae, to spread out; to lay open; to break and open, as clouds do. 撥去 Pä kh'eu,

to exclude; to reject. 撥送

Pä sung, to divide and send to.

撥刺 Pä ts'ze, to draw a bow.

PAE.

擗 To strike with both hands; to throw from one. Read Pe, to throw in ruin. Read Peh, to tear meat and throw it upon a hot stone and roast it.

稗 A small species of grain; small; minute.

稗 Very white rice; a small fine species of grain; very small and minute,—applied to hypocrites.

億 Wearied; exhausted; extreme lassitude, induced by disease. 億想 Pae lae, weak, doltish, foolish blockhead.

糲 Dried food; dried rice prepared in a certain way as rations for the army; also for the reception of guests.

鞞 A leather tube for blowing up a fire; a leather bag to put musical instruments in.

拜 To bow the head to the ground; to let the hands hang down as a token of reverence; to bow; to worship; to visit; to perform the usual ceremony on being appointed to high offices in the state; not to accept these offices is expressed by 不拜 Püh-pae, not perform-

ing the obeisance. The name of a plant. 回拜 Hwuy pae, to return a visit. 拜會 Pae hwuy, to assemble on ceremony. 拜見 Pae k'een, to go to see a person; to pay a visit. 拜賀 Pae ho, or 拜年 Pae n'een, to pay one's respects to, and congratulate, as at the new year. 拜客 Pae kh'eh, to visit a person who has come to a place. 拜佛念經 Pae fūh n'een king, to worship Fūh and recite his form of prayers. 拜菩薩 Pae p'oo sā, to worship heathen gods. 拜相 Pae s'ang, a minister of state. 拜神 Pae shin, to worship the gods. 湃 The sound of water; water increasing in a great degree. 澎湃 P'ang pae, water rushing forcibly; clashing and raging. 敗 To subvert, or to be subverted. A verb, either active, passive, or neuter, according to the scope. To break; to spoil; to ruin,—said of things or of affairs, or of persons; to defeat an army; spoiled meat. 勝敗 Shing pao, victory and defeat. 敗壞 Pae hwae, to injure; to spoil. 敗家 Pae k'ea, to ruin a family. 敗露 Pae loo, ruined and divulged,—applied to secret transactions

which are brought to light. 敗事 Pae sze, to ruin an affair. 敗沒 Pae mūh, was defeated and killed. 敗風俗 Pae fang sūh, to injure or ruin the customs or usages of a people. 敗壞人 Pae hwae jin, to ruin men, as vicious practices do.

唄 Reciting or praising. Used in the dialect of 梵 Fan, which is situated in the west.

擺 To separate; to spread out; to open asunder; to strike with force; to rouse. 搖搖擺擺 Yaouyaou pae pae, an ostentatious vain manner of walking; strutting; affecting state. 擺手 Pae show, to swagger and throw the arms about. 擺佈 Pae poo, to spread out; to arrange in order; a cant term for *doing* a person, settling him, or doing him some injury. 擺酒 Pae tsew, to lay out wine. 擺賣 什物 Pae mae shē wūh, to spread out things for sale.

P'AE.

俳 俳優 P'ae yew, or reversed, Yew p'ae, dissipated play and amusement; theatrical amusement. Also read

Pei, 俳徊 Pei lwuy, irresolute; undetermined; flying about from thing to thing.

排 To push, as pushing open a door; to arrange or put in order; to place in proper situations. 安排 Ngan p'ae, to compose and adjust. 排桌 P'ae chō, to arrange tables. 排解 P'ae keae, to arrange any difference; to put an end to a quarrel. 排措 P'ae keae, to rush forcibly and abruptly. 排列 P'ae lēē, to arrange in a series. 排班 P'ae pan, to stand in ranks, as soldiers. 排比 P'ae pe, to arrange in uniform order. 排拍 P'ae p'eh, to put in order; to adjust. 排齊 P'ae ts'e, to arrange in a line; to arrange the whole number. 排難分憂 P'ae nan fun yew, to arrange people's difficulties and share their sorrows.

牌 An official exhibition of the will of government; a warrant; a permit of the customs; a clearance for ships; cards; a shield; a board with an inscription on it at a door or gateway. 請牌 Ts'ing p'ae, to request a permit for a boat,

or clearance for a ship. 紙牌 Che p'ae, gaming cards. See Che. 牙牌 Ya p'ae, cards made of ivory. 紅牌 Hung p'ae, or Ta p'ae, a port clearance. 發牌 Fā p'ae, to issue a permit or warrant. 火牌 Ho p'ae, an express. 虎頭牌 Hoo t'ow p'ae, boards carried before government officers in the streets. 牌骨 P'ae kūh, the ribs,—applied to mutton or pork chops. 牌樓 P'ae law, or 牌坊 P'ae fang, an ornamental gateway, commonly called a triumphal arch. 牌票 P'ae p'eaou, a warrant to seize any person. 牌示 P'ae she, a proclamation.

派 To branch off into streams. 派 Water dividing into several streams; to ramify; to branch off; to appoint to various departments. 支派 Che p'ae, to branch off, literally or figuratively. 宗派 Tsung p'ae, ancestors and the posterity that branches off. 派理 P'ae le, to appoint persons to attend to certain affairs. 派別 P'ae p'ē, to separate into several branches; to separate.

PAN.

扮 To take or grasp with the hand; to dress; dress.
打扮 Ta pan, or **裝扮** Chuwang pan, to dress; exterior show and manner. **打扮得好** Ta pan teh haon, well-dressed. **三分人材十分打扮** San fan jin ts'ae, shih fun ta pan, three tenths of material, may be made tenths by dress,—said of beauty. **扮故事** Pan koo sze, to dress up processions in the ancient fashion. — Chinese are very fond of it. **扮色** Pan seh, or **春色** Ch'un seh, certain gay processions of the Chinese at the commencement of spring.

瓠 A certain melon, deemed felicitous.

頒 Read Pan, a fish with a large head; numerous. Read Pan, to confer; to spread everywhere; to disperse; to divide to; chiefly said of the Emperor conferring gifts and disseminating orders, books, and so on. Used to denote the temples. The name of a bird.

頒行 Pan hing, to send to very part of the empire; to promulge. **頒下** Pan hēa, to send down; to promulge; to

give or make known to inferiors. **頒賞** Pan shang, to grant or bestow extensively,—said of the Emperor. **頒賜** Pan sze, to confer,—said of the Emperor.

扳 To pull back; to lead; to draw to; to reach from a lower place and grasp something above. **推扳** T'uy pan, to push from, and to put to. **扳扯** Pan ch'ay, to pull into some affair; to implicate

版 A board; a plank; planks used in raising mud walls. **戶版** Hoo pan, a list of houses taken in the country. **版籍** Pan tseih, a list of population. **版圖** Pan t'oo, a statistical account of the empire; the extent and population of the empire.

板 A wooden board; a flat board, used as an instrument of punishment; a kind of bastinado, used in China; the board on which lists were in ancient times written; hence, a register. **打板子** Ta pan tsze, to bastinate. **床板** Ch'wang pan, the boards of a bed. **香板** Hēang pan, two pieces of wood with which singers beat time; to beat with them is called **打板** Ta-pan.

三板 San pan, or **三板船** San pan ch'uen, a European boat is so called at Canton. **板執不通** Pan chih pūh t'ung, impenetrable obstinacy.

班 From *knife and stone*. To divide stone seals and give one to each prince. **班** To confer and distribute and place in regular order; a series; a rank; a row; a gradation; a class of persons extending to every part; colours arranged in order as stripes; variegated. Name of a district.

A surname. **三班** San pan, three classes of attendants in public courts. **門班** Mun pan, those who attend to the person of the magistrate in his official character. **皂班** Tsaou pan, the lictor who inflicts the bamboo. **快班** Kh'wae pan, messengers who run on public business. **一班人** Yih pan jin, a class or series of persons; a company. **戲班** He pan, a company of play-actors. **排班** P'ae pan, to arrange the order in which persons stand or serve; to arrange in ranks as soldiers. **長班** Ch'ang pan, one who fills a place constantly. **上班** Shang pan, to serve one's turn. **下班** Hēa pan, to retire after serving one's turn.

跟班 Kūn pan, a footman; a personal servant. **班列** Pan lēè, **班次** Pan ts'ze, or **輪班** Lun pan, these several expressions denote a series of persons who attend to some service in rotation, as persons who wait on kings and nobles. **班茅** Pan maou, cantharides, by some written **駮猫** Pan maou. **班班** Pan pan, the noise of carts or carriages; things arranged in order. **班上** Pan shang, a supercargo, is so called in Canton. **大班** Ta pan, is the name by which the chief or first supercargo in a company is denominated. The Chinese of Canton also apply the term to supercargos of single ships, who have been of long standing, or whom they wish to compliment. **班文** pan wān, streaks.

斑 Streaks; stripes, or variegated colours. **斑斕** Pan lan, variegated stripes. **斑鳩** Pan kew, wild pigeon, the Chinese accuse it of undutifulness to its parents.

般 From *boat* and something with which to turn it round. To move; to remove; to separate; to divide and distribute; to revert to; manner; class; way; or fashion. A man's name. Name of an animal; and

of a place. Name of a river. Used for several other characters.

彬 Variegated; adorned with bright colours.

辦 To exert one's strength in doing, arranging or managing; to manage; to transact; to do; to provide; to prepare. **備辦**

Pe pan, to make previous arrangements; to provide for. **買辦**

Mae pan, a kind of market-man; one who makes all necessary purchases for the house and table; a comprador. **書辦**

Shoo pan, a writer or inferior clerk in a government office. Those in the Hoppo's office are called **清書** Tsing shoo. **辦得好** Pan teh haou, well managed; done well. **辦理**

Pan le, to attend to and direct what is to be done. **辦事**

Pan sze, to manage business.

瓣 The internal sections of a melon, or of fruit like the orange. The petals or flower leaves of a plant are called **花瓣** Hwa-pau.

P'AN.

盼 The white and black of the eye clearly distinguished; a beautiful eye; the

rolling eye of a beautiful woman; to look affectionately; to look about. A name of a wood. The name of a district. A surname. **盼顧** P'an koo, to look to and take care of; to look watchfully. **盼望** P'an wang, to look and hope for.

瞽 An eye with a great deal of white. A man's name.

瞽瞍 P'an tsing, a cataract.

痂 The scar of a healed wound; a cicatrix; the marks of the small pox. **痂者** P'an kh'e, a scar on a horse's back.

礮 The veins on a stone.

攀 To lead or draw; to pull; to climb up to a higher place. **奉攀** Fung p'an, or **敢攀** Kan p'an, I venture to drag you to my house; form of invitation. **供攀** Kung p'an, to depose and implicate other people. **攀扯** P'an ch'ay, to drag into an affair; to implicate. **攀桂** P'an kwei, an epithet denoting the degree, otherwise called Keu-jin. **攀**

下來 P'an hēa lac, to pull down, as the branches of a tree. **攀躋** P'an tse, to climb up

攀援 P'an yuen, to climb up, as to a bird's nest.

胖 P'an or P'wan. From *half* and *flesh*. The half of a victim; a slice of; large; fleshy;

enjoying ease. Some say, lean.

心廣體胖 Sin kwang t'e p'au, an enlarged mind and body enjoying ease.

PANG.

棒 A wooden club.

蚌 Pang or Pung, a fish which divides in half, and which contains brine; an oyster from which pearls are procured.

漁人得利 Yu jin teh le, the fisherman is a gainer by it.

蚌鶴相持 Pang hō sēang ch'e, when the oyster grasps fast the bill of the heron.—This adage is employed to denote that the retainers about public courts are great gainers by bitter litigations. **蚌珠**

Pang choo, a pearl from the oyster.

邦 A state, or nation;—commonly applied to smaller states. A surname. **邦家**

Pang kēa, the family that presides over a nation; and the nation, which the prince considers his family. **邦國** Pang kwō,

a state or nation, a smaller and larger nation; nations, generally.

榔 A piece of wood, used by Chinese watchmen, on

which they strike the hours of the night. Used at public offices, and in the army also.

榔 A big stick, or wooden club.

綁 To tie; to bind with cords.

A modern character not used in ancient times. **綁赴**

市曹 Pang foo sho ts'au, take him bound to the market place and execute before the multitude—is a sentence always written on the board which contains the warrant for capital punishment; the board is affixed to the criminal's back. **綁縛**

Pang fūh, to bind; to tie.

幫 To perform the necessary work to the edge of a shoe; to bind a shoe.

Commonly used to denote to help; to assist. **相幫**

Sēang pang, to render assistance to. **鞋幫** Heae pang,

the binding of a shoe. **幫顧**

Pang koo, to pay attention to, and take care of. **幫手** Pang

show, to put one's hand to in order to assist.

拏 To stand opposed; to guard; to defend; to surround for the purpose of defence.

擄 From *hand* and *side*. To screen by placing before; to propel a boat by working at the side. Read P'ang, to strike; to pound; to wrest or plunder from. **擄人** P'ang jin, a boatman.

榜 Two boats laid by the side of each other. **榜人** P'ang jin, a waterman. P'ang, and the following are both used in this sense.

榜 Read P'ang, a support attached to the side of a bow; to propel a boat. **榜** Read P'ang, a splinter of wood. The rule or order in which literati are chosen and officers selected is called P'ang. Used to denote a fleet of boats, or ships. **標榜** P'eaou pang, to publish the names of the graduates—to become notorious, in a bad sense. **登榜** T'ang pang, to attain literary rank, that of Keu-jin. **一榜船** Yih pang ch'uen, a fleet of boats, or ships. **榜笞** Pang che, to flog, or bastinado. **榜眼** Pang yen, second person from the top

of the literati. **榜人** P'ang jin, a waterman.

棒 A staff; a club; a cudgel. **用棒亂打** Yung pang lwan ta, to fight in a disorderly manner with cudgels and sticks. **教習拳棒** Keaou seih kh'uen pang, to teach and practice boxing and cudgelling.

P'ANG.

胖 From *flesh* and *exuberant*. **肥胖** Fei p'ang, fat; large; fleshy. **胖脹** P'ang chang, a swelled, protuberant abdomen; an ugly appearance; fat; large.

旁 Large; great; by the side; near to. **旁午** P'ang woo, by the side of noon; near noon. **旁出** P'ang ch'uh, diverging from the side,—as a bye road. **旁邊** P'ang p'een, by the side. **旁若無人** P'ang jö woo jin, as if there was nobody standing near,—proud disregard of others. **旁人** P'ang jin, bystanders. **旁觀** P'ang kwan, to look on each side; indifferent and regardless.

傍 To approach to; to lean against. Read P'ang, the right and left side; lateral. **倚**

傍 E p'ang, or **傍着** P'ang chö, to draw near to; to recline against. **傍人門戶** P'ang jin mun hoo, to depend on some family for support. **傍門** P'ang mun, a side door.

傍 To run by the side of, as the driver of oxen in a cart. **傍徨** P'ang hwang, perturbed; agitated state, commonly through fear.

滂 Rain, or water rushing down; the name of a river; the noise of water rushing and dashing, as in a torrent. **滂滂** P'ang p'ang, the noise of the wind striking against a thing. **滂沛** P'ang p'ei or **滂沱大雨** P'ang t'ö ta yu, a very heavy rain.

磅 The noise of a stone falling; the name of a hill; to rub; to grind. Used in Canton for the European pound weight, and for a pound sterling. **磅礮鬱積** P'ang p'ö yüh tseih, the crash of bursting accumulated vapours; a phrase denoting heaven.

螃 A side-going fish; a crab, also called **螃蟹** P'ang hea. **螃蜞** P'ang kh'ie, a different species of crab.

膀 The groin. **膀胱疝氣** P'ang kwang shau

kh'ie, a kind of rupture or hernia, consisting in an inflation of the groin and parts adjacent. **膀胱** P'ang kwang, the region of the groin.

謗 To slander; to vilify; to injure a person's reputation. **誹謗** Fei p'ang, or **毀謗** Hwuy p'ang, to vilify; to slander; to injure a person's reputation. **謗讟** P'ang t'uh, to slander; to speak ill of persons.

輦 P'ang, or P'ang, a kind of military carriage; a chariot with an elevated superstructure resembling a room. **輦輦** P'ang p'ang, the sound of a chariot.

霽 An abundant fall of snow; the appearance of rain and snow. **霽霽** P'ang p'ang, or **霽沛** P'ang p'ei, snow in great quantities.

彷彿 Fang f'uh, resembling; seeming as if. **彷彿** P'ang yang, to saunter about and pass the time. **彷徨** P'ang hwang, to be agitated with fear.

苹 P'ang or P'ing, a certain wild plant.

龐 A lofty house; filled full; crammed. The name of

a place. Also a surname.

P'ANG.

崩 To fall in ruins; the fall of anything high, massy, or honorable; to fall to lower circumstances; to rush down as a falling mountain; the death of an Emperor is expressed by this word. A surname. **崩紗** P'ang sha, a species of butterfly or moth.

縑 To bind; to tie; to fasten garments about a child; certain bandage for children, to fasten them to the back of the nurse.

紡 P'ang or Fang. See Fang.

浜 A kind of wet dock in which boats are safely moored.

P'ANG.

朋 Of the same class, school, or society; an acquaintance; an associate; a friend; a pair of wine cups. **朋友** P'ang yew, a friend or acquaintance. **朋黨** P'ang tang, a cabal or party of intriguing designing men about a court.

棚 P'ing or P'ang, to put the earth into, or cover

over a grave; to inter; a path, or walk for the purposes of archery; to stop a stream of water, for the purposes of irrigation; to shake; to tremble; the noise of earth rushing down from a wall, from which it is loosened.

棚 A kind of tent pitched in the fields or other places for temporary purposes; the tents or sheds erected by the Chinese for theatrical exhibitions. **搭棚** Ta p'ang, to pitch a tent.

膨 A dead body swelled out.
膨 P'ang or P'ing, a swelling of the abdomen; a dropsy; a constant flow of the menses.

硼 Name of a stone. **硼砂** P'ang sha, borax, subborate of soda, used in medicine.

棚 A certain kind of military carriage.

鵬 A certain fabulous bird, transformed from a fish

of an immense size, several thousand Chinese miles in extent; at every frisk or leap, it rises ninety thousand miles. **鵬程萬里** P'ang ch'ing wan le, to spring ten thousand miles at once, — said of rapid promotion.

彭 The sound of a drum; certain appendages to military chariots. A surname. The name of a river, and of a district. Name of an ancient estate situated in the modern province of Chih-le. **彭蠡** P'ang le, the western side of the Po-yang lake. Abundant; numerous; affluent; haughty; a path; a road; to progress unceasingly.

蟛蜞 P'ang kh'e, a small kind of crab found on the sea shore.

膨 Large swelled belly. **膨** **膨** P'ang h'ang, large swelled belly, like a hog.

幘 P'ang or P'ing, a kind of curtain or covering. **幘** **幘** P'ang mung, spread as a canopy; by the side, a curtain or screen is called P'ang; spread over or above, it is called Mung.

姘 To exclude or put away illicit intercourse with women, as with the slaves or female servants in the house.

A fine of four taels imposed for indulging in sexual intercourse during a fast. **姘門** P'ang mun, a side door.

井 The name of a plant; the name of a man.

絣 To unite silk or cotton threads; to form a kind of cloth; to unite or join many together; a line for marking with; or to twitch the line, which in the Chinese manner, is inked; to extend the string, as of a bow.

伴 To send; to cause; to accord with; to follow; to hasten.

怦 Hastiness of disposition; precipitancy of feeling; a faithful; straight-forward manner. **怦怦欲動** P'ang p'ang yuh t'ang, a vehement, impetuous desire to act.

脉 A swelled appearance of the abdomen; large belled.

烹 To boil by the application of fire. The second form is the ancient character, the first is vulgar and modern. **烹茶** P'ang ch'a, to boil the water for the purpose of making tea. **烹煉** P'ang len, to boil for a length of time, and stir about; to decoct. **烹調食物** P'ang t'eaou shih wuh, to boil and prepare food.

PAOU.

勺 To fold about; to enwrap; to envelope.

包 From *to infold*, and *self*. To wrap round, as a womb that is pregnant; to enwrap; to infold; to envelope; to contain; to assume to one's self; to undertake; to transact for another person. A surname. The name of a hill. To rhyme, read Pow.

開包 Kl'ae paou, to commence the usual contracts. 所包甚廣 So paou shin kwang, that which it includes is very extensive, speaking of the sense or meaning of words. 包庄

Paou chwang, a storehouse or shed in the fields or hills, for the reception of tea or other products of the earth. 包種 Paou chung, a name of tea, so called from being folded up in paper parcels. 包辦茶

Paou pan ch'a, to form a kind of wholesale contract to procure teas. 包袱 Paou fuh, a wrapper with which to surround a bundle; that which is wrapped up; a bundle. 包含 Paou han, to contain in the mouth; i. e. not to disclose one's feelings; to say nothing. 包括

Paou kwō, to include within; to surround and include,—said

both of things and of ideas. 包管 Paou kwan, to be security for; to pledge one's-self that an affair will succeed. 包綳 Paou kaou, a kind of silk bag. 包裹 Paou ko, to wrap round; to wrap up. 包起 Paou kh'e, to bundle up. 用包袱包起 Yung paou fuh paou kh'e, to take a cloth wrapper and tie up a bundle. 包籠 Paou lung, to enclose as in a cage; to cage. 包起來 Paou kh'e lae, to bundle up. 包攬 Paou lan, to forestall; to monopolize; to take the whole direction of any affair; to conduct a lawsuit is called 包攬詞訟 Paou lan sze sung. 包皮 Paou p'e, the wrapper, as of a bundle or bale. 包辦 Paou pan, to engage to transact in a wholesale way, taking upon one's-self the detail. 包藏禍心 Paou ts'ang ho sin, to cherish a malevolent spirit under a fair exterior. 包索 Paou sō, or 包索繩 Paou sō shing, twine. 包藏 Paou ts'ang, to be stored up or contained in. 包容 Paou yung, or 包涵 Paou han, to contain or bear with patience.

抱 From *hand* and *to infold*. To grasp hold of; to compress between the arms; to infold; to embrace; to have within one's breast; to feel; vapour directed towards the sun. Read Ppaou, to lead; to take. 懷抱 Hwae paou, to carry in the bosom, as an infant. 抱住 Paou choo, to embrace or hold in the arms. 抱義 Paou e, to adhere to justice. 抱負 Paou foo, to embrace and sustain; to undertake; to imitate good examples. 抱恨 Paou hān, to feel or cherish resentment. 報告 Paou kaou, an inferior who impeaches in behalf of his master. 抱屈 Paou kh'euh, to feel aggrieved. 抱愧 Paou kwei, to feel shame and regret. 抱佛脚 Paou fuh kō, to embrace the feet of Buddha. 抱病 Paou p'ing, to be sick.

苞 To cover and plant. A kind of grass that grows on high and dry ground, and of which mats are made; to fold up in mats; that in which meat is folded up; free-growing lux-

uriant herbage. Also read Pow, the husks of grain. 苞膜法 Paou chē fá, a certain mode of mincing meat. 苞栗 Paou lei, a certain fruit. 苞本 Paou pun, the root; the parts adjacent. 苞苴 Paou ts'eu, to fold up in rushes or grass; to fold up presents one sends to a friend; presents.

胞 From *flesh* and *to surround*. That which surrounds an infant in the womb is called Paou and 胞衣 Paou e. To swell; a bladder. 吹鴨胞 Ch'uy yā paou, to blow a duck's bladder full of air. 同胞之兄弟 Tung paou che heung te, brothers by the same father; *brothers* in the strict sense of the word.—The Chinese use the word *brother* in a very extensive sense. 胞兄 Paou heung, an elder brother by the same father. 胞裏噓氣 Paou le heu kh'e, a bladder filled with air. 胞弟 Paou te, a younger brother by the same father. 胞人 Paou jin occurs denoting a butcher and cook.

鉋 Paou, or 鉋子 Paou tsze, a plane for flattening the surface of wood. 鉋削 Paou sē, to plane off.

创 Paou, or Paou, to pare off; to plane; a joiner's plane; to cut or dig with a hoe. 创削 Paou sē, to pare; to thin by paring.

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飽 Satiated; filled with food. Used also in a metaphorical sense; an indolent self-indulgent disposition, and an ear open to flattery. A surname. **飽食** Paou shih, satiated with food; indolent. **飽飲** Paou yih, satiated with food or drink. **飽了** Paou leaou, or **食飽** Shih paou, I am satiated—is used by the Chinese, in the same way as *I have dined*, is by Europeans.

鮑 Fish preserved in brine; stinking fish; dried and disagreeable-smelling fish. A surname. **鮑參軍** Paou tsan keun, a famous poet. **鮑魚之肆** Paou yu che sze, living in a place where salted fish is sold—corrupts the smell and blunts its power of distinguishing, as the society of vicious people does the moral taste.

艸 To till or plough; to stick into the ground.

呆 Paou or Ngae. See Ngae.

保 From *man* and an abbreviated form of Foo, to hatch. To feed; to nourish; to embrace; to defend; to protect; to preserve entire; to give repose; to sustain; to be surety for; to be answerable for. A surname. A city of a certain

size. **中保人** Chung paou jin, a middle person; a mediator.

酒保 Tsew paou, a kind of waiter in a tavern. **保全** Paou ts'uen, to preserve entire.

保全身命 Paou ts'uen shun ming, to preserve life. **保長** Paou ch'ang, a kind of constable; an old person in a street or neighbourhood. **保船** Paou ch'uen, to secure a ship—as the phrase is at Canton. **保護** Paou hoo, to preserve; to protect. **保家** Paou k'ea, or **主保** Choo paou, a surety; one who is answerable for another.

保家 Paou k'ea, one who is security or surety to the government for a given European ship. **保舉** Paou keu, to recommend a person, and be security for his good behaviour.

保商 Paou shang, a security merchant; a native merchant who is made responsible for foreign merchants who trade to China.

堡 A station for defence; a small citadel or post defended by military.

褌 From *clothes* and to protect. **褌褌** K'ang paou, cloth in which to wrap up children; a cloth with which, in China, they are fastened to the nurse's back. The following

also occurs in the same sense.

葆 From *plants* and to protect. Thick luxuriant-growing plants. Name of a certain vegetable. New sprouts from an old stock of the mulberry tree, growing thick and spreading as a cover or shade; to cover; to shade in an easy tranquil state. Used for a cloth in which Chinese children are carried on the nurse's back. To store or lay up,—applied to a variegated flag or banner.

褒 To proclaim the excellence, beauty, or merits of; to praise; to commend virtuous and proper conduct; large garments. Used in several proper names. A surname. Read Pow, to collect together.

褒明 Paou ming, long garments. **褒貶適中** Paou p'ien shih chung, praise and censure impartially distributed.

暴 The fierce rays of the sun; scorching; cruel; destructive of life; cruelties in the chase; a fierce, boisterous wind; a storm; a tempest. Paou is applied to the loud boisterous clatter of instruments. **暴暴** Paou paou, rising suddenly and abruptly. A tract of land six le square. The name of a place. A surname. Read Pih, to dry

with the sun; to manifest; manifest; to exhibit.

爆 To pass over and above. **爆直** Paou chih, or **爆宿** Paou sūb the person or persons who remain over night in the public offices at court; also denominated **豹直** Paou chih.

爆 Fire going forth and uttering a sound; hot; falling; fire bursting; rending or splitting as by the explosion of powder; to dry with fire. **爆竹** Paou chūh, crackers made of gunpowder stuffed in paper.

半 From *to compare* and *arrange* and *ten*; hence it denotes a tything, or tything-man.

馬 A parti-coloured horse.

鶉 A certain water bird; applied also to designate a horse.

寶 A gem; precious; valuable; a term of respect; to esteem valuable, felicitous, happy; applied to the national signet, the great seal, and to the throne. **登大寶** T'ang ta paou, to ascend the Emperor's throne. **通寶** Tung paou, the coin of China.

四寶 Sze paou, four sorts

of precious stones,—used by scholars to express *paper, pencil, ink, and a stone* of which to rub it; they are 無價寶 Woo k'ia paou, invaluable. 寶行 Paou hang, precious mercantile house; i. e. *your house of business.* 寶貝 Paou pei, a precious pearl; anything very valuable. 寶善 Paou shen, to esteem and value virtue. 寶石 Paou shih, or 寶砂 Paou sha, corundum stone. 寶誕 Paou fan, the birth-day of a demi-god. 寶善人也 Paou shen jin yay, to esteem and value good men.

報 } To make a return according to what has been received or done; to recompence; to repay; to requite; recompence; requital; to announce to; to give information of, either verbally or by letter; to report or state to. 有恩報恩 Yew ngan paou ngan, he who has received a favour must make a recompence for it. 望報 Wang paou, is to hope for a recompence from others. 圖報 T'oo paou, is to hope to be able, and to be desirous of making a return to others. 厚恩圖報 How ngan t'oo paou, I hope to make a return for your great kind-

ness. 陽報 Yang paou, an open or manifest recompence. 陰報 Yin paou, a secret or hidden recompence. 福報 Fuh paou, a happy or blessed recompence. 惡報 Ngō paou, a recompence of evil. 惡必有惡報 Ngō peih yew ngō paou, vice or the vicious shall be recompenced with evil. 速報 Sūh paou, a sudden recompence, or a quick notification. 捷報 Ts'ēē paou, to announce to with haste. 通報 Tung paou, to notify everywhere; or a general information given to all the officers of a city or province. 京報 King paou, the Peking Gazette. In the provinces it is in manuscript, and hence is called 京抄 King ch'au. Paou, occurs in the sense of 合 Hō, to unite. 報讐 Paou ch'ow, to revenge. 報恩 Paou ngan, to make a return for some favor or benefit received; an act of gratitude. 報信 Paou sin, information or intelligence given; to report or state to. 報子 Paou tsze, a messenger. 報答 Paou f'a, and 報應 Paou ying, to make a return, or to recompence. In a religious use, rewards and punishments. 報睚眦怨 Paou yae ts'ze yuen, to revenge a wrong look.

豹 } An animal like a tiger with round spots; a leopard. A surname.

P'AOU.

咆 } The roar of an enraged tiger, or of a wild boar; to roar; an enraged or angry appearance.

庖 } A kitchen or cook-house. 庖廚 P'au ch'oo, or 庖人 P'au jin, a place for killing animals and cooking food; a cook.

袍 } A dram-stick. Read P'eaou, free growing; bushy shrubs. Read Tow, the name of a plant.

匏 } P'au, or 匏瓜 P'au kwa, or 匏瓠 P'au hoo, a certain gourd of which a drinking cup is made.

泡 } The bubbles which rise on boiling or agitated water; pustules or blisters on the skin; the noise made by water bubbling up. The name of a river. The name of a fish.

水泡 Shway p'au, a water bubble. 泡濩 P'au sow, copious; abundant. 泡濕 P'au shih, to moisten or make damp with water.

疱 } A blister on the hands or feet; a vesicle.

炮 } To embrace or surround with fire. To roast or bake amongst cinders, or surrounded with a crust of clay. To apply flesh to the fire, is expressed by 炙 Chih; to roast before the fire, is expressed by 燻 Fan. Commonly used in the same sense as 砲 P'au, and applied to guns, cannons and rockets, in which powder is enclosed. 放炮 Fang p'au, to fire guns. 大炮 Ta p'au, great guns. 號炮 Haou p'au, a signal gun. 敬炮 King p'au, a salute. 炮製 P'au che, to decoct medicines. 炮頭 P'au t'ow, the common rocket. 炮眼 P'au yen, the gun port-hole of a ship's side.

疱皴 } A disease which causes a swelling on the part affected; a swelled face.

礮 } An engine employed in war, for throwing stones; it threw stones twelve catties weight, twelve hundred cubits. This character is now applied to cannon, for which some use 炮 P'au, see above. The last character is in common use for throwing stones with the

hand. 礮車 P'au ch'ay, a war chariot for throwing stones, otherwise called 霹靂車 P'eh leih ch'ay.

袍 To cover and garment. A long garment reaching down to the feet, and covering the inferior parts of dress; the front part of dress. 袍褂 P'au kwa, a long under garment, and a shorter one outside. 蟒袍 Mang p'au, or 龍袍 Luang p'au, upper dress with an embroidered square on the back and breast, worn by persons of rank in China; a kind of court dress.

跑 To run; to run away; to raise the earth as some animals do with their feet; to excavate. Read P'õ, to stamp with the feet. 跑來跑去 P'au lae p'au kh'eu, to run backwards and forwards. 跑馬 P'au ma, to run horses. 跑走 P'au tsow, to run off; to race.

匏 A containing vessel; a gourd; a calabash. 短頸大腹日匏 Twan king ta fuh yue p'au, a vessel with a short neck and wide belly is

called P'au. 長而瘦上日瓠 Ch'ang urh sow shang yue hoo, long and lean in the upper part (of the vessel) is called Hoo. 匏葉 P'au yé, the leaves of the P'au, when young make soup; in the eighth month they become bitter. 匏瓜 P'au kwa, the name of a star.

拋 Put down at; to throw with the hand; to throw or spread out. 拋石頭 P'au shih t'ow, to throw stones. 拋網 P'au wang, to throw and spread out a net. 拋棄 P'au kh'e, to reject; to throw away. 拋磚引玉 P'au chuen yin yuh, to throw a stone in order to bring a gem; to give a thing with a view of getting something better in return.

麋 Name of an animal resembling a deer in some respects. Read P'eaou, a martial appearance. Name of a plant; to eradicate plants; a bird changing its colour or casting its feathers.

噍 Sound; the voice of any animal. Same as 咆 P'au.

PE.

匕 A ladle or spoon; a wooden ladle with which flesh

is lifted from the pot when performing the rites of sacrifice,—

a word not in common use.

杙 A stick or sticks used as a fork, with which, at funeral sacrifices, victims are lifted out of the boiler, and placed in the vessel prepared for them.

比 Two spoons uniformly arranged on a table. To compare one thing with another; to put in order; to classify; to collate; in epitaphs denotes, to select and follow a virtuous course; to provide; to prepare; to make; to approach near to; nearly related, or contiguously situated; to reach or extend to; to refer to; to equal; even; regularly placed; according with; corresponding or answering; close; the point of an arrow. Pe, is further found in connection with various other characters.

比方 Pe fang, a comparison; an analogy. 比丘 Pe kh'ew, is an Indian word, untranslated, applied to the mendicants of the Buddha sect. 比丘尼 Pe kh'ew ne, a mendicant nun or priestess. 比考 Pe kh'au, to collate and examine. 比丘僧 Pe k'ew sang, a mendicant priest. 比評 Pe p'ing, to compare and criticise, applied to books, or to the actions of the people. 比評的話 Pe p'ing teih hwa, debate

or discussion about the merits of. 比密 Pe meih, close; closely connected; thickly situated; intimate. 不比 P'eh pe, not equal to. 比體 Pe t'e, metaphor, used in poetry. 比于 Pe yu, or 至于 Che yu, as to; respecting; extending to; equalling. 比一比看誰高 Pe yih pe kh'an shwuy kaou, make a comparison and see which is the tallest.

比 To separate from; to divide; ugly. 比佳 Pe hwuy, an ugly woman.

比 Steps; to be paired with. One says, the step on the shoulder. A man's name.

比 The epithet of a deceased mother. 祖妣 Tsou pe, a female ancestor. 考妣 Kh'au pe, Kh'au denotes a deceased father; and Pe, a deceased mother;—deceased parents.

庇 Affording shade and shelter; to cover over,—applied to certain covering of wheels; to lodge or reside in a place. Name of a place. 庇民 Pe min, to protect the people; to shelter them from evil. 庇祐 Pe yew, to protect and aid,—said of divine protection and assistance.

毗 Adjoining, as contiguous fields; clear; manifest; substantial; to assist; the heart full; the navel. Forms part of the name of hills. Name of a district. **夸毗** Kh'wa pe, to crouch softly or servilely. **犀毗** Se pe, the clasp of a girdle or belt. **毗連** Pe lēn, adjoining. **毗盧** Pe loo, a name of Buddha. **毗劉** Pe lew, the branches of trees open and irregular.

紕 Ornamental silk fringes and tassels,—applied to flags or banners; silk almost spoiled; silk of an open wide texture; a series. **紕繆** Pe mew, loose and complicated; erroneous,—said to apply metaphorically to personal character.

糶 Grain which does not arrive at maturity; a kind of tare which grows amongst grain, and requires to be carefully separated from it; a kind of chaff or grain not filled; ignorant. **糶糠** Pe k'ang, chaff or husks; dust and dirt; broken fragments.

狴 **狴犴** Pe kan, the name of an animal; a prison; a jail.

陟 Name of a hill. **陞** Steps to ascend high; steps leading to the Imperial throne. **階陞** Kase pe, steps; steps leading up to a hall or court. **陛下** Pe hēa, denotes the Emperor, and is used by his ministers in direct address. **陛陛** Pe pe, many arranged in regular order.

篲 A comb made of bamboo or wood; to lead or draw; a kind of rake for taking shrimps.

舐 The navel of an animal body.

媿 To pair; to couple with; to equal. A woman's name. **媿媿** E pe, a small appearance. **媿美** Pe mei, equally beautiful or excellent.

擗 To strike with the hand thrown backwards. Read Pēē, to play on a stringed instrument with the fingers.

忞 Careful; heedful; attentive; laborious; painstaking; the appearance of water flowing from a spring.

秘 The handle of a spear; a kind of stand on which to hang a bow. Read Peih, a pair; the stem of a pencil. **秘**

丘 Pe kh'ew, hills with wood on their summits.

泌 Water flowing between two banks; the appearance of water flowing as from a spring, with constant uninterrupted motion, increasing and widening as it rolls. The name of a river. Read Peih, in a similar sense. **泌陽** Pe yang, the name of a district.

秘 Divine; that which cannot be fully explained; abstruse; secret; mysterious. The name of an office. A surname. The second character is also read Pēē.

Name of a fragrant plant. **秘授** Pe show, or **秘傳** Pe ch'uen, secretly communicated,—generally used by quacks in reference to their modes of cure.

邺 Pe or Pei, to give a seal to, and constitute a ruler or governor; to give authority to; a clean pure stone or gem. Read Seh, according to the old definition.

闕 A closed door; anything secret, not allowed to transpire; deep; mysterious; divine; careful; attentive.

閉 To shut a door; to screen or shade from; to conceal; to store or lay by; to stop or close up; to shut anything. **緊**

閉 Kim pe, to shut closely, as in locked jaw. **啟閉** Kh'e pe, to open and to shut.

閉門謝客 Pe mun séay kh'eh, to shut one's door and thank visitors,—but not see them. **閉門** Pe mun, to shut a door or gate. **閉戶** Pe hoo, to shut one's door, from a wish to be undisturbed in study. **閉門**

思過 Pe mun sze kwo, to shut one's-self up and consider one's errors. **閉口** Pe kh'ow, to shut the mouth. **閉塞** Pe seh, to close or fill up. **閉藏** Pe ts'ang, to store or lay up,—applied to the stores of nature.

彼 That person, place or thing; a term denoting, to put away or exclude. **彼此** Pe ts'ze, that and this; you and me; he and him; both. **彼哉** Pe tsae, exclude him out of the question.

卑 Pe, or Pei, the ancient form of this character, is from Tso, the left, and Kēā, the head or first; hence, inferior. **天尊** T'ōen tsun te pe, heaven is superior, earth inferior. **高卑** Kaou pe, high and low. **卑職** Pe chih, inferior, or low office; i. e. he who fills one;

used by inferior officers, when addressing their superiors, instead of the Pronoun I. **卑** 亢 Pe kang, meanly crouching and proudly assuming. **卑屈** Pe kh'eūh, mean, servile bending and stooping; crouching; sneaking. **卑陋** Pe low, or **卑鄙** Pe pei, mean; vile; vulgar; low. **輩卑** Pei pe, inferior, low class of persons. **卑污** 狗賤 Pe woo kow ts'een, mean and filthily as a dog; base. **卑卑不足道** Pe pe pūh tsūh taou, very mean, unworthy of being mentioned. **卑巽** Pe seuen, humble; lowly; obedient, in a good sense. **卑微** Pe wei, mean condition.

俾 To cause that; to enable; to give; to benefit; to fulfil the duties of an official situation; to accord, or follow. **俾倪** Pe ne, to squint, or look askant.

埤 Pe, or Pei, to be attached to; to devolve upon; thick; abundant; a low wall; a low damp place; marshy land.

婢 From woman and low or mean. A slave woman, either one who has been bought with money, or one who has been made such, as a punishment. Applied to the name of

a fish, and of a bird. **官婢** Kwan pe, slave women, who are made so by the government. **婢子** Pe tsze, a female slave generally, was, in former times, a person who committed some offence; a term by which women sometimes designate themselves.

庫 A low cottage; applied also to palaces that are built low; low; short. Used to denote the nose; a certain female bird. **有庫** Yew pe, the name of a state.

溲 Name of a river.

痺 A disease arising from damp; the name of an arrow.

焯 Hot with fire; heated.

睥 To look askance. **睥睨** Pe e, or **睥睨** Pe e, to look first to the left side and then to the right; the embrasures on the top of a wall.

碑 Pe, or Pei, an upright stone to which victims in the temples were formerly fastened; a stone set on its end and having an inscription on it; a stone tablet erected in temples or at tombs, in palaces or in houses. **碑記** Pe ke, or **碑文** Pe wān,

the inscription on a stone tablet; the memoranda engraven on it.

諛 Slanderous; fond of detraction.

縑 Pe or Peih, to ornament with a sort of facing, the upper border of a garment.

辟 Commonly read Peih, which see. Read Pe, in the sense of comparison.

蘗 Pe, or Peih, name of a tree, the wood of which is yellow; a certain odoriferous plant.

臂 The arm, from the elbow to the wrist. From the shoulder to the elbow is called

臑 Naou. The shoulder and leg of a victim. **助一臂之力** Tsoo yih pe che leih, to assist with the strength of an arm. **臂之使指** Pe che she che, the arm directs the fingers. **臂釧** Pe ch'uen, a bracelet worn at the wrist. **臂節** Pe ts'ē, the joint of the arm.

敝 Tattered bad raiment; spoiled; poor; bad of its kind; to desist. Used by affectation for the pronoun my and our. A surname. Used to denote stopping up; closing. **敝跬** Pe kwei, the appearance of using effort. **敝廬** Pe leu,

my house. **敝俗** Pe sūh, our vulgar customs,—in this place or neighbourhood. **敝友** Pe yew, my friend.

弊 Is erroneously used for **弊** Pe and **弊** Pe. To fall prostrate; to fall down dead; a dead body lying exposed; to cause to fall down dead; to kill; to slaughter; wearied; disgusted; bad; vicious. Also read P'ē.

幣 Siik; wealth; things given as presents, of whatever they consist. **幣帛** Pe peh, pieces of silk; presents generally.

蔽 Low brushwood which covers the surface of the ground; to shade, as by the foliage of a tree; to conceal; to shelter; to screen; to oppose; to cut off; small; minute. The name of a place. Read Peih, to strike; to brush; to separate.

蔽辜 Pe koo, to cover the crime; to take satisfaction for it. **不足蔽辜** Pūh tsūh pe koo, insufficient to make satisfaction for a crime. **蔽賢** Pe h'een, to keep eminently virtuous men in the shade, instead of drawing them into public life.

蔽目 Pe mūh, to screen or shut the eyes. **蔽塞** Pe seh, to screen and close up. **蔽膝**

Pe seih, a cover for the knees; a pad worn on each knee; an apron. **蔽藏** Pe ts'ang, to screen and keep warm,—applied to nature in summer. **蔽風雨** Pe fang yu, to shelter from the wind and rain. **蔽於氣質也** Pe yu kh'e chih yay, (the mind) obscured, clouded, or shaded by grosser matter,—so as to cause idiotism.

備 Completed; ready; prepared; provided against; sufficient; entirely; everything prosperous; to provide; to assist; to guard against. A surname. Occurs denoting the claws of animals, and long military weapons. **告備** Kaou pe, to announce that a thing is completed. **準備** Chün pe, to prepare. **凡事齊備了** Fan sze ts'e pe leaou, everything is ready. **預備** Yu pe, to provide for; to make previous arrangements. **備下了** Pe hëa leaou, prepared. **備緩急** Pe hwan keih, to be prepared for emergencies. **備考** Pe kh'aou, to retain for future investigation,—said of literary subjects.

糒 Certain dried cakes, used in the army when on a march; also used for the enter-

tainment of guests.

喫 Large and robust; to urge and tyrannize over; to be angry without the influence of liquor.

瘼 Filled with wind; a sensation of stoppage of the subtle fluids; a diseased state, induced by grief.

罟 From mouth and a granary. To accumulate avariciously, and distribute nothing; avaricious; mean; sordid.

鄙 A small confined city; a frontier town; a small district; a country place.

鄙 Five Pe make a 縣 Hëen, district. Rustic; low; vulgar; mean; vicious; bad; to esteem so; to despise; to contemn. **鄙俗之稱** Pe süh che ch'ing, a vulgar term of compliment. **鄙意** Pe e, poor vile idea; i. e. my thoughts or ideas. **鄙人** Pe jin, a mean low person. **鄙吝** Pe lin, parsimonious; contemptible; niggardly. **鄙陋** Pe low, low; vulgar; mean. **鄙俚** Pe le, vulgar; coarse. **可鄙** Kh'o pe, despicable; contemptible.

鼻 The nose; the first or origin of, from an idea that the nose is first formed in the womb; to bore the nose of an animal. **鼻**

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準 Pe chun, the point of the nose. **鼻涕蟲** Pe t'e ch'ung, a slug. **鼻孔** Pe kh'ung, the nostril. **鼻樑** Pe lëang, the bridge of the nose. **鼻涕** Pe t'a, bubbles. **鼻祖** Pe tsoo, the first ancestor in a line of genealogy. Occurs in several proper names. **鼻烟** Pe yen, snuff.

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打屁股 Ta p'e koo, to flog on the posteriors. **屁股** P'e koo, the posteriors.

批 To strike with the hand; to push from; to turn round; to compare and decide; to declare officially; to decide upon and reply to; a petition or statement from an inferior; the reply; to pare or scrape off; to assist. Part of the name of a musical instrument. **批准** P'e chun, to declare an acquiescence in, or granting the prayer of a petition. **批回** P'e hwuy, official reply. **批面** P'e mën, to slap the face. **批評** P'e p'ing, to criticise on anything. **批示** P'e she, an official answer to some proclamation. **批評人之長短** P'e p'ing jin che ch'ang twan, to compare and discuss,—to animadvert on people's merits and defects. **批判呈詞** P'e p'wan ching sze, to animadvert officially on the language of a petition.

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屁 To pass wind backwards. **放屁** Fang p'e, to break wind from behind,—used contemptuously for what a person says; as are also the expressions **狗屁** Kow p'e, and **放狗臭屁** Fang kow ch'ow p'e.

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枇 A fruit-bearing tree; that with which victims are lifted and put in their place; a small-toothed comb. **枇杷** P'e p'a, the mespilus japonica; a fruit commonly known by the name loquat. **盧橘** Loo-keuh, **枇杷葉** P'e p'a yë, the leaves

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of the loquat tree, used as a medicine in coughs.

琵琶 To push from with the hand. Name of a fish.
琵琶 P'e p'a, name of a stringed instrument.

岐 A crack in any utensil, the parts still adhering.

砒霜 P'e shwang, a caustic medicine,—applied to ulcers. It is exceedingly poisonous, and is sold with much caution.

肚臃 The guts or tripe of a cow; thick, substantial, or important; a certain sacrifice.

蓖麻 P'e ma, a certain plant with a leaf resembling hemp; from the seed an oil is expressed, which is used in making the red pigment, used by the Chinese, to make an impression with a seal. **蓖麻油** Castor oil plant.

鉞 Iron; the iron coulter of a plough; the barb of an arrow; the name of an arrow having a broad long barb.

躄 Kh'wa p'e, a person soft and cringing;

servile and boasting.

貌 Name of an animal resembling a hog.

貌 Name of a certain ferocious animal found in Leaou-tung,—said to resemble a tiger. Name of a flag. **貌貅鎮兌**

P'e hew chin t'uy, the P'e-hew keeps down noxious influences,—is a sentence written as a charm on the corners of Chinese houses.

皮 To skin; skin; bark; peel; a wrapper; a case.

A surname. **剥皮** P'o p'e, to peel off the skin. **鹿皮** Lüh p'e, deer skin. **海驃皮** Hae lo p'e, sea-mule skin; i. e. beaver skin. **狐皮** Hoo p'e, fox skin. **狸皮** Le p'e, is also fox skin, but of a different sort.

大白灰鼠皮 Tapeh hwuy shoo p'e, squirrel skin. **貂鼠皮** Teaou shoo p'e, martin skins,—none below the third degree of rank allowed to wear them. **太平貂皮** Tae p'ing teaou p'e, seal skin; also called **魚皮** Yu p'e. **獺皮** T'ä p'e, otter skin. **桂皮** Kwei p'e, cassia bark. **石榴**

皮 Shih lew p'e, pomegranate peels. **皮膚** P'e foo, the skin which covers an animal body. **皮骨相連** P'e küh s'ang l'een, the skin sticking to the bones,—applied to the suffering of hunger in a future state. **皮室** P'e shih, the region of the heart. **皮腰袋** P'e yaou tae, a leather purse worn round the waist.

剗 To cut with a knife; to chop; to hew.

披 A part of clothing which covers the breast and back; a kind of waistcoat.

披 To open or spread out; to open, as a scroll or book; to cover over as with clothes, or to cast them off; to break or rend as a vessel.

披 P'e shan, to open a passage amongst hills. **披靡** P'e me, the appearance of an army routed and thrown into disorder.

披頭散髮 P'e t'ow san fä, the hair of the head in a disordered state; dishevelled hair.

披覽 P'e lan, to turn over and read slightly the pages of a book. **披書** P'e shoo, to open a book.

疲 Fatigued; wearied; in a state of lassitude; weakness; inability. **疲倦** P'e keuen, wearied; fatigued, as by

study. **疲難** P'e nan, fatiguing and difficult,—said of official situations. **疲玩** P'e wan, remiss; idle; careless.

被 A rent paid in grain.

被 Angry; vexed; sorry.

被 P'e or P'ei, the covering spread over a person

when sleeping; to cover over; to extend to; to add to; to be added to. The sign of the passive in verbs. To cover with, or to put on clothes; to prepare or provide; the space enclosed by joining the ends of one's fingers and thumb. A surname. **被告** P'e kaou, one who is accused; a defendant. **被面** P'e m'een, or **被窩** P'e wo, a pal-lampore, or coverlid. **被水災** P'e shwuy tsae, to suffer some calamity from water. **被害** P'e hae, to suffer an injury. **被見** P'e k'een, was seen.

被 Artful debate and litigation; animating others by specious declamation; insidious accusation. **被辭** P'e ts'ze, the language of debate or insidious disputation.

被 To confer upon; to benefit. **賤** E p'e, in a regular series or order.

跛 Read P'o, lame in the feet. P'e or Pei, to bear up only on one side,—as a person lame in one foot; to stand on one foot, in a careless irreverent manner. **跛脚** P'e k'ö, lame in the feet.

陂 P'e or P'ei, a bank; to embank; the side of a lake or pond; the side of the road. The name of a place. Distorted; leaning on one side; subverted.

鞞 A certain part of the harness of a coach horse; a girth.

骹 Crooked; distorted bone. **骹骹** Wei p'ei, crooked; winding; distorted, both in a literal and figurative sense.

裨 To be benefitted; to give to; to assist; to supply what is deficient; to enable to do; to give permission to do; small. The name of a city. A surname. **有裨政治者** Yew p'ei ching ch'e chay, that which assists or is beneficial to government. **裨褊** P'e joo, a long garment. **裨益** P'e yih, to be beneficial to; to assist an affair.

脾 A part of the stomach; the internal tunic of the stomach; that which, as the Chinese conceive by its action,

causes digestion; to stop. The name of a city: **脾氣不好** P'e kh'e p'uh haon, bad temper; vicious disposition. **脾氣甚壞** P'e kh'e shin hwae, temper or disposition exceedingly spoiled; the principles vitiated. **脾氣** P'e kh'e, the gastric effluvia; the disposition; the temper of a person. **脾胃** P'e wei, the stomach; the appetite.

郾 The name of a city, and of a district. A surname.

陴 The embrasures on the top of a city wall; to benefit; to cause advantage to. **守陴** Show p'ei, an officer who keeps watch on the city wall.

髀 From bone and inferior. The thigh bone. **髀股** P'e koo, the thigh.

鞞 A certain military drum; also a drum employed in court amusements of fencing and posture making; to drum.

否 P'e, or P'ei, vile; wicked; bad. — Read P'e, to obstruct; to hinder from proceeding in a proper course; in which sense, it is the name of one of the Kwā. **臧否** Tsang p'ei, good and evil. **嘗其旨否** Ch'ang kh'e che p'ei (or fow), try whether they taste well or

not? **是否** She fow, is it, or is it not? is it right, or is it not? **所言未知是否** So yen wei che she fow, I don't know whether what I say be the fact or not; or, whether the sentiment be right or not. **是否可行** She fow kh'o hing, may it be done or not? **可否** Kh'o fow, is it proper or not? may it be, or not? **曾否** Tsang fow, has it occurred; or is it done yet, or not? **未知得收否** We che teh show fow, I don't know whether they are received yet, or not.

痞 Pain; disease; a gathering or concretion in the abdomen; an obstruction; stoppage; weak; debilitated. **痞塊** P'e kh'wae, a disease like the stone or gravel.

訥 Great; large. A man's name. Also read Pow.

嬖 A mean person under the influence of success and prosperity; partiality for; blind affection for; depraved; concupiscence; lechery. Name of an office. **嬖妾** P'e ts'ëë, a favorite concubine. **嬖倖** P'e

hing, **嬖童** P'e tung, or **嬖人** P'e jin, persons abused for unnatural purposes.

譬 To make a comparison and declare; to compare one thing to another, or to suppose a case for the purpose of illustration; to make, or to be, clearly or well understood. **譬方** P'e fang, **譬如** P'e joo, or **譬喻** P'e yu, a comparison; a metaphor; to make a suppositive comparison. **譬不遠** P'e p'uh yuen, not very different from. **譬若** P'e jö, supposing; as if; like as.

避 To go out of the way of; to avoid; to shun; to retire from; to go into solitary retirement. **迴避** Hwuy p'ei, to retire; to stand back when magistrates pass along the street. **避是非** P'e she fei, to retire from notice, in order to avoid making one's-self the subject of discussion or altercation, for and against. **避難** P'e nan, to shun distress and difficulties. **避世** P'e she, to shun the world. **避俗** P'e süh, to avoid what is vulgar and common.

PEAOU.

表 The outer garments; the highest point of; external; to manifest externally; anything set up as a

guide; statement offered to a superior; a manifest. It is applied to relations by the mother's side, as they do not partake of the same surname, and constitute one **堂** Tang, or house. Name of a place. A surname. **時辰表** She shin peau, a watch. **鐘表** Chung peau, a clock. **表著** Peau choo, to make manifest; to arrange seats so as to shew the rank of the persons. **表章** Peau chang, a kind of prayer, read before an idol, and then consumed by fire. **表白** Peau peh, to make a clear exposition of. **表表** Peau peau, erect in person; conspicuous amongst many. **表親** Peau ts'in, a relation not of the same surname. **表兄弟** Peau heung te, distant brothers; that is, cousins by the mother's side.

俵 Peau san, to give; to distribute.

A female name.

袂 To separate and give to; to scatter or disperse.

袂 Peau, or **扇袂** Hoo peau, a lady's handkerchief; a kind of kerchief worn round the neck by women, particularly Tartar women. Used for pasting paper pictures on

silk or thicker sheets of paper, and fitting them to a roller.

標 The highest point of a tree; the point opposite to the root; a branch highly situated; a signal post; a sign-board; a streamer; a streamer, as a signal on the end of a pole; a warrant from government; to inscribe or insert in a book. **插標** Ch'ã peau, to hoist a signal.

標綬 Peau che, exceedingly gay and handsome. **標準** Peau chun, or **標揚** Peau yang, to exhibit an example to others. **標旗** Peau kh'e, a flag used as a signal. **標出** Peau ch'uh lae, to appear conspicuous amongst others.

標鎗 Peau ts'ëang, a missile weapon.

標 To strike; to beat, or feel the breast; laying the hand upon the heart; to fall; the point of a knife or sword; to make a signal to. **標旗** Peau kh'e, to make a signal with a flag.

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票 Flying with the velocity of light or fire; a signal made by fire; rising in a light airy manner,—applied to the motion of a streamer; a government warrant to seize persons;

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票 Flying with the velocity of light or fire; a signal made by fire; rising in a light airy manner,—applied to the motion of a streamer; a government warrant to seize persons;

a pawnbroker's ticket; a paper authorizing a person to act. **當票** Tang p'eaou, a pawnbroker's ticket. **出票** Ch'uh p'eaou, to issue a warrant. **錢票** T'ëen p'eaou, a paper authorizing to receive money. **牌票** P'ae p'eaou, a government warrant. Occurs also written with wood by the side, in the same sense.

標 Light; airy; volatile; nimble; active. Applied to personal character, occurs in a bad sense, denoting levity; giddiness.

剽 A middle-sized bell, giving an acute light sound. Read P'eaou, to prick a wound with a pointed stone; to cut off; to rob; to plunder. Also swift; light; urgent. Read Peau, the close; the termination of. **剽** P'eaou lëö, to rob or plunder. **剽疾** P'eaou tseih, or **輕剽** K'ing p'eaou, swift; nimble; active,—applied to soldiers. **剽鎗** P'eaou ts'ëang, a missile dart or spear.

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an immoderate degree of swiftness. **嘌唱** P'eaou ch'ang, singing loose or licentious songs.

嫖 Levity; lightness of character and conduct; given up to prostitution; a whore; to go a whoring; to follow after loose women. A woman's name. **好嫖** Haou p'eaou, addicted to lewdness. **嫖寨** P'eaou ch'ae, or **嫖舍** P'eaou shay, a bagnio or bawdy-house.

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the air in order to whiten it; to bleach. 漂流浪子 P'eaou lew lang tsze, a floating wave; a dissipated person.

藻 A moss-like plant, which grows and flows on the water.

燦 The rapid flight of light or fire,—applied to a palace gate of a red colour. 赤

燦怒 Ch'ih p'eaou noo, a divinity of the southern regions.

燦闕 P'eaou k'euē, a certain gate of the Imperial palace.

瓢 A kind of gourd or calabash, of which a drinking cup is made; used also to lift water with.

縹 Silk of a blue and white colour; an azure colour.

縹縹 P'eaou p'eaou, a light blue colour; light, buoyant, ascending appearance,—applied to a bird rising in the air. 縹緲

風雲 P'eaou meau fung yun, a style elegant and sublime; phraseology remote from common use.

飄 A spiral wind; a whirlwind; a sudden and rapid wind; a light sailing appearance, as if carried by the wind; to blow or be blown by the wind; to fall; easy flowing gait. 風

飄 Fung p'eaou, a gust of wind. 飄海 P'eaou hae, or 飄洋

F'eaou yang, to be blown over the surface of the sea or ocean. In this sense synonymous with 漂 P'eaou. 飄飄若仙 P'eaou p'eaou jō s'een, a flowing gait like one of the immortals,—said in praise of a woman's manner of walking. 飄動 P'eaou tung, moved or agitated by the wind.

驃 A fleet horse; strong and valorous; a yellow horse changing colour to white spots. One says, a horse with a white tail. 驃騎 P'eaou kh'e, the name of a military office.

鰾 Part of the viscera of fish, of which glue is made.

麋鹿 P'eaou or P'au. See P'ou.

德 Appearance of moving or walking; a group; a company; a herd.

灑 The noise and appearance of rain and snow blended; a fall of sleet.

皜 A white colour; a bird changing its feathers; anything of a dead dull colour, instead of glossy and bright.

穉 To eradicate weeds from a field. 穉穉 P'eaou maou, grain not filled.

蔗 Name of a plant of which mats and sandals are made;—applied also to several other plants.

鑣 The bit of a horse's bridle. 鑣鑣 P'eaou p'eaou, copious; abundant.

杓 Three of the first stars in Ursa-major, called also

斗柄 Tow ping, the handle of the Tow measure, to which that group of stars is compared; to bear or draw; to attach to, as with cords; a target.

犬 From three dogs. The appearance of dogs running round about, as when playing; applied to a spiral wind which rises from the ground; a whirlwind.

殍 P'eaou or Fow, to die of hunger; to be famished to death; trees or plants decayed or rotten and falling to the ground.

PĒĒ.

別 To separate; to put asunder; to distinguish. Read PĒĒ, to recede from each other; to leave; different; other; another. In the Peking colloquial dialect, used in a prohibitive sense, as, do not; or less formally, don't. Formed from *to separate flesh from bones*. 分別 Fun pĒĒ, to separate with the hands, or to distinguish by words, or any of the senses.

黑白不能分別 Heh pĒĒ p'uh n'ang fun pĒĒ, cannot distinguish black from white. 分別先後 Fun pĒĒ s'een how, to distinguish that which precedes from that which comes after. 辨別 PĒĒ pĒĒ, to distinguish or discuss the difference of things. 離別 Le pĒĒ, to recede or go away from. 阿

哥別生氣 O ko pĒĒ sāng kh'e, brother! don't be angry. 你別管我 Ne pĒĒ kwan wo, don't you interfere with, or control me. 別而稱之 PĒĒ urh ch'ing che, to speak of them separately. 別之 PĒĒ che, to distinguish them. 別後 PĒĒ how, after separating; after we separated,—used in the beginning of letters. 別個人 PĒĒ ko jin, another man, or other people, according as the scope may make it singular or plural. 別二個 PĒĒ nrh ko, another. 別下毒手 PĒĒ hēa tūh show, in some other way put down or apply his poisonous and destructive hand. 別樣事情 PĒĒ yang sze ts'ing, another ce

a different affair. 別離愁 P'ē le ts'ow, the sorrow of parting.

鼈 A species of tortoise, said to be produced on the land, but to reside in the water; to have three feet, and to hear with its eyes. 木鼈 Mūh p'ē, the name of a plant.

P'ĒĒ.

傲 傲倨 P'ē sē, the appearance of flowing garments. There are various other modes of writing this phrase.

傲 Peih or P'ē, a hurried manner or appearance; hastiness of temper or disposition; vicious; bad. 傲然 P'ē jen, diligent. 傲性 P'ē sing, a hasty bad disposition.

擊 To strike; to strike lightly; to knock asunder; to brush away; to put off; to seize; to lead; to drag; to draw. 擊回馬頭 P'ē hway ma t'ow, to turn round a horse's head. 擊開 P'ē kh'ae, to cast off; to pay no farther attention to. 擊清

P'ē ts'ing, to push aside in order to clean; to make an excuse in order to avoid an imputation of immorality. 撇捺 P'ē nā, P'ē, denotes drawing a line with a pencil from right to left, thus Nā, is to draw one from left to right, thus

癩 A painful swelling, which has burst the skin.

瞥 To pass the eyes over; to glance at; to look at slightly; a hasty glance; the eyes or sight obscured. 瞥見 P'ē k'een, to take a hasty glance at.

撇 Clothes; garments; to brush or dust,—as with a wide sleeve, or the tail of a long robe.

蹙 To tread with the feet; to lean on one foot. 蹙蹙 P'ē sē, to walk round; circular motion.

鷩 A bird of the fowl species with handsome feathers, which it is said to admire in the reflection of water; called by a variety of names, some of which correspond to that of the gold pheasant. 鷩冕 P'ē m'een, a certain ornamented cap worn in ancient times.

PĒEN.

卞 The name of a district. A surname. Harry; perturbed; hasty;—also expressed by 卞急 P'ēn keih; a rule of government; a law,—as 大卞 Ta p'ēn, grand system of government. Read Twan, joy, gladness.

忤 A gladsome joyful appearance. 不勝忤忤 P'ū shing hin p'ēn, excessively glad.

扞 To touch with the hand; to strike the hands together, as when beating time to a song, or Chinese dancing and posture-making. Read Fan, the appearance of turning round in a yielding manner.

汴 The name of a district, and of a river.

砭 A stone needle; a certain stone probe, used by the Chinese surgeons. 砭針 P'ēn chin, a stone needle; to probe, literally or figuratively.

窆 To put a coffin into a grave; to inter. 窆不臨其穴 P'ēn p'ūh lin kh'e heu, when interred I was not present at the grave.

貶 To dispraise; to censure; to injure; to depress; to detract,—applied either to just or to unjust censure, to merited blame or detraction. 褒貶 Paou p'ēn, to praise and to censure,—as the historian does. 貶下 P'ēn hēa, or 貶謫 P'ēn tseh, to depress; to censure and degrade, as is done by the government to its officers. 貶損 P'ēn sun, to censure; to blame,—either one's-self or others.

弁 A cap or dress; bonnet serving to keep up the hair, and to shew the rank; a kind of leather helmet, used as a designation of military officers; struck with fear; hurried; precipitate; to strike with the hand. Name of a star; of a territory; and of a hill. A surname. 員弁 Yuen p'ēn, civil and military officers. 股弁 K'oo p'ēn, to clap the hands; to shake with fear. 弁行 P'ēn hing, to run with haste.

拚 To grasp with the hand; to brush or sweep away; to reject. 拚此物不要了 P'ēn ts'ze wūh p'ūh yaou leaou, throw this thing away, it is not wanted. 拚命 P'ēn

ming, to risk one's life; to throw it away to attain some object, — chiefly revenge.

鵠 The name of a bird,—said to be a species of vulture.

便 From *man* and *change*.

To alter the situation of him who is in uncomfortable circumstances; rest; ease; convenient; expedient; advantageous; giving repose to; accustomed to; experienced in; to perform the offices of nature; then; thus; so; immediately; forthwith; straightways; just; just the same as; that is. Read Pēen, and repeated, as **便便** Pēen pēen, to discuss; a fat, plump, fine appearance. It also denotes, to accord with the people's desires. A surname. **不便** Pūh pēen, inconvenient; disadvantageous; inexpedient. **簡便** Kēen pēen, less troublesome; more convenient and pleasant. **就順便** Tsew shun pēen, to embrace a convenient opportunity. **取便** Ts'eu pēen, to aim at convenience, ease or comfort, or that which contributes to them. **從便** Ts'ung pēen, and **隨便** Suy pēen, to follow one's convenience. **便是** Pēen she, is; is of course; just so,—an affirmation in which there is a freedom of assent and fullness of conviction, as to that which follows as matter of course. **大便** Ta pēen, to ease nature by stool. **小便** Seaou pēen, to pass urine. **Ta seaou pēen**, expresses both motions. **公便** Kung pēen, just and expedient. **得了便益** Teh leau pēen yih, obtained what is advantageous. **何等便易** Ho tāng pēen e, how very convenient and easy. **說得便** Shwō teh pēen, easy utterance, or said to the point. **方便** Fang pēen, is a phrase used by moral and religious writers, denoting *great advantage*, doing that which tends to the welfare of persons. **便至** Pēen che, then it comes to; at last. **便可** Pēen kh'o, then, or thus may. **便當** Pēen tang, convenient and safe; comfortably arranged.

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便 Artful speech; specious language.

鞭 A whip; a lash; a rod of wood or iron; to whip; to flog; flogging is the punishment inflicted on officers of government. **馬鞭** Ma pēen, a horse-whip. **打他幾下鞭子** Ta t'a ke hēa pēen tsze, give him a few lashes. **鞭策** Pēen ts'eh, or **打鞭** Ta pēen, to whip or lash.

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鯪 The name of a sea fish.

扁 Read Pēen, Pin, or Fan. From *door* and a *list* or *writing*. Tablet placed over a door with an inscription on it, in the manner of Chinese graduates; flat; low; a round appearance; a small boat. **西瓜扁** Se kwa pēen, the Chinese lighters or chop-boats. **扁諸** Pēen choo, name of a sword. **扁舟** Pēen chow, a boat. **扁頭風** Pēen t'ow fung, a certain hissing poisonous snake. **扁鵲** Pēen ts'ëö, a famous physician of antiquity.

匾 A thin utensil or vessel; appearing otherwise than round or globular; flat; a board or tablet. **匾額** Pēen ngeh, a board or stone tablet, with an inscription, placed over the door, and in the chambers or halls of Chinese houses.

編 To arrange together; to put in a certain order,—said of books,—of names,—of the materials of which books are composed; to connect things together with cords; to twist; to plait; a certain head-dress or turban. **簡編** Kēen pēen, to arrange materials and compose a book. **打編** Ta pēen, to plait,—as the

hair. **編籬** Pēen le, to wind round a fence, as creepers do. **編年** Pēen nēen, to write annals. **編修** Pēu sew, to connect together materials and compose books; a literary title. **編列字號** Pēen lēè tsze haou, to arrange marks in certain order. **編歌兒** Pēen ko urh, to compose a song; to put a number of lines together.

蝙蝠 The bat, which is known also by various other names. The name of a fish. **蝙蝠** Pēen fūh, a bat.

踠 Lamé or distorted about the feet; dragging the foot behind, as a lame horse; the knee-pan. **踠躃** Pēen sēen, to walk round about.

鰱 A certain fish with a small head and a large body; a flat fish.

傷 The body distorted.

邊 On the frontier; on the border; by the side. A surname. **中邊** Chung pēen, within and without; inside and outside. **旁邊** Pang pēen, by the side of. **邊境** Pēen king, the borders of a province, or of a country. **邊上去** Pēen shang kh'eu, gone to the frontier. **邊戍**

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P'ëen shoo, or 邊庭 P'ëen t'ing, stationed on the frontier; sometimes denotes, banished to. 邊塞 P'ëen seh, the outer or remote possessions of a country. 邊地 P'ëen te, the country on the frontier. 邊外 P'ëen wae, beyond the limits.

籩 籩 The name of an office. 籩 p'ëen, or 籩豆 P'ëen tow, a vessel made of bamboo, used during the rites of sacrifice; a kind of basket to contain fruits.

辮 To plait; to twist; to twine; to plicate. 髮辮 Fä p'ëen, the hair of the head plaited as a tail in the Chinese manner. 打辮 Ta p'ëen, to plait the hair.

辯 From words and acrid. To divide; to distinguish; to judge; to discriminate clearly; artful, specious language; dispute; debate; quarrelling; to rule or direct; to insinuate; to pervade every part. The name of a place. 微辯 We p'ëen, a slight insinuation, when one does not dare to speak out plainly. 爭辯 Tsang p'ëen, and 鬭辯 Tow p'ëen, to fight and wrangle. 辯論 P'ëen lun, or Lun p'ëen, to debate; to argue. 辯明 P'ëen ming, or 辯白

辯 From knife and acrid. To cut asunder; to divide; to distinguish; to dispute or discuss; to ascertain; the bars of wood laid transversely below the boards of a bed to

P'ëen peh, to illustrate clearly to argue a point clearly. 駁 P'ëen pō, to contradict. 別 P'ëen p'ëe, to discriminate to distinguish and separate.

變 A change of circumstances, whether great or small; an alteration; a turn of affairs; an insurrection, or a revolution in the state. A change from existence to non-existence; from non-existence to existence, is expressed by 化 Hwa. A change in the ordinary course of nature; an ominous calamity or judgment from heaven; the change with takes place at death. 變化 P'ëen hwa, change; transformation; transmutation. 變更 P'ëen kang, change; alteration. 變動 P'ëen t'ung, or 權變 Kh'eu'en p'ëen, a change from ordinary and standard principles, on account of some present necessity or peculiarity of circumstances. 變易 P'ëen yih, or 變改 P'ëen kae, change; alteration.

辨 From knife and acrid. To cut asunder; to divide; to distinguish; to dispute or discuss; to ascertain; the bars of wood laid transversely below the boards of a bed to

support them; numeral of fields regularly laid out. A surname. A change; the part where a skin is separated and again joined. 費分辨 Fe fun p'ëen, to be at the trouble of explaining. 辨正疑誤者 P'ëen ching e woo chay, to discuss and rectify what is doubtful and erroneous. 辨吉凶 P'ëen kelh heung, to distinguish and ascertain the felicitous and infelicitous. 辨別是非 P'ëen p'ëe she fei, to distinguish right from wrong. 辨駁 P'ëen pō, to contradict. 辨色 P'ëen seh, to distinguish colours.

P'ËEN.

片 A splinter; a fragment; a bit; a slip; a petal of a flower; a leaf of tea; the half of; to break asunder; to divide; to judge. 片函 P'ëen han, a short note or letter, as Europeans say, a line. 片紙 P'ëen che, a slip of paper. 片言 P'ëen yen, a small portion of speech; a word; a sentence; one half, or one side of a story. 片時 P'ëen she, a short period of time; a few minutes.

胼 P'ëen, or 胼胝 P'ëen t'e, indurated skin; hard, stiff skin, as that on the hands and feet of plough-

men; a loose skin, as if not adhering to the muscular part. 胼手足 P'ëen show che tsüh, the skin of the hands and feet indurated,—as by severe labour.

駟 Read P'ing, a light kind of carriage. Read P'äng, the noise of horses and carts. Read P'ëen, in the same sense.

駟 A pair of horses attached to a carriage or cart; additions made to the side; together; approaching at the same time. Name of a place. 駟臻 P'ëen ts'in, together arrive,—said of blessings which are wished for at the new year.

駟 The ribs united as one; not distinctly marked. Used also to denote indurated skin.

偏 By the side; lateral; inclined; partial to; bent upon having or doing; retired; selfish; depraved; one half; belonging to; fifty men; twenty-five chariots of war. A surname. 中之兩傍曰偏 Ching che l'ëang p'ang yuë p'ëen, the two sides are called P'ëen. 情性偏癖 Sing ts'ing p'ëen peih, led away by a perverse attachment to; disposition wholly devoted to one form of pleasure or amusement. 偏之見 Yih p'ëen che këen, a partial view, or opinion. 偏

房 P'een fang, a concubine.
 偏愛 P'een ngae, strong partiality. 偏之爲害 P'een che wei hae, injured by excessive partiality, or the excess of some passion. 偏要 P'een yaou, inconsiderately bent on a thing; determined to have it at all events. 偏高 P'een kaou, high on one side. 偏度 P'een too, degree of longitude.

偏 } To make a circular tour;
 遍 } to extend, reach, or go to every part; to pervade every place. 偏滿 P'een mwan, to fill every part; to fill the whole empire. 偏布 P'een poo, to distribute to every place. 偏身 P'een shin, the whole body.

篇 A writing on a slip of bamboo, as was anciently the usage; a leaf or section of a book. In some parts of the country, the bamboo with which punishment is inflicted, is called P'een. A delicate bamboo, the shoots of which are edible. Name of a hill. A surname. 書篇 Shoo p'een, the leaf of a book. 篇什所載 P'een shih so tsae, it is contained in books; it is found in print.

翩 To fly swiftly; to move about; appearance of crowds and bustle, as at a palace, or a road filled with troops and banners. 翩翩 P'een p'een, to move lightly and airily. 緝緝翩翩 Tseih tseih p'een p'een, the appearance of going and coming incessantly.

褊 Small; straight; cramped; narrow,—applied to garments and to the mind; also to territory. 褊陋 P'een low, cramped and mean. 褊小 P'een seaou, small. 褊心 P'een sin, narrow-minded; hasty; fidgety; pusillanimous.

騙 To spring upon a horse; to mount. Commonly used to denote taking an advantage of; to deceive; to cheat; to defraud. 乘船騙馬 Shing ch'uen p'een ma, to go on board a boat, and to mount a horse. 哄騙 Hung p'een, to cozen; to cheat; to intimidate. 瞞騙 Mwan p'een, to cheat by concealing from. 誑騙 Kwang p'een, to defraud; to impose upon. 騙錢 P'een ts'een, to defraud of money.

PEH.

白 White; clear; explicit; manifest; to explain or make manifest; obvious;—in allusion to this sense, to write *Peh*, means to write or spell erroneously; i. e. to write the character which is most obvious to an un instructed person; that which is done *freely* and *disinterestedly*. 白雲山 Peh yun shan, the high hill behind the city of Canton. 白撞 Peh ehwang, to swindle; to act as a sharper; to obtain under false pretences. 白鬚 Peh fan, alum. 白鉛粉 Peh yuen fun, white lead or ceruse. 白施恩 Peh she ngan, to do a kindness without any interested motive. 白日 Peh jih, or 白晝 Peh chow, clear daylight. 白毫 Peh haou, a name of tea. 白衣人 Peh e jin, a man of no rank. 白荳蔻 Peh tow kh'ow, cardamums. 白嬰 Peh k'ö, to glance at contemptuously; a slight supercilious look. 白露 Peh loo, September 9th, a Chinese term. 白欖 Peh lan, a fruit resembling olives, called the Chinese olive. 白堊子 Peh tan tsze, an ingredient in the manufacture of porcelain,—the charac-

ters are doubtful. 白鹿洞 Peh lüh t'ung, the white stag grotto; a romantic retreat on the borders of the Po-yang lake. 白鹿洞書院 Peh lüh t'ung shoo yuen, the college of the white stag grotto, where Choo-foo-tsze taught in the eleventh century. 白飯魚 Peh fan yu, a fish called the rice fish.

伯 A senior; a superior; to control; a father's elder brother,—so called from having the control of the family; an elder brother; the third rank of nobility; epithet by which a wife addresses her husband. The name of a bird. A surname. The god of a certain constellation. Also read Pa, a tyrant; a chieftain. 五伯 Woo pa, five tyrants famous in ancient story. 伯趙 Peh chaou, or 伯勞 Peh laou, a certain bird,—said to eat or devour its parent, and hence the emblem of undutiful children. 伯母 Peh moo, aunt; father's elder brother's wife. 伯叔 Peh shüh, uncles, on the father's side, generally; mother's brothers are called 舅父 Kh'ew foo.

帛 From *white* and *cloth*. Silk; it forms part of an official title; name of a plant. A surname. 財帛 Ts'ae peh, money and silk; wealth.

柏 The cypress or fir; large; great; to urge. Name of a state; and of a hill. A surname.

百 From *one* and *clear*. Ten times ten; one distinct round number; a hundred; used for the whole number or species; many; numerous. The name of a place. A surname. 百木之長 Peh mūh che eh'ang, the superior (or best) of all trees. 百發百中 Peh fā peh chung, a hundred shots, and a hundred hits,—to succeed as often as tried. 百會 Peh hwuy, the hundred assemblage; the general assemblage of nerves; the brain. 百官 Peh kwan, all the officers of government of every rank. 百里 Peh le, the name of a sword. 百鶴 Peh ling, name of a bird; the lark. 百計營謀 Peh ke ying mow, to intrigue and employ numerous stratagems. 百足 Peh tsūh, a centipede. 百千萬 Peh ts'een wan, a hundred millions,—it is used as an indefinitely large number; hundreds, thousands,

and tens of thousands.

佰 From *man* and a *hundred*. A hundred men, or the leader of a hundred men; like 仟 Ts'ien, a thousand men. These two characters occur as denoting a hundred, or a thousand pieces of copper coin.

栢 Same as 柏 Peh. 栢香木 Peh hēang mūh, a species of cedar.

北 From *two men* with their backs turned on each other. Perverse; to turn away from; to oppose; to retreat; to run away; the north. 吾三戰三北 Woo san chen san peh, I have been in three battles, and thrice defeated. 敗北 Pae peh, to be defeated. 東西南北 Tung se nan peh, east, west, south, and north. 在北邊 Tsae peh pēn, in the north. 坐北向南 Tso peh hēang nan, sitting north towards the south, expresses a building having its front towards the south. 北京 Peh king, the northern metropolis of China, commonly written Peking. 北極 Peh keih, the north pole. 北直隸 Peh chih le, the province usually called Pe-che-li, in which the Chinese court resides. 北遷 Peh ts'ien, mov-

ed northward. 北星 Peh sing, the north star. 北斗 Peh tow, Ursa-major.

匍 To fall prostrate on the ground. 匍匐 Poo peh, to fall down on the hands and knees; to go on the hands and knees like a child; to press towards with celerity; to do one's utmost to hasten to relieve.

葡 An edible root; a species of turnip. 蘿蔔 Tan peh, the name of a flower.

趺 To creep on the hands and feet.

熨 From *man* in the midst of thorns. To expel; to banish to a remote distance amongst the foreigners of the west. The name of certain barbarous foreigners, known in the time of the Han dynasty.

P'EH.

帕 Read P'eh and P'a, certain ornaments for the head, worn by soldiers,—used also to denote, a napkin wound round the head, or worn as a sash. 手帕 Show p'a, a handkerchief.

迫 Urgent; pressing; reducing to straits; compelling in an arbitrary manner. The second is a common, but unauthorized form.

To press hard upon and embarrass, as by an enemy's troops. 相迫 Sēang p'eh, to press upon each other. 急迫 Keih p'eh, hurried; fluttered; bustling. 窘迫 Kh'wān p'eh, wearied and exhausted by the pressure of circumstances. 逼迫 Peih p'eh, to compel arbitrarily; to tyrannize over.

拍 To touch; to pat; to strike with the hand. Also read Meh and Pō. 拍掌 P'eh chang, or 拍手 P'eh show, to clap the hands, amused or pleased. 拍張 P'eh chang, the Chinese shuttlecock, vulgarly called 打燕 Ta-yen. 拍案 P'eh ngan, or 拍公案 P'eh kung ngan, to strike the judge's bench or table, in anger at the witness or prisoner. 拍板 P'eh pan, the Chinese castanet.

珀 Part of the name of amber, which is called a medicine, and is said by the old dictionaries to have been brought from India. Its attractive electricity is noticed in these words, 拭熱能吸芥 Shih jē nāng heih keae, when rubbed hot, it can attract light straws. There is a great variety of sorts, and various opinions about its origin; sev-

eral deem it a resin that falls from trees, which in time becomes amber; one thinks it dragon's blood. **血珀** Heuē p'eh, red amber. **蜜蠟珀** Meih lä p'eh, yellow amber. **琥珀** Hoo p'eh, amber.

粕 The dregs or fœces of wine.

舶 A large vessel which navigates the seas. **夷船** E p'eh, a foreign ship. **船** P'eh ts'au ch'uen, a Chinese junk.

魄 From white and demon. The sentient principle; the animal soul; the spiritual part of the Yin principle; the Chinese use phraseology which answers to body, soul, and spirit. P'eh, corresponds to the last word; they say the lungs contain the P'eh. P'eh is also defined, form; figure; a certain tree. **魄附形之靈** P'eh foo ling che ling, P'eh, is the

spirit attached to the material form of man. **魄耳目之聰明** P'eh urh mih che ts'ung ming, P'eh, is that in ear and eye which hears and perceives. **魄人陰神** P'eh jin yin shin, the P'eh is man's Yin spirit. **魄人之精爽** P'eh jin che tsing shwang, the P'eh, is animal spirit which gives hilarity or cheerfulness. **魄散** P'eh san, the spirit was scattered or dissipated, expresses either a person's fainting or the dispersion of the P'eh after death.

薜 A species of wild hemp. Read P'ö, to split or rend. Read P'e, a certain fruit.

藥 A certain kind of yellow wood, resembles pomegranate, and has a yellow bitter bark; used in making wine, to denote which this character is sometimes employed.

PEI.

倍 To oppose; to act contrary to; low; vulgar; vicious; to increase to as much again. Answers to fold, meaning to double. **加倍** Këa pei, or **加一倍** Këa yih pei, to double the number or quanti-

ty. **十倍** Shih pei, tenfold. **倍叛** Pei pan, to rebel. **倍文** Pei wän, to extract from books secretly. **培** To add earth to; to add mould or manure to the roots of plants; to assist; to bo-

nefit; to nourish; to stop up with earth. Read Pow, a hillock. **栽培** Ts'ae pei, to plant and to manure; to originate a person's fortune, and to continue to assist him. **培養** Pei yang, or **培補** Pei poo, to nurse; to nourish; to endeavour to strengthen the constitution.

焙 To dry with fire; to hatch with fire, as the Chinese do duck's eggs. **焙乾** Pei kan, fire dried. **棟** **焙茶** Këen pei ch'a, campoi tea. See P'ae.

悲 From heart and negative or bad. That which the mind deems evil; to commiserate; an expression of feeling without tears; the feelings affected by pain or tender commiseration. **慈悲** Ts'ze pei, tender sympathy; compassion. **悲哀** Pei ngue, grief and commiseration. **悲歡離合** Pei hwan le hō, tragic, comic, parting, meeting,—four kinds of plays. **悲涼** Pei lëang, distressed. **悲傷** Pei shang, pained and wounded—referring to the feelings. **悲切** Pei ts'ë, acutely pained or grieved. **悲痛** Pei t'ung, grief and pain.

裴 The appearance of long garments or robes. The name of a district.

孛 Plants shooting up luxuriantly and widely; a sudden change of countenance; disobedient; opposed to just control. A surname. **色孛如也** Seh pei joo yai, assumed a respectful demeanour; full of veneration and respect. **孛星** Pei sing, a comet.

悖 Read Püh and Pei, copious; abundant; perverse; disobedient; rebellious; confusion; anarchy; violence. A surname. The fourth character is 或 Hwō, uncertainty, turned upside down. **悖逆** Pei neih, to rebel; rebellious. **悖德** Pei teh, perverse virtue; i. e. to be kind to strangers and neglect one's own kindred. **悖禮** Pei le, perverse civility—being respectful to strangers and disrespectful to one's own kindred.

比 Pei or Pei. From two men with their backs turned to each other; the north. See Pei.

疖 Sores on the head; a scabbed head; bald. A man's name. **疖痂** Pei këa, the

dried scab which covers a sore.

背 The back of an animal body; the back part; the opposite of face, front and surface; to turn the back upon; to carry on the back; to be opposed to; to oppose; the vapours or halo seen by the side of the sun. It is applied to longevity. A man's name. **屋背** Uh pei, the roof of a house. **背負** Pei foo, to turn the back; to carry on the back; to desist; to be ungrateful to. **背後挑弄** Pei how t'eaou lung, to backbite, and excite animosities. **背理** Pei le, unreasonable; vicious. **背面** Pei mēn, the back and front; also the back surface. **背囊** Pei nang, to carry a bag on the back. **背誦** Pei sung, to repeat memoriter. **背書** Pei shoo, to repeat memoriter,—it being the practice for boys to turn away the face from the person who hears them repeat. **背心** Pei sin, a kind of waistcoat without sleeves. **背信** Pei sin, to turn the back upon one's belief; to apostatize. **背誓** Pei she, to violate an oath. **背脊** Pei tseih, the back.

褙 Certain long garments.

輩 A hundred war chariots despatched by an army make Pei; chariots arranged in order; a company; a sort, class or series; that may be compared or sorted with; forms the plural of pronouns. **同輩** Tung pei, of the same class or sort. **我輩** Wo pei, we; us. **前輩** Ts'ēn pei, those that are first, or have the precedence. **後輩** How pei, those that come after in place or time.

貝 The tortoise shell; or pearl-oyster shell, which was used as a circulating medium in the exchange of commodities, till about 200, B. C. when the **錢** Ts'ēn, or copper coin were introduced. Pei is now used for anything valuable and precious; certain ornaments of military armour. Name of a silk; of a musical instrument; and of a district. A surname. **貨貝** Ho pei, the ancient money. **寶貝** Paou pei, anything valuable; much esteemed; precious. **貝勒** Pei leh, a Tartar title of nobility of high rank.

負 The name of a water divinity. **負尾** Pei wei, the name of a hill.

楨 Pei, or **楨多** Pei to, the tree, of the bark of which, in Ava, books are made; the same tree is said to be found in the state Magñdhā, where Buddha was born; and where it grows to the height of 70 or 80 cubits, and in winter does not cast its leaves.

猥 An animal said to be of the wolf species, and the young of which are often born destitute of one or two feet, and cannot walk without support; hence a state of embarrassment is expressed by **猥猥** Lang-peí.

璣 Ornaments of tortoise-shell; ornaments which are inlaid.

卑 Pe, or Pei. For this and several of its compounds, see Pe.

陂 P'e, or Pei, an embankment. See **陂水** Pei shwuy, water which is kept in by an embankment.

P'EI.

丕 Large; great; to present to; to receive with respect. Much used in the Shooking for **大** Ta, great. **丕子** P'ei tsze, the eldest son.

伾 Strong; many.

佻 Should not; ought not.

垓 To re-erect a mound or raise a hill; to stop; to fill up. The name of a hill. Earthenware not burnt; a wall behind a house. The name of a god. To add to or increase.

否 P'e or P'ei, vile; wicked; bad. Read P'e, to obstruct; to hinder from proceeding in a proper course. Commonly read Fow.

呶 A tone of insult or defiance; the noise of persons wrangling.

坯 A hill or mound formed again, or added to.

杯 **杯治** P'e ch'e, a local phrase denoting a wish that a thing may be.

胚 From *not*, and formed into muscular substance. A woman in a state of one month's pregnancy; an embryo; an unformed mass,—applied also to clouds and vapours. **胚**

胎 P'ei t'ae, an embryo of one month.

邳 The name of a place. A surname. **下邳** H'ea

p'ei, the name of a district. **大邳** Ta p'ei, the name of a hill.

酩 Drunken and satiated with food.

駮 P'ei p'ei, the appearance of a horse going; speckled with yellow and white colours.

賠 A modern character, used to denote, making up a deficiency or loss; to restore.

賠償 P'ei ch'ang, or **賠還** P'ei hwan, to repay; to undertake to pay for another; to make good some loss. **賠補** P'ei poo, to make up any loss; to supply a want. **賠墊** P'ei t'ien, to make up that for which one has been security; to make up a loss; sometimes required of the officers of government.

陪 To add mould or earth to; to fill; to attach to; to second; to accompany; to bear a person company; to assist; to benefit. The name of a hill.

陪臣 P'ei ch'in, the controller of the households of ancient noblemen, the term by which they designated themselves when they visited the Emperor's court. **陪客** P'ei kh'eh, to attend a guest or visitor. **陪伴** P'ei pwan, a companion; to bear one company.

陪送 P'ei sung, to bear com-

pany when going to a place; to escort. **陪侍** P'ei she, to wait upon; to assist or serve. **陪嫁人** P'ei k'ea jin, bride-maids. **陪坐** P'ei tso, to sit with.

沛 The appearance of moving, walking, or progressing; increasing; large; great; copious; superabundant; rainy; copious showers. The name of a river in Leaou-tung. The name of a marsh; of a plant; of a district; and of certain streamers or banners. A surname. Precipitate; laid prostrate. **滂** Ch'e p'ei, impetuous effort; to expand or spread out. **顛沛** T'ien p'ei, subverted and thrown into disorder; a state of extreme distress and poverty.

旆 P'ae, or P'ei, certain silken variegated waving banners or streamers; to attach them to the staff on which they are suspended. **旆旆** P'ei p'ei, long pendant streamers, and the appearance which they make.

霏 Copious heavy rain; appearance of water flowing; very wet and marshy. **霧霏** P'ang p'ei, drenching heavy rain. **霏霏** P'ei p'ei, the sound of rain and wind.

佩 From a man, all, and Kin, a napkin. Things attached to a girdle. As a verb, to attach to the girdle; to gird about one; to have always with one. Metaphorically, to remember. A great river receiving and carrying along the smaller streams in its winding course. **佩服** P'ei fih, one's girdle and clothes; to keep the recollection of always about one.

珮 A girdle or sash with certain stones attached to it for ornament. The same as the preceding.

配 P'ei, the colour of wine; also a fellow; a mate; a

companion; an equal; an associate. **廣大配天地** Kwang ta p'ei t'ien te, in greatness and vastness equal to heaven and earth. **追配先人** Chuy p'ei s'een jin, to look back and associate one with his ancestors. **配偶** P'ei ngow, husband and wife. **匹配** P'ei h p'ei, a couple; a pair. **配祖考** P'ei tsoo kh'aou, to place together with one's ancestors, in a sacrifice. **配享** P'ei h'ang, to sacrifice to conjointly. **配林** P'ei lin, the name of a forest. **配法** P'ei fa, the punishment of marking the face by puncturing.

必 From to divide and a pointed lance. Divided to the last degree of minuteness; absolutely; decision; an expression of decision; certainty and necessity; must; it is requisite; it is necessary. **何必** Ho peih, what necessity? **不必** P'uh peih, it is not necessary. **未必** We peih, it is not by any means certain; it is not necessarily so. **必然** Peih jen, it must be so. **必竟** Peih king, it must at last, or after all be so. **必定** Peih ting, it is

fixed; settled; decided on. **必要** Peih yaou, it is absolutely wanted; it is insisted on.

必 Full. **駢衍餽路** P'ing yen peih loo, extended groups of horses filled the road.

批 Peih, and P'eh, to strike and knock down; to strike in play.

苾 Fragrance; odour. The name of certain plants.

駮 Peih, or Pe, a well-fed horse; a horse fat and strong.

PEIH.

餽 The savour of dressed provisions; the smell of certain fragrant herbs,—said in reference to the rites of sacrifice.

偏 To oppress; to ill-use; to compress; to fill; to distend. **邪偏** Sēy peih, and **幅偏** Fūh peih, a kind of buskin tied round the leg, from the knee to the foot;—used in ancient times when going to court. **偏陽** Peih yang, the name of a place.

幅 Read Fūh, a piece of silk or cloth spread out as a web, and having both its margins ornamented. Read Peih, certain bandages rolled round the legs to strengthen the muscles when walking; a sort of greaves.

幅 Sincerity of mind and intention; feeling of grief; something oppressing the mind. **悃幅** Kh'wān peih, the mind sincerely bent on; the most unfeigned sincerity.

溜 Water agitated and dashing about; a bathing room; decorous and regularly adjusted appearance. **溜派** Peih hway, water thrown into tumultuous motion.

逼 From *running* and *pressing*. To approach near;

to press upon; to reduce to straits; to drive before one; to urge in an arbitrary, despotic manner; to tyrannize over; to compel imperiously. **驅逼** Kh'eu peih, to press upon and drive out. **凌逼** Ling peih, to insult and oppress; to urge cruelly as a person forcing his creditor to sell his children in order to be able to pay the debt. **逼迫** Peih p'eh, to press or urge by strength or power; to oppress; to compel to a certain line of conduct. **逼近** Peih kin, near or contiguous to. **逼京** Peih king, pressed hard upon the capital, with an army. **逼死** Peih sze, to cause people's death by tyrannizing over them.

煇 To dry with fire; fire-dried.

壁 A wall; a mud wall, or other military structure for the purpose of defence; a rocky precipice. The name of a constellation. The name of a country. **牆壁** Ts'ēang peih, a wall generally. **屋壁** Ūh peih, the wall of a house. **照壁** Chaou peih, a wall placed opposite the gate of a government officer. **家徒立壁**

間壁 Kēa t'oo leih peih, a family which possesses nothing but the bare walls of a house; a poor family. **間壁** Kēan peih, or **隔壁** Keh peih, a partition wall. **隔壁鄰舍** Keh peih lin shay, a next-door neighbour. **間壁的** Kēan peih teih, or **隔壁的** Keh peih teih, neighbours between whom there is only a partition wall. **掛壁** Kwa peih, to hang against the wall. **泥壁** Ne peih, or **土壁** T'oo peih, a mud wall. **複壁** Fūh peih, a double wall. **粉壁** Fun peih, a white-washed wall.

壁 A valuable stone made round to resemble heaven, and sometimes in the centre a square hole, which is to represent earth; an auspicious stone,—much used in ancient Chinese courts as an ornament or badge of authority; hollow in the middle. **圭壁** Kwei peih, are different sorts of ornamental stones in ancient use; a sort of Letters Patent. The Kwei is about a cubit long; the Peih round. **壁謝** Peih sēy, to decline receiving a present, and returning it with thanks,—written on the card which is returned.

畢 The end; close; termination; completed; finished;

all; at last; a writing or document; name of a star; certain wooden stilts for lifting victims; certain iron beneath a cart or carriage. Name of a place; of a state; of a divinity; and of a bird. A surname. **收畢** Show peih, all received; finished. **手畢** Show peih, a writing offered to a superior. **畢幾** Peih ke, English cloth called long ells; written **畢** Peih ke, and **咭** Peih ke. **畢機船** Peih ke ch'uen, the ships which come direct from England, are so called. **畢乃事** Peih nae sze, complete is the business; the work or affair is finished. **畢回院** Peih hway yuen, having finished, he returned to his office. **畢竟** Peih king, at the last; after all.

凜 Cold wind.

篳 A hedge; a place round which a hedge is drawn; a poor place of abode; a cart for fuel. **篳門篳戶** P'ung mun peih hoo, a country cottage with a wicker gate,—this expression is differently written. **篳路** Peih loo, a cart that goes amongst the hills for fuel. **篳門** Peih mun, a gate or wicket, made of sticks or branches.

罽 A net for catching rabbits and birds; a net affixed to a long handle.

萼 Name of a certain medicinal plant; a wicker gate. **萼門蓬戶** Peh mun p'ung hoo, a wicker gate, and a mat door; a country cottage.

蹕 Peh or Pe, to cause to stop; to oblige to halt; clear the way before the Emperor; to put every other traveller off the same road; Imperial journeys or travelling.

駐蹕 Choo peih, the stoppage of the Emperor and his retinue at any place when travelling.

蹕臨 Peih lin, the arrival of the Emperor with his retinue at a place when travelling.

鞞 Pads or coverings for the knees, formerly worn on special occasions, when having to kneel much at the rites of sacrifice; similar coverings are now commonly worn by the Chinese. **素鞞** Soo peih, mourning dress.

筆 From bamboo and a pencil. A pencil or other instrument for writing

笔 with; the European pen they call **鵝毛筆** Ngo maou peih, a goose-quill pencil. A pencil was called by various names in ancient times; Tsin,

the first great monarch of China called it Peih. Whatever it was made of, whether wood or bamboo, as long as it marked characters, the same name was applied to it. To write with a pencil or other instrument. Name of a star; and of a flower. **含筆** Han peih, to put the point of the pencil in water, or in one's mouth. **蘸筆** Tsan peih, to wet the point of the pencil. **落筆** Ló peih, or **下筆** Hèa peih, or **揮筆** Hway peih, to apply the pencil to paper; to begin to write.

大筆 Ta peih, a large pencil—denotes good writing or composition. **筆之於書** Peih che yu shoo, to write in a book.

筆竹 Peih chüh, a small bamboo of which pencils are made.

筆墨中人 Peih meh chung jin, a man immersed in pencils and ink. **筆執** Peih chih, a particular manner of forming the characters; a fine bold hand,—said chiefly of the running hand.

筆帖式 Peih t'è shih, a kind of secretary amongst the Tartars.

碧 Stone of an azure or bluish colour. **碧落** Peih ló, the first or highest. **碧玉** Peih yüh, a certain valuable blue stone.

弼 A certain supple splice attached to a bow; that with which a bow is supported and adjusted; to assist; to add to or double; distorted; perverse. **輔弼** Foo peih, assistants to the Emperor; ministers of state.

弼教 Peih keaou, aids to instruction,—such are penal laws.

佛 Commonly read P'üf, denoting Buddha. Read Peih, to assist; to help. **佛佗** Peih yih, very strong.

虺 A certain horn blown by the Tartars in order to frighten horses. **虺發** Peih fä, a cold wind. **虺沸** Peih fei, the bubbling up of a spring.

悞 Perverse; obstinate; self-willed; resisting advice and reproof.

柳 Read Pe, a handle. Read Peih, the coffin which is next the corpse; in contradistinction from an external shell.

P'EH.

丿 Distorted on the right; as if leaning to the left. One says, it is like raising the head, and stretching out the body. Read E, to or at; down to the ground.

匹 From eight, and enveloped, representing a piece

of silk folded up; eight folds of silk in length. **四丈** Sze chang, four chang; i. e. 40 cubits make a piece of silk; to denote which **疋** p'eh is now commonly used. To correspond to; to unite; to pair; two, or a pair; either; or one of two who have been united; an intimate friend; a husband or wife. A numeral of horses. Read Müh, a domesticated duck. **一匹** Peih p'eh, a pair. **匹夫** P'eh foo, a married man; a husband. **匹婦** P'eh foo, a married woman; a wife. **配** Pei p'eh, or **匹妃** P'eh pei, to match; to pair. **匹妃之際** P'eh pei che tse, the time of pairing; the period of marriage.

疋 Read Seu, sufficient; to record. Read Ya, correct; right. Read P'eh, a roll or piece of silk or cloth; applied also to the European cloth imported in China; numeral of pieces of silk or cloth. **布一疋** Poo yih p'eh, one piece of cloth.

分疋頭 Fun p'eh t'ow, to share amongst the Hong merchants, the Company's woollens.

疋頭船 P'eh t'ow ch'uen, the ships which bring the woollens, the direct ships from Eng-

land. 疋頭分 P'eih t'ow fun, a share of the English Company's woollens, had by a particular Hong merchant. 疋頭 P'eih t'ow, a piece of cloth; chiefly understood in Canton of the woollens imported by the English.

辟 A designation of royal or imperial personages; an epithet applied to heaven; a term by which a widow addresses her deceased husband when sacrificing; clear; discerning; a majestic exterior with little reality; laws; punishment; to burst or rend open; to kill; a crowd of persons driven back affrighted. Name of a star. A surname. Used in the 大學 Ta hēō, for partiality or excess in one's likes and dislikes. 人之其所親愛而辟焉 Jin che kh'e so ts'in ngae urh p'eih yen, men are excessively partial in what they have an affection for. 大辟 Ta p'eih, to execute capitally; to put to death. 辟公 P'eih kung, ancient princes. 辟以止辟 P'eih e che p'eih, to kill some, to prevent the murder of many. 辟名 P'eih ming, merely nominal.

僻 Mean; low; depraved; licentious. 偏僻 P'ien

p'eih, deflected from what is correct; depraved. 邪僻 Séay p'eih, licentious; lewd. 邪僻之心 Séay p'eih che sin, a licentious disposition. 乖僻 Kwae p'eih, perverse; bad. 放僻 Fang p'eih, abandoned; licentious. 幽僻 Yew p'eih, dark secluded recess, as amongst hills. 僻巷 P'eih hēang, a bye lane.

劈 To strike or break open; to tear; to split; to rend; to cut; to divide. 雷劈 Luy p'eih, or 劈歷 P'eih leih, the abrupt shock of the noise of thunder. 初劈歷 Ch'oo p'eih leih, the first shock; the first word uttered.

擘 To beat the breast; to bend; to break asunder; to pluck off; to open; to draw a bow; to drive away, or separate from; the thumb. 擘拳 Ch'ih p'eih, to bow the arms and legs, when doing obeisance. 巨擘 Keu p'eih, the thumb, which the Chinese call the largest finger; the greatest person amongst many. 擘開 P'eih kh'ae, to break open; to separate. 擘餅 P'eih ping, to break bread. 擘析 P'eih seh, to split or rend open. 擘踊 P'eih yung,

to beat the breast and stamp with the feet, as in cases of extreme distress.

滌 P'eih, or 滌滌 Ping p'eih, to bleach clothes or garments in the sun.

甃 A large kind of brick.

癖 P'eih, or 癖疾 P'eih tseih, and 癩癖 K'ea-p'eih, indigestion; constipation; costiveness; an anxious desire of food; craving appetite, physically and morally; a thirst or splitting of phlegm, occasioned by excessive drinking. 痰癖 Tan p'eih, an accumulation of phlegm. 食癖 Shih p'eih, canine appetite. 人皆有一癖我癖在章句 Jin keae yew yih p'eih, wo p'eih tsae chang keu, every one has his craving appetite; my disease is an excessive fondness for poetry. 衣癖 E p'eih, an excessive fondness for dress.

襞 To fold or plait garments. 襞積 P'eih tseih, to fold

or plicate.

躄 Lame of both feet; unable to walk; to fall prostrate.

闢 From a gate and to burst open. To shake; to burst

forth; to open; to expand,—applied to the expanding or vivifying operation of nature in spring; to avoid; to shun; to retire back; to flow as a stream.

啟闢 Kh'e p'eih, to open. 開闢天地 Kh'ae p'eih t'ēu te, spreading abroad the heavens and the earth,—after the existence of the chaotic mass. 闢門求彥 P'eih mun kh'ew yen, to throw open the gates of the court and invite honest men to come in.

霹 From rain and to burst forth. The shock and noise of thunder; the rending, as of an earthquake. A name of the god of thunder. 霹靂 P'eih leih, the shaking effect of a clap of thunder. 霹靂車 P'eih leih ch'ay, a chariot used in ancient times for throwing stones.

PEW.

彪 The streaks or spots of a tiger; a small tiger; any streaks or veins. A surname. 彪炳 Pew ping, elegant and

perspicuous style.

彪 Long hair; bushy hair. 彪 Read Shan, the wings of a house.

颯 颯颯 Pew-pew, the appearance of the wind blowing.

PIN.

斂 } Read Pin, or Pan, to separate; to divide; to partition.

邠 } Name of an ancient state. Name of a modern district in Shen-se province.

儻 } To accompany; to receive a guest with the usual ceremonies. Read Pin, to pay respect to; to venerate, or worship;

to arrange; to advance. **接賓以禮曰儻接鬼神亦然** Tsëe pin e le yuë pin, tsëe kwei shin yih jen, to receive a guest with the (usual) ceremonies is called Pin; to approach the gods, is expressed by the same. **儻相** Pin s'ang, an assistant in performing the necessary ceremonies at the reception of any friend.

賓 } One who is paid respect and attention to; a guest; a visitor; to receive a visitor; to submit or be subjected to the influence of right principles or civilization. Name of a western country; and of an office. A surname. The second form is

common in all the compounds. **蕤賓** Juy pin, a term in the fifth moon. **西賓** Se pin, a domestic tutor; he calls his employer **東家** Tung-k'ea. **野賓** Yay pin, a species of monkey. **賓主** Pin choo, guest and host. **賓服** Pin fuh, to yield to and wait upon. **賓客** Pin kh'eh, a guest or visitor.

殯 } To put the dead in a coffin, and carry forth to the grave; to perform funeral rites; to inter. **虞殯** Yu pin, funeral songs. **出殯** Ch'ü pin, to carry from the house to the grave with the usual funeral processions. **送殯** Sung pin, to attend a funeral. **祔殯** Fuh pin, the religious rites performed at the grave. **殯殮** Pin l'een, to dress the corpse and place it in a coffin. **殯葬** Pin ts'ang, to inter.

濱 } The margin of a lake; the side of a river, or of the sea; a place that is near or contiguous. **水濱** Shwuy pin, the margin of any collection of water. **海**

濱 Hae pin, the sea shore; on the coast.

鬢 } The hair on the temples, so called from its appearing on the margin of the face; or according to others, from its being near the top of the head. The present fashion with Chinese ladies, is to make the hair on the temples stick out in a bushy manner. **鬢髮** Pin fä, the hair on the temples.

檳 } The areca or betel-nut tree. **檳榔** Pin lang, areca or betel-nut, of which there are various preparations; the last character is a vulgar form.

擯 } To expel; to reject. Used for one sent to receive a national visitor, or kind of ancient envoy. **擯斥** Pin ch'ih, to eject; to expel; to drive from one. **擯棄** Pin kh'e, to reject; to put or cast away.

嬪 } A woman; a handsome or beautiful woman; the appellation of wives deceased; a term applied to Imperial concubines; certain female geiü. **妃嬪** Fei pin, imperial concubines;—the modern term is **貴人** Kwei jin. **嬪然** Pin jen, numerous.

繽 } Numerous; crowded; in confusion; mixed; blended,—applied to variegated ornaments. **繽紛** Pin fun, or **繽繽** Pin pin, a numerous and confused mixture of colours and ornaments.

彬 } A due mixture of plainness and ornament. Read Pan, bright colours. **彬彬君子** Pin pin koun tsze, an honest man with an adequate portion of ornamental accomplishments.

稟 } Anciently read Lin. From *grain* and *grain*. To give food to; to give; to confer; to receive what is conferred. Now read Pin, and commonly used to denote a clear statement of any affair made to a superior. Pin, is to state to a superior, whether verbally or by writing; whether petitioning something, or to give information of; whether from the people to an officer of government, or from an inferior officer to a superior several degrees higher; the official language is also used in families; a servant or inferior speaking to his master, is expressed by Pin; whilst the master's commands are called **諭** Yu, which is used by superiors in the government, to express their orders given to

inferiors, or to the people. Governors of provinces and others, who write to the Emperor do not use Pin, but 奏 Tsow. For Europeans, 訴 Soo, is perhaps better than Pin, for what is mere statement or explanation. 回稟 Hwuy pin, or 稟覆 Pin fūh, to reply to government; to return an answer to some superior officer. 稟安 Pin ngan, to pay respects to a superior. 稟叩 Pin kh'ow, to prostrate and knock the forehead against the ground to a superior. 稟見 Pin k'een, to see a superior. 稟氣 Pin kh'e, or 資稟 Tsze pin, a person's natural constitution and disposition of mind. 稟明 Pin ming, to state clearly to a superior. 稟命 Pin ming, to ask for leave to do. 稟於神明 Pin yu shin ming, to state in prayer to the gods. 告稟 Kaou pin, or 稟白 Pin peh, to state to fully; to accuse; to give information of. 稟受 Pin show, or 稟賦 Pin foo, to ask permission to receive; that which is received from heaven; that which is natural to one. 稟神 Pin shen, to pray to the gods. 稟辭 Pin ts'ze, to take leave of a superior officer. 稟帖 Pin t'èè, a pe-

tion or statement. 稟於天 Pin yu t'èen, expresses the natural endowments received from heaven, or to declare to heaven.

璠 璠 Lin pin, elegantly ornamented with stones, ivory, and so on.

爾 爾 Name of an ancient state, near the region of Szech'uen, the region of the ancient dynasty 周 Chow. A surname.

P'IN

貧 From *wealth* and a *share*. One who has a small portion of wealth; possessing no property; poor. 貧士 P'in sze, a poor scholar. 貧陋 P'in low, or 窶貧 Low p'in, poor and mean. 貧乏 P'in fā, poor and inadequately supplied. 貧賤 P'in ts'èen, poor and mean in circumstances. 貧不與富敵 P'in p'ü yu foo teih, the poor cannot contend with the rich. 貧窮 P'in kh'eung, poor; exhausted.

牝 The female of quadrupeds,—applied also to birds; the female organ of generation; the female of plants. 牝子 P'in tsze, the female organ of generation in animals generally, ca-

pable of procreating. 牝戶 P'in hoo, the vagina,—rather a vulgar expression. 牝牡 P'in mow, female and male. 牝谿 P'in kh'e, a valley.

品 Many mouths or persons to whom *order* is dictated by one presiding; *two* would wrangle, *three* give decision and order to deliberation; hence, a series; rank; degree; class; sort; rule; limit; manner; actions; conduct; to arrange; to classify; a thing or substance. A surname. The name of a place. 九品 Kew p'in, the nine ranks into which all persons possessing any rank are divided in China. They are distinguished by a small globe of different materials and various colours, worn on the top of their cap.

官品 Kwan-p'in, the rank of officers, civil or military. 第一品 Te yih p'in, the first rank; also, the best sort. 四品官員 Sze p'in kwan yuen, an officer of the fourth degree of rank. There is a difference in the same degree, a first and a second; e. g. 正二品 Ching urh p'in, the first or principal of the second degree. 從二品 Ts'ung urh p'in, the subordinate of the second degree. 何品級 Ho p'in keih,

what rank or degree? 貢品 Kung p'in, articles of tribute. 過品 Kwò p'in, to exceed one's rank or proper sphere. 品平 P'in p'ing, to classify or determine the place of. 品格 P'in keh, that conduct to which a person is naturally disposed. 品性 P'in sing, natural disposition. 品行 P'in hing, actions; conduct. 品質 P'in chih, the natural elements or constitution of. 品目 P'in mùh, a table of contents, in the books of Buddha. 品格高貴 P'in keh kaou kwei, eminent natural talents and virtue. 品格下流 P'in keh h'ea lew, naturally of a mean and vicious disposition. 品物 P'in w'uh, various articles or substances.

頻 Urgent; pressing; precipitate; uninterrupted; continually. A surname. Formerly used for the margin of any collection of water; and the name of a fruit. 頻來 P'in lac, incessantly coming to one's house. 頻頻 P'in pan, constant gifts conferred by the Emperor. 頻數 P'in soo, continually; uninterruptedly. 頻催 P'in tsuy, urge incessantly.

杯 To contract the eye-brows, as in smiling or laughing.

桎笑 P'in seau, to smile; to smirk; to laugh. — said chiefly of women.

櫛 The apple tree. 櫛果 P'in kwo, an apple; — brought from the north of China to Canton. 櫛婆 P'in p'o, a fruit produced in the south, the sterculia balanghas, the fruit of which is eaten as a substitute for chestnuts.

蘋 A plant that grows on the surface of the water; four leaves unite and form an

appearance like the character 田 T'een. 蘋蘩 P'in fan, certain water herbs employed in sacrifice.

顰 To contract the eye brows from grief or anger; to frown. 效顰 Heau p'in, a bad imitation; refers to an ancient tale of an ugly woman imitating the frown of a pretty one—the ugliness of the one and the beauty of the other, were increased.

PING.

丙 Name of one of the Shih kan, or characters used in the division of time. 青丙 Ts'ing ping, denotes heaven. 青戊 Ts'ing woo, denotes earth. 大丙 Ta ping, the name of a deity. Ping is used as a surname. Sometimes denotes the tail of a fish.

柄 Mournful; grieved; sorry. 憂心柄柄 Yew sin ping ping, a mournful heavy heart.

柄 The handle of a spear, or of any instrument; a handle in a figurative sense; having the control of; authority. The name of a hill. 話柄 Hwa ping, a

handle of speech,—something to found one's speech upon to make it plausible. 權柄 Kh'uen ping, authority; power. 二柄 Urh ping, two powers; viz. punishments and rewards, or benevolent treatment. 有把柄 Yew pa ping, having a handle,—having something to ground one's actions upon.

炳 Ping, Pung, or Päng, the light of fire; luminous; perspicuous. 文炳 Wän ping, a luminous style.

病 Sickness; disease, literally or figuratively; physical or moral disease; defect; fault; to cause disease; to cause a vitiated sentiment or feeling

in the world; to criminate. 治病 Ch'e ping, to cure a disease. 毛病 Maou ping, fault of disposition or temper. 病坊 Ping fang, a merely nominal rank. 病世之學 Ping she che hōo, a kind of learning that vitiates the world. 病痊 Ping ts'euen, convalescent. 病疫之家人 Ping yih che kēa jin, a family afflicted with the plague. 病故 Ping koo, died of disease, in contradistinction from any casualty. 病源 Ping yuen, the source of a disease.

鋼 Strong; defended; firm; well compacted.

竅 An appellation of the third moon; a cavern or dep; an excessive degree of sleep; disease occasioned by alarm or fright. 病月 Ping yuē, the third moon.

竝 Two standing together; together with; and; also; moreover; act of coalition.

并力 Ping leih, with united strength. 并非 Ping fei, not, by no means.

并駕 Ping kēa, to ride together. 并蒂 Ping t'e, two flowers on the same stem; united together. 并重 Ping chung, equally heavy;

equally important. 开行 Ping hing, to walk on a line with each other; parallel.

餅 Food made from wheat-en flour joined in masses.

餅 Pastry; cakes made of any kind of flour. 湯餅 Tang ping, or 水引餅 Shwuy yin ping, a kind of dumpling or pudding; commonly called 水麵 Shwuy mēen, and 湯麵 Tang mēen. 乳餅 Joo ping, milk cake; coagulated milk; a sort of cheese.

餅子 Ping tsze, cakes or puddings. 餅食 Ping shih, pastry in different forms.

兵 Weapons of war; those who use the weapons; soldiers; troops; an army; to use the weapons; to attack an enemy. 長兵 Ch'ang ping, long arms. 短兵 Twan ping, short arms, as the sword. 操兵 Ts'au ping, to exercise troops. 起兵 Kh'e ping, to raise or put an army in motion.

出兵打仗 Ch'uh ping ta chang, to go forth to battle. — 枝兵 Yih che ping, a division of the army. 天兵 T'een ping, the army of heaven, and 大兵 Ta ping, the grand army, express the Imperial troops. 官兵 Kwan ping, the gov-

erument troops. 伏兵 Fūh ping, troops lying in ambush. 閱兵 Yuē ping, to review the troops. 總兵官 Tsung ping kwan, a general officer. 兵船 Ping ch'uen, a ship of war. 兵船主 Ping ch'uen chuo, a captain of a man-of-war. 兵器 Ping kh'e, or 兵械 Ping keae, military weapons; arms; military stores. 兵卒 Ping tsūh, or 兵丁 Ping ting, a soldier. 兵官 Ping kwan, an officer in the army. 兵頭 Ping t'ow, head of the troops,— term applied by the Chinese to the Portuguese governor of Macao. 兵車 Ping keu, a war chariot. 兵甲 Ping kēā, armour. 兵部 Ping poo, one of the six national councils,— that which has the control of the army.

冰 Ice. 冰片 Ping p'een, or 冰凍 Ping tung, ice; a piece of ice. 冰寒 Ping han, cold as ice. 冰雹 Ping pō, hail. 冰脂 Ping che, the fat of animals. 冰山亦險 Ping shan yih hēen, ice elevated to the height of a mountain is still dangerous,—is slippery and it may melt,—such is elevated rank. 冰片 Ping p'een,

Indian or Borneo camphor,—it is brought from Sumatra. 冰糖 Ping t'ang, sugar-candy. See Pāng. 棚 From a hand grasping grain. A handful of grain; to grasp; to lay hold of. 秉彝 Ping e, the invariable principle of right; to maintain it. 秉質 Ping chih, to adhere to a correct course of conduct. 秉公 Ping kung, to lay hold on justice; to act justly; to conduct an examination on principles of justice.

P'ING.

平 Even; equal; fair; just; equitable; level; tranquil; undisturbed. Read P'ing, to level; to adjust prices or weights; to reduce to a state of submission; to conquer; a plain; tranquillity; plenty. Name of a place. 公平 Kung p'ing, just and equitable. 天平 T'een p'ing, scales or balances. 太平 T'ae p'ing, a state of peace and plenty. 地平 Te p'ing, a level place; a plain; a level place in front of halls and palaces. 平常 P'ing ch'ang, ordinary; common, in a derogative sense. 平服 P'ing fūh,

to subjugate. 平安 P'ing an, a state of tranquillity and comfortable repose. 平原和好 P'ing yuen ho haou, to reconcile conflicting parties. 平地起風波 P'ing te kh'e fung po, to raise the wind and waves on a level plain,—to make a disturbance where there is not the least occasion for it. 平時 P'ing she, ordinarily; on common occasions; constantly. 平素 P'ing soo, heretofore; usually. 平等 P'ing t'ang, of equal rank. 平日 P'ing jih, daily; commonly.

坪 Level ground; a flat level place.

枰 Name of a tree; a door made with flat boards; a kind of table for chess.

萍 P'ing, or 浮萍 Fow p'ing, the thin moss-like substance which grows on the surface of stagnant water. Name of a place.

萍實 P'ing shih, name of a fruit that grows on the water, recognized on a certain occasion by Confucius. 萍水相逢 P'ing shway s'ang fung, or 萍踪乍合 P'ing tsung cha hō, the accidental meeting of friends,—as vegetable substances floating on the surface of the water are brought acci-

dentally in contact.

評 To discuss and settle the order of; to deliberate; to arrange; to fix; to criticize. The name of an office; and of a city. A surname. 批評 P'e p'ing, to criticize; to censure or praise. 譏評 K'ao p'ing, censorious; to speak against; to detract from the merits of. 品評 P'in p'ing, to debate the merits and rank of. 上評 Shang p'ing, or 高評 Kao p'ing, to praise. 評論 P'ing lun, to discuss the merits of; to dispute. 評定 P'ing ting, to fix; to settle; to criticize; to decide on the merits of a written composition. 評閱 P'ing yuē, or Yuē p'ing, to look over and revise a book for the press; which is generally, in China, done by a different person from the writer or compiler.

併 On a line with; even with; together. 併命 P'ing ming, to expose one's life in combat with.

併起 P'ing kh'e, to rise up together; to contend. 併倨 P'ing keu, to stand opposed, as an enemy. 併八部為一部 P'ing pā poo wei yih poo, reduced the eight tribes to one.

俛 Retired; secluded. Read P'ing, to exclude; to re-

ject; to throw out.
屏 Anciently a wall built inside a door-way as a screen; to screen; to cover; to keep outside; to reject; to put away. **屏翳** P'ing e, a certain dignity that presides over rain. **屏風** P'ing fung, or **門屏** Mun p'ing, a flat screen placed in a door-way; a certain aquatic plant. **圍屏** Wei P'ing or **連屏** Lēn p'ing, a foldn ggreen placed behind an altar or a throne.

摒 } To expel; to drive away.
拚 }
拼 } **拼欄** P'ing leu, the name of a tree.
餅 } A pitcher or other utensil for drawing water.
餅 } P'ing or P'ēn. See P'ēn.
餅 }
餅 } To be dispersed or scattered abroad; to wander idly; to flow away as water from a spring; to expel; to drive away.
進 } **紀邾** Ke p'ing, the name of a place.
進 } The colour of the face; the aspect; a grave coun-

tenance; a full bold countenance; an angry look.
粵 } Hasty; precipitate; giving unrestrained scope to one's temper or feelings; drawing each other into a vicious course; to make light of or disregard property. The second is a vulgar and unauthorized form.
傳 } To possess generous confidence in; to employ; to send.
娉 } To ask; to enquire of; the same as the following.
娉 } **娉婷** Ping t'ing, elegant graceful carriage.
聘 } To ask; to enquire of; to invite; hence the character is formed with ear by the side. Ancient ambassadors going on embassies of peace was expressed by P'ing. Princes going personally to the Emperor, was expressed by **朝** Ch'au. Enquiries respecting great affairs; a request to marry; to espouse; to betroth; the presents given, as fixing the subsequent marriage; to request, in a respectful manner. **下聘** Hēa p'ing, to send marriage presents. **厚聘** How p'ing, a large marriage portion. **過聘禮** Kwe p'ing le, to send the marriage gift or espousals. **徵聘** Ching

p'ing, to call forth from private life eminent and good men to fill offices in the state. **聘定** 下 P'ing ting hēa, to betroth; to fix or settle the marriage. **聘君** P'ing koun, to answer the call of the sovereign and engage in the service of the state. **聘請** P'ing ts'ing, to request to come in a formal and respectful manner with presents; to engage a private tutor.

憑 } A stand for a valuable stone; leaning on; resting or depending on; according to proof; that which is capable of being proved; this word commences statements, implying that

what follows can be proved. A surname. **憑據** P'ing keu, proof; evidence for the truth of a case. **憑他說** P'ing t'a shwō, according to what he says; let him say what he likes.

凭 } From to depend on, and a bench. To lean upon a bench or table; to trust to; that which may be trusted to; proof. **凭倚** P'ing e, and **凭靠** P'ing kh'au, to lean against; to depend upon. **凭几** P'ing ke, to rest or lean upon a table. **凭據** P'ing keu, proof; evidence of.

PO.

波 } rom water and shin. A ruffled surface; water moved and agitated by the wind; a wave; a fall of water; the glare of water; shining brightness,—applied to the eye and the moon; glossy. Name of a river; and of a lake. An appellation of age. Occurs in various proper names. **微波** We po, to communicate one's wishes by a slight glance of the eye. **金波** Kin po, the light of the moon. **波及** Po keih, to flow to, or communicate to others,

either good or evil. **波浪** Po lang, or **波濤** Po t'au, wave; the waves of the sea. **波羅** Po lo, name of a place, and of a fruit; the pine apple. **波羅蜜** Po lo meih, the artocarpus or jack fruit. **波俏** Po seaou, pretty; handsome.

坡 } A bank; a declivity; a hill; rubbish thrown up so as to form a hill.
菠 } **菠菜** Po ts'ae, the name of a vegetable. **波羅** Po lo, or **蜜波羅** Meih po

lo, the pine apple, and the jack fruit.

玻 玻璃 Po le, vitreous substance; commonly written 玻璃 Po le, glass. In the Chinese dictionary it is called 玉 Yü, "a gem; the precious commodity of the western nations;" and it is added, that during the Ming dynasty an eunuch was sent to Europe, to procure a glassmaker to come to China. 玻璃鏡 Po le kirg, a looking-glass. 玻璃酒杯 Po le tsew pei, a glass wine-cup.

簸 A sieve with which grain is thrown up for the wind to blow away the chaff; a sieve through which the grain passes is called 篩 Shae.

番 Read Fan, Pwan, and Po, a surname. The name of a place. Po-po, a martial appearance; appearance of age.

播 播家 Po ch'ung, the name of a hill.

播 To sow; to disseminate; to scatter; to disperse; to remove. Name of a district.

播棄 Po kh'e, to reject; to put away; to throw away carelessly.

播弄 Po lung, to be-fool; to dupe; duped; cheated.

播揚 Po yang, to agitate and

expose to the wind, as grain, that the chaff may be blown away; to spread a report, or publish to the world.

皤 White; plain and undorned; the grey hairs of old age; large bellied; an animal with a white belly. Name of a plant. Copious; abundant.

鄱 鄱陽 Po yang, name of a Hëen district, where the 鄱陽湖 Po yang hoo, a well-known lake on the northern frontier of Këang-se province, is situated.

P'O

婆 An appellative of women; particularly of old mothers, much used in the books of the Buddha sect, in various senses. The name of a state. The name of a city. Used also in the names of some divinities. 一片婆心 Yih p'ien p'o sin, a kind feeling towards, the feeling as of a mother. 接生婆 Tsëë säng p'o, 生婆 Säng p'o, or 穩婆 Wän p'o, a midwife. 媒婆 Mei p'o, a go-between to arrange marriages. 老婆 Laou p'o, a familiar term for wife. 公婆 Kung p'o, husband and wife; father and mother; a wife designates her husband's father and mother

by these terms.

婆 婆婆 P'o p'o, luxuriant vegetation; exuberant growth of plants or trees. 婆蒿 P'o ho, name of a medicinal plant.

破 Rent; torn; broken; having holes rent through which one can see; ruined; defeated,—applied to armies; taken by storm,—applied to towns; failed; found out,—applied to schemes. Read P'o, used as a transitive verb in all the above senses. 打破 Ta p'o, to rend; to break. 逐字破義 Chüh tsze p'o e, to take each character apart and open up the meaning. 看破了 K'an p'o leaou, to see through a device; to find out a deception; to see the vanity of the world. 識破他 Shih p'o t'a, to see through false pretents, assumed by a person.

曲破 Kl'eüb p'o, the name of a musical instrument. 破家蕩產 P'o k'ea t'ang ch'an, to ruin a family and waste the patrimony. 破腹 P'o füb, to tear open the belly,—means to lay open one's mind to a person; also to open the bowels violently; to purge. 破世人之愚惑 P'o she jin che yu hwó, to break through the foolish delusions of mankind. 破

壞 P'o hwae, to destroy. 破爛 P'o lan, broken in pieces, as meat which is over-boiled. 破敗 P'o pac, to defeat an army. 破碎 P'o suy, broken into small bits. 破綻 P'o ting, to rip open a seam; to find out a plot. 破衣 P'o e, tattered garments.

跛 P'o or P'ei, lame in the feet; leaning on one side, as when standing on one foot.

跛 Commonly read P'e or P'ei. Read P'o, 跛陔 P'o t'o, uneven; not level.

頗 Uneven; deflected on one side; in a small degree; rather; doubt; suspicion. 頗

香 P'o hëang, rather fragrant.

頗好 P'o haou, rather good.

頗久 P'o kew, a good while.

頗頗曉得 P'o p'o heaou teh, know or understand in a slight degree. 頗多 P'o to, a good deal; rather much. 頗

有 P'o yew, to possess in some degree; abundant; to possess much.

鼃 A species of frog; a toad.

叵 From 可 Kh'o, may or should, reversed. May not; cannot; incurable; forthwith; then. 叵不可也

從反可 P'o pūh kh'o yay
tsung fan kh'o, P'o denotes may
not, should not, and is from a
reversed *Kh'o*. **叵羅** P'o lo,
a certain cup for drinking wine.

叵耐 P'o nac, insufferable.
叵 A vulgar form of the pre-
ceding. **叵耐** P'o nac,
unable to sustain or to endure.

PŌ.

拍 Read P'eh and Meh, to
stop; to strike. Read Pō,
is applied to the arm and
the shoulder. **肩膊**
K'eu pō, the shoulder.

泊 From water and white.
The glare of water; the
appearance of water; a small
wave; to anchor at the shore;
to anchor or moor in a bay. **紛**

泊 Fun pō, the appearance of
flying in a crowded group. **灣**

泊 Wan pō, to anchor in any
creek or bay. **澹泊** Tan pō,
still; retired; wholly unoccupi-
ed; abstracted from the world.

箔 A kind of screen or cur-
tain.

粕 糟粕 Ts'au pō, the
fæces of wine or spiritu-
ous liquor; the grosser part is
called Tsau, and the rice which
floats is called Pō.

鉛 金鉛 Kin pō, thin leaf
gold; gold foil.

胎 The sides; the ribs; the
shoulder.

友 Pā or Pō, to drag along
by the leg and stick it;
to stab. **赤友** Ch'ih
pō, or **抹拔** Ch'ih pā,
to put away dead and
noxious influences.

跋 To walk or travel through
grassy or shrubby paths;
the lower part of a candle. **跋**

涉 Pō shē, Pō, is to travel by
land; Shē, to journey by water.

跋躄 Pō sēē, the appearance
of trudging along the road; to
travel laboriously.

跋 The short hair that grows
on different parts of the
body; white flesh.

芟 The roots of grasses; stub-
ble; a thatched cottage; a
name of different plants. **華**

芟 Peih pō, a plant said to be
a cure against the tooth-ache.

鈹 銅鈹 Tung pō, or **鋪**
鈹 P'oo pō, or **鏡鈹**
Naou pō, certain small bells used

to chime in harmony with the
chanting performed by the
priests of Buddha.

竇 Plants taking root down-
wards and growing luxu-
riantly upwards; luxu-
riant growth.

博 General; extensive; uni-
versal. The second is an
erroneous form. **博學**
Pō hōō, generally learned;
an universal scholar. **博**

聞 Pō wān, to have heard and
read much. **博愛** Pō ngae,
universal love; general benevo-
lence.

搏 To apply the hand to; to
touch; to strike with the
hand; to fight with a person; to
wrest from by violence. **搏**

擊 Pō k'eh, to strike; to at-
tack. **搏拊琴瑟** Pō foo
k'in seh, to play with the fingers
on a stringed instrument, as on
the harp.

搏 Pō or Pūh, the noise made
by the bursting of crack-
ers; to rend; to burst; to
urge or press with fire;
爆 fire-dried; to dry with
smoke or fire; to heat; to burn; to
cauterize.

褊 Garments with short
sleeves; single garments.

鑄 A large bell. **鑄鱗** Pō
lin, certain flowery orna-

ments on the cross wooden bar
to which a bell is hung. **錢**
鑄 Ts'een pō, an instrument of
husbandry; a kind of hoe.

蓴 A certain fragrant herb,
which is burnt in order to
emit its odour.

薄 Trees of a forest standing
singly, not blended with
underwood; thin; slight; poor;
bad; light; few; single; dislike;
inattention to; poor treatment;
a screen or curtain. Name of a
river; of a pavilion. To extend
to. **刻薄** Kh'eh pō, to carve
thin; near; stingy; to browbeat
and extort from. **輕薄** K'ing
pō, light and trifling; contemp-
tuous. **林薄** Lin pō, Lin,
denotes woody; Pō, overgrown
with herbs or plants. **薄荷**

Pō ho, the plant commonly call-
ed mint. **薄曲** Pō kh'eūh, or
蠶薄 Tsan pō, rings of cane
suspended for the silk-worm to
form the cocoon in. **薄命**

Pō ming, a poor fate; ill-fated.
薄暮 Pō moo, the evening
twilight, near sunset. **薄行**

Pō hing, cold indifferent beha-
viour to. **薄視** Pō she, to
look upon lightly; to despise.

厚薄 How pō, thick and thin.

薄情 Pō ts'ing, little affec-
tion for; cold; indifferent. **薄**

切 Pō ts'ēē, to cut into thin

slices or small bits. 薄罪 Pö tsuy, a slight offence.

石薄 Crammed together in confusion; stuffed all together; to fill up. 槃礴 P'wan pö, to sit cross-legged and disrobed.

剝 From a knife, and to cut and carve. To split, tear, or rive; to peel, or scrape off; to flay; to put off; to uncover; to cut up an animal; to let fall; to cut; to wound. One of the 卦 Kwa, or diagrams. Read Püh, to strike against with force: to break off the shell. 抽剝 Ch'ow pö, to exact excessively and with severity. 剝民 Pö min, to flay the people; i. e. to oppress and harass them.

踏 To tread with the feet; to step upon.

撥 From hand and to issue forth. To spread out; to expel or reject; to fall open; to disperse; to turn round; to reduce to order; certain cords used in drawing a hearse to the grave. Read Füh, a certain large shield; something that is put on the finger when playing on a stringed instrument. 叱

撥 Ch'ih pö, appellation of a good horse. 撥撥 Pwan pö, to allot to every one,—to point out to every one their several

duties. 撥弓 Pö kung, a bow recoiling back. 撥開 Pö kh'ae, to open out. 撥刺 Pö lä, appearance of extending a bow; pert; saucy. 撥送 Pö sung, to distribute to.

酌 A sort of melon. Name of a plant, which has nine leaves growing from the same stalk.

鉢 鉢盂 Pö yu, a vessel with a narrow mouth,—used by the Buddha priests in begging and when eating, occasionally. 衣鉢 E pö, the priest's robes and his dish; anything transferred from one to another, as from father to son, is so called. 優曇鉢 Yew yun pö, a name of the fig.

駁 A freckled horse; parti-coloured; diverse; contradictory; to contradict; to meet at the termination of the preceding, and continue the succession. 辨駁 Pëen pö, to contradict in argument. 解駁 Keae pö, the breaking and opening of the clouds in a confused manner. 駁船 Pö ch'uen, boats which receive the cargoes of other boats and continue the line of inland navigation. 駁安 Pö ngan, a decision of an inferior court reversed by a superior tribunal. 駁

詰 Pö keih, to contradict; to oppose, and argue a measure. 駁然大怒 Pö jeu ta noo, suddenly burst forth in a great passion. 駁續 Pö süh, in continued succession; one after another.

毫 The name of a place. 毫 Ancient name of a place in Ho-nan.

勃 Sudden; suddenly; to arrange hastily; sudden change of countenance, as when disconcerted by something unusual. A surname. The name of a place. See Püh.

雹 Frozen rain; hail; to hail; in some places called 白雨 Peh yu, white rain; and 硬頭雨 Ngäng t'ow yu, hard-headed rain,—this applies to the larger hail-stones which break the roofs of houses, and kill the cattle in the field.

曝 Pö or Paou, the noise of anger; of laughing; of throwing down a stick.

PÖ.

膊 The noise of striking, or of stones dashing against each other; to strip slaughtered bodies and mangle the corpse,—applied to the ribs and the shoulders; dried meat; large slice. 肩膊 Këen p'ö,

the shoulder. 膊頭 P'ö t'ow, the top of the shoulder, on which a burden rests.

業 業 業 Chö or P'ö, a case in which bamboo reeds are stuck; woody luxuriant herbage.

樸 Plain; hard; close wood; metaphorically applied to the dispositions and characters of men; any utensil not yet finished; the matter or substance of, without the finishing gloss or ornaments. 質樸 Ch'ih p'ö, substantial; honest; sincere; devoid of show. 樸實 P'ö shih, plain and solid; substantial; true and unaffected. 樸素 P'ö soo, plain and unadorned; simple manners.

撲 To lean towards; to lean against; to fall; to pat lightly; to strike; to flog; to brush away. 鞭撲 Pëen p'ö, to lash; to flog.

撲滅 P'ö mëë, to extinguish a light by a motion of the hand, which causes a puff of wind. 撲鼻 P'ö pe, to strike the nose, or sense of smell, with odours of any kind.

璞 A gem not yet freed from its external coat; an un-

polished gem. A surname. The external covering of a gem. 璞玉 P'ò yüh, an unpolished stone.

潑 To throw forth, or sprinkle water; water dripping out; a shower of rain; the showers following in succession. 活

潑 Hwó p'ò, lively; cheerful. 一潑 Yih p'ò, a shower.

朴 The bark of a tree; a certain medicinal bark; large; abrupt; separate or distant. Used in the sense of 樸 P'ò. Read Püh, fundamental. Read Pow, a surname.

POO.

布 Cloth made from cotton or hemp; to spread out in order; to arrange; to spread out; to diffuse; to infer; a spring or source; name of a plant; sacrifices offered to the stars. A

surrogate. 露布 Loo poo, a banner with writing on it; a proclamation extended at the end of a pole. 布置得宜 Poo che teh e, well laid out and assorted, properly arranged and transacted. 布衣 Poo e, plain cotton garments, expresses being a simple citizen, without rank of any kind. 布帛 Poo peh, cloth and silk. 布

靶 Poo pa, object shot at by archers; a target. 布政使司 Poo ching sze sze, or 布

政使 Poo ching sze, to spread the decisions of government; the Treasurer of a province;—all local appointments are man-

aged by him. 布施 Poo she, or 布捨 Poo shay, to bestow charity.

佈 To extend; extensive; filling the whole space.

怖 Afraid; alarmed; to cause fear; to alarm the mind.

怖 詐怖愚民 Cha poo yu min, to frighten simple people with false pretences, as conjurors do. 恐怖 Kh'ung poo, or 驚怖 King poo, alarmed; frightened. 怖

罪逃避 Poo tsuy taon pe, to run away under alarm for some crime committed.

搨 To feel; to expand; to open out; to disperse; to scatter; to strike. 搨

搨 Poo pae, to injure a person in some way.

捕 To take; to pursue after for the purpose of taking;

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捕 To take; to pursue after for the purpose of taking;

to endeavour to catch or take; to strike and seize. 捕害 Poo

hae, to persecute. 捕獲 Poo hwó, or 捕拿 Poo na, to pursue and take an offender. 捕

鳥 Poo neau, to endeavour to catch birds; to fowl. 捕緝 Poo ts'eih, to pursue for the purpose of apprehending. 捕

廳 Poo t'ing, a kind of inferior police officer who has a court of his own. 捕盜 Poo t'aou, to hunt out robbers. 捕魚 Poo yu, to fish. 捕役 Poo yih, police runners; constables.

捕風捉影 Poo fung tsüh ying, to pursue the wind and catch at a shadow; to follow visionary projects. The officers of government often caution the people against so doing, in cherishing hopes of influencing justice, for Chinese officers, they say, are incorruptible.

簿 A book to keep accounts or memoranda; a register; a narrow piece of ivory carried in the hands by ancient statesmen at Imperial interviews. Read Pò, an utensil used in rearing silk-worms; a kind of curtain. Read Peih, a pillar. 主簿 Choo poo, the name of an office,—a kind of keeper of public accounts. 登

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記簿 Täng ke poo, to insert in the books—of a shop or mercantile house. 鹵簿 Loo poo, the order of travelling with the Imperial carriage.

補 To repair; to mend; to supply what is wanting; to make up a deficiency; to benefit; to assist. Name of a city. A surname. In numbers, Poo denotes one thousand millions. Poo is used medically for increasing, strengthening or stimulating. 補氣 Poo kh'e, to increase or strengthen the animal spirits. 補血 Poo hwe, to strengthen or increase the blood. 補還 Poo hwan, to repay. 補綴 Poo ch'ü, to join together the parts of a thing which has been torn to pieces. 補贖 Poo shüh, to redeem. 補置 Poo che, make it up to you,—I'll try to recompense you. 補緝 Poo ts'eih, to repair; to mend. 補破 Poo p'ò, to repair or mend a rent garment. 補遺 Poo e, to supply what has been pre-termitted. 補平頭 Poo p'ing t'ow, to make up the injury a dollar may have received from its being cut or worn. 補銀水 Poo yin shwuy, to make up the difference of silver in its value, under different circum-

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stances;—as whether in the form of dollars or *sycee* silver, whether broken or whole dollars.

部 Poo, is the sum of all the parts; a collective amount; a general control of things arranged under one head; a general division of; a tribe; a class; an arrangement of the stars. The name of a particular star. A division of a book; a numeral particle of books; a public court. Poo, in the language of classification, denotes *class* or *genus*; **類** Luy, is *species*. Poo is used for a tribe of men, — applied to the Tartar and Mahomedan tribes. **一部書** Yih poo shoo, denotes all the volumes of a book. **一本書** Yih pun shoo, one volume. **五部** Woo poo, the five elements into which the Chinese divide material existences. **回部** Hwny poo, a Mahomedan tribe. **部首** Poo show, speaking of characters, denotes one of the *radicals*. **六部** Lüü poo, six boards, or supreme courts at Peking, viz.—1st, **吏** Le, Appointments; 2nd, **戶** Hoo, Revenue; 3rd, **禮** Le, Usages; 4th, **兵** Ping, Army; 5th, **刑** Hing, Punishments; and 6th, **工** Kung, Public works.

步 In ancient times, denoted a single pace; it now expresses the distance taken in by a step with each foot; it is commonly called six cubits; to walk; to go; the course or ways of; to go on foot; to travel in a vehicle moved by men instead of horses; to walk leisurely; a footing or landing-place by the side of a river; an anchorage for trading boats;—in this sense the following is more generally used. Malevolent spirits that injure men or animals. A surname. Occurs in various proper names. A certain kind of dress; a sword; ornaments of a woman's head-dress, a sword, &c. **一步一步** Yih poo yih poo, step after step; step by step. **留地步** Lew te poo, to leave a few paces of ground; not to push to the utmost, nor exhaust one's-self entirely. **馬步** Ma poo, name of a demon, supposed to injure horses, and to which sacrifices are offered in winter. **獨步** T'üü poo, singular talents; possessing some art unknown to others. **國步** Kwö poo, the changes or fortunes of a country. **天步** T'een poo, the ways of heaven,—the changes of providence. **改步** Kae poo, to ascend a throne. **步行** Poo hing, to

walk on foot; went on foot. **步軍** Poo keun, an army of infantry. **步馬** Poo ma, to practice riding on horseback. **步履艱難** Poo le keen nan, to walk with difficulty. **步師** Poo sze, to move an army. **步歷** Poo leih, or **推歷** T'uy leih, to make astronomical calculations. **步搖** Iüü yaou, certain ornaments of women's head-dress.

埠 Poo or Fow, a mart; a place where ships and traders assemble.

P'OO.

匍 To go or creep on the hands like a child; to crawl. **匍匐** P'oo peh, to go on the hands and knees; to do one's utmost to go to; to strive to attain.

葡 Considered a vulgar character. **葡萄樹** P'oo t'au shoo, the vine. **葡萄酒** P'oo t'au tsew, wine made from the grape. **葡萄子** P'oo t'au tsze, the grape, also called **葡題子** P'oo t'e tsze. **葡萄乾** P'oo t'au kan, dried plums or raisins.

哺 To feed as a child, by putting food into its mouth. **吐哺** T'oo p'oo, to

put food out of one's own mouth into that of another person's, as is done by nurses. **哺乳** P'oo joo, to give suck to; to feed with milk.

圃 A vegetable garden; an orchard. **圃園** P'oo yuen, a garden for fruits and vegetables. **老圃** Laou p'oo, an old gardener.

哺 哺時 P'oo she, from three to five o'clock in the afternoon.

浦 Streams that run into, or out of large rivers; a small creek or inlet. A surname, compounded with various other proper names. **合浦** Hō p'oo, name of a district in Canton province, where pearls are, it is said, obtained. **浦江** P'oo k'ang, the name of a district.

蒲 A species of rush or jun-cus which grows in water, and of which mats are made. Name of a district. A surname.

溥 Large; great; pervading everywhere. In the Four Books written **普** P'oo. To disperse abroad; all over the world. Occurs denoting to danb. **溥漠** P'oo mō, the appearance of water.

蒲 Read Foo and P'oo, the name of a place; and of a plant; otherwise called the sword plant.

痛 Disease; to afflict with disease; an internal gathering or induration.

埔 The beginning or origin of anything.

誦 Large; great; to talk big; to deliberate; to reprove; to assist.

舖 Commonly used for a shop, but not sanctioned by Chinese Dictionaries. They write it **鋪** P'oo. **舖戶** P'oo hoo, or **舖家** P'oo k'ea, a shop-keeper.

逋 To abscond; to run away; to become a fugitive; to hang in suspense; to be owing to government. **逋債** P'oo chae, to be owing a debt.

鋪 To spread out; to extend; to arrange; to lay a table-cloth or make a bed; to pervade; a shop where things are spread out; disease; a ring for pulling to a door. **鋪氈** P'oo chen, to spread out or lay a carpet.

鋪陳 P'oo ch'in, **鋪張** P'oo chang, or **鋪設** P'oo shě, all express spreading out or laying in order; arranging. **鋪被** P'oo p'e, a winding-sheet. **鋪張文詞** P'oo chang wän

鋪張文詞 P'oo chang wän

tsze, a shewy display of diction; a pompous essay, without regard to the solidity and truth of the matter.

舖 To feed; to supply with food; a meal taken between three and five in the afternoon. Name of a bird. **舖** **餒** P'oo ch'üé, to sneak for food.

鮪 Name of a flat fish, said to have a presentiment of approaching rain, otherwise called **江豚** K'ang t'un, and **江猪** K'ang choo, the river pig; both of which names answer to the porpoise.

菩 P'oo or P'eh, grass; herbage; a kind of mat; thatch for a cottage. Read Fow, the name of a fragrant plant.

菩提 P'oo t'e, name of a tree produced in Magadhä, the district where Buddha was born.

菩提薩埵 P'oo-t'e-sü-t'o, an Indian word introduced with the Buddha sect. Some of the priests say it means *to observe with feeling*; others that it denotes *completely finished*; now, according to the genius of the Chinese language, contracted to

菩薩 P'oo-sä, the gods, or demi-gods of the heathen. **諸**

菩薩 Choo p'oo sä, all the gods; much used in the books

of Buddha for a class of intelligent beings, superior to man, not creators; deified men and women: the idols of pagan temples. The phrase is in continual popular use, and by some defined to be the same as **普濟** P'oo tse, *universal help*, or assistance afforded to all living creatures; and is considered, **尊稱神祇** Tsun ch'ing shün k'ie, a term of honor and respect addressed to the gods of heaven and earth.

普 From **並** Ping, *equally*; *all together*, and **日** Jih, *the day*. Day everywhere alike; universally pervading as the light of the sun; the uniform light of the sun; or the sun, without which, *all* is reduced to the same darkness; great; pervading. A surname. **普天之下** P'oo t'een che h'ea, over all the world. **普天同慶** P'oo t'een t'ung kh'ing, the whole world joining in congratulations. **普濟衆生**

P'oo tse chung säng, to afford universal help to all living creatures,—said of the gods. **普施** P'oo she, to confer universally. **普同塔** P'oo t'ung t'ä, a general receptacle in which the ashes of the Buddha priests are put after death. **普揚** P'oo yang, to promulge everywhere. **普濟院** P'oo tse yuen, an hospital;—for the reception of the aged poor.

譜 A list of; a genealogical table; a biography; to insert in a genealogy, or write a biography; a list of the village population; a certificate; to pertain to; to arrange; to spread out an affair in order. **族譜** Tsüh p'oo, a genealogical table. **琴譜** Kh'in p'oo, a music book; a book to teach to play on the stringed instrument k'in. **棋譜** Kh'e p'oo, a book on chess. **歷譜** Leih p'oo, historical annals.

POW.

抔 Pow or Fow, to take up, as water in the hollow of the hand in order to drink it; to take in the palm of one or both hands.

裒 To collect together; many; numerous; also to reduce or take from. **裒多益寡** Pow to yih kwa, to withdraw from the superabundant, and

add to the deficient.
苞 Pow and Paou, the husks of grain; a certain melon. See Paou.

P'OW.

呵 To draw in the breath; to inspire.

剖 中分爲剖 Chung fun wei p'ow, to divide in the middle is P'ow. To cut or tear asunder in the midst; to split asunder; to break or cut open. **剖開** P'ow kh'ae, to cut, rive or tear open. **剖判**

P'ow p'wan, or **剖斷** P'ow twan, to decide in judgment; to say which is right and which is wrong.

培 Read P'ow and Paou, to grasp; to take to one; to exact the duties on salt; to strike. A surname. **培克** P'ow k'eh, to exact duties with excessive rigour.

甌 A certain earthen pot or jar. **銅甌** Tung p'ow, a copper vessel for containing things preserved in brine or pickle. **甌甌** P'ow low, an earthenware vessel.

PŪH.

卜 Represents the longitudinal and transverse veins of the tortoise shell; to scorch the tortoise shell to cause the veins to appear, and from thence to draw prognostics of good or ill; to divine by means of the tortoise shell; to conjecture; to guess; to confer upon. A surname. **占卜** Chen pūh, to cast lots; to observe the prognostic. **問卜求神** Wān pūh kh'ew shin, to ask by divination, and to supplicate deity. **卜卦** Pūh kwa, to divine or foretell by the sixty-four kwa. **卜課** Pūh kh'o, the service

of divination. **卜吉與凶** Pūh keih hing kung, to divine a lucky day, to commence the work. **卜筮** Pūh she, to divine.

垆 Pū, or Pūh. A clod of earth.

不 Not. **不得已** Pūh teh e, not can stop; expresses that one is compelled by circumstances. **我巴不得** Wo pa pūh teh, I wish. **不可** Pūh kh'o, should or ought not. **不得** Pūh teh pūh kh'ou, can not but go. **不加**

減 Pūh kēa pūh kēen, neither to increase nor to diminish. **不敢** Pūh kau, not dare. Common expression in the language of courtesy, denoting, I presume not to assume the respect or civility which you shew. **不即** Pūh tseih pūh le, not instant not remote, denotes taking the middle course; not wholly concealing, nor yet disclosing too much; not very urgent, nor yet regardless. **不必** Pūh peih, not necessary. **不是** Pūh she, not is; it is not so. When the emphasis is laid on She, Pūh she, denotes being wrong, or in fault; as **我有不是** Wo yew pūh she, I have not is; i. e. I have done something not right. **豈不是** Kh'e pūh she, how is it not? affirming strongly that it is. **不時** Pūh she, not time; not any fixed time. **好不歡喜** Hau pūh hwan he, good not to rejoice; i. e. exceedingly. **不三不四** Pūh san pūh sze, not three, not four; neither one thing nor another; an unsteady person who commands no respect. **不要** Pūh yaou, don't want; do not. **不如** Pūh joo, or **不若** Pūh jō, not as, not so good as; better so or so. **不日** Pūh jīh, not (many) days.

不然 Pūh jen, not so; by no means. **不成人** Pūh ch'ing jin, to act unworthy of a human being. **不成單** Pūh ch'ing tan, things that do not make a complete list; small retail articles. **不得不** Pūh teh pūh, cannot but. **不得不辨** Pūh teh pūh p'ien, compelled to discuss. **不惟抑且** Pūh wei, yīh tsēay, not only—but also. **不如是非人** Pūh joo she fei jin, he who is not so (virtuous as this book requires) is not a man. **不足信** Pūh tsūh sin, incredible. **不在話下** Pūh tsae hwa hēa, not included in the narrative; i. e. there are occurrences omitted which are not worthy of being recorded. **不自覺知** Pūh tsze kōo che, to be unobservant of one's own temper or conduct. **不消** Pūh seaou, it is unnecessary; there is no occasion. **不題** Pūh t'e, not detail—occurs in light composition when one subject is dropped and another taken up; it also means not to introduce in conversation. **不平則削** Pūh p'ing tsīh, when a grievance exists, redress it; when it is redressed, dismiss the subject. **不值深究**

Pūh shūh shīn k'ew, not worth investigating deeply; not worth enquiring into. 不肖 Pūh seaou, not like one's ancestors, unworthy of them.

孛 Pūh, or Pei, plants shooting up luxuriantly; disobedient. See Pei.

勃 Pō or Pūh. See Pō. Sudden; suddenly; to arrange hastily; sudden change of countenance, as when disconcerted by something unusual. A surname. The name of a place. 勃然興起 Pūh jen hing kh'e, arose suddenly. 勃卒 Pūh tsūh, appearing flustered or disconcerted.

悖 Pūh or Pei, possessing abundance; unsuasive to just authority; disobedient; rebellious. See Pei. 氣悖 Kh'e pūh, to seize in anger.

逆 Pūh neih, rebellious; disobedient to parents.

諄 To cause confusion by artful and seditious speech; to delude; to mislead by fair speeches, and induce a state of anarchy; rebellion; disorder. Compare with Pei.

淳 Suddenly bursting forth, as plants budding, or as

a spring bubbling up; copious; abundant; confused. Name of a place, and of a sea. 滂沱 Fang pūh, impetuous dispersion, as of the feelings or of clouds. 滂然 Pūh jen, suddenly. 滂滴 Pūh kenē, agitated gurgling or gushing forth of water.

葶 葶薺 Pūh ts'e, name of a plant, compared to the beard of lobsters; the outside of bulbous roots which is black, the inner and edible part white. It is vulgarly called 馬蹄 Ma t'e. The scirpus tuberosus.

鶉 鶉鳩 Pūh-koo, 勃姑 Pūh-koo, and 步姑 Poo koo, a pigeon.

僕 To follow or comply; he who gives himself to serve; a servant in a family; one engaged in inferior, laborious, and mean employments; a charioteer; a disciple. Used in the language of self-abasement to designate one's self; employed in mean service; to have respect to, or belong to; to hide. A surname. 司僕 Sze pūh, and 太僕 T'ae pūh, names of a certain official situation. 僕僕 Pūh pūh, troublesome and degrading. 僕婢 Pūh pe, male and female domestics; strictly speaking, not slaves, but in common use the words are

applied indiscriminately to domestics, whether bought or hired. 家僕 K'ea pūh, domestics.

濮 Name of a river; and of a district; a particular kind of bamboo. In the dialect of Corea, it denotes a drum.

幘 A napkin or cloth to wind round the head; a kind of military cap; the lower garments pared off in a particular way.

蹠 The toes or claws joined with a web-like substance; web-footed like geese and ducks; joined; connected.

暴 Read Paou, scorching; tempestuous. Read Pūh, to dry in the sun; to display; to manifest; to make known to

the people; to publish; to promulge. 曬暴 Shae pūh, to dry; to expose to the air and sun.

瀑 Read Paou, a heavy rain. Read Pūh, water gushing from a spring and rushing down a precipice with noise. 瀑瀑 Haou pūh, water gushing forth with noise.

瀆瀑 Fun pūh, the noise and dashing of impetuous waves.

瀑布 Pūh poo, water running with noisy velocity in paths or ways amongst the mountains.

彪 Pūh or Fūh, displeasure and anger discovered in the countenance; looking angrily.

PUN.

本 The root of a tree or other plant; the foundation; fundamental; the origin; the root or source from which. Used for I, my, and our. Pun is used to denote a book of the lighter kind; an official document; a numeral of volumes. 副本 Foo pun, a duplicate document. 曲本 Kh'eūh pun, a song book. 戲本 He pun, a play book. 報本 Paou pun, to be grateful to one's ancestors, and to

shew it by offering sacrifices. 背本 Pei pun, ingratitude to ancestors; ingratitude for favors received. 根本 Kān pun, the root; the fundamental part. 上本 Shang pun, to state to the Emperor; to present a memorial. 手本 Show pun, a visiting card presented by an inferior, saying who and what the person is. 本衣 Pun e, the garments proper for a person to wear,—such as belong to his

墜 P'ung, dust. One says, dust raised by the wind.

塚

蓬 A plant that grows amongst hemp, said to be edible; confused; in disorder; growing freely; luxuriant. The name of a star; and of a district. A surname. **蓬萊山** P'ung lac shan, a hill inhabited by immortal geni. **蓬着頭** P'ung chō t'ow, dishevelled hair.

蓬鬆 P'ung sung, the hair complicated and in disorder.

鑕 **鑕頭** P'ung t'ow, a kind of helmet.

嗙 A loud laugh + a great noise; also read Fung, appearance of a high mouth.

榔 Fung, or Pang, a club; a long wooden cudgel. **棒**

棍 P'ung ch'uy, a wooden club or pestle.

瑋 Pung chang, a kind of stone worn as an ornament.

葦 P'ung p'ung, free and luxuriant growth of plants; copious; substantial.

PWAN.

半 Pan, or Pwan. From *to separate and a cow*, because, they say, a cow is large and may be divided. **物中分也** Wūh chung fun yay, a thing divided in the middle; the half of anything. Read Pwan, a large fragrant of. **價銀一員半** Kēa yin yih yuen pwan, price a dollar and a half. **每樣各半** Mei yang kō pwan, a half of each sort. **年紀半百** Nēn ke pwan peh, fifty years of age. **折半** Chih

pwan, to break off the half. **半晌** Pwan hēang, half a day; a short time. **半子** Pwan tze, a son-in-law, by marriage of a daughter. **半夜** Pwan yay, midnight.

般 See Pan.

搬 To put away; to remove. Read Po, in a similar sense. **搬移** Pwan e, to remove to some other place; to remove to other place of abode. **搬關**

是非 Pwan tow she fei, noisy bickering and altercation. **搬弄是非** Pwan lung she fei, to be a talebearer; to carry stories from one to another; to tell tales and cause relations to disagree. **搬運** Pwan yun, to transport to some other place.

P'WAN.

伴 Eldest son; an associate; a fellow; a companion; to follow; to accompany; to attend upon. Also read Pwán, in the same sense. **夥伴** Ho p'wan, a partner; an associate; a colleague. **同伴** Tung p'wan, one of the same rank and circumstances; a companion.

泮 Ice breaking up.

判 From *knife and half*. To divide in the midst; to divide; to distinguish; to take asunder and again unite; to judge; to decide; two halves fit to be joined; to be joined in marriage. Occurs in the sense of **泮** P'wan, to unite two halves; to join the two sides of two separate bodies. **審判** Shin p'wan, to judge; to decide. **書判** Shoo p'wan, seems to denote official decision or sentence. **判斷案件** P'wan t'wan ngan kēn, to decide a case in

law. **批判** P'e p'wan, a written decision or sentence of government. **判書** P'wan shoo, an impression of a seal divided in two halves, which by their correspondence, afforded decided proof when joined together.

垸 Level ground. One says, to turn up the ground; to move or level it.

拌 To reject; to throw away; to disregard; to separate; to divide; to cut off; to halve; to separate, as an oyster. **拌命** P'wan ming, to risk one's life; to venture the loss of it. **拌石** P'wan shih, to throw a stone. **拌財** P'wan ts'ae, to throw away property extravagantly.

叛 From *half and to go back*. To separate from; to revolt; to depart to another country. Read Pwan, light; splendor. **背叛** Pei p'wan, to renounce allegiance to; to desert from. **反** Fan, is properly to rise in immediate opposition to the government; and **叛** P'wan, to flee from under its control; they seem, however, to be used in common. **悖叛** Pei p'wan, to rebel against. **叛亂** P'wan lwan, rebellion and anarchy. **謀反叛逆** Mow fan p'wan neib, to lay plans of

insurrection and rebellion.

泮 From *half* and *water*. A semicircular pool of water in the front of Chinese colleges; seemingly to oblige persons to walk to the right and left; to scatter; to divide. **遊泮** Yew p'wan, to pass the pool,—by means of a bridge thrown over; a ceremony performed on obtaining the lowest degree. **剖泮** P'ow p'wan, to spread out—the heavens and the earth. **泮水** P'wanshwuy, or **泮池** P'wan ch'e, the semicircular pool. **泮宮** P'wan kung, a college, in which is an image of Confucius.

畔 A path that divides fields; to disobey the rules for dress, imposed by an existing dynasty. **畔援** P'wan hwan, a martial, bold, violent appearance.

胖 See P'an.

絆 Ropes for throwing round and entangling the feet of a horse; **羈** Ke, denotes the cords or halter which is put about a horse's head. **羈絆** Ke p'wau, to restrict,—used metaphorically for the restrictions of moral principles. **絆套** P'wan t'aou, a snare; to cord or bind fast. **絆絡** P'wan

lō, a snare or trap. **絆索** P'wan sō, to bind with cords.

絆 Same as the preceding. Also certain leather harnesses to attach a cow to something which is to be drawn, or which fastens round the tail of a cow.

槃 A basin or platter to wash in, or to drink out of. **槃樂** P'wan lō, to rejoice.

See P'an

槃 A tub-like vessel whether made of wood or metal; a bathing tub; a vessel to contain rice. Name of a state; of a dog; and of a gate. A surname. Winding; curved. **盤查** P'wan ch'a, to examine into. **盤費** P'wan fei, the expenses of a journey. **盤纏** P'wan ch'en, denotes the same.

盤古 P'wan koo, the first man, according to the Chinese. **盤詰** P'wan k'ë, to investigate narrowly. **盤銘** P'wan ming, engraved inscription on a bathing vessel. **交盤** Kesou p'wan, to transfer the affair. **盤膝** P'wan seih, to sit cross-legged. **盤問** P'wan wán, to interrogate; to question all about an affair. **盤盂** P'wan yu, vessels for rice.

磐 A rock or large stone, such as are found in mountains. **磐牙** P'wan ya, intimately confederated,—said of banditti. **磐石之安** P'wan shih che ngan, quiet and reposed, as if settled on a rock. **磐石** P'wan shih, a rock. **坐于磐石之上** Tsoyu p'wan shih che shang, sat upon a rock.

般 A small bag. **紫囊** P'wan chih, or **紫囊** P'wan nang, a little bag or satchel.

盤 A large girdle worn round the waist;—men's are made of leather, women's of silk; an ornamental girdle. **盤帶初膺** P'wan tae ts'oo ying, to receive a girdle when first entering on office.

番 A surname. The name of a district. Also read Fan, foreign. See Fan. Read Pó, a martial bold appearance. **番禺縣** P'wan yu h'een, the district of P'wan-yu, in which

European ships moor at *Hwang-poo*, (Whampoa) on the river of Canton.

潘 The dregs or washings of rice; dirty like spots on the face. Name of a river; of a spring; and of an ancient city. Read Fan, bruised rice. Read Po, the name of a district. **潘安** P'wan ngan, name of a person famous for his beauty. **番禺縣** P'wan yu h'een, the district of Hwang-poo, is also thus written. See the preceding.

磻 Name of a mountain stream in which **太公** T'ae kung angled. Read Po, name of a stone fit for pointing arrows.

蟠 Read Fan, certain insects which breed beneath earthen jars. Read P'wan, prostrate on the earth; writhing; curling; burrowing in the ground; to recoil back to. **蟠木** P'wan m'uh, the name of a place. **蟠桃** P'wan t'aou, name of a fruit.

SĀ.

卅
卉
扱

Sā. Three tens united; thirty.

Sā or Tsā, to take; to receive; to obtain; to draw

or lead; to raise; to courtesy in the manner of Chinese females, by letting the hands drop towards the ground; also the bow or prostration, by putting the head to the ground, performed by men. Read Keih,

in the same sense. Read Chā, to tuck up the garments towards the girdle.

鍬 A spear or lance; a small pointed weapon; to scatter on the surface for the sake of ornament; to engrave. 鍬花 Sā hwa, to inlay flowers, or to carve flowers on pewter vessels. 鍬鏤 Sā low, to carve on, or inlay with pieces of gold or silver; to wash with gold. 鍬剪 Sā tsēn, sort of pointed instrument like blank scissors, with curved point for probing and examining silver.

鞞 Children's shoes; shoes of a particular description, with a vamp that comes high upon the instep.

乖 Coarse; ugly or bad of its kind. A surname.

墜 Sō or Sā. 墜墜 Sā sū, the noise of something falling.

僂 Sā or Sō. 僂僂 ʼan sū, inattentive; unobservant; disrespectful.

襜 襜褕 Sā lū, mean, bad raiment,

撒 To set loose; to scatter; to disperse; to throw from

one. A surname. 撒種 Sā chung, to sow. 撒馬兒罕 Sā ma urh han, Samarcand. 撒壞 Sā hwae, to throw from one and destroy. 撒開 Sā kh'ae, to spread open; to put aside; in legal cases persuading the parties to come to an accommodation. 撒賴 Sā lae, to make much of a trifling circumstance, in the hope of implicating other people and benefiting one's-self by it. 撒米 Sā me, to scatter rice,—a ceremony performed at Chinese marriages. 撒潑 Sā p'ō, or 撒撥 Sā pō, to throw from one, as water; to throw away one's property. 撒手 Sā shew, to throw loose one's hand; to give up an acquaintance; to shake one's hand of a thing.

颯 Wind; the sound of a sudden gust of wind. Read Leih, in a similar sense.

颯 衰颯 Shwae sū, fading; declining,—as is indicated

by grey hairs on the temples. 颯然 Sā jen, a sudden gust of wind. 颯颯 Sā sū, sound of wind.

薩 A surname. 菩薩 P'oo sū, the gods and goddesses of the heathen, in which connexion it is defined, to assist or help, and to see everything; or

thus, 了見 Leaoū kēn, seeing perfectly everything; also 知慧了見 Che hwuy leaoū kēn, wise; intelligent; perfect

discernment; omniscient. The term P'oo-sā seems to have been introduced from India, with the Buddha sect.

SAE.

帥 Sae and Shwae, a napkin worn at the girdle; a leader; one that heads many; that takes them under his command and control; a general or commander-in-chief in the army. A surname. Read Seūh, to lead and to be led; to collect together, and to yield obedience. 將帥 Tseang sae, 軍帥 Keun sae, 元帥 Yuen sae, or 主帥 Choo sae, a general officer; a commander.

惔 Uncertainty; a want of correspondence in the thoughts or intentions.

摠 To move; to agitate. Read Tsae or Chae, to choose; to select. 擡摠 T'ae sae, to move.

鯁 A bony substance found in some horns.

罽 Sze or Sae, a kind of screen for a door. 罽罽 Fow sae, a kind of screen for a door; according to some, a sort of gallery.

鬚 A bushy beard.

頤 The side of the face; the lower part of the face; the jaws. 頤頤 Sae kēē, the jaws; the sides of the face. The first word refers particularly to the jaws; Kūē, to the whole of the side of the head.

塞 Read Seh, to stop, or fill up. Read Sae, a boundary; a limit.

僂 Sze or Sae, small; trifling; petty; captious; over minute; insincere.

塞 Bamboos joined together to intercept the passage of fish. A term used in playing at chess, denoting the stopping of the enemy's pieces from coming over the other side.

賽 From to stop an aperture with pearls. To make a return, or grateful recompence; to aim at excelling; to strive to surpass; to contend for the victory, in play. 賽馬 Sae ma, to run horses against each other. 賽雪 Sae seuē, may contest with snow for whiteness;

—said of white paper. **賽色** Sae seh, Seh, colours, here denotes figures representing the antiquities of China, dressed up in the gayest manner and carried round the streets in processions, together with certain idols; Sae, denotes a contest for excellence. **賽神** Sae shin,

or **報祭** Paou tso, are equivalent expressions, thank-offerings at the close of the year, presented by the husbandman. **賽燈** Sae t'ang, a striving to excel in an exhibition of lanterns. Occurs 1st moon, 15th day, commonly called the feast of lanterns.

SAN.

三 Three. A surname. **第再** 三 Te san, third. **朝三暮四** Tsae san, again, and a third time; i. e. repeatedly. Chaou san moo sze, morning three, evening four; indistinct perception of things, —undetermined; irresolute. **三尺法** San ch'ih fa, three cubits of law; an instrument of torture with which the ancies are compressed. **三春茶** San ch'un ch'a, tea plucked after the 22nd of June, the third time that the leaf is plucked in spring. **三綱** San kang, three bonds or relations; they say these are a prince and minister, a father and son, a husband and wife. **三及第** San keih te, the three highest in literary ranks. **三姑六婆** San koo h'ih p'o, three young ladies and six old women; various; sorts

of strolling women, whom some Chinese families forbid to enter their doors. **三光** San kwang, three lights, the sun, moon, and stars. **三六九** San lew kew, the third, sixth, and ninth days (after marriage) appointed to receive visitors to the bride. **三班** San pan, three classes of attendants in public courts. See Pan. **三寶** San paou, three Precious ones,—which are worshipped by the sect Füh. **三星** San sing, three felicitous stars. **三清** San ts'ing, three Pure ones, worshipped by the sect Taou. **三司** San sze, the three superintendents; viz. the treasurer, judge, and superintendent of salt, in each province. **三才** San ts'ae, three powers, commonly said to be Heaven, Earth, and Man. **三焦** San tseou, the upper

portion of the kidneys. **三族** San ts'uh, the three kindreds, viz. of father, mother, and wife. **三次** San ts'ze, thrice.

衫 The appearance of torn garments. **爛衫** Lan 'san, tattered clothes.

三 San, or Shang. Ornaments consisting of hair or feathers streaming, coloured, or worked in a particular way. Read Ts'een, name of a fish; a surname.

杉 San, or Shan, the pinus lauceolata, or fir wood; a wood much used in Canton for making furniture, and in K'iang-nan province used for boat building. See Shan.

衫 San or Shan, a short garment; a single garment; a general term for clothes or garments. See Shan. **長衫** Chang san, a long garment.

衣衫 E san, garments generally. **男人穿的衫** Nan jin ch'uen teih san, men's clothes.

慘 The noise of a dog barking.

糝 Rice mixed up with soup in a particular way; rice flour mixed up with minced meat; mixed; blended.

慘 Read S'an and San, certain pendant ornaments con-

sisting of feathers; ornaments attached to flags and banners. **蓆襦** San joo, a certain garment to absorb the perspiration.

刪 San or Shan. From a knife and a written document. To pare off; to obliterate; to expunge; to reject; to settle; to fix what to retain, or what to reject in any work. **刪除** San ch'oo, to reject; to expunge. **刪改** San kae, to expunge and alter. **刪削** San s'öö, to pare off. **刪訂** San tiug, to expunge and fix the reading.

跚 蹣跚 Mwan san, to walk in a lame manner; to appear not to make progress. Used to denote, scattered; dispersed.

珊 蹣珊 Pwan san, a creeping drawing gait. **闌珊** Lan san, in imminent danger of being broken; broken and scattered about. **珊瑚** San hoo, or **珊瑚枝** San hoo che, coral. **珊瑚珠** San (or Shan) hoo choo, coral beads. **珊珊** San san, the sound of stones or gems striking against each other, as stones suspended at a girdle.

散 To let go; to disperse; to waste; to break up an assembly; to take amusement, dissipated

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state of mind. Name of a wine cup. A surname. Name of a musical instrument. 閒散 Hēn san, leisure; amusement. 財散 Ts'ae san, to disperse money liberally. 懶散 Lan san, idle and dissipated. 散花 San hwa, to scatter flowers, — refers to certain rites performed in behalf of departed spirits. 散工 San kung, employed only for a job, in contradistinction from 長散 Ch'ang san, constant employment. 散漫 San man, diffuse and vague. 散木 San mūh, wood that is useless. 散思亂想 San sze iwan sēang, scattered, dissipated, irregular thought, incompatible with devotion. 散失 San shih, to scatter and lose, as papers. 散坐 San tso, to sit dispersed about in a room.

餠 A certain kind of cake or dumpling of easy digestion. **剗** San or Shan, to mow, or shear. **傘** To cover; to shade off the sun or rain; an umbrella; parasols and umbrellas were first mentioned in books, published about A. D. 300. It is said, that they took their rise from standards and banners waving loose in the air. 雨傘 Yu san, an umbrella to keep off the rain. 羅傘 Lo san, the large parasol of the officers of government, carried by attendants; is otherwise called 日照傘笠 Jih chaou san lei, the broad-brimmed bamboo hats of the poor Chinese. 張傘 Chang san, or 開傘 Kh'ae san, to open, spread out an umbrella.

SĀN.

參 Sān or Sāng, 人參 Jin sān, the medicinal root commonly written *Ginseng*. 參價 Sān kēa, a certain contribution paid to government by the Hong merchants of Canton. **滲** To ooze or leak out; leaky; name of a marshy lake. 滲離 Sān le, to leak or flow

out. 滲漏 Sān low, to leak; to leak out gradually; to exhaust or weaken by a gradual process. 滲洩 Sān sē, to ooze out imperceptibly. **樛** Long, tall trees; tall branchless trees; fishing stakes planted in the water in order to catch fish.

森 A woody forest-like appearance; abundant; majestic; sombre and impressive; commanding; to plant trees; Melia azedarach, a tree bearing berries like the elder; the Chinese make clogs of the wood, and also clothes trunks, the wood being inimical to insects: the wood is, from the Canton pronunciation of the Chinese,

commonly called by Europeans, *shan wood*. 森木 Sān mūh, the Sān wood. 森樹 Sān shoo, the Sān tree, or *melia azedarach*. 森嚴 Sān yen, majestic; dignified; stern; severe.

瘁 A disease attended with cold and trembling.

SANG.

桑 The mulberry tree. Occurs in several proper names. A surname. 扶桑 Foo sang, the region of the rising sun. 空桑 Kh'ang sang, name of a hill. 桑柘 Sang chay, Sang and Chay are two varieties of mulberry tree. 桑榆晚境 Sang yu wan king, in the evening of life planting the Sang and the Shoo trees, — said of old men who have retired from public life. 桑葚 Sang shih, the mulberry fruit. 桑下有馴雉之異 Sang hēa yew seun ch'ē che e, the strange phenomenon of the gold pheasant unalarmed beneath the mulberry, — a state of peace by the virtues of the presiding magistrate. 桑梓之地 Sang tsze che te, the peaceful region

of a retired patrimony, in which are the mulberry and the Tsze trees.

礫 The stone base of a pillar. **顙** The middle of the forehead; the front. Used also to denote the mulberry tree. 過顙 Kwo sang, to pass over the head, — said of water struck on its surface.

喪 From *to weep* and *to pass to oblivion*. To pass to obscurity; to be forgotten; to be lost; to lose the seat of authority; to fail to attain the chair of power or the throne; to lose; to destroy; to die. A surname. Read Sang, to mourn for the dead; whatever is connected with the period of mourning; the dress

of the mourners; the funeral utensils, and the funeral rites. **辦理喪事** Pan le sang sze, to manage the affairs of a funeral. **居喪** Keu sang, dwelling in mourning, — is said of those who are in mourning for their parents or senior members of the family. **父母之喪** Foo moo che sang, the funeral or period of mourning for father and mother. **送喪** Sung sang, to accompany to the grave; to attend a funeral. **得失** Teh shih, are opposites and express success and failure. **喪服**

Sang fih, mourning **大功** Ta kung, expresses mourning nine months. **小功** Seou kung is mourning worn three months, and is also called **緦麻** Sze-ma. **喪家** Sang kea, to ruin one's family. **喪三年** Sang sau nien, to mourn for three years. **喪失** Sang shih, to lose; to fail of succeeding. **喪亡** Sang wang, or **死喪** Sze sang, to die. **喪事** Sang sze, the affairs of funerals. **喪心病狂** Sang sin ping kh'wang, to become mad.

SĀNG.

生 To bear; to produce; to cause; to excite; human life; a state of existence, the present or the future; a male performer on the stage; unripe; new. **後生** How sang, a young man. **先生** Sien sang, a preceptor. **蒼生** Ts'ang sang, the people. **老生** Laou sang, an old venerable person. **學生** Hēo sang, or **門生** Mun sang, a pupil; a scholar. **生者不修死將奚具** Sang chay pūh sew, sze ts'ang he keu, if

the living do not cultivate virtue, how will they be prepared for death? **生知之資** Sang che che ts'ze, knowledge conferred by nature; natural talent. **生番** Sang fan, a foreign tribe on the west of Kansu province. **生氣** Sang kh'e, to be angry; to fume with rage or passion. **生靈** Sang ling, living creatures; animal nature. **生命** Sang ming, life. **生平行事** Sang ping hing sze, doing the ordinary

business of life. **生身父母** Sang shin foo moo, the parents to whom one owes one's birth. **生死事大** Sang sze sze ta, life and death are great concerns. **生熟** Sang shūh, unripe, ripe; not mature, matured; little acquainted, well acquainted. **生死人之始** Sang sze jiu che she chung, birth and death are the beginning and end of man. **生敗子** Sang pae tsze, to give birth to a profligate ruined child. **生得** Sang teh, born; formed; fashioned. **生漿** Sang ts'ang, starch made from pulse, eaten by the Chinese. **生員** Sang yuen, a graduate of the rank called Sew-ts'ae.

牲 An animal of the dog species,—said to have a human head, and to be able to speak. Also an animal of the mus species.

牲 Cattle used for victims in sacrifice; a bullock perfect and spotless. The **三牲** San sang, three victims, are, bullocks, sheep and swine. The six Sang, are horses, kine, sheep, fowls, dogs and swine. When begun to be fed, they are called **畜** Ch'ūh; when about to be used, they are called Sang. **犧牲** He sang, victims for sacri-

fic. **牲口** Sang kh'ow, cattle or victims generally.

笙 An instrument of music consisting of a collection of tubes: **篳** Chaou, denotes a large one of the kind. Small; slender. Name of a place. A kind of mat. **笙簧** Sang hwang, a wind instrument consisting of several tubes. **笙歌** Sang ko, to blow the sang and sing,—indicates peace and plenty.

瘵 Lean; meagre.

眚 The eye diseased by something growing over it, as a cataract. Error; excess; crime; calamity; a certain demoniacal disease; to lessen; to diminish; to save trouble; meagre; lean. **眚却** Sang kh'öö, to decline; to refuse. **眚事** Sang sze, to abridge; to lessen the trouble of.

甞 Wealthy; opulent; rich.

甥 A daughter's children; a grandchild. A surname. Sang sang or **外甥** Wae sang, children of a sister. **甥舅** Sang kew, Sang, denotes a sister's children; Kew, a mother's brothers. **甥壻** Sang se, a niece's husband.

省 From *eye* and *small*. Read Sing, to look carefully; to examine. Read Säng, within the royal domain or palace; a place where people will be examined; a province; to lessen; to diminish. **減省** Kēn sāng, to diminish; to abate. **廣東省城** Kwang-tung sāng ch'ing, the metropolis of the province of Canton. **省城** Säng ch'ing, the capital city of a province. In each province its metropolis is generally thus designated: hence, at any place in the province of Canton, the city of Canton is denoted by *Säng-ch'ing*. **省會** Säng hwuy, the metropolis of a province. **省分** Säng fua, the distinction or different ranks in which the provinces are held. **省力** Säng lei, to diminish the exertion of strength; to save one's self trouble. **省約** Säng yō, abridged; restricted. **省儉** Säng kēn, sparing, economical. **省刑** Säng hing, to diminish the punishment,—on account of the heat of the weather. **省事**

SAOU.

稍 Saou, or Shaou, in a small quantity or degree; ra-

Säng sze, to abate; to abridge an affair: to make as little trouble about it as possible.

瘠 Lean; emaciated.

僧 Priests of the Sect **佛** Fūh, who are otherwise called **沙門** Sha-mun, and also denominated **上人** Shang-jip, *superior men*; there are several other names by which they are designated. **和尚** Ho-shang, *harmony and elevation*, is the name most usually given to them. These terms are not applicable to the priests of the sect **道士** Tao. **老僧** Laou sāng, an old priest sitting cross-legged in silent meditation. They call themselves **貧僧** P'in sāng, poor priests. **僧人** Säng jin, a priest. **僧俗** Säng sūb, are opposites, the priesthood and the world: spiritual and secular affairs. **僧家** Säng kēa, a fraternity of priests; the priests of Fūh, generally.

ther; gradually; a granary, so called from small quantities be-

ing given forth at a time. The distance of three hundred le around the royal abode; in an even or equal degree. Sometimes used for *Seamen*. **稍可** Saou kh'o, rather well; qualified approbation. **稍稍不平** Saou saou pūh p'ing, rather discomposed; one's feelings rather troubled.

艚 The stern of a boat; a particular description of boat; a fast-sailing boat, with armed men in it; swift; fleet; rapid.

掃 To eject or put away; to sweep the ground; a dike made of bamboo or other reeds and earth blended. **打掃** Ta saou, to sweep; to brush. **掃把** Saou pa, a broom. **掃地** Saou te, to sweep the ground.

掃 To brush; to sweep; to search by the authority of government; to eject; to cast away. **鬧掃** Naou saou, a particular mode of putting up the hair on the top of the head. **打掃** Ta saou, to sweep or brush. **洒掃** Shae saou, to sprinkle with water and brush. **掃興** Saou hing, to brush away a person's elevation of spirits, by reprobating that which affords him amusement or pleasure. **掃把** Saou pa, brooms. **掃捉**

Saou ts'ūh, to search and seize. **掃艚** Saou ts'ang, to send down the last boat load of goods to a ship, locally called the *Chow chow chop*. **掃數全完** Saou soo ts'enen wau, to clear off entirely an account.

倨 Proud.

慄 Moved; agitated; sorrowful. **慄慄** Saou saou, labour; fatigue; weariness.

搔 To scratch with the fingers or hands; the nails of the hand. **搔首** Saou shew, to scratch the head. **搔癢** Saou yang, to scratch a part that itches.

溼 Saou, or 溼溼 Saou-saou, to wash and cleanse rice, or the noise made by doing so.

搔 The name of an animal.

騷 Agitated; disturbed; mournful; lame. Enters into several proper names. **牢騷** Laou saou, grieved, distressed. **風騷** Fung saou or 騷人 Saou jin, a poet,—so called from **屈原** Kh'eūh-yuen, an ancient poet who drowned himself, and whose memory is still kept up by sailing the dragon boat annually, to search for

him. He composed a piece called 離騷 *Le saou*. 騷殺 *Saou shā* or *sā*, to hang down waving, as anything suspended. 騷屑 *Saou sūe*, cold and bleak.

嫂 An elder brother's wife. 嫂叔不通問 *Saou shūh pūh t'ung wān*, brother's wife and her brother-in-law should not converse together—is the old rule. 某嫂 *Mow saou*, a certain man's wife.

艘 A general term for boats or ships.

噪 From many mouths on the top of a tree. The singing or chirping of a multitude of birds. The sound of many voices. The second character is the vulgar

form. **燥** Dry; dried with fire; scorched. 乾燥 *Kao saou*, dry. 燥烈 *Saou lē*, burning hot; fierce as fire—applied also to people's dispositions; burning with rage.

繅 From silk and nest. To unfold the raw silk from the state in which it is left by the silkworm. Variegated. 三盆手 *Saou san p'un shou*, to boil thrice and work in a basin with the hand,—said of preparing silk.

臊 The fat of dogs and swine; lard; any kind of raw meat.

噪 Noise; clamour; disturbance; vociferation. The sound of drums.

SE.

西 The west; the region appropriated to metal. A surname. The name of a place. Read *Sze*, in the same sense. 東西 *Tung se*, east and west; taken together, they answer to the word *thing*. 大西洋 *Ta se yang*, Europe. 小西洋 *Seou se yang*, India. 西瓜扁船 *Se kwa pēn ch'uen*, or for shortness, *Pēn-ch'uen*, a

boat, employed at Canton to load and unload ships, locally called a *chop boat*. 西安 *Se ngan*, the capital of Shen-se province; the province itself is sometimes so called. 西瓜 *Se kwa*, the water-melon. 西番蜀林 *Se fan shūh lin*, a name of pearl barley. See *苡 E*. 西番蓮 *Se fan lēn*, a species of clematis. 西寧 *Se*

ning, a region on the N. W. corner of China, where there are some foreign tribes subject to the reigning dynasty. 西賓 *Se pin*, a private tutor. 西洋堂 *Se yang t'ang*, the hall of Europeans, the establishment of European Missionaries at Peking. 西洋 *Se yang*, the western ocean, was at first employed to denote Europe, and is now sometimes so employed; but it more usually denotes Portugal, which, in Peking books, is expressed by 博爾都噶爾亞國 *Pō-urh-too-kō-urh-a kwō*.

栖 A roosting place for fowls; the birds perching and resting on the trees, as the sun approaches the west; to desist; to rest; to rest from wandering. 羈栖 *Ke se*, to roost; to settle down in some strange place. 栖遑道左 *Se hwang taou tso*, sauntering, unsettled by the side of the road.

晒 Much grieved; very sorry; to look angry.

晒 Bruised rice.

斯 *Sze* or *Se*, to break or cut away, as brambles before an entrance to a tomb; to open a passage to; forthwith; this.

嘶 A stoppage of the breath for throat; the neighing of a horse; a loud voice or noise; a broken, interrupted, mixed, crashing, clashing, clattering sound. 嘶殺 *Se shū*, slaughter or carnage effected with a crashing noise.

撕 To dash aside; to cut asunder; to rouse; to direct the attention of the learner. 提撕 *T'e se*, to point out and direct the studies of a learner.

徙 To remove one's-self, or other things; to be removed or be transported to another part of the empire by order of the sovereign. 遷徙 *Ts'ien se*, to remove anything; to shift one's place of abode.

孟母三徙 *Māng moo san se*, the mother of Mencius removed her dwelling thrice,—in order to obtain a proper place of abode for her son. 徙月 *Se yuē*, to exceed the month, to be removed into another month.

纏 A kind of gauze bandage worn round the head in former times; to connect or bind certain ornaments for carriages; the appearance of many in a group. Read *Le*, a kind of cord. Read *Sae*, applied to certain streamers. Read *So*, a handsome-looking

縱

kind of cord. Read She, a long appearance.

跣 Straw sandals; sandals worn by wrestlers or posture-makers. **猶棄敝跣** Yew kh'e pe se, like throwing away a pair of old sandals. **脫跣** T'ö se, to put off one's sandals.

鞣 Read Se, and Sae, certain shoes or sandals.

犀 An animal of the cow species having a horn on its nose, and a horn on the top of its head; by some likened to a boar, and by some to a buffalo. The rhinoceros bicornis; others are described with three horns, one on the nose, one on the forehead, and one on the top of the head, a strong inflexible weapon; strong; the internal part of a melon. **犀牛** Se uew, a rhinoceros.

細 Fine; small; minute; delicate; petty; trifling; minute attention; careful. **精細** Tsing se, subtle; attenuated; distinct. **其細已甚** Kh'e se e shin, his petty trifling has attained its extreme degree. **仔細** Tszo se, careful in conduct. **細察** Se ch'ä, a minute inves-

tigation. **細故** So koo, minute causes; petty, trifling reasons or circumstances. **細布** Se poo, fine cloth. **細事** Se sze, trifling petty affair. **細心** Se sin, minute, careful attention. **細切** Se ts'ö, to cut into small bits; to mince. **細作** Se tsö, a minute doer; a kind of spy.

洗 To wash the feet; to wash physically or morally; to cleanse. Occurs in several proper names; a vessel to contain water. **梳洗** Soo se, to comb and wash; to dress. **洗濯** Se chö, to wash. **洗剃** Se pö, to strip naked. **洗浴** Se yü, to bathe. **洗手** Se show, to wash the hands; also the name of a plant. **洗面** Se mien, to wash the face. **洗衣裳** Se e shang, to wash clothes. **洗心要言** Se sin yao yen, important words to cleanse the heart.

泉 Se, or **泉麻** Se ma, hemp; the male or unproductive plant; the statements in K'anghe are contradictory; some writers say the female plant. **無子曰苴** Woo tsze yü tseu, the plant without seed is called Tseu, with seed it is called Se. **泉耳** Se urb, a cer-

tain plant.

婿 From a scholar and a man of talents. A superior; the person who is one's daughter's superior; daughter's husband is called Se by her father; a wife also uses the same appellation for her husband; in reference to this and similar appellations, different usages prevail in different parts of China. **女婿** Neu se, a daughter-in-law. **僚婿** Leaou se, an appellative used for each other by persons who live in the same house. **亞婿** A-se, two persons who have married sisters call each other A-se. **贅婿** Ch'uy se, to issue a public notice to obtain a

husband for one's daughter. In some provinces this is done by wealthy parents who are unwilling to part with their daughter, and who therefore bring the son-in-law into their own family, instead of the usual practice of sending the daughter from home.

爾 A royal or imperial seal; the great seal of a nation; commonly written thus **璽** Se. **王者印** Wang chay yin, the seal of him who rules.

蔥 Excessive timidity; fear in company; bashfulness, which prevents proper behaviour. **色蔥** Seh se, looking afraid or ashamed.

SĒANG.

相 From eye and tree. The eye prying amongst trees; to look and examine; to blend with; to join with; mutually; reciprocally: often merely denotes that the verb is transitive. The substance of, in contradistinction from mere accidents. Read Sēang, to assist; to help; to lead. A minister of state; one appointed to receive an ambassador; to support; to direct; to choose; the sound of beating to accom-

pany a song; the art of physiognomy; an appellation of the moon; to reckon. Forms a part of various proper names. **看相** K'an sēang, to observe physiognomy. **輔相** Foo sēang, to assist; to help; to aid mutually. **Sēang**, or **宰相** Tsae sēang or **拜相** Pae sēang, a minister of state. Sēang is also used as a verb, denoting to perform the duties of a minister of state. **相與一場** Sēang

yu yih ch'ang, to associate with for a long time. 相見儀註 Sēang k'een e choo, the ceremonial of visiting each other. 相法 Sēang fā, the rules of physiognomy. 相形 Sēang hing, the external figure. 相公 Sēang kung, a title of respect applicable to young gentlemen, though sometimes continued to those advanced in years. 相狗於人 Sēang seun yu jin, to accommodate one's-self to people; to crouch basely to other people. 相好 Sēang haou, mutually on good terms; intimately acquainted. 相繼 Sēang ke, following in succession; consecutively. 相救 Sēang kew, to afford mutual relief to.

廂 Side apartments; small rooms for bed chambers; rooms on the east and west sides. 廂房 Sēang fang, a side apartment; a room for the retirement of the females of the family.

想 From heart or mind, and to be attached or tending to. To think; to consider; a thought; to think of; to expect or hope for; to think of that which one desires to obtain. 默想 Meh sēang, to think in silence; to meditate. 思想

Sze sēang, to think; to muse; to study. 想出 Sēang ch'uh, to conceive a new idea; to discover by thinking; to imagine. 想起 Sēang kh'e, to think up, to recollect a former idea, or to imagine a new one. 想不來 Sēang pūh lae, 想不起 Sēang pūh kh'e, or 想不出 Sēang pūh ch'uh, unable to think of; unable to call to one's recollection. 想一想 Sēang yih sēang, to think or consider awhile; to reflect for a short time. 想像 Sēang sēang, the image of a thought; an idea.

湘 Name of a river; of a hill; and of a lake. To boil. 湘妃 Sēang fei, a species of bamboo furrowed as with falling tears; the name has an allusion to an ancient tale respecting a concubine of the famous 舜 Shun.

箱 A kind of boot in large carriages; a bamboo basket; a box or chest; a place to store things; a granary; a small room. 衣箱 E sēang, a clothes chest. 茶箱 Ch'a sēang, a tea chest. 皮箱 P'e sēang, a leather trunk. 木箱 Mūh sēang, a wooden trunk or box. 竹箱 Chūh sēang, a bamboo basket. 箱房 Sēang faug, a granary. 箱篋 Sēang

k'ee, a box for containing books. **緗** A light-yellow coloured silk, the colour of the young mulberry leaf. 縹緗 P'eaon sēang or Sēang p'eaon, gay-coloured silks. 緗帙 Sēang chih, a variegated silk cover for books.

佯 Sēang or Yang, false; unreal; pretended; to feign. 善爲詐佯者 Shen wei chū sēang chay, skilled in making a feint. 倚佯 E sēang, a child's basket. 佯爲不知 Sēang wei pūh che, affected not to know. 佯狂避世 Sēang kh'wang pe she, feigned madness to avoid the world.

庠 From a covert and sheep or lambs. A village school; to feed or nourish with instruction; a school or college. In ancient times, a place to receive and take care of aged people belonging to the state. 校序庠 Heaou seun sēang, are three terms applied to national schools in three different periods of Chinese history. 邑庠生 Yih sēang sāng, a graduate in a city school.

詳 Sēang, or more commonly Tsēang. To examine and deliberate on; to judge of; to illustrate; to explain; to state clearly

to; good; well; skilful. Name of an office. Occurs read Yang, to feign what is not real. See Tsēang. 言不可詳 Yen pūh kh'o sēang, denotes either what cannot or should not be exhibited clearly. 詳察 Sēang ch'ā, to state to in order; a clear investigation. 詳解 Sēang keae, clear explanation of. 詳悉 Sēang seih, clear; explicit; full and luminous. 詳奪 Sēang t'ō, to state to a superior, in order that he may decide. 詳問 Sēang wān, to enquire into fully.

象 An elephant. Before a live elephant was seen by the Chinese, they put together the bones of a dead one to resemble the living; hence the word denotes an image or species. The visible forms or representations of the infinite changes, transmutations, or combinations, which take place in nature, by the combination of the Yin and Yang, or the female and male forms of matter, and by which felicity or calamity are prognosticated; these are the mysterious subjects of the P'ā-kwa, treated of in the Yih-king. A rule, or law; a kind of pantomime exhibition; a kind of official interpreter. Name of a district. A

surname. Occurs also in several other proper names. 象牙 Sēang ya, elephant's teeth; ivory. 象教 Sēang keaou, the religion of Buddha. 象尊 Sēang tsun, a particular kind of wine cup.

像 To imitate; figure; like; similar. 人像 Jin sēang, figure or likeness of a man. 容像 Yung sēang, likeness of a person's face. 形像 Hing sēang, figure; likeness; an image. 神像 Shin sēang, an image of a deity; an idol. 像似 Sēang sze, similar to.

橡 The oak. 橡果 Sēang kwó, an acorn. 橡栗 Sēang leih, a chestnut.

襄 To disrobe one's-self and plough the field; to put off or put away; to ascend; to pass over; to assist; to effect; to accomplish; merit obtained in the army; to praise the meritorious. Name of a territory; name of a district; the fore horses of a carriage. The name of a place. 共襄 Kung sēang, all joining to effect some work. 襄事 Sēang sze, to finish any affair; to accomplish.

鑲 Jang, Nēang, or Sēang, to coat inside or outside

with metal plate; to inlay with metal. 鉤鑲 Kow sēang, military weapon. 鑲杯 Sēang pei, a cup coated inside with metal of any kind.

攘 Jang, Nēang, Sēang, or Shang, to push away; to expel; to usurp; to seize what comes in one's way; to cause trouble and disturbance; to bare the arm to prepare to fight. Occurs denoting courteous; yielding.

驤 A horse whose right hind foot is white; a spirited fleet horse; to elevate; remote; distant. Name of an official situation. 騰驤 T'ang sēang, a horse carrying its head in an elevated proud manner.

翔 To fly back again; to look or turn back; to throw the arms backwards and forwards like the wings of a bird. 翔翔 Sēang sēang, a dignified commanding appearance.

鯿 Dried fish.

SEAOU.

小 From J'Keuè, beginning to appear, and 八 Pā, to divide; just large enough to be divisible. Small; little; petty; mean; contracted; light. 大小 Ta seaou, are opposites generally when speaking of things. 羣小 Kh'eun seaou, a parcel of concubines. 小信小福 Seaou sin seaou fūh, little faith (in rewards and punishments) will cause little happiness. 小腹 Seaou fūh, the lower part of the abdomen or region of the mons veneris. 小寒 Seaou lau, January 6th,—a Chinese term. 小絨 Seaou jung, flannel. 小人 Seaou jin, a mean unprincipled selfish man; the opposite is 君子 Keun-tsze. 小价 Seaou keae, a servant; one's own servant. 小過 Seaou kwo, a small fault. 小器 Seaou kh'e, a small vessel; a contracted mind; the opposite is 大量 Ta liang, liberal feeling. 小滿 Seaou mwan, May 22nd. 小家數 Seaou kēa so, a person of petty calculations, and a minute vexatious mode of doing things. 小心 Seaou sin, to be careful and attentive. 小寫 Seaou sēay, to

write the smaller form of the numeral characters; to write an abbreviated form of letters. 小暑 Seaou shoe, July 8th. 小雪 Seaou seuē, November 23rd. 小呂宋 Seaou leu sung, Manilla. 小姐 Seaou ts'ay, title of ladies,—miss; madam; mistress. 小孩子 Seaou hae tsze, a child. 小子 Seaou tsze, a little boy; a lad; a pupil. 小怨 Seaou ynen, a petty resentment. 小話 Seaou hwa, a whisper.

肖 Read Seaou, and T'seaou. From small and flesh. Flesh and bones; i. e. constitutional likeness; likeness between a parent and a child; they say that the blood of a father and his child, if let fall into the same cup, will unite as one, but not so of other persons; and to this ordeal of legitimacy they sometimes have recourse; small; dissipated; dispersed. A man's name. 不肖夫婦 Pūh seaou foo foo, an ignorant husband and wife; stupid, dull people. 不肖 Pūh seaou, degenerate; depraved; not like the parent; a son designates himself Pūh seaou, in letters to his father. 肖皮 Seaou p'e, head-

some; pretty. 肖失 Seaou shih, to dissipate; to disperse. 肖子 Seaou tsze, a son who imitates his father.

肖 Like; appearing like; as if. Seaou, or 肖措 Seaou t'oo, handsome; pretty. 生得頗肖 Säng teh p'o seaou, formed very pretty.

宵 Obscure; fully set in; night; small. 元宵 Yuen seaou, the night of the 15th of the 1st moon. 宵行 Seaou hing, the name of an insect which emits a light.

屑 In the dictionaries read Sëe, which see. Colloquially Seaou, as 不屑來 P'ih seaou lae, there is no occasion to come. 不屑做 P'ih seaou tso, it is unnecessary to do it; you need not be at the trouble.

消 To thaw; to melt; to digest; to be dispersed; to be dissipated; consumption; in a mercantile sense, denoting the sale of goods; to be completely dried up. Name of a place; a certain disease. 消脹 Seaou chäng, to disperse or lessen a swelling of the abdomen. 消敗之兆 Seaou pae che chaou, a sign of approaching ruin. 消災降福 Seaou tsae këang

füh, to remove judgments and induce blessings. 消化 Seaou lwa, to digest. 消渴 Seaou k'ò, to allay thirst. 消滅 Seaou këen, to diminish.

滅 Seaou m'ei, to extinguish; to destroy entirely. 消息 Seaou seih, a melting and breathing; figuratively, something transpiring; a slight rumour or report of; news. 消散 Seaou san, to thaw and disperse; to make an end of or lay aside.

消消 Seaou seaou, broken; tattered; mean. 消釋 Seaou shih, to thaw or melt; to dissolve. 消售 Seaou show, consumption of goods by sale. 消石 Seaou shih, the name of a medicine.

消 To walk; to go; the appearance of walking.

硝 Salt-petre; they distinguish it into seven sorts. A stone appearing hard. 洋硝 Yang seaou, foreign salt-petre. 硝磺 Seaou hwang, nitre and sulphur. 硝礮 Seaou ch'ang, salt-petre works.

綃 Raw silk.

蛸 A name of certain insects. Name of a fish. A surname. 蛸蛸 Seaou seaou, a small spider with long legs.

逍 逍消 Seaou seaou, or 逍遙 Seaou yao, to saunter; to move about for amusement; to indulge one's disposition without injuring one's-self.

銷 To fuse metals; to melt; to dissolve. A surname.

銷差 Seaou ch'a, to finish one's errand, and carry an answer back; applied particularly to official messages. 銷毀 Seaou hwuy, to melt as metals; to dissolve; to destroy. 銷金 Seaou kin, to put gold leaf on paper, or on porcelain. 銷磨 Seaou mo, to rub to pieces; to destroy by handling. 銷衰 Seaou shwae, to fade or be in a declining state.

霄 A kind of sleet, in Chinese, called damp snow. Vapour; clouds; the lighter clouds in the higher regions of the air, near to heaven; the halo near the sun. Used to denote heaven. The name of a place. A surname. Name of a state. 陵霄 Ling seaou, the name of a flower.

鞘 A case for a sword; a scabbard, generally made of leather, sometimes of shark skins. 刀鞘 Taou seaou, a sheath for a knife; a scabbard for a sword. 刀出鞘 Taou

ch'ih seaou, the sword (of the executioner) goes forth from the scabbard—of its own accord on the evening before an execution: This is the vulgar legend.

肅 Commonly read Süh, respect; awe; reverence. Read Seaou, in a similar sense.

嘯 The sound of blowing; a hissing, whistling, roaring sound; to whistle; to roar. Read Ch'ih, in the sense of 叱 Ch'ih, to speak in a rough angry tone. 其嘯也歌 Kh'e seaou; yay ko, whistled and sung—to divert the mind from what vexed it. 善嘯 Shen seaou, skilled in whistling.

簫 A reed used as a musical instrument; the ends of a bow. 簫管 Seaou kwan, a reed; a kind of flute.

蠨蛸 Seaou seaou, the name of an insect called a small spider, with long legs.

蕭 A certain bitter herb; the name of a state; of a barrier. A surname. 蕭斧 Seaou foo, an instrument for cutting plants. 蕭瑟 Seaou seh, plants and trees shaking and casting their leaves when blown by the northern wind. 蕭寺 Seaou zze, a temple of

the Buddha priests. 蕭蕭
Seou seou, the neighing of a
horse. 蕭條 Seou t'eaou,
lowly; solitary; desolate; poor.

瀟 Deep clear water; the
name of a river in Hoo-
kwang. A surname. 瀟
瀟 瀟瀟 ed for rinsing rice. 瀟
瀟 瀟些 Seou sha sēay,
to take a little amusement. 瀟
瀟 Seou seou, the wind and
rain driving impetuously.

笑 To be pleased; to be joy-
ful; to smile; to expand
the countenance and open
the teeth; to laugh. Name
of an animal. 戲笑
He seou, to make a jest
of; to ridicule. 可笑
Kh'o seou, laughable.
笑納 Senou nū, to re-
ceive with a smile, or with cour-

teous satisfaction, anything giv-
en. 笑裏藏刀 Seou
ts'ang taou, beneath a smile
conceal a knife.

諛 To make fair speeches;
specious seducing mas-
quer; to assume an unreal
appearance of virtue and
goodness; to appear to
entice or persuade people to
goodness. 諛聞動眾 Seou
wān tung chung, to make a stir
amongst, by an appearance of
virtue and knowledge. 諛說
Seou shwō, the lesser histo-
rians.

條 Rapid flight; fleet motion.
條條 Seou seou, the
sound of the wings of a bird;
the feathers or tail of a bird
rubbed off.

SĒAY.

些 From these and two. A
small quantity; small;
few. 一些 Yih sēay, a little.
沒有一些 Mūh yew yih
sēay, not have a little; i. e. not
possessing any. 些須 Sēay
zen, a small portion of time, or
of any commodity. 些小之
物 Sēay seou che wūh, a thing
small and unimportant. 這些

Chay sēay, these. 那些 Na
sēay, those.

地 The snuff or remains of
a candle.

斜 Not regular and straight;
aslant; oblique; diagonal;
spread out or scattered; unset-
tled. Read Yay and Chay, the
name of a valley. 斜陽
Sēay yang, the beams of the

sun falling obliquely, as in the
morning and evening. 斜紋
Sēay wān, transverse or dia-
gonal streaks. 斜服 Sēay
fūh, an outer garment or gown
that widens as it descends. 斜
風 Sēay fūng, an unsteady wind.
斜視 Sēay she, to look as-
kance. 斜月 Sēay yuē, the
moon's light falling.

邪 Deflected; swerved from
the line of rectitude; de-
praved; bad; vicious; corrupt-
ing; noxious; obscene; lewd;
impure thoughts; specious, but
corrupting language. Read Yay,
occurs in several proper names.

An interrogative particle. 邪
行 Sēay hing, depraved vici-
ous conduct. 邪教 Sēay
keou, false and corrupt doc-
trines. 邪魔 Sēay mo, wick-
ed spirits; devils. 邪心 Sēay
sin, an incorrect vicious mind.

邪術 Sēay shūh, depraved
arts; the demoniacal arts;
charms or spells of sorcery.
邪辭 Sēay tsza, lewd phrase-
ology; obscene expressions.

袞 A garment that wraps
round; a kind of apron;
distorted; irregular;
lewd; vicious. Used in
the sense of the two pre-
ceding. 奇袞 Kh'e sēay, un-
usual, in a bad sense; irregu-

lar,—applied to dress, to speech,
and to behaviour: specious;
slanderous; lewd. 枹柱 Sēay
choo, an inclined post or pillar.

卸 脫卸 T'ō sēay, to put
off. 拆卸 Cheh sēay,
to pull down; to throw into
ruins. 卸事 Sēay sze, to give
up, or desist from an affair. 卸
貨 Sēay ho, to deliver cargo.
卸下貨 Sēay hēa ho, to de-
liver, and to take on board
cargo.

寫 Thrown on one side; in-
verted; subverted.

寫 To place or lay a thing
down; to put aside or ex-
clude; to subvert; to put
an end to; to put away
from one entirely, as re-
sentful thoughts; to bring
one's-self to a placid tran-
quil state of mind; to let
the water run off; to

write; to draw; to paint; to
cast a likeness in a mould. The
second character is a vulgar
form. 摹寫傳神 Moo sēay
ch'nen shīn, to draw the figure
and exhibit the spirit or anima-
tion of the original. 寫真
Sēay chīn, or 寫生 Sēay sāng,
to paint a likeness of a person.

寫畫 Sēay hwa, to draw a
picture. 寫書 Sēay shoo, to
write a letter. 傾寫 Kh'ing

寫真 Sēay chīn, or 寫生 Sēay sāng,
to paint a likeness of a person.

寫畫 Sēay hwa, to draw a
picture. 寫書 Sēay shoo, to
write a letter. 傾寫 Kh'ing

write a letter. 傾寫 Kh'ing

sēay, to cast an image. 寫字 Sēay tze, to write characters; a writer in a mercantile house.

瀉 To let the water run off land; to drain; a purging; a dysentery; sand without herbage. 瀉軟 Sēay juen, or 瀉軟了 Sēay juen leaou, to be weakened by purging. 吐瀉 T'oo sēay, to vomit. 泄瀉 Sēē sēay, to purge; to leak out. 瀉一遭 Sēay yih tsaou, to purge once. 瀉肚 Sēay too, a flux or dysentery. 瀉藥 Sēay yō, a purgative.

榭 A roof or covering supported by pillars, having no walls nor doors; a place for military exercises; a military school; to place; to store up things; a case for, or place to lay up musical instruments. 臺榭 T'ae sēay, a raised mound or terrace with trees about it.

謝 To decline; to put away, or withdraw from. •To thank; to express grateful feelings; to confess crimes or errors. 花謝 Hwa sēay, a fading and falling flower; a flower taking

its leave. 燈謝 Tāng sēay, an expiring lamp. 多謝 To sēay, many thanks. 感謝 Kau sēay, to feel and express thanks. 謝政 Sēay ching, to resign one's place in the government. 謝客 Sēay kh'eh, to thank visitors,—through the medium of a servant, but to decline seeing them,—done by the literati without giving offence, when near the time of their examinations. 謝過恩 Sēay kwo ngān, having returned thanks. 謝恩 Sēay ngān, to return thanks for favors received,—for kindness or gracious acts conferred. 謝事 Sēay sze, to withdraw from any affair. 謝世 Sēay she, to leave the world; to die. 謝絕 Sēay tseuē, to break off a connexion with; to decline seeing or receiving. 謝酒 Sēay tsew, to thank with wine; to give a dinner to. 謝罪 Sēay tsuy, to acknowledge or confess a crime. 謝帖 Sēay t'ēē, a hand-bill or placard promising a reward. 謝灶 Sēay tsaou, thanking the furnace divinity.

SĒĒ.

泄 Read E, the name of a river; spread out; dispersed; amused. Read Sēē, to put away; to drain off; to flow

out; to purge; to issue forth and pass over; mixed; blended. A surname. 泄瀉 Sēē sēay, to leak out; dysentery; purging.

屑 Pure; clear; respectful; observant; attentive; laborious; minute; broken into small parts; mere ends or crumbs; to reduce to dust or powder; to view with indifference, as unworthy of attention, is expressed by 不屑 Pūh sēē,—by the Northern people, read Pūh seaou. 不屑去 Pūh sēē kh'eu, there is no occasion to go. 瑣屑細故 So sēē se koo, minute; petty causes; trifling reasons. 屑屑 Sēē sēē, an unsettled appearance; going and coming backwards and forwards.

齧 The refuse of pounded rice; what remains in the mortar.

緹 To tie; to bind; a bridle. 緹絆 Sēē pwan, to bind with cords; to fasten to with cords, as animals are.

齧 A sheep chewing or feeding. Otherwise, read E. 媒汚 Sēē woo, to treat with indecent familiarity.

漉 To put away; to cleanse a well; to scatter; to disperse; to desist; to ooze or leak

out; to per-pire. The name of a stream. A surname. 滌除 Sēē ch'oo, to expel or put away.

契 Commonly read Kū'e. Also read Sēē, an ancient statesman.

偁 Seih or Sēē. A surname. One of the sons of 帝 嚳 Tē kūh, and brother of the famous 堯 Yaou, who is supposed to have lived about A. M. 1600.

揆 To rub, as when brushing the teeth; to rub off. Read Kēē, to grasp and strike. 揆揆 Mēē sēē, irregular; uneven; not regularly square; to press with the hand; to close or fill up.

楔 Sēē and Kēē, the two side posts of a door; a pillar; the name of a wood.

僊 Sound, a gentle sound.

燮 Accordance; to adjust; to blend and preserve order; to cause to harmonize; to confound; to mature, by the application of fire. 燮理陰陽 Sēē le yin yang, to adjust the principles Yin and Yang,—said of nature and of rulers.

愷 愷 Tēē sēē, levity of mind; incapable of noble

purposes; discontented.

洩 Read E, expended; amused. Read Sĕé, to desist or rest from; to be dissipated; to leak or flow out; to put away; to diminish from or lessen,—applied to an offence. The name of a stream. **洩漏** Sĕé low, or Low sĕé, to leak or ooze out; to disclose a secret. **洩氣** Sĕé kh'e, to vent one's anger; to dissipate it and cease from it. **洩瀉** Sĕé sĕay, to purge; a purging.

薛 Name of a plant, and of a state. A surname of notoriety.

SĒEN.

先 From 之 Che, to go, placed on 几 Jin, to go forward; to precede; before; gone before, (deceased); soon; early; to begin; in the first place; cause. Read Sĕen, to lead on before; to precede those whom one ought to follow; to put first. A surname. **走先** Tsow sĕen kh'eu, to advance forward. **你先走一步** Ne sĕen tsow yih poo, do you step on first. **當先** Tang sĕen, formerly; also in front. **令先君** Ling sĕen keun,

褻 Rags; the residue of tattered garments; defiled; impure; to defile; to treat with contempt and unbecoming familiarity; garments next the person; ordinary garments. **褻衣** Sĕé e, address,—which implies disrespect to a guest or visitor. **褻瀆神明** Sĕé tūh shin ming, to give offence to divine beings,—by impure garments or vessels used in sacrifice; want of reverence for the gods. **褻慢** Sĕé man, disrespectful to; wanting in attentions to a friend or visitor. **褻瀆** Sĕé tūh, to profane what is sacred.

your late father. **先知先覺** Sĕen che sĕen keō, prior knowledge and perception of. **先知** Sĕen che, sometimes denotes foreknowledge, in respect of what has not yet taken place; a prophet. **先父** Sĕen foo, or **先君** Sĕen keun, my deceased father; the latter term Sĕen keun, is applicable also to the late Sovereign or Prince. **先後** Sĕen how, before and after. **先人** Sĕen jin, a person deceased. Sĕen is used with the words father, mother,

&c. to denote their being no longer in life. **先馬** Sĕen ma, a forerunner; a harbinger. **先生** Sĕen sāng, added to a person's name, is a term of respect, as master; teacher; Sir. With the emphasis on the last syllable, it denotes a former state of existence. **先地先** Sĕen te sĕen t'ĕen, before the earth, and before the heavens,—said of **道** Taou, the *logos* or *reason*. **先退** Sĕen t'uy, to retire first, as in the case of two conflicting armies.

洗 Commonly read Se, to wash. Read Sĕen, to wash the feet. A surname.

跣 **跣足** Sĕen tsūh, bare-footed. **蹣跣** P'ĕen sĕen, to walk or move round about, as in the Chinese manner of fencing and posture-making.

銑 Metal or gold which is burnished and glossy; a small chisel; the two corners of an ancient bell; metal or gold ornaments at the two ends of a bow.

仙 From *man* and *hill*. Plato's demons of the third or lowest class, who being invested with vehicles of grosser materials are sometimes visible and sometimes invisible. They

are supposed to inhabit hills and mountains away from the haunts of men; to be immortal, and to have the power of being visible or invisible at pleasure; they are spoken of as profoundly skilled in a kind of alchemy, and as having discovered the philosopher's stone, by which they can change whatever it touches to gold, raise the dead, and produce various wonderful transmutations. **八仙** Pā sĕen, the *eight sĕen* or geni, a reference to whom is common. **五仙** Woo sĕen, *five sĕen*,—they are said to be heaven, the gods, earth, water, and the human soul. **鳳仙** Fung sĕen, the name of a flower; the impatiens or balsam.

秈 **秈米** Sĕen me, a species of rice, used to make starch of.

鮮 The name of a fish; a live or fresh fish; fresh-killed meat or fowls; clean; pure; good. Name of a state; name of a hill; and of a stream, that issues from it. A surname. Read Sĕĕn, few; rare; seldom. **顏色鮮明** Yen seh sĕen ming, clear, bright, beautiful, fresh colours. **新鮮** Sĕen sĕen, new and fresh. **朝鮮** Ch'ĕen

s'een, ancient name of Corea.
 鮮矣 S'een e, few! there are few such! it is rare! 天下鮮矣 T'een h'ea s'een e, there are few such in the world! 鮮明貨物 S'een ming ho w'uh, fresh new goods. 鮮魚 S'een yu, fresh fish.

癩 癩 Kind of running scabs which gradually spread over the skin, wider and wider; they are distinguished by various names.
 癩 癩 T'ac s'een, or 瓦 瓦 Wa s'een, moss that grows on old damp walls.

鱻 鱻 Fish or other animals newly killed; fresh meat. Used for 鮮 S'een. See above.

躡 躡 S'een or Ts'een, to ascend or rise high.

僊 僊 Deathless; immortal. Same as 仙 S'een. 僊僊 S'een s'een, to brandish, as a weapon; to caper about.

躡 躡 P'een s'een, to walk round; to dance about; making various attitudes in the Chinese manner.

載 載 Certain wild leeks that grow on the hills.

纖 纖 Small pointed; fine; minute; weak; delicate. Read Ts'een, 纖超 Ts'een ts'eu, specious; artful; crafty; cunning. 纖阿 S'een o, a famous censor of ancient times. 纖弱 S'een jo, fine; delicate; slender.

礖 礖 S'een t'een, the glare of lightning.

纖 纖 Fine silk; delicate; small; silk, the cross threads of which are black and those lengthwise white; certain ornaments for clothes; near; parsimonious; to prick with a small point. 纖纖 S'een s'een, a very small appearance.

纖 纖 S'een kh'eaou, ingenious fine work. 纖指如春笋 S'een che joo ch'un sun, small fingers like the spring shoots of the bamboo. 纖手 S'een shou, a small hand. 纖腰 S'een yaou, a slender waist.

摻 摻 A small delicate hand; a lady's hand; small; deli-

ate; to take with the hand. Read Tsan, and T'seaon, to take, or grasp with the hand.

涎 涎 Slaver issuing from the mouth, as when the mind longs for something. Read Yeu, the flowing water; continued succession. 涎沫 T'oo s'een m'uh, to foam at the mouth, as in a fit. 涎沫 S'een m'uh, saliva appearing like foam. 涎衣 S'een e, a kind of bib for children.

擗 擗 Read S'een, Su, Shen, and Tsan, to take; to pluck.

羨 羨 Covetous desire; to desire ardently; excess; overplus; to praise. A surname. Read Yeu, the path to a grave. 稱羨 Ch'ing s'een, to praise; to exalt.

羨 羨 T'an s'een, to covet; to desire to excess. 欣羨 Hin s'een, to look to or expect with joy and delight. 譽羨 Yu s'een, to laud; to extol highly.

羨 羨 S'een moo, to desire; to long for; to think on with affection. 羨餘 S'een yu, or Yu s'een, excess; overplus; too much; a surplus of profit.

暹 暹 The sun rising higher with increasing splendor.

暹羅國 S'een lo kwo, Siam, or Cambodja, commonly read Ts'een-lo.

線 線 Thread of any kind; silk or cotton thread; to lead or draw, used metaphorically for a spy. 針線 Ch'in s'een, a needle and thread. 買線 Mac s'een, to hire spies. 線步 S'een poo, the paces of the thread; the stitches. 線工 S'een kung, a spy. 線索 S'een so, a string or cord.

霽 霽 Snow melting as it falls; snow and sleet falling.

靄 靄 Rarely; seldom; few; regular; correct; fresh.

獮 獮 To kill; the autumnal hunt.

SEH

色 The first idea of this character is the exhibition of the feelings in a person's change of colour in the countenance; colour; quality; description or kind of persons or things; lust; sexual pleasure; appearance; manner. **五色** Woo seh, the five colours.—blue, yellow, red, white and black. **色色** Seh seh, every visible object. **采色** Ts'ae seh, diversity of colour; variegated. **顏色** Yen seh, colour. **祕色** Pe seh, porcelain. **各色** K'ò seh, every kind. **正色** Ching seh, a grave sedate aspect, air or countenance. **手色** Show seh, self-pollution. **遽色** Keu seh, hurried; agitated manner. **喜色** He seh, a joyful countenance. **怒色** Noo seh, an angry appearance. **女色** Neü seh, sexual intercourse with women. **男色** Nān seh, or **鷄色** Ke seh, unnatural crimes. **成色** Ch'ing seh, refers to the quality or touch of gold and silver. **此銀幾高** Ts'ze yin ke kaou, what is the touch of this silver? **足色** Tsūh seh, perfectly pure; or **九九** Kew kew, it is nine and nine

tenths. In allusion to the *knife* at the top of this character it is said, of persons, that they are **刀頭** Taou t'ow, *knife-headed*, addicted to venereal excess. **色醜** Seh ch'ow, an ugly face. **色子** Seh tze, dice. **色然而駭** Seh jen urh heae, coloured up with fright. **色低** Seh te, the colour or quality inferior. **色甚艷** Seh shin yen, very beautiful and fascinating. **色慾** Seh yūh, or **好色** Haou seh, addicted to sensuality. **Colours of cloths.** **紅** Hung, red; **甫** Poo, or **葡萄青** Poo t'ao ts'ing, purple; **藍** Lan, blue; **淺藍** Ts'een lan, light blue; **棕** Tsung, brown; **黑棕** Heh tsung, dark brown; **紅棕** Hung tsung, light brown; **綠** Lūh, green; **黃** Hwang, yellow; **元** Yuen, black; and **灰色** Hwuy seh, French grey or ash colour.

虱 From *quick* and *two insects*. The fast-running insects; lice; those that breed on the human body, or dogs, and on cattle. **跳虱** T'eaon seh, a flea; a louse.

瑟 A certain stringed instrument; numerous; many; a robust, stern, severe manner. A man's name. **琴瑟調和** Kh'in seh t'eaou ho, conjugal harmony. **蕭瑟** Seaou seh, bleak and stormy; blasting vegetation. **瑟瑟** Seh seh, the noise of the wind. **齋** Seh, or Sheh. From **來** Lin, a granary. Whatever comes or is brought, is stored up in the granary by husbandmen, and therefore they are called **齋夫** Seh foo, or **收齋** Show seh, to gather in the harvest. Desirous of accumulating; covetous; avaricious; sparing; parsimonious; frugal. A surname. **吝嗇** Lin seh, or **慳嗇** Keen seh, sparing; frugal; parsimonious; avaricious. **齋夫馳** Seh foo she, officers, who in ancient times superintended the affairs of seed-time and harvest. **齋言** Seh yeu, sparing of words. **儻** A surname. Same as the preceding. **穡** From *grain*, and to *store up in a granary*. The grain fit to be gathered in; saving; avaricious. **稼穡** K'ea seh, to sow and to reap. **吝** Lin seh, covetous; avarici-

ous; niggardly. **澁澀** From *water* and *several impediments*. Rippled, like the surface of water running over stones; rough; rugged. Name of a bamboo. **嗫** Seh, or Shih, inability to speak, or to speak with difficulty. **愬** Commonly read Soo, to state to; to inform of. Read Seh, or Shih, timid; alarmed; afraid. **塞** To fill; to fill up; to close; to stop an aperture; to obstruct; to hinder or prevent; a solid, sincere character; an important and dangerous pass to a country; epithet, applied to the moon under certain circumstances. Read Sae, a boundary; a limit on the border. A surname. **堆塞** Tui seh, to stop up, as by piling earth over. **閉塞** Pe seh, to close or shut. **填塞** Teen seh, or **塞滿** Seh mwan, to fill up. **啟塞** Kh'e seh, Kh'e, expresses gates; roads, and bridges; Seh, walls and other means of obstructing the approach of an enemy. **塞塞** Seh seh, a disquieted, untranquil appearance. **塞口** Seh kh'ow, to stop a person's

mouth; either by not affording him any reason to talk, or reasoning so that he is unable to reply; it may also denote the stoppage of any aperture, which word is generally expressed by

mouth. 塞責 Seh tseh, to stop or prevent censure,—to endeavour to slur over an affair, or perform any work in a careless manner, designed merely to preserve appearances.

SEIH.

夕 Half of the moon appearing at sunset; the evening. The evening of the day, of the month, or of the year,—to each there is a peculiar epithet. The name of an office; of a place; and of a hill. A surname; inclined; not at right angles. 朝夕 Ch'au seih, morning and evening. 七夕 Ts'eih seih, the seventh evening of the seventh moon, — a Chinese holiday. 夕室 Seih shih, a house not at right angles.

汐 The tide rising in the evening; the evening tide, in contradistinction from 潮 Ch'au, which denotes the morning tide, but it is used for tide generally.

昔 From meat cut up and sun to dry it; dried meat; what existed in time past; formerly; anciently; a long time ago. Used to denote one night. A surname.

Read Tsö, streaks or marks on horn crossing each other. 曩昔 Nang seih, or 疇昔 Ch'ow seih, yesterday. 昔年 Seih nën, in former years. 一昔 Yih seih, or 通昔 T'ung seih, the whole night. 昔日 Seih jih, on a former day. 昔期 Seih kh'e, a former appointment.

窆 From evening under a cave. The mansion of the tomb; a long dark night. 窆窆 Chun seih, laid up for a long night; confined. 冢窆 Ch'ung seih, a grave.

惜 Painful feeling; regard for; affection to; regret for; to the sparing of; economical; parsimonious; covetous.

憐惜 Lëen seih, to compassionate; to sympathize with.

吝惜 Lin seih, to be parsimonious. 愛惜光陰 Ngae seih kwang yin, to be careful of one's time. 可惜 Kh'o

seih, worthy of regret; lamentable. 惜身 Seih shin, to be sparing of one's person; to be careful of one's self, either laudably or to an excessive degree. 惜銀子 Seih yin tsze, to be saving of money. 惜物 Seih wih, to be sparing in the use of anything; to be careful of, and not destroy or waste anything.

息 One expiration and one inspiration make Seih, to breathe; to sigh audibly; to desist; to stop; to take repose lazily, when repose should not be taken; a place of rest; to put a stop to; to toil; to labour; to increase; the increase of property by the use of the capital; interest; to stop up; to fill. Name of an ancient state. 息 Seih, or 利息 Le seih, interest on money. 太息 T'ae seih, a long sigh. 姑息 Koo seih, excessively indulgent; overstrained affection for. 消息 Seih seih, melting and breathing; i. e. news transpiring; news; a report. 辰息 Shin seih, a moment. 出錢生子曰息 Ch'uh ts'ën säng tsze yuë seih, to put out money to produce children (interest) is called Seih. 子息 Tsze seih, a son. 安息 Ngan seih, rest; repose. 抽息 Ch'ow seih, to catch the

breath as in sobbing. 息了念頭罷 Seih leau nën t'ow pa, to give up all further thoughts about. 息天下之兵 Seih t'ëen hëa che ping, to put a stop to military operations in the empire. 息妖妄 Seih yaou wang, to put a stop to idle tales of apparitions.

媳 A son's wife. 媳婦 Seih foo, a daughter-in-law, by the marriage of a son.

熄 From fire and to stop or breathe. To cover over embers to preserve them from being extinguish; also used to denote extinguishing fire, either literally or metaphorically.

析 From an axe and wood, or a splinter. To split or rend wood; to separate; to divide; to discriminate; to distinguish. Name of a nation; of a city; and of a plant. 析義 Seih e, name of a book on ancient literature. 析翳 Seih e, a term denoting the rainbow,—not the usual name. 剖析 P'ow seih, to split asunder; to discriminate accurately; to solve doubts.

皙 To distinguish; to discriminate clearly.

皙 A white skin; a pale or fair countenance. Name

of a wood. Some confound together this and the preceding character.

浙 To scour or wash rice. The name of a district. **浙瀝** Seih leih, the noise of rain. **蜥** The name of an insect; a species of lizard. **襖** A single garment with short sleeves that leave part of the arm exposed; to open a garment and expose the breast, as the Chinese do in bravado; to put off the clothes and expose the naked person, the arms or breast. **袒** Tan seih, the breast of a garment thrown open; the naked body seen through a garment. **襖** Tan seih e, a kind of upper dress, which leaves part of the under dress exposed, in order to display its colours.

錫 A metal having the colour of silver, and the consistence of lead or pewter; tin; to confer; to bestow. A surname. The name of a place. A certain fine kind of cloth. **響錫** Heang seih, hard or sounding tin,—it is deemed of super-

ior quality to the soft tin, or that which will not ring on being struck; European tin. **九錫** Kew seih, nine presents, consisting of horses, garments, and so on, conferred on certain occasions. **粉錫** Fun seih, white lead. **錫杖** Seih chang, a kind of official staff or crosier, carried in the hand by the superior of the Buddha temples. **錫器** Seih kh'e, a tin or pewter utensil. **錫鑲** Seih la, a certain pewter-like metal. **錫子** Seih yu, to confer; to bestow.

悉 From 采 Ts'ae, to discriminate and mind. To know and understand perfectly; thorough comprehension of; complete knowledge; to investigate to the utmost; all; entirely. A surname. **悉知** Seih che, to know fully; occurs in government papers as a command, requiring those concerned to inform themselves fully of the contents. **悉斷舟纜** Seih twan chow lan, cut without exception all the painters of the boats.

蟋蟀 Seih süh, a cricket. **打蟋蟀** Ta seih süh, to fight crickets, or grasshoppers;—a kind of gambling

to which the Chinese are addicted, the gamblers fight them for cakes, but in their slang, each cake is understood to mean a certain sum of money.

習 From wings and white. The reiterated motion of a bird's wings in rapid flight; to repeat the same act; to accustom; to be accustomed to; to practice; custom; habit. A surname. **學習** Heó seih, to learn and to practice. **身老習成** Shin laou seih ch'ing, when old, habits are formed. **習俗所牽** Seih süh so kh'ien, dragged by custom; the slave of habit. **習鍊** Seih leen, to practice. **習馬** Seih ma, to practice riding on horseback. **習習** Seih seih, easy, as when accustomed to a thing. **習熟** Seih shü, accustomed and matured, formed into a habit. **習俗** Seih süh, practices; usages; custom. **習尚** Seih shang, to be accustomed to, and to esteem. **習演** Seih yau, to be influenced by the habits of others. **習慣自然** Seih kwan tsze jau, custom becomes nature.

習 Seih, or repeated Seih-seih, the sound of enduring or suffering cold; the cry or exclamation of a person who

suffers from cold.

熠 Read Seih and Yih, glossy shining feathers; lustre; effulgence. **熠熠** Seih seih, a sort of fire fly, or the light which it emits.

席 A mat spread on the ground, the ancient custom before the invention of chairs and tables; a table; a repast; an entertainment; affection for; dependence on; to rest; to arrange. A surname. **筵席** Yen seih, a feast or entertainment. **問同席** Wán tung seih, to ask who is to be at the same table,—when invited to an entertainment. **席中** Seih chung, at the table. **席上炮** Seih shang p'au, crackers let off at entertainments of wine; the Chinese say the smell of the powder removes the effects of wine. **席設** Seih shé, the table is prepared, or laid out.

蓆 The name of a plant; large; wide,—applied to garments. Used for the preceding. **蓆具** Seih keu, a kind of reed that grows in the north.

鳥 Shoes with wooden soles; clogs worn in ancient times; a large appearance. The name of a plant. Used for the following.

roduce the subject. 須與
堅忍 *Seu yu k'een jin*, firmly
endure for a moment. 須女
Seu neu, the name of a star.

須 To stand expecting; to
stop or wait for; a man's
name.

鬚 The beard, particularly
that on the chin; the sta-
mens or chives of plants are
called 花鬚 *Hwa seu*. 不
要捋虎鬚 *P'uh yaou leuē*
hoo seu, don't play with a ti-
ger's beard. 鬚鬚 *Hoo*,
seu, ts'ze, the beard on the up-
per lip, on the chin, and on the
cheek, or the whiskers. *Hoo*,
is not sanctioned by the Dic-
tionaries. 鬚髮 *Seu fā*, the
beard and hair of the head. 鬚
髮盡白 *Seu fā tsin peh*, the
beard and hair entirely grey.

胥 The fleshy part of a crab,
cut or torn to pieces; all
together; mutually; to wait.
Name of an office; of a tree;
and of a kind of butterfly. Name
of a place. A man's name. A
surname. A euphonic parti-
cle. 吏胥 *Le seu*, inferior
officers or attendants in courts.
儲胥 *Choo seu*, to accumulate
or store up, to be ready. 胥
閭 *Seu leu*, a particular door
or gate.

循 Epithet applied to those
who possess talents and
knowledge. Read *Leu*, open,
loosely connected.

漚 To purify or give a taste
to wine by means of a
certain plant. One says, deep;
to dig deep; to disclose or ex-
pose the figure of a thing; a rich
appearance—applied to dress.

禴 A vessel used in offering
sacrifice.

稭 Grain perfectly ripe. Ripe
grain falling down; grain
used in offering sacrifice.

糈 Grain given as a ration;
grain used in sacrificing to
the gods. 厚糈 *Hoo*
seu, large income from
the government.

諳 To know; possessing na-
tural talents and acquired
knowledge; an appellation of
those possessing wisdom; falla-
cious; deceitful.

醕 Fine pure wine, or such li-
quor as the Chinese drink.
醕酒 *Seu tsew*, generous
wine.

需 On meeting with rain to
stop; rain falling from
heaven; necessary; what
is necessary; to doubt; to
hesitate; to delay; to stop

軍需 *Keun seu*, the necessary
supplies of the army; an annual

contribution paid by the mer-
chants of Canton, on account of
these supplies. 需事之賊
Seu sze che tseh, hesitation is
the thief of business.

徐 Easy manner; leisurely;
the mind not hurried, nor
fluttered.

孀 Weak; feeble; according
to some, a wife; and ac-
cording to others, a concubine;
an inferior wife, in which sense
it is read *Joo*. Read *Now*, a
woman's name.

縑 Fine close silk; silk of va-
rious colours. One says,
a close fine net. A man's name.
The edge of a piece of silk, from
its being the usage in former
times, for two parties to tear a
piece of silk through the mid-
dle, and each retain one half;
that by their subsequent join-
ing, proof might be afforded.

嶼 An island; or according
to others, a hill.

蕝 A fragrant plant; elegant;
excellent, applied to wine.
Read *Yu*, luxuriant herbage.

鱖 *Seu* or *Yu*. The name
of a fish.

馮 Commonly read *S'ey*, de-
flected; depraved. Read
Seu, slow; tardy; leisurely; dig-

nified.

徐 A composed, dignified
walk; easy motion; lei-
surely; steady, tranquil, sedate
appearance; formal; grave;
commanding; majestic; tardy;
slow. Name of a district; of
an ancient state; and of the
year, under certain circum-
stances. A surname. 徐行
後長 *Seu hing how ch'ang*,
to walk slow and keep behind
seniors.

敘 To arrange in order; to
converse about. 相叙
S'iang seu, 叙話 *Seu*
hwa, or 叙談 *Seu t'an*,
to converse together. 天
叙 *T'ien seu*, the celestial or-
ders; i. e. the five relationships,
husband and wife, father and
son, and so on. 叙論之 *Seu*
lan che, discourse of them in
order.

絮 The coarser part of the
silk obtained from the
cocoon, it is unfit for being
formed into threads; to com-
pound, or make up various in-
gredients; to reiterate; ver-
bose; anything pendant. 柳
絮 *Lew seu*, the flowers of the
pendant willow. 冒絮 *Maou*
seu, a cloth in ancient times
wound round the head. 敗絮
Pae seu, useless silk. 過絮

ly diffused, as the wind or air; to take hold of as if to place on a stand, or to select.

選 To dance round in a circle; to choose; to select; to choose and appoint officers of government; apprehensive; timorous. Read swan, to reckon up ten thousand. Read Süh, a piece of silver. **白選** Peh seuen, a certain pearl or shell of commerce, or rather a piece of money. **金選之品** Kin süh ché p'in, a certain series of fines for small offences. **選下** Seuen hên, to choose; to select. **選懦** Seuen joo, or **選栗** Seuen joo, careful; apprehensive; timorous; undecided. **選舉** Seuen keu, select promotions in the government. **選間** Seuen kên, or **少選**

Shaou sên, for a moment of time; for a short period. **選士** Seuen sze, to select officers of government from amongst the literary candidates. **選擇** Seuen tseh, or reversed, Tseh seuen, to select from amongst; to choose.

圓 Seuen or Heuen, that with which a circle is made; a compass.

璿 Read Seuen and Jny, name of a valuable stone; an astronomical instrument. Same as **璿** Seuen. **璿瑰** Seuen kwei, a certain precious stone, used about ancient courts. **璿璣** Seuen ke, an instrument of stone to represent the revolution of the heavens; a sort of planetarium.

SEÜH.

戌 From 戊 Woo or Mow, and a line representing the earth. Nature sinking or fading, as in autumn. A character which answers to the ninth moon, and the hours from 9 to 11 at night; to be distinguished from 戌 Shoo, a man and a spear, to defend the frontier.

玳 Name of a certain stone.

恤 The heart's blood affected. To feel for; to commiserate; mournful; to feel affection for; to love. **恤** Moved; agitated; to feel sorry; to commiserate; to be compassionate. **撫恤** Foo seüh, to soothe and compassionate. **賑恤** Shin seüh, to compassionate and relieve the wants of the needy. **憂恤** Yew seüh,

grieved for the distresses of others. **恤憐** Seüh lëen, to compassionate; commiseration. **恤貧老** Seüh p'in laou, to

compassionate the poor and aged. **恤政** Seüh ching, benevolent acts of government.

SEUN.

旬 Seun or Tseun, a period of ten, either days or years; each month is divided into three Seun. The first, second, and third, are expressed by 上 Shang, 中 Chung, or 下 Hêa, prefixed to Seun. To extend everywhere; all equally. **年已七旬** Nêen e ts'eih seun, aged 70 years. **三旬** San seun, three decades; a month. **上旬** Shang seun, the first ten days of a month. **旬始** Seun ch'e, the name of a star. **旬內** Seun nay, within ten days. **旬外** Seun wae, more than ten days.

徇 To bury one or more living persons with the dead,—said to have been an ancient custom.

恂 Sincere; faithful; respectful manner; cherishing awe and reverence for. **忱恂** Shin seun, faithful; truly devoted. **恂慄** Seun lëh, afraid; apprehensive; standing in awe of.

柁 The cross bar at the top of a stand on which a bell or sonorous stone is hung. The upright posts are called 虞 Hên. The name of a district.

殉 To follow the dead to the grave and be interred with them, once the partial usage of China; to pursue an object immoderately and seek the attainment at any risk, even that of life, either in a good or bad sense, according to the object sought. **至死不殉** Che sze püh seun, to refuse complying (with what is required) even to death. **殉國家之急** Seun kwô kôa che kôih, to venture life and fortune to serve one's country. **殉難** Seun nan, to take a voluntary share in difficulties of the country. **殉于貨色** Seun yu ho seh, to be given up to the pursuit of gain and pleasure. **殉葬** Seun tsang, to inter the living with the dead. **殉情** Seun ts'ing, to comply with people's humours.

洵 The name of a stream; sincere; distant; remote; to weep silently; equal; even. **洵沸** Seun t'e, to shed tears; a discharge from the nose.

筍 Seun or Sun, the young shoots of bamboo, which are eaten by the Chinese; they generally sprout out in the fourth moon, but there is a species which sprouts forth in the eighth and ninth moons. Read Yun, a flexible bamboo of which mats are made. **筍牙** Seun ya, a sprout or bud; a tenon, or end of a piece of wood fitted into another piece.

荀 The name of a plant; and of a state. A surname.

詢 To enquire; to investigate; to ask about; to communicate information to; to contrive; to scheme.

諄 **詢問其故** Seun wán kh'e koo, enquire into the cause of. **詢及其事** Seun ke'f kh'e sze, to ask about an affair.

洵 To go before; to exhibit; to manifest; to attack by words. **相洵** S'ang seun, to attack, or point at each other, said of friends, that it should not be done.

郇 Name of an ancient nation; name of a place. A

surname.

循 To transmit to others what has been committed to one's-self.

循 From to walk and a shield. To go as one is led; to comply or accord with; to agreeably to; to go round with; to revolve; to soothe; to go about; to examine. **撫循** Foo seun, to soothe; to encourage.

因循 Yin seun, to fall in with existing circumstances, in a bad sense, implying sloth and remissness; doing nothing. **特循** Ch'e seun, to maintain a steady obedience to. **循環不已** Seun hwan p'ih e, to revolve unceasingly. **循環** Seun hwan, to revolve or circulate; to go round and begin again.

循例 Seun le, agreeable, or according to law. **循良** Seun l'ang, a docile disposition. **循循** Seun seun, leisurely.

掬 Shun or Seun, to rub with the hand. From hand and shield. To defend; to soothe; to encourage; to take an interest in; to sympathize with.

緇 The seam down the back of a Chinese garment; to seam or sew; to bind round.

馴 Seun, Tseun, and Heun, a gentle, tractable horse;

yielding; docile; innoxious; harmless; benign; to approach to gradually; cause to accord with. **馴良** Seun l'ang, gentle; tractable; good.

巡 From to go and a stream. To go about from place to place in order to examine what is doing, whether by land or water, in the town, or in the country; to cruise; to go the rounds. **逡巡** Tseun seun, to recede; to draw back; to hesitate. **巡船** Seun ch'uen, boats which cruise about the river for the detection of smugglers and petty pirates.

巡撫 Seun foo, the deputy governor of a province; otherwise called **撫院** Foo Yuen.

巡繞 Seun jaou, to make a circuit or tour. **巡檢** Seun keen, an officer placed over vil-

lage; a kind of overseer. **巡捕** Seun poo, kind of aide-de-camp to the principal officers of a province, they have both **文** Wán, civil, and **武** Woo, military ones. **巡視** Seun she, to go and look round. **巡守** Seun show, to go round and keep a watch.

峻 Seun or Tseun, high lofty,—said of mountains. Great; large; pointed; piercing; urgent; impetuous.

浚 Deep beds of rivers or streams; deep water; deep; profound; abstruse; the name of a district; to take out of or from. **浚我以生** Seun wo e s'ang, took my property to support himself.

SEW.

修 To direct; to regulate; to adorn; to cultivate the reasoning faculty, or the principles and practice of virtue. A surname. **正心修身** Ching sin sew shin, to rectify the heart and regulate the actions of the body. **前修** Ts'een sew, the sages of antiquity. **勸修** Kin

sew, to be attentive or diligent in the regulation of one's conduct. **潛修** Ts'een sew, to compose a letter with care. **修陰** Sew yin chili, to practice virtue, to obtain the approbation and blessing of heaven. **修福** Sew f'uh, to study and practice what tends to happiness. **修理** Sew le, to direct; to regulate. **修陰功** Sew

yin kung, to perform secret unostentatious deeds of virtue. **修煉** Sew lēen, to study the refining and purifying of one's nature. **修補** Sew poo, or **修整** Sew ching, to repair. **修身以俟死** Sew shin e sze sze, to adorn one's person with moral virtue, as a preparative for death. **修善** Sew shen, to cultivate virtue. **修己始人之道** Sew ke ch'e jin che taou, the principles or rules by which to improve one's own virtues and reform or govern other people. **修德** Sew teh, to cultivate the practice of virtue. **修身** Sew shin, to adorn one's person with virtuous habits.

岫
窟
袖
袖

A den or cavern in hills or mountains. A deep valley; a ravine.

From garment and a *missage*. The part of a garment at which the hands go out and in; the sleeve of a garment; the cuff. **半袖** Pwan sew, a garment with half or short arms. **袖珍** Sew chin, a sleeve pearl, a pocket book, containing what is thought valuable. **袖手** Sew show, to

put the hands into the sleeves or cuffs of a garment.

秀 Grain flowering; beautiful flowers; flowers which are followed by fruit; gay; splendid; elegant; luxuriant; herbage. The name of a district. A surname. **秀衣** Sew e, fine raiment. **秀氣** Sew k'ie, elegant, subtle matter, human beings; a fine person. **秀士** Sew sze, an elegant scholar, applied to persons having the following degree. **秀才** Sew ts'ae, adorned talent,—a title of the lowest degree of literary rank, and of rank in military degrees.

羞 From *sheep*. To offer or present to; savoury food; food for the mouth; the mouth causes shame; hence, to be ashamed; to feel ashamed; a consciousness of having behaved ill or done wrong. **知羞** Che sew, to know shame; to have a sense of honour. **不知羞** P'ih che sew, insensible to shame; no sense of honour. **含羞** Han sew, to blush; to be bashful. **害羞** Hae sew, **怕羞** Pa sew, or **畏羞** Wei sew, bashful; ashamed to do; ashamed of. **羞恥** Sew ch'e, a feeling of shame. **羞愧** Sew k'wei, or **羞慙** Sew ts'an,

to feel ashamed; touched with a sense of shame. **羞辱** Sew jüh, to be disgraced and insulted; as by reproach, or by rudeness to women. **羞削** Sew seō, to cause a person to feel much ashamed by some just reproach.

饒 To present or offer food to a superior; savoury food; to nourish; to feed.

宿 Commonly read Süh, to stop at night; to lodge; the stars in their places; a constellation. Read Sew, a group of stars.

滑 A thick consistence, such as arises from rice steeped in water; a slippery soup-like consistence. **滑髓** Sew suy, a sort of jelly-like soup.

做 Sew, or Tsew. From *man*, and **就** Tsew, to approach to. To engage; to procure; to hire.

繡 To variegate with different colours; to embroider; to embellish. **繡花** Sew hwa, to embroider with flowers. **繡裳** Sew shang, embroidered garments. **錦繡** Kin sew, to embroider and work with gold and silver threads. **繡繪全圖** Sew hwuy ts'euen t'oo, to ornament with a complete set of cuts or prints.

鏽 Rust on metals, they express it by metal producing a garment or covering for itself.

SHA.

沙 From *water* and *small*. The small stones dispersed by water; sand; pebbles; an appellation of anything small and sweet. Name of a district; of a hill; of a wood; and of certain pulse. A surname. **長沙府** Ch'ang sha foo, the capital of Ho-nan province. **沙梨** Sha le, a particular kind of pear. **沙谷米** Sha küh me, sago; some call it **西米** Se me. **沙漠**

Sha mō, the sandy desert in Tartary, also called Gobi. **沙面** Sha mēen, the shallow sandy shores of a river, on which the Chinese build houses, which are the resort of prostitutes, generally. **沙門** Sha mun, the priests of Buddha, hence *Shamanism*, in this connexion it is said to denote diligent, careful conduct. **沙白** Sha pēb, a species of oyster. **沙糖** Sha

t'ang, soft sugar. 沙底 Sha te, island of St. Johns. 沙籐 Sha t'ang, rattan. 沙聲 Sha shing, a kind of hoarseness or catarrh. 沙魚 Sha yu, the shark; otherwise called 胡沙 Hoo sha.

裝袈裟 Kēa sha, a kind of cloak worn by the priests of Buddha.

砂 Small stones; pebbles; sand. Used for 沙 Sha.

硃砂 Choo sha, cinnabaris native, used by the Buddha priests for writing charms with. 丹

砂 Tan sha, a red oxide; vermilion. 砂梨 Sha le, pears.

砂皮 Sha p'e, the hide of the cow. 砂仁 Sha jin, the seeds of a certain fruit, used in medicine.

沙 Sugar, as expressed from the cane. 沙糖 Sha t'ang, soft sugar.

紗 Gauze; a silk of thin texture worn in summer.

葡提紗 Poo t'e sha, the leaf of a tree dried, and every part removed but the fibre, which has the appearance of gauze, and upon which the Chinese paint figures, usually of their demi-gods. 縐紗 Tsow sha, erape. 紗帽 Sha maou, a

cap with two silk wings, worn under the Ming dynasty; now used to denote an official cap or the official situation one occupies; not to keep the Sha-maou on one's head, is to lose one's situation. 紗線 Sha sēn, the threads of which gauze is woven. 紗燈 Sha t'ang, gauze lanterns.

鮫 From sand and fish. 鯊魚 Sha yu, the shark fish.

儻 Light; giddy; sprightly; light-headed; crazed. 儻俏 Sha seou, or 儻猷 Sha ts'ew, vicious; immoral.

灑 To sprinkle water; to scatter; to disperse as by the wind. Read Shā, to fall down. Read Se, to wash. 灑庭內 Sha saou ting nuy, to sprinkle water on the floor and sweep inside the hall. 灑然 Sha jen, an alarmed appearance.

洒 Read Sha, and Shae, to wash or cleanse; to sprinkle, used for the preceding. Read Sēn, a respectful appearance; deep water; a steep bank. Read Sāu, afraid; apprehensive; frightened. Read Se, to wash. Occurs denoting Snow. Read Tsuy, a fresh appearance; lofty,

eminent. 嗶 The voice broken as by hoarseness. Read Yae,

the voice spoiled; the breath rebelling or rising; sobbing.

SHĀ.

啞 Tsā or Shā. 啞喋 Shū tē, the sound of ducks or geese feeding. 啞血 Shā heuē, to daub the mouth with blood when mutually entering into a solemn engagement, — said to be an ancient custom.

筭 A bamboo utensil; a kind of coarse fan made of bamboo.

翬 A kind of pall or mantle of state thrown over a coffin; in ancient times made of feathers, — not commonly used by poor Chinese; a fan; a kind of banner.

霎 Small rain; a slight shower. 霎時 Shā she, the time of a summer's shower; a short time; in a moment.

歃 To smear the lips and sides of the mouth with the blood of a sacrifice, over which an oath is taken; swearing mutual attachment to. 歃血 Shā heuē, to sip or smear the lips with blood. 歃血兄弟 Shā heuē heung te, persons not

related, who take a solemn oath to adhere to each other.

眇 Motion of the eye; a glance or wink with the eye.

殺 From *hand*, a club and a spear. To overcome; to seize; to wound; to kill; to murder; to be destroyed or forgotten; to die; to destroy by the application of caustic, murderously; used to denote the superlative degree; the hoarfrost killing vegetable life; the name of a lance. Read Sā, to disperse; to scatter; to sweep away entirely; to hang down, as anything suspended. Read Shae, to pare off; to degrade; to cover with the feathers or wings. Used to denote the tone of grief and distress. Read She, to murder a superior. 服殺 Fūh shā, to submit to entirely. 殺戮 Shā lūh, to kill and mangle the corpse. 殺死 Shā sze, to wound mortally; to kill. 殺手 Shā show, an executioner. 殺青 Shā ts'ing, to

prepare bamboo for writing on; an ancient usage.

箒 Shā or Tsëë, a fan. **扇** Shen, is a more usual term; the first term was used in one part of the empire, and the other in another part. **箒脯** Shā foo, a certain utensil formerly used to keep meat cool and fresh.

煞 Shā or Shae. The vulgar form of **殺** Shā. To overcome; to seize; to wound; to injure; to kill; to strike with noxious influence; to terminate. **煞隔霄壤** Shā keh seau jang, as far apart as the heaven and the earth. **煞星** Shā sing, a baleful star.

SHAE.

殺 Read Shā, to kill. Read Shae, to pare off; to de-grade; to cut off and form the seam of a garment; the lower part of a shroud; haste, rapidity of motion.

鍛 A long spear; to hurt or injure; certain scissors for clipping wings.

篩 Read Sze, the name of a bamboo. Read Shae, a sort of sieve; to pass through a

sieve; a vessel through which liquor is strained.

灑酒 Shā, or Shae. See Sha.

曬 To dry in the sun; to air.

晒衣 Shae e, to air clothes. **晒圓** Shae yuen, sun-dried langan fruit.

SHAN.

山 A hill; a mountain; hills in general; wild, applied to birds. **山川** Shan ch'uen, hills and rivers, an account of them. **山車** Shan ch'ay, a wheel for raising water turned by the cur-

rent of a stream. **山峰** Shan fung, the peak of a mountain. **山鵝** Shan ngo, a wild goose. **山海關** Shan hae kwan, a pass at the eastern end of the great wall, on the sea coast between the province of Chih-le

and Man-chow Tartary. **山西** Shan se, a province on the west of Shan-tung. **山東** Shan tung, a province of China. **山川鬼神妄言** Shan ch'uen kwei shim wang yen, unfounded tales about the spirits of hills and rivers. **山由柑** Shan yew kan, species of evonymus. **山素馨** Shan soo hing, species of jasmine. **山金橘** Shan kin k'eüh, daphne indica. **山羌** Shan kéung, species of alpinia. **山檳榔** Shan pin lang, callicarpa. **山石榴** Shan shih lew, species of gardenia. **山黃皮** Shan hwang p'e, species of hypericum. **山介樹** Shan keae shoo, species of fagara. **山欖樹** Shan lan shoo, species of sideroxylon. **山白蟾** Shan peh t'an, or **白葉茶** Peh yé ch'a, musseuda. **山橙** Shan t'ang, species of melodinus.

汕 Fish frisking in water; to amuse; to take fish with a kind of wicker work net. Name of a river.

疝 A disease which causes pain in the lower region of the abdomen, and in the organs of generation. **疝氣** Shan kh'e, wii, which causes a swelling of the testicles, with

acute pain and stoppage of urine; a kind of stricture.

訕 To slander; to speak evil of; to vilify; to backbite. **訕謗德已** Shan p'ang teh ke, to slander others, and take merit to one's self.

三 Long feathers; ornaments consisting of feathers or of coloured hair. Read Tsëen, a surname; the name of a fish.

杉 San, or Shan, the pine or fir tree. **杉樹** Shan shoo, Pimus lanceolata. **杉木** Shan m'uh, deal or pine wood, much used in China.

衫 A short garment; a term applied to garments or clothes generally. **汗衫** Han shan, a garment to absorb the perspiration. **衣衫** E shan, garments; short clothes.

刪 To pare off; to obliterate; to expunge; to reject; to settle; to fix what to retain, and what to reject in any work. **重復者刪去** Chung fuh chay shan kh'eu, to obliterate repetitions.

姍 Good or beautiful; to speak against and ridicule. Read Pwan, ugly. Read Sëen, a person's gait or manner of walking. Read Sö, the ap-

pearance of a lady's garments, trailing on the ground as she walks. 姗笑 Shan seaou, to speak against and laugh at.

珊瑚 Shan hoo, coral. Also read San, which see. 珊潜 Tears flowing; shedding tears copiously.

芟 芟 To cut herbs or grass, large sickle or scythe with which grass is cut down. Occurs denoting the blossoms of plants. 薪 薪 To hold a thing in the mouth. Read Tsau, sound or noise.

SHANG.

上 When read Sháng, it denotes high; above; eminent; exalted; honorable; on, or upon. Read Shàng, it denotes to ascend; to advance forward; to present to a superior; to put upon paper; i. e. to write down; to honor or respect. 皇上 Hwang shang, a sovereign prince, or emperor. The emperor of China; they object to give the title to any other monarch. 太上 T'ae shang, epithet of the most honorable, applied to the Emperor's deceased father; and to the founder of the sect Taou. 不上一個月 P'uh shang yih ko yuě, not more than a month. 至上 Che shang, the highest. 天上 T'een shang, in heaven. 赶上去 Kan shang kh'eu, to pursue after. 上船 Shang ch'uen, to embark. 上岸

Shang ngan, to go on shore. 上下 Shang hēa, above or below; about more, or less. 上憲 Shang hēen, the superior officers of government. 上下有三千人 Shang hēa yew san ts'een jin, about three thousand men. 上日 Shang jih, the 1st day of the moon. 上古 Shang koo, or 上世 Shang she, high antiquity; former ages. 上階級去 Shang keae ke'ih kh'eu, to go upstairs. 上樓 Shang loo, to go up to an upper room. 上不上下不下 Shang p'uh shang, hēa p'uh hēa, neither able to go up nor down,—a person non-plused. 上本 Shang pun, to present an official document to a superior, or to the Emperor. The single word 上 Shang, often denotes the Emperor, or the supreme person, either on

earth, or amongst assemblies of the gods. 上諭 Shang yu, an imperial mandate or order. 上日 Shang yuě, the emperor said. 上怒 Shang noo, the emperor was angry. 上數 Shang soo, to enter or write down in an account. 上聲 Shang shing, the second of the Chinese tones. 上旬 Shang seun, the first decade, or ten days of every moon. 上午 Shang woo, or 午上 Woo shang, the forenoon. 上帝 Shang te, the High or Supreme Ruler; the epithet, though seemingly to express the Christian idea of the deity, is however applied to more than one divine personage. 上格蒼穹 Shang keh ts'ang kh'eung, to reach, extend to, or influence heaven above—by virtuous actions. 上學 Shang hēo, to go to school. 上平 Shang p'ing, to ascend the scales; i. e. to be weighed. 七錢上平 Ts'eh ts'een shang p'ing, to weigh or reckon the dollar at seven mace value. 上司碼平兌 Shang sze ma p'ing tuy, to put on the weights and weigh. 北上 Peh shang, or 上京 Shang king, to go to Peking.

尚 From 八 Pa, separated, and 向 Hēang, directed towards. The mind wishing to attain; to esteem; to value; to receive in marriage a princess, by which it is intimated that she is not 娶 Ts'eu, taken, as a wife usually is, but received as a favor from the Emperor. To direct or controul whatever is carried before the Emperor; hence a title of officers about the court. Used as a particle, yet, still; nearly; probably; to boast; to brag. A surname. To add to; to adorn. Used for the preceding. 好仁者無以尚之 Haou jin chay, woo a shang che, he who loves virtue and benevolence can have nothing more said in his praise. 和尚 Ho-shang, a superior of the Buddha priests, any priest of that sect. 高尚之心 Kaou shang che sin, a high ambitious mind. 夏尚黑 Hēa shang heh, the ancient dynasty Hēa, esteemed a black colour; 殷人尚白 Yin jin shang peh, the people of the dynasty Yin, esteemed white for mourning. 尚公主 Shang kung choo, to marry a princess. 尚醫 Shang e, the head imperial physician. 尚膠 Shang keaon, to attach or paste to. 尚

食 Shang shih, to attend to the Emperor's food; an appellation of the head cook. 尚書 Shang shoo, title of presidents of the six boards, or tribunals at court; they are said, 主大計 Choo ta ke, to direct the great plans of state. 尚 Shang, yet, often corresponds to 雖 Suy, although, in the beginning of a sentence; q. d. although it be so, yet, &c. 尚且 Shang ts'ëay, still; yet; however.

裳 Read Shang or Chang, clothes; garments. See Chang.

賞 To give from a superior to an inferior; to confer; to bestow; to grant as a largess or reward; to encourage by rewards; to reward. Said also of heaven or providence; to praise; to commend; to take pleasure in. A surname. 稱賞 Ch'ing shang, to praise. 賞給 Shang keh, 賞賚 Shang lae, or 賞賜 Shang tsze, to bestow; to confer upon an inferior. 賞罰 Shang fä, to reward and to punish. 賞花 Shang hwa, to delight in flowers. 賞戲 Shang he, to confer a theatrical entertainment; the language of the Emperor respecting foreign ambassadors. 賞玩 Shang

wan, to afford or supply amusement. 賞月 Shang yüé, the 15th of the 8th moon; the harvest moon.

餉 Shang or Hëang, rations of food; grain. 軍餉 Keun shang, taxes paid for the support of the army.

商 From 商 Nô, difficulty of utterance, and 章 Chang, abbreviated, added to give sound to the character; is within; to devise; to arrange; to deliberate; to adjust by consultation; to measure; a travelling merchant; a merchant; to carry on commerce. Name of the second dynasty of Chinese historians, it commenced about the year 1750, B. C., and ended about 1113, B. C. The latter part of the dynasty was denominated 殷 Yin, and is spoken of by some historians as distinct from Shang; the sovereigns of this period are denominated 王 Wang. The name of a kingdom founded by 契 K'ieh. The name of a state; and a district. Applied to a portion of time before sun-rise and after sunset. One of the notes of music. A surname. In elegies, to illustrate the meritorious and peaceful citizen, is called Shang. In

the sense of, to deliberate, syn. with 諒 Shang, to be distinguished from 商 Feih, which is formed by 古 Koo, within-side. 行商 Hang shang, or 洋行商 Yang hang shang, a Chinese merchant, engaged in European or foreign trade, at Canton; they are commonly called, from the provincial pronunciation of the word 行 Hang, Hong merchants. The same character is also pronounced hing, hence 行商 Hing shang, a travelling merchant. 鹽商 Yen shang, salt merchant, of whom there are licensed companies in China. 客商 Kh'eh shang, a merchant who has come from a distance, one who visits a place for mercantile purposes. 商通有無 Shang tung yew woo, the merchant makes a transfer of what is possessed for what is not. 商議 Shang e, 商量 Shang lëang, or 商酌 Shang chö, or 商相 Shang säang, all express, consultation or deliberation between two or more persons.

商 商 商 Shang t'eaou, or 商 商 商 Shang low, names of certain plants.

傷 To wound; to injure; to hurt; to wound the heart. Grieved; mournful thoughts;

distressed in mind; to give pain to the feelings. A surname. Also read Shang. 斃傷致死 Chö shang che sze, mortally wounded. 跌打損傷 T'ë ta sun shang, to wound and injure by falls and blows. 內傷病 Nuy shang ping, an inward complaint. 傷名教 Shang ming keaou, a breach of morality. 傷人名 Shang jin ming, to injure a person's reputation. 傷財 Shang ts'ae, to waste property.

殤 To die before arriving at the age of puberty; untimely death; to die. 國殤 Kwö shang, to die in battle. 長殤 Ch'ang shang, to die between the ages of sixteen and nineteen. 中殤 Chung shang, to die between the years of twelve and fifteen. 下殤 Hëa shang, to die between eight and eleven years of age. 無服之殤 Woo fuh che shang, not to be mourned for,—is said of those who die under seven years. 不為殤 Püh wei shang, to die under three months after birth. 嫁殤 Këa shang, to marry an espoused wife after her death,—a young woman who dies under nineteen years of age, has a paper effigy made by her parents, and the intended

husband receives the effigy home to his house with the bridal rites; he then burns the effigy and erects a tablet to her memory. This is the object of the parents; the laws forbid in vain this usage.

禱 To worship on the road; to offer sacrifice to the spirit of a road; to expel evil spirits.

觴 A general term for wine cups; a full cup; to cause people to drink wine. **醕** The name of a deep river. **濫觴** Lan shang, beginning to issue forth; the commencement of a stream, when the quantity of water appears not more than would fill a cup.

SHAOU.

少 Not much; not many; little in quantity; in a slight degree; few in number; young in years; to detract from; to be wanting to, or deficient; to owe; to suffer the want of; to be deprived of; to diminish. **多之** To che, to praise. **少之** Shaou che, to detract or slander. **多少** To shaou, many, or few; i. e. how many? **老少** Laou shaou, old and young. **少年** Shaou nēen, or **少年人** Shaou nēen jin, young the young. **少傅** Shaou foo, **少保** Shaou paou, or **少師** Shaou sze, guardians of the heir apparent, and regent; in case of his minority; now a mere honorary title. **少卿** Shaou k'ing, a certain office of the fourth rank. **少欠** Shaou

kh'een, to owe to. **少不得** he Shaou pūh teh t'a, or **少他不得** Shaou t'a pūh teh, could not endure to be deprived of it; cannot want or spare it. **少子** Shaou tsze, the youngest son. **少爺** Shaou yay, a gentleman's son when a boy; a young gentleman.

劬 Exertion; effort; endeavour, or as they express it. **自強也** Tszé kh'ēang yay, to force one's self. Also beauty; excellence. **劬農** Shaou nung, to stimulate or exhort husbandmen to diligence. Also read Shaou and Keaou.

招 To invite by a motion of the hands. See Chao.

紹 To connect; to join the ends of a cord; to conti-

ue in succession; to lead. **紹** Ke shaou, to continue or keep up what existed before; to imitate and equal the virtues of a predecessor, **紹位** Shaou wei, to succeed or be heir to. **紹介** Shaou keae, or Keae shaou, one who is the medium of communication between two principals.

韶 An ancient instrument of music; to continue the virtues of a predecessor, said of **舜** Shun, being a worthy successor of the ancient king **堯** Yaou. Elegant; pleasing; bland. Name of a district. A surname. **韶華** Shaou hwa, the fading glory of human life. **韶光** Shaou kwang, the pleasing splendours of spring.

邵 The name of a city. A surname. Erroneously used for the following. **年高德邵** Nēen kaou teh shaou, advanced in years and eminent in virtue. **邵夫子** Shaou foo tsze, a celebrated scholar of the Sung dynasty.

邵 Commonly used for the preceding. High; eminent; to persuade; to encourage.

哨 Small and distorted in the mouth or spout; verbose;—to mention often; cry of lictors who precede officers of govern-

ment. Read Seau, Shaou, or Chaou, anything pointed; any place where guards are stationed as a defence against banditti, which application of the word arises from its being used for **萩** Tseou, to blow a trumpet in order to give an alarm. **哨堡** Seau paou, a kind of fortress. **哨總** Seau tsung, and **哨長** Seau chang, certain officers in the army; captain of the guards. **哨下** Seau hēa, to be stationed on a particular guard. **哨人** Seau jin, a sentry. **哨船** Seau ch'uen, war boats with troops employed against pirates. **哨探** Seau t'an, a spy; a scout.

哨 A bow shooting forth an arrow; the ends of a bow.

捎 To select or take from amongst; to eject or cast away; to brush aside; to pluck up; to eradicate. Read Seau, to move; to shake. **搖捎** Yaou seau, moved; agitated. **捎掠** Seau lēk, to seize by violence; to plunder.

梢 A tall tapering branchless tree; the extreme top end of a tree or of a branch; a pole or staff held in the hand by posture-makers; small; small wood for fuel, the rudder of a boat; the person who steers; a

waterman or sailor; to strike and drive away. 末梢 Mùh shaou, the end of; the end of a rope. 篙梢 Kaou shaou, a long pole with which waterman propel boats. 梢公 Shaou kung, a skipper of a boat. 梢子 Shaou tsze, a helmsman; a seaman.

稍 In a small quantity; in a slight degree; gradually; a ration of grain from the government stores; expressed by Shaou, because it is given in small quantities at a time. 稍食 Shaou shih, an allowance from government. 稍有 Shaou yew, possess in a slight degree.

筲 筲 Shaou, 斗筲 Tow shaou, or 筲箕 Shaou ke, a bamboo vessel for contain- rice, either when washing it, or after it is boiled.

蛸 A large species of spider. Name of a fish. A surname.

燒 To burn with fire; a fire lit in moors or waste land, to burn down the ferns and bushes to serve for manure; to boil, to roast. 燒着 Shaou chò, to take fire; to set on fire. 燒火 Shaou ho, to light a fire. 燒酒 Shaou tsew, spir- ituous liquor. 燒割 Shaou kô, slices of roasted meat. 燒鷄 Shaou ke, roast fowl. 燒一壺茶 Shaou yih hoo ch'a, to boil a pot of tea. 燒衣節 Shaou e tsè, 7th moon, from the 1st to the 15th day, when clothes or parti-coloured paper in lieu of clothes are burnt, and so sent to the invi- sible state to clothe the deceas- ed.

SHAY.

余 A surname. The autho- rity of this character is disputed. Some suppose that it is erroneously written for 余 Yu.

畚 According to Shwō-wán, a field which has been cultivated three years; according to others, one that has been cultivated

two years. Read Yu, to culti- vate. Land cleared the first year is called 蓄 Sze, the second year 畚 Shay, the third year 新 Sin, the fourth year it is called 田 T'een.

舍 To stop; to rest; a lodg- ing in a market place; a cottage; used for the pronoun

I, when speaking of one's own junior relations; a constellation of stars; a day's march of thirty or thirty-five le; to cease or stop; to fall; to part with or let go; to remit. Name of an of- fice. 茅舍 Maou shay, a thatched cottage. 舍弟 Shay te, my brother. 舍姪女 Shay chih neu, my niece. 下舍 Shay hēa, my house. 親舍 Shay ts'in, my relation. 匿舍 Shay neih, to abscond. 命舍 Shay ming, to part with one's life.

賒 To sell goods without re- ceiving their value at the time; to give credit; slow; remiss; distant. 賒賒 Shay chang, credit. 賒買 Shay mae, to buy on credit. 賒賣 Shay mae, to sell on credit.

捨 To let go; to part with; to give in charity; to reject. A surname. 舍 Shay is also used in this sense. 施捨 She shay, to part with one's property in charity to the poor and distressed. 捨板 Shay pan, to part with boards for a coffin,—to give a coffin in charity. 捨不得 Shay pūh teh, cannot part with.

奢 Ch'ay or Shay, unruled; extravagant; prodigal.

See Ch'ay. 奢用 Shay yung, extravagant expenditure.

閣 Read Tae, or Shay; a terrace or room built o- ver the gate of a city. 闔閭 Yin shay, the building over the gate of a Chinese city. 海閣 Hae shay lo, the priests of Buddha. 閣黎 Shay le, the priestesses of Buddha. 閣維 Shay wei, or 茶毗 Ch'a pe, these two expressions denote burning a dead priest, according to the usage of the Buddhists.

社 From a heavenly prog- nostic and land. The spirit that presides over any given region; the supposed di- vine beings who grant a partic- ular region to any given fami- ly of rulers; when the dynasty fails, they are said, to lose the 社稷 Shay tseih, i. e. the gods of the land and of the grain; these are worshipped by all the officers of government. Shay, also denotes the sacrifices which are offered to the gods of the land. It sometimes denotes also the altars where they are offered. Anciently twenty-five houses constituted a Shay, and had an altar; at present every street and village has one;—these are called 私社 Sze shay, private or local altars, they were at one

time prohibited. 田社 T'een shay, ten or fifteen houses. 社

日 Shay jih, a certain day in spring on which the lares rustici and compitales are worshipped.

樹 宜樹 E-shay, the spirit that presides over favorable dreams.

射 From the body and a measure. To send from the body to a measured distance; to shoot an arrow; to aim or shoot at as with an arrow; to dart, as the rays of light. Read Yay, a certain office. Read Shih, to point at anything and take it.

影射 Ying shay, to cast blame upon another which does not belong to him. 相射 Sëang shay, to point to, or be opposed to each other. 冲射 Ch'ung shay, to be pointed against or to overlook, as a wall; the end of a house, and so on—deemed unlucky. 射光 Shay kwang, to shoot forth rays of light. 射工 Shay kung, a beetle-like insect, whose proboscis and feelers appear like a bow and arrow. 射箭 Shay tsëen, to shoot an arrow. 射影 Shay ying, an imaginary fiend, that seeing the shadow of a man walking along the shore, shoots forth sand from the water,

which causes his death; to implicate a person.

蛇 A snake or serpent; they divide them into four classes; viz. such as are natural to water, to herbs, to wood, and to earth.

They say, a serpent hears with its eyes, and a cow with its nose. The name of a place. A surname. Read E. 委蛇 Wei e, tortuous; to wriggle with self-satisfaction. 蛇心 Shay sin, a poisonous mind; malicious; designing harm. 蛇足 Shay tsüh, the feet of a snake are a useless addition to a picture,—tautology is useless. 蛇影 Shay ying, the shadow of a snake,—makes a suspicious person ill.

赦 To remit punishment; to forgive; to pardon; to let go; to set at liberty. A surname. 大赦 Ta shay, a general pardon granted by the Emperor. 赦小過 Shay seaou kwo, to forgive a small offence. 赦罪 Shay tsuy, to forgive a crime against society; or to forgive sins against the Deity. 赦宥 Shay yew, to forgive; to pardon.

麋 Read Shay or Shih. From a deer and to shoot. A small animal like a deer which

expels from its navel a fragrant substance; the moschiferus, or

musk animal. 麝香 Shay heang, musk.

SHE.

尸 The character represents a person stretched out, as a dead body; a corpse; an effigy of a deceased person clad in the clothes he wore when alive, and placed in state to be worshipped by his or her descendants,—an ancient usage; to arrange; to set in order. 公尸 Kung she, the effigy of an ancestor. 寢不尸 Ts'in püh she, do not sleep stretched out like a corpse. 尸利 She le, inactive as a dead body, and yet receiving the emoluments of office. 尸坐 She tso, to sit formally and attentively,—motionless as a dead body.

屎 Ordure; excrements. 屎桶 She tung, a close stool. 屎溺 She neaou, ordure and urine. 殿屎 Tëen she, a moaning sighing tone; a humming sound.

From death and a body stretched out. A dead body; a corpse. On the bed it is called 屍 She, in the coffin it is called

柩 Kew. 死屍 Sze she, a corpse. 屍骸 She hae, a dead body, including every part of it. 屍親 She ts'in, the friends of a deceased person, generally of a murdered person.

鳴 鴉 She kew, a species of pigeon.

士 She or Sze, a learned man; a scholar;—applied also to soldiers; and is a general appellation of men. See Sze.

仕 She, Sze, or Che, to learn; to serve; to fill a public situation; to act as a magistrate.

出仕 Ch'üh sze, to go from home and enter on the public service. 初登仕版 Ch'oo t'ing sze pan, when first enrolled as a public officer. 弗問弗仕 Füh wän füh sze, not to inquire into affairs; not to attend to business.

氏 A family, in the larger sense of the word; kindred; one of a family or clan; collectively they are called 族 Ts'ü. The surname of females. The family names of women; formerly only applicable to persons of family. The poor had

existence in this world. 上世 Shang she, the high ages; i. e. ancient times. 末世 Mūh she, last age of a dynasty, or the last period of the world. 後世 How she, the next, or succeeding age. 終世 Chung she, expresses either the whole of life, or at other times; to close life. 當世 Tang she, in that age; also, in presence of the age. 人在世上 Jin tsaē she shang, the people of the world. 出世 Ch'ūh she, to be born into the world. 往世 Wang she, and 去世 Kh'eu she, express age that are past and gone, or to go from the age; i. e. to die; which is also expressed by 過世 Kwo she, 棄世 Kh'e she, 亡世 Wang she, and 辭世 Ts'zī she. 前世 Ts'ēn she, or 先世 Sēn she, the former life. 以身涉世 E shin shē she, to enter personally into the business of the world. 世主 She choo, a title of Buddha. 世界不好 She keae pūh haou, the state of the world is not good. 世家 She kēa, an ancient family; or a family that has stood for several generations. 世專 She sze, the business of the world. 世代 She tae, generations of men. 世襲之爵 She seih che

tsēō, hereditary nobility. 世人 She jin, people of the age; mankind. 柿林林柿 Name of a fruit, with a red skin and composed of a soft pulp; the diospyros. 賞 To give credit in mercantile transactions; to show lenity to offenders. 齧 To graze; to chew the cud,—said of sheep. 矢 Said to represent the barb of an arrow; an arrow; a dart; as swift as an arrow; straight forward; true to the mark; to vow; to swear. Name of a star. A surname. 嚆矢 Haou she, an arrow formed on purpose to whistle as it passes through the air; the whistling sound. 矢口不移 She kh'ow pūh e, to adhere firmly to the same declaration. 矢下如雨 She hēa joo yu, the arrows fell like rain. 矢願 She yuen, to vow; to swear. 侍 To receive, as the orders of a superior; to be near;

to; to be at the side of; to follow; to wait upon. Occurs in the sense of a duke. 垂手侍立 Chny show she leih, to stand by with the hands hanging close to the side, the posture of respect in Chinese attendants. 常侍 Ch'ang she, a denomination of ten eunuchs, who caused the revolution, or wars of the San-kwō, during the reign of Heaou-ling, of the Han dynasty. 侍郎 She lang, a certain office about the court. 侍講學士 She kēang hēō sze, a kind of reader to his Majesty,—a situation of the fourth rank. 侍讀 She tūh, is used in a similar sense as the preceding. 侍衛 She wei, the imperial body-guards. 侍奉左右 She fung tso yew, to attend on superiors. 豕亥 Che or She, intended to represent the bristles and tail of a swine. They say, dogs delight in snow; horses in wind; and pigs in rain. The name of a state; of a star; and of a medicine. The second form was anciently used for She, and also denoted a many headed monster, they are now occasionally confounded with each other in compound characters.

寺 Sze or She. From ground and the tenth of a cubit. 閣 A place measured and subject to fixed laws; certain chambers for officers about court; eunuchs. The first Buddha priest invited to come from India to the Chinese court, was lodged in one of these, from which the temples of Buddha took the name She. 侍 From heart and a public office; depending on one's power or authority. To trust or rely upon; to presume on; dulness of intellectual discernment. 自恃 Tsze she, self-confidence; presumption. 失恃 Shih she, to lose one's chief support, viz. one's mother, by death. 恃強 She kh'ēang, to presume on one's physical strength. 恃賴 She lae, to trust to; to rely upon; to assume, used either in a good or a bad sense. 恃勢 She she, to rely on the possession of authority and influence. 恃財 She ts'ae, to depend on one's wealth. 恃己凌物 She ke ling wūh, confidence in self, and insulting to other creatures,—assuming and insolent. 施 The appearance of a banner unfurled; expanded; spread out; to arrange; to set

out; to act; to use; to add to. Read E, to remove; to transfer to; to extend to; to confer upon: to bestow. A surname. **施爲** She wei, actions; conduct; behaviour. **施濟** She tse, to supply the wants of people in a charitable manner. **施捨** She shay, to part with one's property in charity. **施禮** She le, to pay respects to. **施布** She poo, to extend to or bestow upon. **施恩** She ngān, to bestow a favor; to shew kindness. **施行** She hing, to grant that a thing may be done; the language of entreaty to superiors, and of courtesy to equals. **施張** She chang, to stretch out; to do one's utmost. **施展** She chen, to expand; to spread out; to launch forth. **施施** She she, progressing with difficulty; coming from outside; easy; jocund; cheerful. **施恩不求報** She ngān pūh k'ew paou, to do a favor without wishing for a recompence.

時 Time; an hour, or two-hour period; one of the four seasons; to time rightly; to wait for a proper time; an occasion. The name of a place. A surname. **十二時** Shih urh she, twelve two-hour

periods of the Chinese. **一個時辰** Yih ko she shin, one two-hour period. **四時** Sze she, the four seasons. **一時** Yih she, at once. **千載一時** Ts'een tsae yih she, one opportunity in a thousand years. **何時** Ho she, or **甚麼時候** Shiu mo she how, when? what time? **那時節** Na she tseih, then; just at that time. **不時** Pūh she, no fixed time; continually. **古時** Koo she, ancient times. **即時** Tsaih she, immediately. **隨時** Say she, whenever it occurs; whenever it is convenient. **多時** To she, a long time. **時衣** She e, fashionable clothes. **時興** She hing, or **時尚** She shang, to be in present demand, —said of articles of commerce. **時不待人** She pūh t'ae jiu, time will not wait for man. **時果** She kwo, fruit that is in season. **時刻** She kh'eh, every moment of time; constantly. **時辰表** She shin peau, an hour manifestor; a watch. **時派** She p'ae, or **時樣** She yang, the fashion; i. e. the present form of garments, &c. **時節** She tseih, a time, or particular period; a term. **時時** She she, always; con-

tionally. **時日何足泥者** She jih ho tsūh ne tsae, what sufficient reason is there for a bigoted adherence to times and seasons.

時時 A kind of hen roost formed in a wall.

時時 To replant; to erect, as a standard. **時羅子** She lo tsze, name of a plant. **時田** She t'ien, to replant a field, as is done with rice.

詩 The internal bent of the mind is called **志** Che; when chanted in words, it is called **詩** She.

詩 Verse; poetry; an ode; composition which may be sung or chanted. To take in arms as is done with an infant. **詩經** She king, name of the collection of verses made by Confucius.

詩韻 She yun, the rhyme of verse. **詩人** She jin, a poet.

The two most famous poets in China are **李太白** Le-t'ac-p'eh, and **杜甫** Too-foo. **詩書之家** She shoo che k'ea, a family devoted to poetry and letters.

作詩 Tsō she, to write poetry. **六詩** Luh she, the six sorts of verse contained in the She-king. **哦詩** Ngo she, to chant verses.

鮒 The name of a fish, which enters the Yangtze-k'ang in the fourth month, and returns to the sea, in the eighth.

弛 To let go the string of a bow; a bow unbent. Laid aside, set loose; unexerted; spoiled. Used also for **施** She, —said of the strings of a bow, or an instrument. **張弛** Chang she, to extend; to slacken. **弛九** She lei, remiss. **弛放** She fang, **弛廢** She fei, or **廢弛** Fei she, a bow unbent; disregard of rules; to decline; to fail; to decay; to become obsolete, or annulled.

是 From the sun on the meridian. Straight; direct; right; that which the mind approves and delights in; to be in a certain condition; is, am, are, or any of the other tenses, as the scope requires. **She**, affirms that a thing is so, and answers to *yes*; also affirms that it is right; to be right. **有不是** Yew pūh she, to be in an error. **She** often answers to a relative pronoun, *this, that, or these*, pointing to what immediately precedes. A surname. **不是如此** Pūh she joo ts'ze, it is not so. **是以** She e, by these;

from these circumstances; on account of these reasons; by these means; therefore. The verb *She*, refers to some state; condition; quality, or accident. To *exist*, said of things, is rather expressed by 有 *Yew* and 在 *Tsae*; *Yew*, expresses absolute existence; and *Tsae*, existence in a particular place. 是非 *She fei*, is, not; right and wrong; tattle; slander; altercations *pro* and *con*. 是非不决 *She fei pūh keūb*, right and wrong in an undecided state; doubt. 是則言是 *She tseh yen-she*, what is so, say that it is so,—do not lie nor prevaricate. 是可歎也 *She kh'o t'an yay*, it is to be lamented!

匙 A spoon; a key. 茶匙 *Ch'a she*, a tea spoon. 湯匙 *T'ang she* or 匙羹 *She kang*, a soup spoon. 鑰匙 *Yō she* or 鎖匙 *So she*, a lock's key; a key.

提 Commonly read *Te*, to raise up. Read *She*, to collect or assemble together, as a flock, said of birds flying in groups. The people of the north use *She*, to denote a spoon. 朱提 *Choo she*, name of a district,—said to abound in silver.

著 Commonly read *Kh'e*, the age of sixty; aged. Read *She*, used for the following.

嗜 To take high pleasure in; to have a great relish for; to desire ardently. To indulge the animal appetites; to lust after. 不嗜善言 *Pūh she shen yen*, to disrelish virtuous discourse. 嗜姓學 *She sing hēō*, to relish, or take pleasure in biography. 嗜酒色 *She tsew seh*, to be addicted to wine and debauchery.

著 Name of a plant used in divination; sixty four *She* of different lengths are used.

折 Commonly read *Chē*, to crook; to bend; to break. Read *She*, in the same sense.

誓 From *words* and *to break*. By words to *decide* a crime; that is to decide whether it exists or not; to bind; to bind down to; to bind to the truth; to bind solemnly; to receive the command, or be commanded, or appointed by the Sovereign. A man's name. To swear; to utter an oath, or imprecation; to vow; oaths are accompanied by various significant forms, as *breaking* a porcelain cup; blowing out a light;

and shedding blood; cutting off the head of a cock is deemed most solemn, and which none like to witness, deeming it infelicitous. The government in China require no oaths. 枉誓願 *Wang she yuen*, to utter a false oath. 誓可束其過 *She kh'o shūh kh'e kwo*, an oath can restrain his excesses, or faults. 誓約信 *She yō sin*, an oath binds to belief—between parties. 誓行十善 *She hing shūh shen*, vowed to perform ten virtuous and benevolent actions. 誓願 *She yuen*, wish uttered with an oath; an imprecation. 誓約 *She yō*, to bind with an oath.

逝 From *to break* and *to go*. To depart; to depart this life; to go away; to be lost in oblivion. A particle of affirmation at the beginning of a sentence. 日月逝矣 *Jih yuē she e*, the days and months are gone. 遽逝 *K'ō she*, to die; sudden death; used by the Emperor when mentioning the demise of statesmen.

試 To use; to employ; to compare; to try; to essay; to endeavor; to experiment; to try or examine the literati at fixed periods, and in different places. 嘗試 *Ch'ang she*, to

try the taste of; to make a trial. 考試 *Kh'au she*, a literary examination. 立試 *Leih she*, to institute a trial, or an immediate examination. 試一試 *She yih she*, or 試試 *She she*, to make a trial. 試取 *She ts'eh*, endeavour to take—with the hand or the mind; i. e. to think on. 試用 *She yung*, to employ or use on trial.

弒 To kill a superior; to assassinate, to murder. 弒其主 *She kh'e choo*, murdered his master.

篩 *She* or *Shae*, a certain kind of bamboo; a sieve made of bamboo; to sift.

蝸 *She* or *Sze*, a shell fish. 螺蝸 *Lo-she*, a cockle; a spiral shell-fish like a screw.

筮 *She* or 筮草 *She ts'au*, a certain herb used in divination; to divine with the *She* herb. The name of a hill.

卜筮 *Pūh she*, certain kinds of divination.

噬 To eat; to gnaw; to devour. 噬嗑 *She hō*, one of the *Pā-kwa*. See under 嗑 *Hō*. A tone of voice, issued on beginning to speak, extending or reaching to a given point. Grief; sorrow. Also read *E*. 噬臍何及 *She ts'e ho keih*,

wishing to gnaw the umbilical cord, how can you reach it! Often used in proclamations to intimidate and warn the people by assuring them that after they have violated the laws, a wish to undo what they have done, will be impracticable.

始 She, often read Che, the beginning; the commencement; the origin. Read Shé, to begin; to originate. Answers to *then*, when introducing the second member of a sentence, which expresses a circumstance that must be preceded by something else. Enters into several proper names. The name of a hill, and of a district. **本始** Pun she, the origin. **方始爲** Fang she wei, and then it may be done,—something else having preceded. **始初** She ch'oo, at the beginning. **始終** She chung, the beginning and the end.

視 From *to manifest and to see*. To look; to view; to examine; to take knowledge of; to receive, or take; to cause to be seen and understood; to teach; to behave to. Name of a hill; and of a river. A man's name. A surname. **不可易視** Pūh kh'o e she, must not view light-

ly. **法視** Fū she, to imitate. **明視** Ming she, a rabbit. **善視之** Shen she che, treated him well. **視人猶己** She jin yew ke, to view or treat others as one's-self. **巡視** Seun she, to go round and examine,—as police officers do.

速 To step or leap over; to overpass; to exceed.

史 She or Sze. Derived from *occurrences*. Affair; occupation; employment; business; concern; service; to serve; the subject of thought or speech; that which is done; an action. See Sze.

鼓 From **赤** Shūh, a certain plant, and **托** Tow, pulse. **麵鼓** Mēn she, a jelly-like condiment made from flour. **豆鼓** Tow she, a similar substance, made from pulse, both used in cooking. **鼓蟲** She ch'ung, name of a black insect about the size of a bean, which flies on the surface of water. **鼓油** She yew, or **醬油** Tsāng yew, soy.

勢 Strength; authority; power; influence; splendour; the parts in which the strength of male animals reside; the parts of generation; figure; state or condition of. **有錢有勢** Yew ts'een yew she, possessing wealth and power, or influence. **恃強仗勢** T'a she kh'ēang chang she, he trusts to (his own) violence, and depends on his own influence. **財勢** Ts'ae she, wealth and power. **權勢** Kh'uen she, authority; power. **威勢** Wei she, manifestation of greatness; pomp; state; splendour; majesty. **風頭火勢** Fung t'ow ho she, a state of things like a conflagration driven by the wind;—important, sudden, and irresistible. **在勢** Tsae she, in actual authority, hold an official situation. **形勢** Hing she, the figure, appearance, or state of. **豕去勢** She kh'eu she, a castrated or gelded pig. **騎虎之勢** Kh'e hoo che she, the state of a person who rides on a tiger, it is more dangerous to dismount than to remain on its back; to be so involved in a bad cause that retreat is certain ruin. **諡** An epitaph; a eulogy; honorary titles conferred by the sovereign after a person's death. **封** Fung, expresses those conferred during life.

SHĒ.

舌 The tongue. Used for the hook of a clasp; the tongue of a bell. Occurs denoting words. A surname; the name of a state; of a plant; and of a bird. **口舌** Kh'ow shē, the mouth and tongue,—to be talked about. **無舌** Wōo shē, the name of an insect. **長舌** Ch'ang shē, the name of an animal. **舌戰** Shē chen, a war of tongues; a war of words; verbal altercation. **舌口** Shē

kh'ow, a master; a teacher. **舌尖** Shē ts'een, the point of the tongue. **舌劍唇鎗** Shē k'een shin ts'ēang, a tongue, sword, and lips like lances. **折** Shē or Chē, to break asunder; to break off; to deduct; to diminish; to lose. See Chē. **折本** Shē pun, to lose part of the principal in trade; to obtain less than the prime cost. **折陳** Shē ch'in, to be defeated in battle.

拾 To step over; to ford, as by stepping stones. Read Shih, to take up. Read Keā, to change.

葉 Commonly read Yē, a leaf of a tree, or of a book. Read Shē, the name of a district in Ho-nan.

鞞 A bone or ivory ring, worn on the right thumb by archers, to prevent the string of the bow injuring the hand.

涉 From *water* and *to pace*. To ford a stream; to cross over; to wade up to the knees.

In a moral sense for passing through; crossing over to; implication. Name of a district.

A surname. Read Tē, blood flowing. **持身涉世** Che shin shē she, to maintain proper conduct in passing through the world.

干涉 Kau shē, to implicate; to involve. **牽涉** Kh'ēn shē, to drag into and implicate.

毫無干涉 Haou woo kan shē, not at all implicated or concerned. **涉世**

話 Shē she hwa, to be acquainted with, and make great use of the language of the world,—unmeaning compliments. **涉**

及非禮 Shē keih fei le, to have a tendency to indecency

與我無涉 Yu wo woo shē,

it does not implicate or concern me. **涉獵書史** Shē lē shoo she, to wade and to hunt through books and history, to read much. The same expression is used in reference to the world, having by experience become acquainted with it.

設 From *words* and *weapon*. The things with which to impel people, and put them into their place. To place; to arrange; to establish; to institute; to suppose; large. A surname. A band of soldiers, or cantonment.

設法 Shē fā, to enact a law; to devise some means. **設或**

She hwō, or **設使** Shē she, supposing that; let it be supposed. **設立** Shē leh, to establish; to appoint; to institute, or constitute. **設席** Shē seh, to make an entertainment; to provide a feast. **設想** Shē s'ang, to make various suppositions in one's own mind. **設**

網 Shē wang, to spread a net for birds, or for men.

攝 From *hand* and *to whisper*; to lead by the ear; to take; to receive; to put in order; to direct; to controul; to take the general management of; to act for; to pursue after; to record. **兼攝** Kēu shē, to

take the general charge of several affairs. **官事不攝** Kwan sze pūh shē, to direct affairs without economising the number of persons employed, such as by giving one person several departments. **攝著** Shē she, to pull out straws—a kind of drawing lots for the purposes of divination. **攝理** Shē le, to take the management of for another person; to attend to more affairs than one. **攝警** Shē chē, agitated; perturbed; alarmed; subjected. **攝取物** Shē ts'eu wūh, to take a thing up,

as from the ground. **歎** Heih or Shē. To pucker up the nose; to draw in the breath. Name of a district in Keang-nan province. See Heih. **歎張** Shē chang, are opposites,—to draw together, and to spread out. **歎**

石 Shē shih, the loadstone—is sometimes thus written.

噬 She, or Shē, to utter opprobrious language. **噬**

咄 Shē tūh, to vomit forth angry or virulent speeches.

SHEN.

善 From 羊 Yang, a sheep, in the midst of 語 King, mutual wrangling. Read Shēn, good; great; excellent; well adapted to; virtuous; moral; felicitous; gentle; mild. Read Shēn,

to be attached to that which is good; to be skilled in; dexterous; to do a thing well; to do in a great degree. **人性本善** Jin sing pun shen, the nature or disposition of man is originally good. **面善心惡** Mēn shen sin ngō, a virtuous face, but a wicked heart. **面**

善 Mēn shen, on good terms

with a person externally; acquainted with. **辦理不善** Pan le pūh shen, to mismanage. **女子善懷** Nei tsze shen hwae, a female cherishes many anxious thoughts. **不敢以善漁利** Pūh kan e shen yu le, dare not make virtue a bait to fish for gain. **秘善不流必有奇禍** Pe shen pūh lew psh yaw kh'e ho, he who makes a secret of the principles of virtue (instead of diffusing them) will have some strange calamity befall him. **詐善者** Cha shen chay, or **偽善者** Wei shen chay, hy-

poerites. **善政** Shen ching, good government. **善法** Shen fū, a good plan; means adapted to the end. **善良** Shen lēang, mild; gentle. **善行之於已公之於人** Shen ling che yu ke kung che yu jin, virtue, practice it yourself, and extend it to others. **善理已家** Shen le ke kēa, to manage one's own house or family well. **善根不固** Shen kān pūh koo, the root of virtue not firm. **善狗** Shen kow, to castrate a dog. **善馬** Shen ma, a gentle horse. **善惡兩報** Shen ngō lēang paou, virtue and vice have two different recompences. **善死** Shen sze, to die well; to die a natural and easy death, in a good old age. **善惡分途** Shen ngō fun t'oo, virtue and vice take different roads. **善德** Shen teh, virtue, morality; virtuous, moral. **善理家務** Shen le kēa woo, to manage the affairs of a family well. **善人日增** Shen jin jih tsāng, good men daily increase. **善搖** Shen yaou, to wave beautifully,—said of trees.

繕 From good and silk. To mend; to repair; to put in order; to provide; to adjust; to state on paper; to write out.

Occurs denoting magisterial and ger. **繕修** Shen sew, to put in order—said of weapons. **繕寫** Shen sēay, to write.

膳 From flesh and good. The flesh of victims; good food duly prepared. Name of an office. **早膳** Tsaou shen, breakfast. **晚膳** Wan shen, dinner. **珍膳** Chin shen, excellent food. **供膳** Kung shen, to give provisions to—used chiefly in reference to private tutors. **膳羞** Shen sew, food, victuals.

鄯單 Name of an ancient state on the west.

Commonly read Tan, single; alone. Read Shen, a proper name. **單父** Shen foo, name of a city. **單于** Sheu yu, a certain Tartar general.

鱗鱓 A species of eel, described as resembling a snake, without scales, and covered with slimy matter; found during the summer months in shallow water, where it buries itself in the mud. Otherwise called **蛇鱗** Shai shen, read To, name of a large fish, the skin of which is used to cover drums.

墀 Shen, or Chen, a level place at the foot of an altar;

tar; a place for sacrifice; where the earth is removed; to level it, or excavate it slightly; ground which is wild or common. Read Tan, broad, wide. **築土爲壇除地爲墀** Chō t'oo wei t'an ch'oo te wei shen, to build up earth makes (an altar called) T'an; to remove the earth, makes Shen.

嬋嬋 An appellative of whatever possesses beauty and elegance of motion. See Chen. See also the second character in a different sense below. **嬋娟** Shen keuen, elegant gait; pleasing carriage. **嬋連** Shen lēen, relations; kindred.

禪 Shen or Chen, a change of dynasty; to resign to; to transfer to another generation; meditation; contemplation; abstraction; the sitting in the posture of deep thought, and abstraction, adopted by the priests of the Buddha sect. **參禪悟道** Ts'an shen woo taou, to contemplate and discern the principles of reason and virtue. **禪師** Shen sze, the priests who engage particularly in the religious exercises, in contradistinction from those who attend to the secular economy of a monastery. Compare with Chen.

蟬 Shen or Chen, an insect of the cricket kind. See Chen.

扇 From an opening in a wall, and wings. That which moves like a wing; a door; now applied to two-leaved doors; q. d. a pair of wings to the door way; a fan; to fan; to agitate. **打扇** Ta shen, to ply a fan. **自扇** Tszē shen, to fan itself,—said of the common flea. **扇門** Shen mun, a two-leaved door. **扇子** Sheu tsze, a fan.

扇 From hand and fan. To brush off; to agitate; to fan.

煽 From fire and fan. To fan the flame; physically and morally; to make a flame; to act as an incendiary; to seduce the people and lead them on to mischief; to put the public mind in a ferment; to delude as an impostor. **煽惑** Shen hwō, to delude as an incendiary. **煽惑人心** Shen hwō jin sin, to deceive and stir up people's minds.

礪 A certain valuable stone. **礪布石** Shen po shih, a mangling stone, used by Calenderers to put a gloss upon cloth.

誦 From words and fan. To seduce and impose upon

people by fair speeches; to instigate people to do what one wishes.

騙 To geld a horse; a gelding.

詹 From *eminent*, to *divide*, and *words*. An officer who in ancient times explained divinations. In the times of Ts'iu, an officer who controuled the Queen and the heir apparent's household; at present a certain officer about court. See Chen.

蟾 Chen or Shen, a species of toad. See Chen.

贍 Plentiful; having sufficient for; to give to; to bestow upon the poor. **贍貧** Shen p'in, to supply the wants of the poor.

儻 Chen or Shen, see Chen. Read Tan, but; but when.

儻 Shen hwuy, appearing to advance with labour and difficulty.

嬾 To resign to another sovereign; to change the dynasty; used in this sense in common with **禪** Shen. Read Tan, slow; remiss; a female slave. **嬾以天下** Shen e t'een h'ea, resigned the empire.

擅 Shen or Chen, to determine to have; to assume; to usurp; to take upon one's

self to do, without proper authority. See Chen. **自擅** Tsze shen, self-assumption; to assume.

禳 To sacrifice to heaven; to resign to, as the ancient king **舜** Shun, did to **禹** Yu. In the books of the Han dynasty, this word was often written **禪** Shen, and succeeding ages used them for each other.

羶 Smell of sheep; rank; frouzy; fetid; the fat of sheep; the small of all animals that feed on grass or herbs. **臭羶** Ch'ow shen, rank; frouzy; fetid.

臄 Used in the sense of the preceding. Read Tan, to expose a part of the arm or breast. A man's name.

門 Shen or Shan. From *door* and a *cross line*. A cross bar with which to fasten a door. **門門** Shen mun, to shut or bolt a door-way.

閃 From *door* and a *man* standing. To peep out of a door; the appearance of stepping suddenly out at a door; to shun; to evade; to be seen a short time; to move or pass quickly as a flash of lightning. a surname. **打閃** Ta shen, to lighten. **閃過去** Shew

kwo kh'eu, to slip over unnoticed, as by a small door. **閃**

視 Shea she, seen but for a short time. **閃閃** Shen shen, to be agitated and move hither and thither. **閃電** Shen t'een, a flash, or the flashing or darting of lightning. **閃榆** Shen yu, specious; artful; adulatory.

烟 From a *flash* and *fire*. The motion of fire; the darting motion of lightning; the second and third forms are also read T'een.

粘 A species of fever and ague, in which there is an interval of several days.

粘

店

十 Ten. **第一** Te yih, the tenth. **一十** Yih shih, ten. **一五一十** Yih woo yih shih, five, ten,—and so on. **不十全** P'uh shih ts'uen, incomplete; imperfect. **十分** Shih fun, ten parts, or tenths; the whole; complete; perfect, perfectly; the highest degree; used as an adverb, making the superlative degree. **十分好** Shih fun haou, very good; perfectly good. **十三行** Shih

陝 陝西 Shen se, a province adjoining Ho-nan, on the west, the region in which, on the page of history, the Chinese first appear; it was anciently called **魏國** Kō kwō. **秦** Ts'in, the first universal monarch (who subdued the six contending states of China) arose from this region, which is said to be easily defended; in his time called **關中** Kwan chung.

然 Jen or Shen, weak; fragile; timid; fearful; solicitous. At present used to denote, harmony and ease.

刺 Commonly read Yen, sharp pointed. Read Shen, the name of a city.

SHIH.

san hang, the (former) site of the European factories at Canton. **十字架** Shih tsze kea, a frame like the character **十** Shih, a cross. **十字街** Shih tsze keae, streets lying at right angles. **十字門** Shih tsze mun, cross harbour; the Typa, at Macao. **十十** Shih shih, ten times ten. **十分大** Shih fun ta, very large. **十全** Shih ts'uen, complete, perfect. **十全** Shih p'uh ts'uen,

ten (i. e. all) are incomplete. 十八子 Shih pā tsze, eighteen beads, an abbreviated number of the 108 used by the Buddha sect. 十分之二 Shih fun che arh, two tenths. 十一 Shih yih, eleven.

什 From *man* and *ten*. Ten persons; in military language, two files of five men each, are called Shih. 什物 Shih wūh, or 什器 Shih k'e, household utensils. *In the colloquial style*, 什麼 Shih mo, is used for—what? and who? 什麼事 Shih mo sze, what affair?

失 Without control; remiss; to err; to leave behind one; to lose; to fail; failure; to slip; to miss; to neglect. 亡失 Wang shih, to die; completely lost. 你失魂麼 Ne shih hwán mo, have you lost your soul? used when railing at people for their stupidity. 遺失 E shih, to leave behind one and lose. 失察 Shih ch'á, to neglect to examine into. 失政 Shih ching, misrule; bad government. 失其傳 Shih kh'e ch'uen, to lose the knowledge of, by not being handed down. 失物多疑 Shih wūh to e, to cherish many

suspicious in consequence of losing something. 失愛 Shih ngae, lost favor. 失火 Shih ho, to set fire to by accident. 失魂 Shih hwán, to faint away. 失落 Shih ló, to lose by falling down or mislaying. 失魂魄貌 Shih hwán p'eh maon, looking as if one had lost one's soul; spiritless; stupid. 失時 Shih she, to lose the time;—means at any improper time. 失條緒 Shih t'eaon sen, losing the thread, or the end of the thread. 失人 Shih jin, to address one's-self to an improper person. 失去 Shih kh'eu, to lose altogether. 失心 Shih sin, to break one's promise. 失節 Shih tsé, the loss of female chastity, an act of adultery. 失足 Shih tsūh, to slip one's foot; to stumble; to fall. 失言 Shih yen, to say what is improper or offensive.

式 A rule or pattern; a specimen; to measure; to form like; to imitate; to use or employ; to respect; a cross bar in the front of carriages; a phonetic particle at the beginning of sentences. A surname. 字式 Tsze shih, a copy-head. 式樣 Shih yang, or 格式 Keh shih, a pattern; a specimen.

拭 To dust clear; to wipe with a cloth; to rub; to cleanse,—applied also to the washing of sheep. 拂拭 Fuh shih, to dust off; to wipe away. 拭垢 Shih kow, to wipe off the dirt. 拭涕 Shih t'e, wiped away the tears.

軾 A cross bar in Chinese carriages and sedan chairs placed before the person sitting, for the purpose of leaning on when he bows to persons passing.

拾 Shih or Shě. From *hand* and to *unite*. To gather together; to take with the hand and collect; to enquire about what is not known; the number ten; a certain covering for the arm, used in archery. 拾遺 Shih e, to take up what is lost. 拾起 Shih kh'e, to take up from the ground. 拾芥 Shih keae, to take up a straw, —as easy as doing so. 拾沒 Shih mūh, vulgarly used for 什麼 Shih mo, who? what? 收拾 Show shih, to collect together and put in order; to prepare baggage for a journey.

石 The stones of mountains; stones; a stones; hard sonorous stones for musical purposes; a measure for grain and liquids.

Name of a star, and of a district. A surname. 礬石 Fan shih, alum. 磐石 Pw'an shih, rocks. 火石 Ho shih, a flint. 玉石 Yūh shih, rare and valuable stones. 石韃 Shih chay, name of a medicinal plant. 石礫 Shih choo, a stone of a red colour. 石衣 Shih e, or 石莖 Shih juy, a kind of moss that grows on stones. 石灰 Shih hwuy, lime. 石榴花 Shih lew hwa, balaustia or pomegranate flowers. 石鐘乳 Shih chung joo, stone formed like icicles; stalactites. 石灰礦 Shih hwuy kh'wang, a lime kiln, or quick lime. 石榴 Shih lew, the pomegranate. 皮 P'e, added makes pomegranate peels. The pomegranate is poetically called 丹灶 Tan-tsaon. 十斗爲石 Shih tow wei shih, ten tow made a shih; i. e. 120 catties. 石花菜 Shih hwa ts'ae, agal, a species of seaweed of which glue is made. 石龍子 Shih lung tsze, the stone dragon; the lacerta crocodilus. 石炭 Shih t'an, or 煤石 Mei shih, coal. 石腦油 Shih naou yew, or 石膝 Shih ts'eh, naphtha or bitumen.

石 From *divine manifestation* and a *stone*. A sort

of stone shrine for placing the tablet of ancestors in, after it has been worshipped.

秬石碩 A grain measure containing one hundred and twenty 斤 Kin, or catties.

碩 Large, full, ripe; mature; applied to grain; learned; virtuous; eminent. **苗之碩** Meaou che shih, grain fully ripe. **碩士** Shih sze, or **碩彥** Shih yen, epithets, applied to eminent men.

鼯室 A certain field rat, very destructive to grain.

室 From a covering and to go to. A place of rest; a dwelling; the apartments of the family. A wife; a house, or family. A cavern or grave; a case for a thing. Name of a hill. A surname. **正室** Ching shih, the principal wife. **側室** Tsch shih, a concubine. **宮室** Kung shih, a house; a dwelling, sometimes means the Imperial apartments. **箭室** Tsien shih, a quiver. **營室** Ying shih, a northern constellation. **三十有室** San shih yew shih, at thirty marry. **受室** Show shih, to take a wife for one's self or one's son. **世室** She shih, a temple or hall dedicated

to ancestors.

螳螂 Shih t'ang, the ant lion.

鞞 A case for a knife; a scabbard for a sword.

食 Read Shih and Chih, the means of nourishing the body; to eat or drink,—chiefly to eat; to feed; to do what was before

done; to retract; to eclipse the sun or moon; to be fool or impose upon. Read Sze, food; to give food to; to feed. The second is a vulgar form. Occurs in various proper names. **血食** Heuě shih, a sacrifice. **月食** Yuě shih, an eclipse of the moon. **白食** Peh shih, a livid complexion. **黃食** Hwang shih, sallow. **日食** Jih shih, an eclipse of the sun. **耳食** Erh shih, to eat with the ear, but not digest,—to hear instruction without studying or comprehending it.

目食 Müh shih, dishes made for mere ornament,—not to be eaten but to be looked at. **食** Këu shih, food obtained with difficulty from the land. **鮮食** Sien shih, fruits, fish and animals. **食之** Shih che,

to give food to; to feed. **食指** Shih che, the fore finger. **食飯** Shih fan, to eat rice; to take any meal. **食壞人** Shih hwae jin, to eat that which is injurious; to be injured by eating. **食肉** Shih jow, to eat flesh,—means, when used by the Emperor, *feasting on a sacrifice*. **食角** Shih këö, a horn of the rhinoceros. **食無廉** Shih woo lëen, to eat immoderately; gluttonous. **食開來** Shih kh'ae lae, to spread, as oil does on paper. **食頃** Shih kh'ing nae soo, in the time that one may eat a meal, revive again,—said of a person in a fit. **食毛踐土** Shih maou ts'ëen t'oo, to eat the herbs and tread on the soil. **食酒** Shih tsew, to drink wine. **食言** Shih yen, to retract what one previously said.

飭 To enjoin; to order; to command; to strengthen; to repair; to prepare; diligent; attentive. **申飭** Shin shih, to charge; to enjoin upon. **飭差** Shih ch'a, to give orders to police officers; to despatch on some government duty. **飭房** Shih fang, to give orders to any office, or the office from whence the orders are issued.

蝕 To injure; to corrode; to diminish; to encroach gradually; to eclipse; an eclipse of the sun or moon. **日蝕** Jih shih, an eclipse of the sun. **損蝕** Sun shih, to be gradually wasted,—said of property. **月蝕** Yuě shih, an eclipse of the moon. **飾** From *man* and *a napkin*. **飾** Shih, gives sound. **飾** To wipe; to cleanse; to rub and brighten; to paint; to adorn; to gloss over; weapons; the neck or cuff of a garment, generally ornamented with fur. The second is a vulgar form. **粉飾太平** Fun shih t'ae p'ing, a pretended general tranquillity. **掩飾不來** Yen shih p'uh lae, unable to gloss over effectually. **厲飾** Le shih, a martial appearance,—used to denote the Emperor. **首飾** Show shih, ornaments for a head dress. **捏飾** Nêě shih, to make up some pretext in order to excuse some fault. **粉飾** Fun shih, to white-wash; to colour the outside; a false gloss. **文飾** Wun shih, ornamented elegant. **飾器** Shih kh'e, military weapons. **飾智欺愚** Shih che kh'e yu, to assume the garb of knowledge in order to impose on the

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simple.

釋 To wash and cleanse rice.

釋 From 采 Ts'ae, to take and separate. To take

up; to unloose; to liberate; to free; to put from one; to melt; to disperse; to submit; a denomination of the sect Fūh; to explain; to illustrate; to gloss over; to happen; to occur. A

surname. **釋疑** Shih e, to dispel doubts. **釋回** Shih hway, to liberate and send back from banishment. **釋恨** Shih hān, to lay aside one's resentment.

釋迦牟尼 Shih kea mow ne, one of the names of Buddha, probable the name as *Shakyā-singhu*, an Indian name of Buddha. **釋家** Shih kēa, or **釋門** Shih mun, the sect of Buddha; the first syllable of Shih-kea-mow-ne being taken for the whole word, which is the usage of the Chinese. **釋典** Shih tēn, the canonical books of the Buddha sect. **釋明明德** Shih ming ming teh, explain the clear discernment of illustrious virtue.

適商 From to accord and to walk. To go to; to occur; to happen; to hit exactly; to accord with; to suit; usual; self-posses-

sion; tranquillity; good; joy; filled; supplied equally; the bride going to the house of her husband. Read Teih, the principal wife; to direct; to control. Occurs denoting an enemy. Read

Shih, to accord with. **適子** Teih tze, the son of the principal wife, the heir. **適士** Teih sze, an eminent scholar.

不適用 Pūh shih yung, does not answer the purpose.

適值 Shih chih, just occurred, or met at the point of time.

適然 Shih jen, suddenly; accidentally; by chance; common; usual. Read Teih, jen, alarmed.

適纒 Shih ts'ae, just now occurred. **適從** Shih ts'ung, to follow; to adhere to.

識 To know; to recognise. Read Che, to remember; to record; any inscription or letters engraven on any utensil.

見識深 Kēn shih shin, profound knowledge. **目不識丁** Mūh pūh shih ting, his eye does not know a nail, ignorant of letters. **有半面之識** Yew pwan mēn che shih, to know half a person's face—a slight acquaintance. **見識** Kēn shih, to see and know; knowledge. **相識** Sāng shih, acquainted with. **熟識** Shih shih, intimately acquainted. **識**

認 Shih jin, or **認識** Jin shih, to know; to recognise. **識趣的人** Shih ts'eu ts'ih jin, an agreeable person. **識其面** Shih kh'e mēn, to know a person's face, to be acquainted with him. **識趣** Shih ts'eu, to know and practice what is agreeable to others.

實 From a covering over a string of pearls. Affluent; full; stuffed; solid; real; sincere; to cram or fill; fruit; the effects; things; that which really is. A surname. The third form is an abbreviated vulgar form. **事實** Sze shih, the reality of affairs; the facts. **有名無實** Yew ming woo shih, has the name, not the reality, merely nominal. **華實** Hwa shih, flowers and fruit; specious show and reality. **充實** Ch'ung shih, filled with wealth or learning. **滿實** Mwan shih, a vessel filled full. **結實** Kē shih, the forming of fruit after the blossom. **着實** Chō shih, to set about a thing in earnest; strenuous effort. **老實** Laou shih, old and honest; simple and sincere. **實實落落** Shih shih lö lö, truly; really; safely; securely.

實屬 Shih shūh, really pertains or belongs to; really is. **實實** Shih shih, or **真實** Chin shih, true; sincere. **實在** Shih tsae, true; real; very; really.

濕溼 From water appearing stagnant and covered over upon the earth. Damp; moist; hurried; figuratively—dejection; depression of spirit; cloud of mind; disappointment; in this sense prevailed chiefly in the western parts of the empire. The second is a common, but erroneous form, it is read Tā. The name of a river. **乾濕** Kan shih, dry and moist. **濕東** Shih sūh, extremely impetuous. **打濕** Ta shih, to moisten. **潮濕** Ch'au shih, damp; moisture; a noxious vapour exhaled from the earth; wet. **濕氣** Shih kh'e, humid vapour. **濕濕** Shih shih, glossy, having a glare like the surface of water. **濕生** Shih sāng, animals supposed to be generated by damp and moisture; in contradistinction from the **卵生** Lwan sāng, oviparous.

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Shih, to point at anything and take it.

頤

Plentiful; carnation colour; anger. Name of an ancient statesman. A surname.

SHIN.

申 Said to represent the back of a human body, which is capable of contraction or extension. To extend to; to stretch out; to explain to; to clear up; to yawn; the hours from three to five in the afternoon; again; to reiterate. The name of a state; of a district; of a hill; and of a lake or pond. 申曲 Shin kh'eūh, to straighten out, and to crook. 申刻 Shin kh'eh, the time from three to five P. M. 申理 Shin le, to clear up the rights of a case; to redress a grievance. 申明 Shin ming, to explain clearly. 申飭 Shin shih, to extend orders or injunctions to. 申申 Shin shin, easy; indulgent; enjoying ease and comfort. 申冤 Shin yuen, to right a person who is falsely accused. 申文 Shin wān, an explanatory paper from an inferior officer to his superior. 伸 To extend; to spread out; to explain; to straighten; to stretch out; to clear up the

cause of the injured. A surname. 舒伸 Shoo shiu, to extend; to exhilarate. 欠伸 Kh'een shiu, to yawn and stretch one's-self. 伸手伸足 Shin show shiu tsūh, to extend the arms and feet. 伸不直 Shin pūh chih, unable to straighten, or to procure justice for one who is oppressed. 伸明 Shiu ming, to explain fully and clearly. 伸屈 Shin k'eh, are opposites, straight, crooked; and in a figurative sense, righted and injured, or oppressed.

呻 To rehearse; to recite; the sound of recitation; the moan of acute and painful feeling; to sigh; to lament, which is expressed also by 呻吟 Shin yin.

伸擻 To stretch out anything in order to increase its length.

伸 Wood that fades and dies of its own accord

神 From to extend and signs from heaven. Every evanescent, invisible, inscrutable, spiritual, operating power or cause, is called Shin; a spirit; the human spirit; divinity; god, in the sense of heathen nations; divine; spiritual; the animal spirits. A surname. 精靈曰神 Tsing ling yue shin, what is subtle and spiritual is called Shin. They say the shin or spirit of man resides in the heart. 鬼神 Kwei shin, spirits, generally; Kwei is the spiritual part of the 陰 Yin, principle. (See Yin.) The human spirit after death is called Kwei; and bad spirits, or devils, are called Kwei. 神 Shin, is the spiritual part of the 陽 Yang, principle. (See Yang.) 迎神賽會 Ying shin sae hwuy, idolatrous processions in which the images of their gods are paraded about the streets. 精神 Tsing shin, life, animation, good spirits. 神主 Shin choo, the tablet on which the name of a deceased person is inscribed; by some Europeans used to denote the Lord of spirits; the Supreme God. 神之恩 Shin che ngān, the favor or benevolence of deity. 神魂 Shin hwān, the spirit and soul, or the spiritual immaterial part of men. 神

靈 Shin ling, spiritual; intellectual, not material. 神明 Shin ming, the gods before whom nothing is dark or obscure. 神妙 Shin meau, divinely excellent. 神之慈悲 Shin che ts'ze pe, the mercy of deity. 神前發誓 Shiu ts'een fā she, to take an oath before the gods. 神象 Shiu si'ang, effigy of a god; an idol. 神仙 Shin sēn, certain genii much spoken of. See Sēn. 神草 Shin ts'au, the divine plant. The same as 芝 Che. 神思不足 Shin sze pūh tsūh, a defect in the cogitations of the soul,—idiocy is thus defined. 神目如電光閃 Shin mūh joo tēn kwang yung, the eye of God is like the lightning's flash.

紳 From silk and extended. A sash or girdle; a sash to surround the waist, leaving its ends hanging down as an ornament; to bind as with a sash; those entitled to wear an ornamental sash; gentry. 鄉紳 Hēang shin, a country gentleman. 縉紳 Ts'in shin, all the civil and military officers of the government, or the red book containing a list of them. 士紳 Shin sze, a graduated scholar.

辰 To excite motion; time; the sun, moon, and stars, which divide time by their motions; the hour from 7 to 9 in the morning. **北辰** Peh shin, the north polar star. **甚麼** 時辰 Shin mo she shin, what time? what hour of the day?

娠 From woman and motion. To be pregnant; the motion of a child in the womb of its mother.

宸 From a covering and the north polar star. A retired apartment; the Imperial apartments, in allusion to the emperor being like the polar star.

晨 From the sun, and to excite, or put in motion. The light of the sun beaming forth in the morning; the morning; clear; bright; light. **清晨** Ts'ing shin, very early in the morning. **晨風** Shin fung, a certain bird of prey which devour the pigeon tribe. **晨早** Shin tsau, or reversed, Tsau-shin, early in the morning.

祊 The flesh used in sacrifices offered to the gods of the land; raw flesh; when dressed for sacrifice it is called **膾** Fan. The second form occurs in some proper names.

蜃 A certain sea spectre; the frog. Name of a district. **蜃車** Shin ch'ay, a certain hearse. **蜃氣** Shin kh'e, or **蜃樓** Shin low, a certain visionary monster seen at sea,—said to be like a snake, with horns; and like a dragon, in the lower part of the body, having scales; sometimes assumes the form of a watch tower. **蜃炭** Shin t'an, lime put into the coffin by Chinese.

身 Said to resemble the human body; the body of any animal; used also metaphorically for the trunk of a tree; the hull of a ship. Used for the pronouns I, or me; one's person. **終身** Chung shin, the whole of one's life; sometimes denotes the close of life. **赤身** Ch'eh shin, a naked body. **出身** Ch'uh shin, what a person springs from, either their parentage, or what they were when they entered into the business of life. **身壯** Shin chwang, body stout; hale; robust. **身體平安** Shin t'e p'ing ngan, to be in health. **身家國天下** Shin k'ea kwō t'ien h'ea, one's person, one's family, one's country; the world. **身體軟弱** shin t'e juen jō, a weak delicate

body. **身毒國** Shin tūh kwō, an ancient name of India. **身壯力健** Shin chwang leth k'een, hale and strong. **身家** Shin k'ea, body and house, or family, to have these, denotes possessing property. **身子有病** Shin tsze yew ping, unwell; sick. **身體** Shin t'e, the human body. **身享高爵** Shin h'iang kaou ts'ō, he enjoyed a high degree of noble rank.

身 The name of a deity; pregnant. A surname.

甚 From sweet and to pair. Social delights; excess of pleasure; hence its usual meaning in an extreme degree; very; it generally precedes the adjective, sometimes follows the words which make the affirmation as, **凌辱已甚** Ling jūh e shin, insult and disgrace already carried to its utmost degree. **太甚** T'ae shin, to excess,—in anything. **既甚** Ke shin, being in an extreme degree. **之已甚豈可再乎** Yih che e shin kh'e kh'o tsae hoo, once is too much, how should I do it again. **甚不相宜** Shin pūh s'ang e, very unsuitable. **甚得意** Shin teh e,

to succeed in one's wishes very fully. **甚矣** Shin e, an exclamation denoting a thing having arrived at an extreme degree. **甚好** Shin haou, very good. **甚貴** Shin kwei, very dear. **甚** Shin, or **甚麼** Shin mo, what? who? **甚事** Shin sze, or **甚麼事** Shin mo sze, what business? what affairs? **甚是** Shin sze, very right.

慥 From much and heart. Sincere; true. Read Tan, pleasure; delight. Read Chun, silly; foolish. **斟慥** Chin shin, slow and suspicious. **慥慥** Shin shin, the heart deviating from rectitude.

椹 桑椹 Sang shin, the mulberry fruit. Read Chin, a kind of hatchet for felling timber.

瘵 Sickness; disease; a disease of the abdomen; a chronic obstinate disease of the abdomen.

諶 Sincere; true; faithful. The name of a state. A man's name.

蕃 The name of a plant.

孀 An appellation of one's father's younger brother's

wife, and of one's own younger brother's wife.

審案 From a covering and to separate. To protect and discriminate; to investigate clearly; to form an opinion of; to judge righteously; to restrain. A surname. **審判** Shin pw'an, to judge; judgment. **審訊** Shin sin, or **審問** Shin wán, to try; to investigate; to examine into; a judicial inquiry.

慎息 From true and heart. Sincere; thoughtful; respectful; still; careful; attentive; cautious. A surname. **戒慎** Keae shin, to be watchful and circumspect; to be observant of one's own conduct. **謹慎** Kin shin, to be attentive to; to be careful of. **矜慎** Kin shin, scrupulously careful about one's conduct. **慎其獨也** Shin kh'e tūh yay, attends carefully to what he does in solitude; and to the secrets of his heart, known only to himself; said of **君子** Keun tsze, the good man.

忱 Sincere; true; devoted. **悃忱** Kwán shin, or **忠忱** Chung shin, sincerely devoted to. **晒** To smile; to laugh at; some say, to laugh aloud.

沈 Read Chin, to sink. Read Shin, name of an ancient state. A surname.

矧 From an arrow and a bow. To stretch still more; still more; how much more?

深 From water, a cavern, and a wood. Deep,—applied to water; deep, strong colours; very; extremely; profound; recondite. Name of a river: of certain clothes; and of a district. Read Shin, to measure the depth. **智**

深 Che shin, profound wisdom. **深宅** Shin chíh, a retired secret apartment. **深奧** Shin ngaou, profound and abstruse. **深交** Shin keaou, a deep intercourse; that is an intimate acquaintance. **深藍** Shin lan, a deep blue colour. **深微奧妙** Shin we ngaou meau, extremely subtle and wonderfully abstruse. **深審** Shin shin, deep inquiry, or investigation of principles. **深山** Shin shan, far amongst hills. **深淺** Shin tséen, deep; shallow; abstruse; easy. **深深作揖** Shin shin tsō yih, made a profound bow.

諗 From thought and words. Thought; to consider; to express one's thoughts in the way of advice or reproof; serious reproof; to recede to deep places.

腎 The viscera which secrete the urine; the kidneys; to lead; to induce. **心腎不交** Sin shin pūh keaou, want of communication between the

heart and kidneys, is the cause of an involuntary emission of semen. **內腎** Nuy shin, the kidneys. **外腎** Wae shin, the testicles. **腎囊** Shin nang, the testicularum bursa.

滲 To flow down with noise; to run off, said of water. Name of a marsh. **滲漚** Shin le, the appearance of the flowing of a stream or current.

SHING.

升 A certain measure for grain and liquids; it contains a hundred and twenty thousand grains of millet, and is shaped like an English pint, without the handle; to accumulate; to rise; to ascend; to advance; name of one of the Pá-kwa. Among weavers, eighty threads make a Shing. **米升** Me shing, a measure for rice. **筆升** Pesh shing, a stand (like the measure Shing) in which to put pencils. **月升天頂** Yuě shing t'een ting, the moon rises to the zenith. **魂升於天** Hwán shing yu t'een, the spirit (of the deceased) ascends to heaven. **升上** Shing shang, to ascend up. **升天** Shing t'een, to ascend to heaven.

昇 From sun and to ascend. The sun ascending; to ascend; the sun high in the heavens; tranquil; peaceful; universal tranquillity. **昇平盛世** Shing p'ing shing she, an age of peace and plenty.

承陞 Shing or Ching. See Ching. From to ascend and a mound of earth. To go up steps; to ascend; to advance; to be promoted to a higher degree. A surname. **連陞一品** Lēen shing yih p'in, to rise successively to the first rank. **高陞** Kaou shing, high promotion, often used as a wish. **陞堂** Shing t'ang, to ascend a hall or public court. **陞炮** Shing p'aou, to fire a salute; to

fire a gun.

成 Shing or Ching, to perfect; to effect; to complete; to accomplish. See Ching.

晟 From *sun* and *perfect*. The sun shining in his strength; light; splendor; glory. Name of a piece of music; a vessel for containing rice.

盛 From *to complete* and *a vessel*. The grain prepared in vessels for offering to the gods. Accomplished; perfected; completed; great; abundant; plenteous; affluent; flourishing; any good in the highest degree; excellent. Complimentary adjective applied to another person's country, or native place. The name of a certain vessel; of a hill; of a country; and of a place. A surname. To put into a vessel. To receive or contain anything. Also read Ching, which see. **盛治** Shing che, generous rule or government. **盛服** Shing fuh, pompously and solemnly dressed out.

盛恩 Shing ngan, abundant kindness and favour. **盛惠** Shing hwuy, liberal gifts, — used in courtesy for any kindness done. **盛京** Shing king, Mouk-den, the metropolis of Manchow Tartary. **盛繼** Shing ke, the luxuriance ele-

gance. **盛名** Shing ming, famed; celebrated; famous. **盛典** Shing teen, especial state regulations. **盛德** Shing teh, daily moral renovation, continual increase in virtue. **盛衰之勢** Shing shwae che she, the state or circumstances of prosperity and of decline. **盛世** Shing she, an abundant age; a period of general plenty and prosperity.

乘 To drive a carriage; to ascend; to overcome; to avail one's self of an opportunity; to take occasion from the state of circumstances; to rule; to plan. A surname. Read shing, a carriage; things in pairs, or in fours. Name of a plant; name of a place. **乘除** Shing ch'oo, are two words used in arithmetic, the first denotes increasing the number either by addition or multiplication; the latter diminishing it by subtraction or division. **乘潮** Shing ch'au, to take advantage of the tide. **乘風** Shing fung, to avail one's-self of a fair wind. **乘機** Shing ke, or **乘勢** Shing she, to embrace an opportunity, as to circumstances. **乘馬** Shing ma, to mount a horse. **乘時** Shing she, to embrace

an opportunity, as to time.

剩 Overplus; surplus; remainder; not only. **餘**

剩 Yu shing, that which remains over and above. **剩一半** Shing yih pwan, one half remains over.

驟 To geld a stallion.

懾 To warn; to caution. **懾** otherwise read Ching. **懾**

懾 Shing shing, caution; attentive to; cautious.

澗 The name of a river.

繩 To laud; to praise; to commend. A man's name.

繩 Shing or Ching, a string, rope, or cord; a line; to point out the line of duty; to enforce it. See Ching. **三合**

繩 San hō shing, a three-fold cord. **繩索** Shing so, cord or string. **繩繩繼繼** Shing shing ke ke, strung and connected together or continued in a line. **繩愆** Shing kh'een, to adjust errors as with a line.

勝 To be adequate to; to be worthy of; to sustain; to raise or elevate; to carry to the utmost degree. A surname. Ornament of a lady's head dress. Read Shing, to be superior to; to overpass;

勝 to overcome; to conquer; to gain the victory over; to win at a game. The name of a district. **花勝** Hwa shing, or **人勝** Jin shing, ornaments of flowers or embroidery; used on **人日** Jin jih, *man's day*, as the seventh day of the first moon is called. **戴勝** Tae shing, the name of a certain bird. **能勝重任** Nang shing chung jin, adequate to an important situation. **不勝任** Puh shing jin, not equal to the duties of one's station. **不勝** Puh shing, not to be surpassed; the highest possible degree, as **不勝欣喜** Puh shing hin he, inexpressibly glad. **勝負** Shing foo, to conquer, and to be conquered; to win, and to lose.

聖 From *mouths*, *ear*, and *skilful*. To comprehend as soon as heard; intuitive perception of all truth; one who knows the nature of things instantly, from the hearing of the ear, and who can explain every principle. Possessing universal knowledge; wise; sage; perfection in virtue and knowledge; sometimes seems to denote sacred; holy. Name of a wood, and of a river. A surname. **聖主** Shing choo,

all-wise sovereign, the Emperor of China. 聖天子 Shing t'ien tsze, the all-wise son of heaven,—means the reigning Emperor; and 聖朝 Shing eh'ou, his all-perfect rule or dynasty. 聖旨 Shing che, the imperial will. 聖代 Shing tae, and 聖世 Shing she, the period of his reign. 聖像 Shing seang, holy or sacred images. 聖賢 Shing h'een, the wise and the virtuous. 聖人 Shing jin, a man possessing all wisdom and knowledge; a wise man; a sage, such as Confucius. 聖人人類之首 Shing jin jin luy che show, a wise man is the head of the human species. 聖人制禮 Shing jin che le, the sages formed the laws of decorum. 聖明 Shing ming, sage-like perspicacity. 聖神 Shing shin, holy and divine, are expressions applied to K'ang-hi, Emperor of China. 聖門弟子 Shing mun te tsze, a disciple of Confucius. 聖諭 Shing yu, any proclamation of the Emperor; in particular, a book of Political Moralities, composed by a late Emperor, and paraphrased by a Vice-Governor of a province. On the 1st and 15th days of every month, or the new and full moon, the principal of-

ficer of the province assemble in a hall, and listen to a preacher mounted on a table, who rehearses memoriter; a section of the Shing-yu, first in Chinese, and next in the Tartar language for the benefit of the soldiers who attend. Compare with 道 Yew, and 講 Keang, which, with this, exhibit the ancient and modern preaching China.

陬 隔 聲 設 吉

The noise made in beating a mud wall, when raising it; many; a multitude.

Sound; any sound or noise; voice, to utter the voice; to speak; to declare; to state in writing; the notes in music; the tones or accents, in the Chinese language: to promulge; to praise. A surname. 底聲 Te shing, a low voice. 高聲 Kaou shing, a high voice. 好名聲 Haou ming shing, a good reputation: celebrity. 大聲 Ta shing, a loud voice; a great noise. 五聲 Woo shing, the five notes of music. 四聲 Sze shing, the four tones, in the Chinese language. 樂聲 Yuh shing,

the sound of music. 聲稱 Shing ch'ing, to state verbally. 聲張 Shing chang, to give publicity to. 聲名漸高 Shing ming ts'een kaou, name gradually becoming distinguished or famous. 聲教 Shing keou, instruction; moral teach-

ing. 聲色貨利 Shing'seh ho'le, music, lewdness, the possession of wealth, and the desire of gain,—are the snares which ruin mankind.

祇 Happiness; felicity; a gain; forthwith; to complete.

SHŌ.

勺 Read Chō or Shō, a kind of spoon; to take or lift out with a spoon. See Chō.

Noise of dashing against water. See Chō.

A spoon or ladle for lifting water. Read Peon, the tail of Ursa-major. To lend to connect.

A certain medicine. See Chō.

效 黷 Shen shō, a disquieted unsettled appearance.

爍 Light; splendour; to embellish. Used also for the following. Read Lō, the branches of trees, withered and broken.

鑠 To melt or fuse metals; to urge, as with fire; to impel with the clamour of a multitude; shining; bright; beautiful eyes.

稍 槩 Sō or Shō, a particular kind of spear or lance.

啣 Sō or Shō, to suck.

獒 Shō, or 鴛鴦 Shō shō, timorous; frightened,—said of a dog that will not come near a person.

SHOO.

戛 To be distinguished from 戛 Mūh, to sink. A military weapon of the spear kind;

the handle of a spear; an appellation of an ancient form of the character. 攝戛 Shē shoo, a

sort of flail.
杼 Shoo, or Choo. See Choo.
杼 To take by the hand. See Choo.
紓 Slow; remiss; procrastinating; calamitous.
紓 To open out; to spread open; to expand; to exhilarate; leisure; ease; order; comfort. Name of a state, and of a tripod. A surname. **舒暢** Shoo ch'ang, cheerful; in good spirits. **舒展** Shoo chen, or Chea-shoo, to do business in a free easy manner. **舒意** Shoo e, or **舒心** Shoo sin, an easy mind. **舒卷** Shoo keuen, spread out; rolled up. **舒緩** Shoo hwan, leisurely; unhurried performance of any thing; ease. **舒容** Shoo yung, being at one's ease; unrestrained manner. **舒用** Shoo yung, leisurely, easy circumstances in respect of property. **舒申** Shoo shin, wide; expanded; roomy; having free scope.
鷺 Name of a bird resembling a duck; the preceding was originally used in this sense. **鷺鷥** Shoo foo, a duck. **鷺鴈** Shoo yen, a goose.

殊 To kill; to cut off; to put an end to; to exterminate; to wound but not destroy; to distinguish or separate; differing from; to exceed. A particle marking strongly the superlative degree; an expletive. Name of a pavilion of the **仙** Sien, genii. **殊尤之產** Shoo yew che ch'an, rare productions. **殊不介意** Shoo p'ih keae e, far from giving any concern to the mind. **殊途同歸** Shoo t'oo t'ung kwei, all the different roads unite in one; i. e. all the systems of moral instruction agree in requiring virtue. **殊不可解** Shoo p'ih kh'o keae, quite inexplicable. **殊死** Shoo sze, to put to death. **殊屬** Shoo sh'uh, very much related to; is very. **殊庭** Shoo t'ing, a residence of the **仙** Sien, genii.
茱 Name of a medicinal plant. See Choo.
銖 Shoo or Choo, name of an ancient coin. See Choo. **錙銖必計** Tsze shoo p'eh ke, determined to reckon to the last farthing,—extreme rigour in exacting taxes.
署 A public court; to be attached to; to be placed in. **Shoo**, before an officer's title, expresses that he is not perma-

nently appointed to the situation, but is merely acting in it for the time being. **署中** Shoo chung, or **署內** Shoo chung, a public office or court. **衙署** Ya shoo, **公署** Kung shoo, or **官署** Kwan shoo, the office of a magistrate; a court for the administration of justice.
曙 The light of the rising sun; the heavens illumined in the east; the morning; light; clear; manifest.
薯 A root like the potatoe. **薯蕷** Shoo, yu, or **薯蕷** Shoo yu, an esculent root. **荷蘭薯** Ho-lan shoo, or **薯仔** Shoo tsze, the European potatoe,—in Canton named after the Hollanders or Dutch, who probably first introduced it.
鼠 The mus species; rats or mice; it includes the squirrel and the rabbit. The name of a bird. Name of a wood, and of a plant. A red colour; mournful. **老鼠** Lao shoo, a rat or mouse. **鼠** Sung shoo, a dormouse, or squirrel. **飛鼠** Fei shoo, or **蝙蝠** Fuh shoo, a bat. **鼠眼** Shoo yen, excessively timorous. **鼠首兩端** Shoo

show léang twan, a rat's head; double design, i. e. irresolute; undetermined.
癩 The disease of melancholy; afflicted with grief. The character is formed with Shoo, a rat, in reference to the timidity of that animal.
短 Short garments; mean clothing.
樹 A generic term for all plants that grow erect; a tree; to set on end; to erect; as a tree; to plant; to hang upon a pole; a door screen; the name of an animal. A surname. **樹脂** Shoo che, the fatty substance of a tree; the resinous matter which exudes from it. **樹陰下** Shoo yin h'ea, under the shadow of a tree. **樹木** Shoo müh, a tree; trees. **樹皮** Shoo p'e, the bark of a tree. **樹子** Shoo tsze, the legitimate sons of princes, who are by the Emperor appointed to be heirs.
澍 To enrich as with seasonable rain, diverging streams; water rushing through narrow passes. **甘澍** Kan shoo, sweet, (i. e. seasonable) showers.

豎 From a royal domestic, a hand, and an urn. To stand erect; to raise one's end; to place upright; to establish; morally upright; chaste; an inferior office; an attendant in the palace; an inferior mean person.

A surname. **豎子** Shoo tsze, a child; an inferior-low person. **牧豎** Mūh shoo, a shepherd's boy; a poor lad. **豎立** Shoo lei, or **建豎** Kēn shoo, to establish, — one's reputation.

戍 To be placed at the frontier or extremities of the country to defend it. It is often a kind of banishment; and is sometimes inflicted as a punishment. The character must be distinguished from **戌** Sūh. **戍守** Shoo show, or **戍邊** Shoo pēn t'ing, to defend a frontier against an enemy or banditti.

荼 Read T'oo, a certain bitter herb. Read Shoo, slow. **荼遲** Shoo ch'e, slow; leisurely.

壑 Shoo or Yin, and Tow, to stop or dam up water.

恕 According to the heart or feelings; benevolent; indulgent; considerate; to excuse; to treat others as one would like one's-self,

and not an excessive indulgence. **自恕** Tsze shoo, to excuse one's self, the opposite of blaming one's self. **忠恕** Chung shoo, faithful and benevolent.

庶 From a house and the ancient form of *effulgence*.

A great many; a multitude. Near to; nearly. A surname. Fat and handsome. **支庶** Che shoo, or **庶子** Shoo tsze, the son of a concubine; an ancient name of an office. **嫡庶** Teih shoo, the principal wife, and a concubine. **庶民** Shoo min, or **庶人** Shoo jin, the common people. **庶吉士** Shoo keih sze, a new-made Han-lin graduate. **庶幾** Shoo ke, or **庶乎** Shoo hoo, a qualifying expression, as nearly; somewhere about; not far from.

書 To declare or manifest with a pencil. To write; the thing written; a letter; a book; the name of some particular book; a certain form of the character.

文書 Wān shoo, an official document. **清書** Ts'ing shoo, the Hoppe writers. **四書** Sze shoo, the Four Books of Confucius. **書致** Shoo che, a kind of bond or written agreement. **書帙** Shoo chib, a

case or cover for a book. **書廚** Shoo choo, **書架** Shoo keā, or **書櫃** Shoo kwei, a stand or shelf for books; a case or wooden press for books. **書衣** Shoo e, clothes for a book; i. e. a cover of cloth or silk.

書目 Shoo mūh, the eye of a book, an index. **書辦** Shoo pan, or **書手** Shoo show, a writer in a government office.

書生 Shoo sāng, a scholar; i. me. **手書** Show shoo, to write with one's own hand. **書童** Shoo t'ung, a boy to dust and take care of a library in a gentleman's house.

輸 To lose in a contest of any kind; to present or offer to, as from an inferior to a superior; nationally, in a tributary sense, the things offered, the empire and all it contains, considered the property of the sovereign; to exhaust the whole of; to ruin; a part of an animal body. **輸納錢糧** Shoo nā ts'ēn lēang, or **輸將** Shoo

ts'ēang, to offer up, or pay the taxes to the Sovereign. **輸納** Shoo nā, to offer up to; to present. **輸贏** Shoo ying, to lose, and to win; to be beaten, and to gain a victory.

腠 Shoo or **腠穴** Shoo henč, a spot about an inch and a half extent on the back, opposite to the navel, referred to by those who practice cauterizing.

黍 Grain; a kind of millet; the name of a place; of a bow; of a yellow bird, and of an insect; a certain plant. **角黍** Kēū shoo, a certain preparation of grain, used on a holiday in the fifth moon.

墅 Shoo or Choo, a cottage in a field; a garden, or a house in a garden; a village; a separate apartment. Read Yay, in the sense of **野** Yay, the country beyond the limits of a town. **許墅** Heu shoo, the name of a place on the west side of **蘇州** Soo-chow.

SHOW.

手 The arm, fore-arm and hand, forming three division to which there is an allusion in the character; it commonly means the hand alone;

to handle. **下手** Hēn show, to put one's hand to; to act. **遊手** Yew show, or **閒手** Hēn show, an idle, unoccupied, profligate person. **盈手** Ying

show, or **滿手** Mwan show, the whole hand, what one can grasp with the whole hand. **手掌** Show chang, the palm of the hand; a handful. **手下** Show hea, beneath one's hand; subject to one. **手背** Show pei, the back of the hand. **手本** Show pun, a card held in the hand by inferior officers when they have an audience of superiors, and by which they tell who and what they are. **手段** Show twan, handicraft; art; trick; cleverness; to be clever in the performance of. **手足** Show tsüh, hands and feet; brothers. **手腕** Show wan, the wrist of the arm. **手淫** Show yin, manustupration.

守 From **官** Kwan, *A government officer*; and **寸** Ts'un, *a law, to hold fast; to keep; to maintain; to guard; to defend; to protect; to supervise.* **城守** Ch'ing show, a garrison. **守得住** Show teh cheo, to maintain firmly; to hold fast, — as the patrimony left one. **守貞** Show ching, or **守節** Show tsëe, to maintain chastity inviolate. **守邊** Show pëen, to guard the frontier. **守法** Show fä, to keep or obey the laws. **守候** Show how, to

wait for. **守宮** Show kung, the defender of the palace, the *lacerta bullaris*, a lizard. **守備** Show pei, a military officer, about the rank of a Major. **守歲** Show suy, watching for the year; i. e. sitting up all night waiting for the commencement of the new year. **守喪** Show sang, to sit on the ground around a corpse. **守定** Show ting, to maintain firmly, either physically or morally.

狩 A hunt in winter; an imperial hunt on lands of which the grass is burnt. **巡狩** Seuën show, a hunting tour, in former days performed by the sovereign, who went round to the smaller principalities.

受 From **受** Peaou, *to drop down*, and **卜** Meih, *to cover*. To receive; to accept of; to continue the succession of; to contain; to endure; to bear. Forms the passive tense of verbs. **辭受** Ts'ze show, to refuse and to accept. **不敢受** Püh kan show, dare not accept; in the language of courtesy, I presume not to accept of your present. **不應受** Püh yin show, it is not proper to receive. **領受** Ling show, or **承受** Ch'ing show, to receive. **買受** Mae

show, to purchase. **典受** Tëen show, to receive in pledge; to give a sum of money on a house or other property, left in pledge. **受恩深重** Show ngäu shün chung, to receive great kindness and bounty. **受之有愧** Show che yew kwei, I blush to receive it. **受造** Show tsaou, to be made; created. **受刑** Show hing, to be punished. **受氣** Show kh'i'e, to be subject to a person's anger. **受難** Show nan, or **受苦** Show k'oo, to suffer distress and ill-usage; suffering from any cause. **受罪** Show tsuy, to receive the punishment of a crime; to be punished.

受 To inform of verbally.

授 To give to. A surname. **傳授** Ch'uen show, to communicate to, as a master to a pupil. **授以孝經** Show e heaou king, gave him (the book) Heaou-king. **授受** Show show, to give and receive.

綬 A piece of silk to which official seals are suspended; they were formerly twelvethenths of a cubit long, in allusion to the *twelve* months of the year; and *three* cubits broad, in allusion to the *three* powers heaven, earth, and man. A kind of fas-

teuing of a curtain.

收

From a *hand*, and to *wrap about*. To bind or restrain; to collect together; to take; to rouse; to receive; to desist; a certain cross bar in Chinese curts; an ancient cap; name of a divinity. **發收文** Fä show wän, to issue and to receive official documents. **征收** Ching show, to levy taxes. **收拆** Show ch'ih, receive and break open, common on the address of letters. **收放** Show fang, to detain and to set at liberty, — are opposites. **收的收割的割** Show tsh show kö tsh kö, some were gathering in, and some were reaping the grain. **收拾行李** Show shih hing le, to prepare baggage and necessities for a journey. **收留** Show lew, to receive and retain, as persons who run away. **收拾** Show shih, applied to things, is to prepare; to make ready; applied to persons, to make away with them, by imprisonment and death. **收贖** Show shüh, to receive a fine instead of punishing; to receive a ransom. **收斂** Show lëen, to gather in the harvest. **收斂些** Show lëen sây, to draw in a little when one has gone too far

in any affair. 收單 Show tan, a paper acknowledging the receipt of things; a receipt. 收藏 Show ts'ang, to receive and lay up; to conceal.

首 The second form is intended to represent the head with its hair. The head; the chief; a leader; to head; to go forth; foremost; to manifest externally; the beginning; the origin of; the chief importance; the first; to come forward and submit. Occurs in various proper names. 元首 Yuen show, a monarch or sovereign. 頓首 T'uu show, to knock the head against the ground, — in the manner of the Chinese prostration. 首級 Show keih, heads, — used when speaking of cutting off so many heads. 首領 Show ling, a head or leader. 首先 Show s'een, the first; first; most important. 首飾 Show shih, head dress of women. 首罪 Show tsuy, to come forward and acknowledge one's crimes. 首從 Show ts'ung, the principal offender, and the accomplices.

船 From boat and head. The head of a boat; the prow.

壽 The second form is from old, spoken, and sentence. Longevity; great age; long life; used as a delicate term where death is really meant. Name of a star; and of a place; of a hill; and of a wood. A surname. 上壽 Shang show, a hundred years of age. 中壽 Chung show, seventy years of age. 下壽 H'ea show, fifty years of age. 夭壽 Yao show, are opposites; premature death, and long life. 壽衣 Show e, garments for a corpse, prepared in one's life time. 壽板 Show pan, planks to make a coffin, bought and brought home with music and feasting during a person's life time; the Emperor prepares his coffin on the day of his ascending the throne. They have an idea that to do so prolongs life. 壽世 Show she, long life, — said in connexion with medicines calculated to prolong life. 壽錢 Show ts'ien, presents of money given by old men to visitors on their birth days; the visitors carry home the money and give it to their children as a pledge of long life. 壽酒 Show tsew, entertainments given by old people on their birth days. 壽誕 Show tau, a birth-day; the

birth-day of deified persons. **獸** Animals with four feet and hairy; a quadruped; a brute animal; a beast; a wild beast; tame domestic animals are called 畜 Ch'ü. 人面獸心 Jin m'een show sin, a human face, but the heart of a brute; ignorant; cruel; brutish. 禽獸 Kh'in show, birds and beasts. 走獸 Tso show, terrestrial animals. 獸臣 Show ch'in, an officer placed over the imperial forests, or game; a royal

game-keeper. **售** Show or Ch'ow, to sell; to part with, or deliver up for a price; to give an equivalent for; to recompense; to respond. Also read Shüh, in the same sense. 賈售 K'oo show, or 賣售 Mae show, to sell. 消售 Seau show, the consumption or sale of commodities; to sell off, or diminish by sale. 售賈 Show k'ea, or 售值 Show chih, the price or value of what is sold.

SHÜH.

朮 An abbreviated form of 秫 Shüh, a certain bitter plant, which is so named when it grows amongst hills; when it grows in a plain, it is denominated 薊 Ke.

恠 Shüh, Ch'ü, or Seü, fearful; apprehensive; to entice; to seduce. 誘恠 Yew shüh, to entice to a deviation from moral rectitude.

秫 A certain grain; a viscous substance made from grain.

誑 Seü or Shüh, to entice; to lead astray; to seduce by specious pretexts. A man's

name. **術** From amongst grain, where the path is not easily discerned. To walk; a path or road; a foot path; a road in the midst of a city; the way of doing a thing; an art or artifice; a trick; a plan; a device; a scheme; a precept or rule; the means of effecting some end; sometimes in a good sense; often referring to demoniacal arts; witchcraft, &c. An occupation; art or trade pursued for a livelihood. 學術 H'ëo shüh, the art of study; the art of thinking. 四術 Sze shüh, the four fine arts, —

詩書禮樂 She shoo le lö, poetry, general reading, the rules of decorum, and music. 妖術 Yaon shüh, 邪術 Sëay shüh, 法術 Fä shüh, 方術 Fang shüh, or 機術 Ke shüh, superstitious or diabolical arts; art; craft; recondite rules for effecting, generally something abstruse and mysterious, and often bad. 心術 Sin shüh, the arts or schemes of the mind—taken either in a good or bad sense. 術藝 Shüh e, or 術數 Shüh soo, kind of magic arts or calculations, which are illegal. 術士 Shüh sze, a kind of magician; one who pretends to have intercourse with invisible beings. 術有善有不善 Shüh yew shen yew püh shen, there are both good arts and bad.

述 From to go in a track. To comply with what has before existed; to continue; to practice what has been invented by another; to narrate; to state to; to tell; to rehearse; to collect and give publicity to other men's sayings; to publish orders received; to arrange. The name of a cap. 作 Tsö and 述 Shüh, are used in a kind of opposition, the one for making or inventing; the other for declaring to

the world, or following up the practice of. To translate. 職 Shüh chih, officers, at an Imperial audience, arranged according to their rank. 述而不作 Shüh urh püh tsö, published, but did not invent.

束 From wood and to surround. To be distinguished from 東 Taze, a thorn. To bind with cords, as a bundle of sticks; to restrain; to coerce and keep within proper limits; a sheaf of grain; a bundle of cloth. Five 疋 Peih, make a Shüh; fifty arrows make a Shüh; ten pieces of dried meat also make a Shüh. Name of a place. A surname. 約束 Yö shüh, or 管束 Kwan shüh, to restrain those under one's care from any irregularities. 束脩 Shüh sew, a bundle of dried joints of meat; the ancient stipend given to a teacher; hence the money given to a schoolmaster is now called Shüh-sew, and 脩金 Sew kin, or 脩銀 Sew yin, money to buy the flanks of meat. 束帶 Shüh tae, to bind a sash or girdle about one.

悚 Süh or Shüh. 獨悚 Tüh süh, to move, or shake the head; a sort ugly appearance.

唼 To suck; to inspire; to imbibe. Read Tsuy, the bill of a bird.

尗 From superior and small. The lesser superior; i. e. a father's younger brother; an uncle by the father's side. The following character is now used. Occurs also for 菽 Shüh, pulse.

叔 To collect; to gather; an epithet of respect applied to men by their juniors. Term by which a wife addresses her husband's younger brother; a junior brother of one's father; an uncle. A surname. 伯叔 Peh shüh, a senior and a junior uncle by the father's side, otherwise denominated 叔父 Shüh foo. 叔母 Shüh moo, uncle's wife; aunt. 叔 Shüh, or Shüh shüh, husband's younger brother; wife's brother-in-law. 小亞叔 Seaou a shüh, the junior. 大亞叔 Ta a shüh, the senior of those denominated Shüh. 叔姪 Shüh chih, an uncle and nephew. 令叔 Ling shüh, your uncle. 家叔 Këa shüh, my uncle. 太叔 T'ae shüh, title of a certain officer.

倣 To begin; to move; to act; to do; to repair; good; excellent.

媯 A female officer for the control of the Imperial

household.

淑 From water and superior. Pure; limpid; uncorrupted; virtuous; accomplished. 淑湜 Shüh jow, the appearance of water. 淑人 Shüh jin, title of the wives of officers of the third rank; an epithet applied also to men of virtuous lives. 淑氣 Shüh kh'e, temperate weather; spring season. 淑女 Shüh neu, a virtuous and accomplished woman. 淑慎 Shüh shin, heedful; careful; correct conduct. 淑人君子 Shüh jin k'ün tsze, an eminently virtuous man. 淑德 Shüh teh, female virtue.

菽 A generic term for all kinds of pulse. 菽水 Shüh shwuy ch'ing hwan, (the poor man) with pulse and water offered (to his parents) causes them to rejoice. 菽菜 Shüh ts'ae, Indian corn.

蜀 Name of an insect resembling the silk worm, said to produce a kind of wax. Name of an animal; of a place; and of a utensil, used in sacrifice. 巴蜀 Pa shüh, the name of a place in Sze-ch'uen province. 蜀國 Shüh kwö, one of the three kingdoms of the third century; also an ancient

state in China, situated in the region of the modern Sze-ch'uen.

蜀雞 Shūh ke, a large species of fowl.

櫛 Name of a wood resembling the willow, having a large leaf of a reddish colour.

蠅 Name of an insect about the size of one's finger, and resembling a silk worm. A man's name.

襖 A long garment; a garment worn by prostitutes. Read Tow, a short garment; otherwise read Chō, in the same sense. Read Tūh, to put into or lay up in.

鐺 Read Chō, a kind of small bell, commonly used to denote bracelets for the arm.

Read Shūh, a warm vessel, used in the north for warming the hands. Name of a medicine.

鷓 Name of a bird.

屬 From 尾 Wei, a tail of an animal, and the sound Shūh. Attached to, as a tail is to the body of an animal; connected; related; to pertain, or belong to; to be nearly allied to; particular state of being; is, absolutely; to collect or assemble together; coming in succession;

a class or species; relation; kind; red; the nine degrees of consanguinity; to cause, or occasion; to give charge of; respectful. 親屬 Ts'in shūh, persons related to each other. 家屬 Kēa shūh, domestic relations; persons allied to the same family. 下屬 Hēa shūh, inferior. 尙屬 Tang shūh, if it should be. 大屬 Ta shūh, is in a very high degree. 尙屬 Shang shūh, still is. 文武統屬 Wān woo t'ung shūh, the governor-general of civil and military affairs. 實屬 Shih shūh, is really; truly is. 屬在相好 Shūh tsae sēang haou, very intimate. 屬國 Shūh kwō, small states attached to and dependent on a larger one; tributary states. 屬在至親 Shūh tsae che ts'in, is very nearly related. 屬員 Shūh yuen, an inferior officer is the Shūh-yuen, of that superior under whose orders he is placed.

孰 Who? what? The original form of 熟 Shūh, food dressed with fire; ripe; mature; plentiful. 孰能當之 Shūh nāng tang che, or 孰能之 Kh'e shūh nāng che, (exclusive of sages) who is adequate to it?

塾 Shūh, or Chūh, a kind of lodge or hall by the door; in ancient times the room appropriated to the education of children in a family; a domestic school; an outer apartment in the palace, where ministers meet to arrange and make each other acquainted with the business, with which they are about to advise the sovereign; hence 塾 Shūh, has always been said to imply 熟 Shūh, being matured, or fully acquainted with. These ante-chambers, lodge, or halls, are on each side of the gate, and are referred to by the terms 塾 Shoo shūh, a school or academy. Places intended to be let out at the public examination times for the convenience of strangers, are so denominated.

熟 Food dressed with fire; meat quite done. Ripe; mature; well versed in; skilled; acquainted with; intimate; the eldest son's wife. In the books of the Han dynasty, read E, denoting insinuating speech. 何愁不熟 Ho ts'ow pūh shūh, what fear of not succeeding? 相熟 Sēang shūh, intimate with each other. 生熟 Sāng

shūh, are opposites, raw, boiled; ripe, unripe; unskillful, skillful. 煮熟 Choo shūh, well boiled. 一年一熟 Yih nēen yih shūh, one crop a year. 兩熟 Lēang shūh, two crops. 熟手 Shūh show, a skillful hand; a hand accustomed. 熟睡 Shūh shwuy, sound sleep. 熟透 Shūh t'ow, thoroughly done; i. e. boiled, matured, thoroughly perceived by the mind, applied to study.

倏忽 Shūh hwūh, hastily, rapidly; a dog running fast. 倏多變 Shūh to piēn, many sudden changes.

贖 To ransom; to redeem what has been mortgaged; to redeem from punishment by paying a ransom or fine; to atone for crimes by meritorious deeds. A surname. 將功贖罪 Tsēang kung shūh tsuy, by meritorious acts, to make atonement for crimes. 贖刑 Shūh hing, or 贖罪 Shūh tsuy, to pay a ransom to be freed from the punishment of a crime. 贖回 Shūh hwuy, to ransom and bring back, as a captive previously taken.

摔 To throw to the ground.

SHUN.

屯 Shun, Chun, and Fun, plants budding forth with difficulty. See Chun.

純 Pure; unmixed. See Chun. **純色** Shun seh, without spot, applied to victims used in sacrifice. **純一** Shun yih, purity and singleness of object or intention; unmixed.

屯 Read Tun, the appearance of plants beginning to spring forth; an edible plant. Shun or Chun, a foolish ignorant appearance.

淳 Pure; simple; unmixed; true; genuine; to wash; washed pure; large; great; a salt taste. Read Chun, a broad piece of cloth or silk. See Chun.

淳風 Shun fung, correct public manners. **淳厚風俗** Shun how fung sūh, pure and faithful usages. **淳淳** Shun shun, the appearance of flowing and moving onward; to pour out water.

犛 A bullock of a yellowish colour, and having black lips; a bullock seven cubits high, such as are used for sacrifice.

醇 Generous pleasant wine; liquids of a thick substantial body; seminal matter,—applied to nature generally; es-

sence; respectful; attentive; ob-servant. **醇酒** Shun tsew, excellent wine.

鎗 Shun, or Tun, a certain musical instrument made of metal. Read Tuy, the lower end of a spear. Read To, a certain covering for a corpse.

唇 The lips; the margin of the mouth; the second form is common, but not correct. **牛唇** New shun, the name of a plant.

鷓鴣 A bird of the quail species. Name of a star, and of a district. **鷓鴣** Ngau shun, or **鷓鴣** Ngau shun, a quail.

澹 From *lip* and *water*. The margin of a stream.

舜 Name of a plant, and of a red flower, otherwise called **舜華** Shun hwa, sage; benevolent; holy. An ancient king, or Chinese chief, who lived B. C. 2100, also called **虞氏** Yu-she, and **虞舜** Yu-shun.

瞬 From a *quick-fading Shun flower*. The motion of the eyes; the twinkling of an eye. **瞬之間** Yih shun che kéen, in the twinkling of an eye. **瞬眼而輒空** Shun yen' uih ch'ē kh'ung, annihilated in the twinkling of a moment. **瞬息** Shun seih, the twinkling of an eye.

瞬 Name of a pretty flowering plant, which is remarkable for its fading soon, it blossoms in the morning and dies before night; in this sense the same as the preceding, otherwise called **木堇** Mūh-kin.

吮 Tsēen, or Shun, to suck as an infant; to suck a wound; to lick.

蓴 A certain water plant. **蓴菜** Shun ts'ae, a certain edible water herb. Read Twan, free growing plants.

順 From a *head and streams* flowing as it directs. To accord with the will of another; to obey; to yield; to comply

with; complaisant; to let go as it likes; to offer no hindrance nor restraint. The name of a hill; harmonizing with; flowing smartly by; prosperous; to avail one's-self of an opportunity. **和順** Ho shun, harmonizing with; agreeably. **百順** Pih shun, to agree to everything. **不順** Pih shun, disobedient; bad, unintelligible style. **順意** Shun e, agreeably to one's wish. **順風** Shun fung, a fair wind. **順天府** Shun t'een foo, the capital district in the province of Chih-le, or Peking. **順口** Shun kh'ow, to speak without care. **順境** Shun king, born in prosperous circumstances. **順理** Shun le, to act reasonably; to write well. **順利** Shun le, with freedom and ease. **順便** Shun pēn, to take an opportunity. **順筆** Shun peih, to write with freedom. **順事** Shun sze, to comply with circumstances; to serve one's parents dutifully. **順水** Shun shwuy, the tide with one. **順遷** Shun ts'ēen, to remove obsequiously; to draw a fair consequence.

SHWA.

詼 To give a violent and forced construction to.

酸 An ugly face.

耍 Shwa or Sha, to play; to trifle; to amuse.

尖耍 Ts'een shwa, expert; clever.

耍 Wan shwa, or **戲耍** He shwa, or **耍戲** Shwa he, to play; to trifle; to pass the time idle or viciously. **耍猷子** Shwa ngae tsze, to play with a fool or an idiot, by telling him ridiculous stories.

碼 To say what is not right.

SHWĀ.

刷 Shwā, or Shwē, to scrape; to brush; to rub; to scrub; to cleanse; to put away from.

洗刷 Se shwā, or **刷洗** Shwā se, to wash and scrub.

刷潔淨 Se shwā kēē tsing, to wash and scrub clean.

刷 Saou shwā, to brush.

刷 Heae shwā, a shoe brush.

刷帚 Shwā chow, a scrubbing brush.

刷鞋 Shwā heae, to brush shoes.

刷把 Shwā pa, a scrubber for cleansing vessels.

刷創 Shwā

paou, a curry-comb. **刷牙** Shwā ya, to brush the teeth.

廠 From *hand and napkin* below the body. To wipe; to dust or rub clean.

澗 The name of a river.

唼 Shwā, or Shwē, a bird arranging its feathers with its bill. A slight taste or trial.

啐 A sip. Otherwise read Leüh, a sound, as of sipping.

SHWAE.

衰 From **井** Yeh, *weak and clothes*, Wearing away like a garment; to fade; to de-

cline; to become weak; to lessen; to diminish; to fall off; to terminate. Read Chuy, mourn-

ing garments; the name of a city. **興衰** Hing shwae, rising and declining,—opposites. **盛衰** Shing shwae, plentiful and deficient; vigorous and declining. **衰敗之兆** Shwae pae che chaou, a sign of approaching ruin.

耗 Long soft hair. One says, solitary.

衰 Weakness; debility, occasioned by disease; sickness.

猿 The name of a dog.

猿 The name of a wood.

猿 The name of a wood.

SHWANG.

爽 From **發** Le, *cloth of an open texture which admits the light*, and **大** Ta, to enlarge. To enlarge the openings and admit the light; light and cheerful; a grateful sensation of ease and health; cheerful; comfortable; to please; to gratify; impetuous; valuable; name of a star. A man's name. To miss; to fail of; error; defect. **味爽** Mei shwang, very early in the morning; day break. **清爽** Ts'ing shwang, pure and pleasing,—a good style; perfect health. **有些不爽快** Yew s'ey pūh shwang kh'wae, a little indisposed,—said of one's health. **一些不爽** Yih s'ey pūh shwang, not perfectly right. **爽快** Shwang kh'wae, pleasant; delightful; good health and spirits. **爽目悅心** Shwang mūh yuē sin, to gratify the eye and please the heart,—said of books or style, or any thing that interests. **爽失信** Shwang shih, to lose. **爽信** Shwang sin, to fail of one's promise. **爽心** Shwang sin, grateful to the heart. **爽約** Shwang yō, to miss of, or break an engagement.

爽 Used for the preceding. An intelligent; cheerful; natural disposition.

爽 Read Chwang, Shwang, or Tsang, cold.

爽 To rub and cleanse things with tiles or stones in water.

爽 From rain, the other part employed for sound; congealed dew. Hoar frost; figuratively, frigid; cold; grave. A surname. A crystallization.

霜 white as hoar frost. **披霜**

霜 white as hoar frost. **披霜**

霜 white as hoar frost. **披霜**

霜 white as hoar frost. **披霜**

霜 white as hoar frost. **披霜**

霜 white as hoar frost. **披霜**

霜 white as hoar frost. **披霜**

P'e shwang, to brave the hoar frost,—to expose one's self to it. 柿霜 Tszc shwang, a certain candied fruit. 霜降 Shwang keang, a term which answers to October 21st. 霜威 Shwang wei, dignified; striking with awe.

孀 A widow. 孤孀 Koo shwang, or 孀婦 Shwa foo, a widow woman. 孀居 Shwang keu, to dwell alone as a widow.

鷗 Name of a bird that flies before the fall of hoar frost.

雙 From two wings grasped by one hand. A brace of birds; a pair of anything; double; a pair of oxen to plough with. Name of a quadruped; and of a bird. A surname. A piece of land of a certain size. — **雙鞋** Yih shwang heae, a pair of shoes. — **雙手** Yih shwang show, two hands. **無雙** Woo shwang, no equal. **打雙陸** Ta shwang lüh, to play at dice. **雙托** Shwang tö, double flow-ers are chiefly so called. **雙陸** Shwang lüh, dice. **雙親** Shwang ts'in, the two relations —father and mother.

SHWÖ.

說 Read Shö, Shwö, or Shwö, from words and to exchange. To say; to speak; to converse; to narrate; to explain; to teach; words; speech; discourse; explanation; illustration; statement. Read Shwae, to talk to and persuade. A surname. **解說** Keae shwö, explanation; commentary. **說知** Shwö che, to tell; to state verbally. **說人是非** Shwö jin she fei, to talk scandal. **說謊** Shwö hwang, to tell a lie. **說**

得有理 Shwö teh yew le, it is reasonably said, what you say is reasonable. **說得支離** Shwö teh che le, said in an incoherent, irrelevant manner. **說差了** Shwö ch'a leaou, or **說錯了** Shwö ts'ö leaou, said erroneously; mistaken expression. **說破** Shwö p'ö, to divulge, or to tell clearly what is secretly designed. **說長說短** Shwö ch'ang shwö t'wan, or Shwö t'wan shwö ch'ang, altercation *pro and con*; tittle tattle, respecting any person or

thing. **說破人** Shwö jin, to declare to a man's face

what his ill designs are.

SHWUY.

水 Intended to represent streams of water. One of the five Chinese elements; water; a stream of water. Used for tide; a tide; a voyage; an occasion of bringing to market; as **水貨** Shwuy ho, the goods brought by a particular opportunity. **前水** Ts'een shwuy, last voyage. **打水** Ta shwuy, to draw water. **打平水** Ta p'ing shwuy, to measure with a line. **推人下水** T'uy jin hea shwuy, to involve a person in ruin. **入水** Jüh shwuy, or **下水** Hea shwuy, to dive. **水乾** Shwuy kan, low water. **水大** Shwuy ta, high water. **漫水** Mwan shwuy, slack water. **順水** Shun shwuy, the tide with one. **逆水** Neih shwuy, the tide against one. **趕水** Kan shwuy, to go with the tide. **淺水了** Ts'een shwuy leaou, to get aground. **水蛭** Shwuy che, a kind of leech. **水車** Shwuy ch'ay, the Chinese husbandman's water wheel,—applied also to a fire-engine. **水脚** Shwuy k'ö,

expense of water carriage, or of a passage by water. **水落** Shwuy lö, ebb tide. **水利** Shwuy le, water or rivulets beneficial to agriculture. **水練** Shwuy l'een, or **水手** Shwuy show, a waterman, or sailor. **水磨** Shwuy mo, or **水碓** Shwuy k'ö, kind of water mills. **水牛** Shwuy new, a buffalo. **水皮** Shwuy p'e, the skin of the buffalo. **水筆** Shwuy peih, a sort of pencil always kept moist in water. **水晶石** Shwuy tsing shih, crystal. **水蛇** Shwuy shay, a water snake. **水豚** Shwuy t'un, a kind of porpoise. **水清** Shwuy ts'ing, rivers and streams. **水師提督** Shwuy sze t'e tüh, a naval officer who takes the command of a fleet, an admiral; perhaps answering to an European senior captain, or commodore. A similar sense is expressed by **水師總兵官** Shwuy sze tsung ping kwan. **水銀** Shwuy yin, quicksilver or mercury. **水漬** Shwuy tsze, stained by water.

帨 A napkin attached to a Chinese girdle; a handkerchief.

祝 A sacrifice offered to a gate; a smaller sacrifice.

稅 From *to weigh and grain*. The taxes levied on land; taxes; custom duties; to leave to persons,—as by will at death; to lay to rest. A surname. Read Tuy, to put on mourning after hearing of the death of a person at a distance. Read Twan, black garments. Read Tō, to unloose or liberate. **納稅** Nā shwuy, to levy taxes. **催稅** Ts'ny shwuy, to urge the payment of the taxes. **漏稅** Low shwuy, to smuggle. **稅駕** Shwuy kēa, to rest on a journey. **稅館** Shwuy kwan, a custom-house.

祝 To confer garments; to clothe a corpse; to mourn for a person at a distance when first hearing of his death. To sacrifice.

說 Read Shwō, to speak; to converse. Read Shwuy, to persuade to, by specious eloquence; to excite or seduce to. Occurs read Yuē, to be pleasing; pleased.

誰 Who? whose? what? A surname. **此物係誰的** Tē'ze wū she shwuy teih,

whose is this thing? **奈得** **誰何** Nae teh shwuy ho, to whom is it of any consequence! do your worst! **誰何** Shwuy ho, who? what? **誰人** Shwuy jin, what person? **誰敢** Shwuy kan, who dares? **是誰** She shwuy, who is it? **誰之子** Shwuy che tsze, whose son? **誰家子** Shwuy kēa tsze, of whose family is he a son.

瑞 Shwuy, or Suy, certain stone signets in ancient times given to the princes or chiefs of the small states in China, by the person acknowledged as Emperor, and which was the symbol of authority; a sign of happiness; an auspicious omen; any thing good. The name of a district. **瑞物** Suy wū, a thing which is considered auspicious. **祥瑞** Tsēang suy, an auspicious omen; a favourable prognostic.

睡 From *eye and to hang down*. To sleep; the name of a flower, and of a plant. **打睡** Ta shwuy, to go to sleep; to put one's-self in a posture for sleep. **深睡** Shin shwuy, or **睡熟** Shwuy shūh, sound sleep; deep sleep. **睡覺** Shwuy keau, to sleep; to be asleep. **睡醒** Shwuy sing, to awaken from sleep.

SIN.

凡 A bird flying swiftly; rapid flight. To be distinguished from **凡** Fan, all, every.

汎 From *swift and water*. To sprinkle with; the appearance of water; speed; velocity; applied to the wind, and to military stations, which, as well as answering other purposes, expedite important information to the chief seat of government. **風汎** Fung sin, the commencement of a gale, or the times in every month when they are expected; a gale. **營汎** Yin sin, a military station,—they are placed at the distance of three or four English miles from each other. **汎地** Sin te, the place where a military station is situated.

訊 From *quick and words*. To interrogate an inferior; judicial examination. To accuse; to rail at; to speak sharply to; to direct; to move or agitate. **執訊** Chih sin, to seize or employ a person's words; also to seize and to interrogate. **堂訊** Tang sin, to examine in open court. **庭訊** Ting sin, to examine in a private apartment. **訊供** Sin kung, the answers

given at an examination. **訊結** Sin kē, the close of an examination. **訊辭** Sin ts'ze, the questions put to a criminal.

迅 From *swift and to go*. To go with speed; speedy; quick; hasty; sudden. **迅速** Sin sō woo ch'ang, fleeting and inconstant,—said of human life. **迅雷** Sin luy, thunder that follows immediately after the lightning. Confucius always rose and dressed himself when severe thunder storms occurred at night, in order to pay respect to **天怒** T'ēn noo, the wrath of heaven.

心 Intended to represent *the human heart*. The heart; the affections; the mind; the intentions; the motive; the origin; the middle of a thing. Forms a part of proper names. **成心** Ch'ing sin, to have made up one's mind. **常人之心不足** Ch'ang jin che sin, pūh tsūh e kwei ts'eh ts'ze le, the minds of common men are not able to fathom this principle. **枉費心機** Wang fei sin ke, to waste one's contrivances. **反心的話** Fau sin teih hwa, to tell lies. **用心**

Yung sin, to employ the mind. **立心** Leih sin, to determine; to resolve on doing. **小心** Scaou sin, to be careful. **良心** Léang sin, a virtuous mind; a good conscience. **釋心回** Shih sin hwuy, to liberate and send back from banishment. **放心** Fang sin, to set one's mind at rest. **心花都開** Sin hwa too kh'ae, the heart's flowers all blossomed,—hopes were excited, the mind was exhilarated. **心地光明** Sin te kwang ming, an intelligent mind. **心不在** Sin pūh tsaé, or **心不存** Sin pūh tsun, absence of mind; wandering of the thoughts. **心腹無依** Sin fūh woo e, the heart or mind without aught to lean on; without fixed principles. **心厚** Sin how, *heart thick*; a liberal benevolent good state of the heart. **心志高** Sin che kaou, high-toned mind and feeling, in a good sense. **心者貌之根** Sin chay maou che kán, the heart is the root of the countenance. **心靈** Sin liug, spirituality of mind; denotes great intellectual acumen. **心無刑體無限量** Sin woo hing t'e, woo h'een léang, mind is incorporeal and infinite. **心死** Sin

sze, to be dead to an object; to give up all intention of obtaining. Its opposite is expressed by **心不死** Sin pūh sze. **心藏神** Sin ts'ang shin, the heart contains the human spirit. **心性** Sin sing, the temper or disposition of a man. **心多** Sin to, full of thoughts tending to suspicion. **心術險毒** Sin shūh h'een tūh, a turn of mind or disposition, which is dangerous and poisonous,—applied to the love of slander.

他 Sin, or Tsin, fearful; timorous; apprehensive.

凶 Read Sin, and Seih, the calvaria; open space between the ossa temporalia, which, in young subjects is filled up with cartilaginous substance; in Chinese called **凶門** Sin mun, or **頂門** Ting mun.

辛 Acrid; pungent. A character employed in the division of time; occurs in proper names. A surname. **其味辛** Kh'e wei sin, its taste is acrid. **辛夷** Sin e, the Magnolia Purpurea. **辛苦** Sin kh'oo, severe labour; bitter toil; distress.

解 Said of a bow which bends easily. A man's name.

莘 A long appearance; the name of a place. A surname. **細莘** Se sin, a medicinal plant used as a sudorific.

莘莘 Sin sin, numerous; many. **莘野** Sin yay, desert; wilderness.

驊 A horse of a mixed red and yellow colour; a red or carnation colour;—applied to the colour of animals and of the earth; a bow which is equally flexible.

信 From *man* and *word*. A man of his word; sincere; unsuspecting; unwavering; true to one's word; truth; to believe; to trust belief; faith; that which is believed; truth; true. A seal. According to ancient usage, a messenger; to lodge two nights. A surname; a name of a district.

似屬可信 Sze shūh kh'o sin, it appears worthy of belief.

我不信 Wo pūh sin, I do not believe. **堅信** K'een sin, to confirm faith, or *Keen* being an adjective, firm belief. **固信** Koo sin, denotes the same.

易信 E sin, credulous. **豈可深信** Kh'e kh'o shin sin, how can one entirely believe it?

印信 Yin sin, a seal. **書信** Shoo sin, a letter. **失信**

Shih sin, to break one's word.

大信大福 Ta sin ta fūh, great faith (in Providence) great happiness. **信臣** Sin ch'in, an envoy. **信步行** Sin poo hing, to go where-ever one's feet leads one,—in a careless manner. **信經說** Sin king shwō, to believe the sayings of sacred books. **信史** Sin she, a true historian; a true history.

信息 Sin seih, news. **信德** Sin teh, truth, or faith. **信行君子** Sin ling keun tsze, a man of truth and virtuous conduct. **信實的人** Sin shih teh jin, a sincere man.

尋 Sin or Tsin. From *work* and *mouth* denoting *confusion*, and from *hand* and a *measure*. To express putting things to rights. The name of a measure of eight cubits length; to continue as before; sudden; temporary; to use; to employ; to search for; to seek; to investigate. Used as a local word for long. A surname. **尋不着** Sin pūh chō, to search without finding. **尋常** Sin ch'ang, common,—ordinary. **尋什麼東西** Sin shih mo tung so, what are you seeking for?

尋思 Sin sze, to study. **尋味** Sin wei, to try to discover

the relish of. 尋繹 Sin yih, to investigate the reasons of things; to study.

搏 To take hold of; to take and draw to one. 搏扯 Sin ch'ay, to seize with the hand; to pull; to tear.

潯 Deep water near the bank. Name of a river, and of a district. 潯陽地 Sin yang te, the name of a place.

煇 To warm anything with the fire.

鱈魚 Siu yu, or 鱈龍魚 Sia lung yu, the sturgeon fish; the dearest fish in China.

新 From hatchet, to erect, and wood. To cut down wood; fresh; new; to renovate; to renew or improve the state of; to restore or to increase what is good,—applied to persons increasing in virtue; and to the daily increase of plants. A surname. 新充 Sin ch'ung, to fill a new situation; to be newly made or installed. 新阜 Sin fow, Penang. 新淦縣 Sin kan hēen, a district in Kéang-se, where the camphor tree grows large. 新喜 Sin he, or 新年 Sin nēen, the new-year. 新郎 Sin lang, a bridegroom. 新婦 Sin foo, 新夫

人 Sin foo jin, or 新人 Sin jin, a bride. 新鮮 Sin sēer, fresh,—applied to fish or to any material. 新田 Sin t'ēen, newly cultivated land. 新聞 Sin wān, newly heard,—news.

薪 Fuel; brambles or larger wood for the fire; fire-wood; to collect fire-wood on hills, on in forests. 薪柴 Sin ch'ae, fire-wood; 薪, denotes single pieces of wood; Ch'ae, bundles of sticks.

𨔵 From 先 Sēen, to go forward, doubled. To advance; to proceed forward. 𨔵𨔵 Sin sin, appearance of a multitude; a crowd.

誥 From words and to go before. To enquire; to ask; many together. 誥誥 Sin sin, a large company; the voices of many; a harmonious assembly.

駢 From horse and preceding. The appearance of many horses; a large group or company. 駢𨔵 Sin sin, the sound of many persons going and coming.

牲 From to be born or living, reiterated. Many living beings standing up together.

甗 A large sort of boiler; a certain kind of vase.

鐔 The hilt of a sword; a small kind of dirk. The name of a district. A surname.

Otherwise read Yin, the edge of a sword.

SING.

姓 From woman and to be born. Those born of women. The family name or surname. The Chinese express the whole of their surnames by the hundred Sing, which is a general term for the people or subjects. 百姓 Peh sing, the hundred surnames. 姓名 Sing ming, surname and name. 姓譜 Sing poo, a list of surnames; a biographical work. 姓氏 Sing she, both denote a surname; Sing, is the more comprehensive term; She, is a particular branch of an extensive kindred.

性 From heart and to be born. The nature, principles, or properties communicated by heaven; innate qualities; what is born with man; the nature or properties of a thing; the natural constitution, ability, disposition or temper of man; what is done without effort; natural. 情性温和 Ts'ing sing wān ho, a mild agreeable disposition. 性拙 Sing ch'ue, a person naturally dull and unskilful; unable to

learn. 性寒 Sing han, cold in its nature,—applied to plants or other natural productions. 性或寬緩 Sing hwō k'wau hwan, perhaps of a liberal easy disposition. 性急 Sing keih, of a hasty disposition. 性合於己 Sing hō yu ke, a disposition agreeing with one's own. 性理 Sing le, nature's principles; the light of nature. 性情 Sing ts'ing, the temper or disposition of a person. 性温 Sing wān, warm in its nature.

星 From the sun and to produce. A star; a spark of fire; dots; single, unconnected things. Name of a plant. A surname. 五星 Woo sing, the five planets, —in which the sun and moon are not included. 經星 King sing, a fixed star. 火星 Ho sing, a spark of fire. 一星之火 Yth sing che ho, one spark of fire. 零星 Ling sing, miscellaneous; various. 金星 Kin sing, Venus. 木星 Mūh sing, Jupiter. 水星 Shwuy

sing, Mercury. 火星 Ho sing, Mars. 土星 T'oo sing, Saturn. 星氣學 Sing kh'e hëü, astrology; it was prohibited in China before the Christian era. 星河 Sing ho, the starry (milky) way. 星變 Sing pëen, a comet, or extraordinary appearance of a star. 星宿 Sing sūh, a constellation. 星星 Sing sing, numerous as stars. 星散 Sing san, scattered about like stars. 星野 Sing yay, stars and wildernesses, parts of the heavens corresponding to the Chinese ideas to parts of the earth; phraseology used in Chinese topography.

惺 From *mind* and *star*. Fear; apprehensive during the stillness of light; a tranquil and intelligent mind.

惺 The noise of a dog barking. Read Shang, a species of monkey; an animal resembling a dog with a human face.

腥 Raw meat, or meat not sufficiently boiled; the fat of an animal body; stinking; filthy.

醒 From *wine* and *a star*. To be roused from intoxication; to awaken, or arouse

from sleep; to awaken morally; to excite to a state of serious reflection. Read Tsing, the name of a star. 打醒 Ta sing, to rouse; to awaken. 醒言 Sing yen, words which awaken or arouse attention. 醒目 Sing mǐh, to arouse the attention of the eyes. 醒心 Sing sin, to awaken the heart; to arouse the mind.

鏗 The coating of iron; rust.

省 From *small* and *eye*. To look narrowly; to examine into; to watch; watchful. Read Säng, to diminish; to lessen; a province. 吾日三省吾身 Woo jih san sing woo shin, I examine myself thrice every day.

睡 睡省 Shwuy sing, to awaken from sleep. 醉省 Tsuy sing, to become sober after intoxication. 省察 Sing ch'ä, to investigate. 省察克治之功 Sing ch'ä kh'e ch'e che kung, the meritorious work of examination and reformation. 省心 Sing sin, to examine the heart. 省悟 Sing woo, to arouse; to awaken to a sense of.

餽 Sing or Tang, a certain sugar-like substance made from rice.

SO OR SHO.

所 From a *hatchet* and the sound *Hoo*. To fell timber; the place where it falls; a place; a thing; a cause or means; the things which; that which; to direct the whole strength to one affair. A surname. 人所愛 Jin so ngae, the thing or things which men like. 行在所 Hing tsae so, any temporary residence of the Emperor. 公所 Kung so, a public place; a public hall. 房屋一所 Fang ūh yih so, a house; a place. 居所 Keu so, a dwelling place. 幾所 Ke so, a good many; some. 所在 So tsae, a place. 所以 So e, that by which; the cause; on account of which; therefore. 所以然 So e jen, causes generally. 所俘傷者 So foo shang ehay, the wounded who were taken prisoners. 所見不殊 So kēen pūh shoo, that which (we) see—our views, or opinions—are not different. 所爲何事 So wei ho sze, what is it that he is doing?

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唆 唆唆 Kwo so, the chattering of little children to

each other. 教唆 Keaou so, or 使唆 She so, to instigate to what is bad; to sow discord among neighbours or friends. 唆哄 So hung, to seduce by false and artful representations.

梭 A weaver's shuttle. Read Tseun, the name of a wood.

筮 A utensil used in weaving.

娑 To dance or make postures; appearance of the garments tucked up; to sit at rest. Name of an ancient palace. 娑婆 P'o so, to bear; to endure. 娑婆 Lo so, name of a chief city, on the western frontier of China. 駸娑 Keih so, a fleet horse. 娑婆世界 So p'o che keae, an idle, negligent world.

沙 Commonly read Sha, sand. Read So, the name of a pavilion. The name of a wine.

抄 摩抄 Mo so, to rub with the hand. Read Sha, 掙抄 Ch'a sha, the appearance of opening.

攀 娑娑 So p'o, exuberant growth of plants and

trees. Reversed, P'o so, the roots of plants.

貨貨 貨貨 The sound of shells rubbing against each other; the second is a vulgar form.

蝟蝟 So k'ë, a small diminutive sort of crab.

瑣瑣 The sound of stones or gems striking against each other; minute; petty; small; troublesome; intrigues; delicate; fine;

瑣瑣 continuous; connected together on the borders. Name of a place. A surname. 青瑣門

T'sing so mun, an ancient official situation. 連瑣文

L'ëen so wän, a chain carved in the wood of the door posts and gilded over. 瑣結

So k'ë, connected together. 瑣屑

So s'ë, 瑣瑣 So so, or 瑣碎 So suy, minute; petty; troublesome; fidgetty; contracted mind; low petty cares and occupations.

鎖鎖 A lock; to lock; to fetter; rings; a chain. 銅鎖

T'ung so, a brass lock. 銀鐘鎖

Lang t'ang so, a long chain. 鎖子甲

So tsze k'ë, a kind of armor made of small rings. 鎖門

鎖門 So mun, to lock a door.

鎖上 So shang, to lock up.

鎖匙 So she, the key of a lock; a key.

麩麩 From wheat and a branching sound. Wheat coarsely ground; the refuse of ground wheat.

誣誣 From words and to sit. To sit people down by talking; to agitate by specious language; to get the better of by adulation.

傴傴 The wild frolics or ludicrous tricks of a drunken man.

蓑蓑 From a plant, slender, and a garment. A garment composed of leaves to defend persons against the rain; to cover over and screen from.

蓑衣 So e, Read Suy, the appearance of pendant flowers. 蓑衣

So e, a coat made of bamboo leaves to keep off the rain. The poor wear coarse ones; government couriers wear a finer sort, which go into a small compass when not worn.

索索 From wood and silk thread. Cords made of the fibres of plants; a string or cord; to bind with a cord; that which binds morally; a law; disquietude of mind; to take hold of; to pull or extort from. Read Seh, to stretch or exert the mind; to study; to talk. Name of a place. A surname. Also read Soo. 玩索

Wan s'ò, to study a subject with pleasure. 勒索

Leh s'ò, extortion; to extort from by intimidating, or by the unjust use of power. 八索

P'ä s'ò, refers to the P'ä-kwa. 索詐

S'ò cha, to extort from by false pretenses. 索居

S'ò ken, to live apart from friends. 索索

S'ò s'ò, fear; apprehension. 索思

S'ò sze, to study; to comprehend. 揀

From hand and to pull. To take secretly; to pull or draw out; to infer from certain premises. Read S'ä, to take out with the hand; to select.

摸揀 M'ò s'ò, to feel or try with the hand. 揀數

S'ò soo, to find a result from given numbers. 瘵

From disease and a cord. A diseased agitated pulsation.

鍊鍊 From metal and a string. Metal drawn into slender threads; iron wire. Read Sä, a chain or iron fetters.

朔朔 From moon and to oppose. The moon beginning to recover from its obscurity; the first day of the moon; to begin; to commence. 賀朔

Ho s'ò, congratulations and compliments paid at the houses of the rich, and at the public offices on the first day of the new moon. 告朔

Kaou s'ò, an ancient usage of sacrificing a sheep on the new moon. 朔方

S'ò fang, a northern region. 朔日

S'ò jih, the first day of the new moon. 槩

A long sort of spear. 握槩

Ūh s'ò, a certain play at chess. 數

Commonly read Soo, a number; to number; to reckon. Read S'ò, and S'üh, numerous; troublesome; hurried; irreverent; the mind fluttered. 頻數

P'in s'ò, in an excessive degree; too frequent. 數數

S'ò s'ò, irreverent haste, — is improper when offering sacrifice.

SOO.

素 From *to hang down and silk*. Pure white silk hanging down; white; plain; not coloured; not ornamented; the original state of; heretofore, or as a thing was at first. A surname. Read Seh, to search into what is mysterious. **素隱** Seh yin, or **索隱** Sō yin, to seek after the strange and marvellous. **食素** Shih soo, to eat simple food; a vegetable diet; to fast. **素珠** Soo choo, the name of 108 beads, used by the Buddha sect, in their prayers; used as an ornament by the reigning family, and called **朝珠** Ch'ao choo. They seem to have a reference to the 108 ceremonies mentioned in Ward's *Hindoo Mythology*, vol. 2, p. 260. **素馨花** Soo hing hwa, jasmunum officinate.

素 Towards; constantly inclined to.

素 The crow or crop of a bird. A certain star.

素 From *heart and pure*. Sincere; true feeling or sentiment; one's real purpose. **披心腹見情素** P'e sin fūh k'een ts'ing soo, to open one's mind and exhibit one's

real intentions.

素 To mould earth or clay into the form of something, to make an image; an idol.

素 From *hand and uncoloured*. To take a thing furtively.

素 To drive water back contrary to its natural course.

素 From *wood and to flow in streams*. A piece of wood with open teeth; a comb; to comb out disordered hair. Read Shūh, to dress. **角梳** K'ōo soo, a horn comb. **妝梳** Chwang shūh, to dress,—a term used by women. **梳洗** Soo se, to comb and wash; to dress. **梳頭** Soo t'ow, to comb the head.

素 From the *diverging* as streams. Open; wide apart; coarse; to divide; to spread or lay out; to state to; a statement presented

to the Emperor; to direct or rule; to engrave; to dismiss; large. Name of a vegetable; of a hill; of a bird; and of a quadruped. A surname. **親疏** Ts'in soo, nearly, and more remotely related. **扶疏** Foo soo, branches and leaves in abundance. **上疏** Shang soo, to present a statement to the Emperor. **疏密** Soo meih, open and close.

蔬 A generic term for all edible herbs; a grain. **蔬** Keu soo, a species of mushroom. **蔬食** Soo shih, coarse food,—such as is eaten by the poor.

疎 Coarse; open; distant; remiss; lax; careless; free. See above under the third form, of which these others are varieties. **疎虞** Soo yu, evils arising from remissness. **疎財** Soo ts'ae, free in parting with one's property to assist others.

訴 From *words and to reprehend*. To inform of; to accuse, or to state in one's defence, after being accused; to detract from; detraction; calumny. **告訴** Kaou soo, to tell or inform of. **訴苦** Soo k'oo or **訴冤** Soo yuen,

to tell one's grievance. **訴呈** Soo ch'ing, or **訴紙** Soo che, an explanatory or defensive statement.

所 Soo, or So, a place; that which. See So.

所 To go contrary to the stream; to meet or go against; to urge or accuse.

數 To reckon; to count; to number; a number; several; a few; to enumerate a person's faults and reprimand him. Soo, is applied to a kind of numerical fate or destiny. The second is a common but unauthorized form. **幾數** Ke soo, how many? **計數** Ke soo, to enumerate; to reckon. **記數** Ke soo, to make a memorandum of an account. **不數年** Pūh soo n'een, not many years. **算數** Swan soo, to reckon up an account. **有定數** Yew ting soo, it is determined by fate. **數目** Soo mūh, an account; a number. **數盤** Soo p'wan, the Chinese abacus. **數部** Soo poo, a book of accounts. **數人** Soo jin, several persons. **數日** Soo jih, a few days.

蘇 A certain medicinal plant; cheerful; joyous; happy; to desist; to take; to resuscitate.

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tate; to agitate. Name of a pavilion, and of a state. A surname. 蘇東坡 Soo tung p'o, a famous Chinese poet. 蘇州 Soo chow, a famous and populous district in K'ang-nan.

蘇 To take and collect together as grain; to desist and rest; to enjoy tranquil joy; to come to life again from the dead; to resuscitate; to revive after apparent death, as is the case with some insects; in this sense the preceding is also used. 耶穌西國言救世生也 YAY-SOO se kwō yen kaw she sūng yay, JESUS, said by the western nations to save the world. (K'ang-ho.) 蘇合油 Soo hō yow, storax. 蘇祿

國 Soo lūh kwō, the islands in the Soo-lo sea,—these islanders bring small pearls to China.

蘇 A certain wood used in forming a red dye.

酥 A certain preparation of milk, called in the north

馬思哥 Ma sze ko.

醪 醪 T'oo soo, a certain liquor to drink as wine, a medicinal preparation.

醞 To pass wine through something to purify it

from dregs; to separate; to divide.

甦 From *again* and to *live*.

To live again; to come to life again, as after a fit of the falling sickness; to

revive; to resuscitate; resuscitation.

SOW.

叟 From *hand* and a *mortar*. An old person. Read Sow, a respectful epithet—applied to an old man. Read Saou, in the sense of 搜 Saou. 叟叟 Sow sow, the noise made in washing rice.

叟 Aged; an epithet of respect addressed to aged persons. A man's name.

廋 From *to scour*, below a *cover*. To conceal; to se-

crete; to hide; crafty; to seek for what is hidden; to search a house. 廋人 Sow jin, the name of a certain office.

搜 From *hand* and to *scour*.

To shake; to move or toss about, as when searching

for anything; to search as the police does by order of government; to study

the import of; intellectual researches; the sound of an arrow

fly. 搜檢 Sow k'een, to search a man's person. 搜羅 Sow lo, to search books.

尋 Sow sin, to search; to find anything. 搜搜 Sow sow, moving; shaking. 搜緝 Sow

ts'eh, to search in order to seize.

澇 To steep in water; to apply water to meal; to pass

urine. The name of a river. 前後澇 Ts'een

how sow, the natural evacuations. 泡澇 P'au sow,

plentiful; abundant. 澇澇 Sow sow, the noise of cleansing

rice. 澇便 Sow p'een, the urinal discharge.

瞍 An eye without a pupil; a term applied to an old man.

瘦 From *disease* and to *scour*.

Scoured by disease; lean; emaciated. 肥瘦 Fei sow, are

opposites, fat and lean. 瘦如柴 Sow joo ch'ae, as lean as

billet wood.

艘 Saou or Sow, a generic term for a boat or ship.

颯 The sound of the wind.

菟 From *demon* and *herb*. A plant called the earth's

blood, taken as a medicine to increase the quantity of blood; also used as a red dye. A hunt in spring season; to hide or screen.

嗽 To cough up phlegm; to cleanse the mouth. 咳嗽 K'eh sow, to cough; cough-

ing. 咳嗽吐痰 K'eh sow t'oo t'an, to cough and spit out

phlegm.

謏 From *speech* and to *scour*.

Read Saou or Sow, small; minute; to seduce; to

lead; secret detraction; to rail at behind backs.

藪 From *plants* and a *number*.

A thicket or wood in which is a numerous collection of animals fit for food, and

where are lakes for fish; crammed into. 藪藪 Keu sow, a

utensil put on the head, by those who carry baskets on their heads.

撒 To shake; to agitate, in order to throw off. 抖

撒 Tow sow, or 斗藪 Tow soo, to shake off,—as dust.

漱 漱口 Sow kh'ow, to wash or rise the mouth.

用茶漱淨口齒 Yung ch'a sow tsing kh'ow ch'e, use tea to wash the teeth clean with.

SŪH.

夙 Early in the morning; respect and diligence shown in the morning. A surname.
夙早 Sŭh tsaou, the morning.
夙夜 Sŭh yay, morning and night.

倂 倂佩 Ch'ŭh sŭh, unexpected, not stretched out.
倂俗 From *man* in a valley. The lower walks of life; common; the custom; vulgar; inelegant. Also the common business of life, in contradistinction from the pursuits of those who affect to rise above the affairs of this world.

風俗 Fung sŭh, the public manners; the customs of the world.
世俗 She sŭh, the customs or manners of the age.
僧俗 Sŕng sŭh, priests and people.
還俗 Hwan sŭh, to leave, or be turned out of the priesthood.
俗語 Sŭh yu, the common dialect; a common saying; a proverb.
俗物 Sŭh wŭh, a vulgar thing.
俗人 Sŭh jin, a common vulgar person.

率 Intended to represent a silken net handle to catch birds with. To accord with; to follow; or to cause; to follow; to head; to lead; to take the direction or

command of; to receive under one's orders; prompt; sudden action; light and active; a mark; an object erected as a guide; arranged in order; generally; a general view or statement of. A surname. Name of an office.
統率衆軍 Tung sŭh chung keun, took the general command of the whole army.
總率 Tsung sŭh, to take the general lead, or control of.
表率 Peaou sŭh, a leader or example.
大率 Ta sŭh, generally speaking, on the average.
率領 Sŭh ling, to go before and lead.
率規矩 Sŭh kwei keu, to adjust laws and usages.
率先 Sŭh sŕen, to take the lead; to go before; to be first in the practice of.
率性 Sŭh sing, the light or guidance of natural reason.
率然 Sŭh jen, suddenly; promptly.

摔 To cast down; to throw to the ground. A vulgar character.

蟀 蟋蟀 Seih sŭh, a cricket et.
藪 A generic term for vegetables. A surname.
藪 Sŭh sŭh, the whistling of the wind passing with rapidity.

簌 A kind of sieve, thick and close; the wind causing plants to fall as if passing through a sieve,—applied to leaves falling.
簌簌下淚 Sŭh sŭh hŕa luy, shed copious tears.

嗽 Sŕ, or Sŭh, to pant; to hem; to suck in. Read Sow; to cough.

嗽 To step smartly to a proper position on seeing a superior; attentive; respectful; to pass with alacrity; speedy; fleet.
票速 P'eaou sŭh, light; quick; nimble.
僕速 Pŕ sŭh, the appearance of anything that is short.

駭 駭棘 Kŭh sŭh, appearing afraid of death, originally affirmed of oxen.

速 The footsteps of a deer; fleet; with haste; speedily; quick; hurried.
無憊速 Woo yŭh sŭh sŭh, don't desire to make too much haste.
不速之容 Pŭh sŭh che yung, an easy manner.
忙速 Mang sŭh, hurried; precipitate.
速速 Sŭh sŭh, hurried; in a hasty manner.
迅速 Sin sŭh,

haste and expedition; with promptness.

餽 The food contained in a tripod or boiler; rice food.

宿 From a shelter for a hundred men. A halting place at a distance of every thirty li; a stage to rest at during the night

when travelling, and where is situated an inn at which people collect together to pass the night in any place. Read Sŭh, or Sew, the stars of night; a general term for a constellation. The name of a city. A surname.

Used for **夙** Sŭh, see above.
二十八宿 Urh shih pŕ sŭh, the twenty eight constellations,—of the Chinese.
歇宿 Hŕh sŭh, to stop and rest.
留宿 Lew sŭh, to detain to pass the night.
宿娼 Sŭh ch'ang, to spend the night with prostitutes.
星宿 Sing sŭh, the stars.

縮 From *silk* and to gather together. To confuse; in a state of disorder; to contract in dimensions; to creep in; to pucker up; to bind with a string or cord. A surname.
縱縮 Tsung sŭh, in confusion or disorder.
縮伸 Sŭh shin, or **縮申** Sŭh shin, to contract and to extend,—as a worm does.

縮手 Süh show, to draw back one's hand; to cease from. 縮短 Süh twan, to shorten.

苜蓿 Müh süh, or 牧蓿 Müh süh, name of a wild root on which cows and horses can feed.

粟 A particular sort of grain much esteemed and used in distilling liquor, otherwise called 小米 Seaou me. Small sand. The name of a place; of a river; and of an ancient state. A surname. Name of an official situation. 粟米 Süh me, Indian corn; maize.

慄 Insincere and adulatory compliance with the will of a superior; to be influenced by their looks; timid; sycophantic.

續 From silk, cordial agreement, and a pearl. Commonly, but erroneously written with silk and to sell. To connect together; to follow in succession; continuous; successively; coming one after another; to continue the virtues of a predecessor. A surname. 傳續 Ch'uen süh, to continue a family. 陸續 Lüh süh, successively; in continuance, applied to the occurrence of e-

vents and to the arrival of ships. 繼續 Ke süh, to continue the acts of a predecessor; to be a successor. 續絃 Süh hien, to marry a second wife, after the death of the first. 續嗣 Süh sze, an adopted heir. 續事 Süh sze, to continue the performance of.

蕒 Name of several medicinal plants; shoes used in wet weather.

肅 From moving on the surface of an abyss. Dread; fear; awe; respect; stillness; reverence; to recede or draw back; religious awe; to receive a guest courteously; with speed; urgent. Occurs in several proper names. 嚴肅 Yen süh, dignified; commanding; severe respect; veneration for the gods. 肅肅 Süh süh, a display of respect and decorum; also fleet; swift. 肅靜 Süh tsing, a reverential stillness.

瀟 Deep and clear; rapid motion. A surname. Used also to denote—scouring rice.

謾 To rise up with eagerness; to draw together, as one's garments. 謾然 Süh jen, the appearance of pulling one's garments about one and rising up.

帥 From to walk and holding a standard. To lead forward as a standard bearer does; to be led forward; to follow; to honor; to collect together, as around a

standard. Read Shwae, a general, a leader. 牽帥 Kh'een süh, to drag forwards. 帥師 Süh sze, to lead forward an army.

SUN.

損 From hand, mouth, and a pearl. To diminish; to lessen; to injure; to spoil; to lose. Name of one of the Kwa diagrams. 有損無益 Yew sun woo yih, injury is connected with it, but no advantage. 損壞 Sun hwae, to injure and spoil a thing. 損人益己 Sun jin yih ke, injure others for the sake of benefiting one's-self.

otherwise called 織女 Chih neu. 不肖孫 Püh seaou sun, a degenerate grandson—a mode of speaking used by grandchildren, when referring to themselves in the presence of their grandfathers. 孫權 Sun kh'uen, a name of a sovereign who lived during the civil wars of the third century, and who with Lew-pe, king of the state Shüh, opposed the growing power of the state Wei.

孫 From a son and a thread. Denoting continuance in a line of succession; a son's son; a grandchild; anything that grows a second time. A surname. 子孫 Tsze sun, posterity. 男孫 Nan sun, a grandson. 女孫 Neu sun, a granddaughter. 耳孫 Urh sun, a remote descendant. 曾孫 Tsang sun, a great grandson. 玄孫 Heuen sun, a grandson's child. 外孫 Wae sun, a daughter's child. 天孫 T'een sun, a fabled goddess, o-

Water boiling or bubbling forth. An animal of the monkey species.

A certain fragrant plant

From to walk as and a grandchild. Complaisant; retiring; yielding; resigning; humble; respectful. 謙遜 Ku'een

sun, humble; yielding. 遜志
Sun che, a humble mind. 遜
讓 Sun jang, or Jang sun,
humbly; yielding.

隼 } A bird of prey,—said of
鶡 } spare pregnant birds.

樵 } To point a piece of wood
樵 } and fit it to enter an ap-
樵 }erture. 樵頭 Sun
樵 }t'ow, the end of a piece of
樵 }wood fitted to a hole; a
樵 }wooden spike.

噴 } To spurt water or any li-
噴 }quid from the mouth; to
噴 }eject with force from the mouth.

殮 } From evening and to eat.
殮 } An evening meal; water
殮 }and flour mixed; dressed
殮 }food; a morning meal or
殮 }breakfast, is expressed by
殮 }Yung.

巽 } From a stand with things
巽 }placed orderly upon it.
巽 }To select, and arrange;
巽 }to grasp and keep hold
巽 }of. Name of one of the
巽 }Kwa diagrams; humble
巽 }and submissive. 巽與
巽 }之言 Sun yu che yen,
巽 }to speak to mildly. 巽

言 } Sun yen, insinuating speech.
巽入 } Sun jüh, to enter gradu-
巽入 }ally and in an insinuating
巽入 }manner.

SUNG.

松 } From tree and general.
松 } The generally prevailing
松 }tree; the pine or fir tree; its
松 }resin is said to be converted to
松 }amber in the space of one thou-
松 }sand years. The name of a dis-
松 }trict, and of a river. 松香
松 }Sung hëang, a certain fragrant
松 }plant. 松花江 Sung hwa
松 }këang, a river which runs east-
松 }ward and enters the river Amour
松 }or the southern side. 松樹
松 }Sung shoo, the fir tree. 松鼠
松 }Sung shoo, the sciurus or squir-
松 }rel.

崧 } From pines and a moun-
崧 }tain, or from high and a
崧 }mountain. A lofty moun-
崧 }tain; eminent; highly ele-
崧 }vated.

鬆 } From hair and the pine
鬆 }tree. 鬆髮 P'ung sung,
鬆 }dishevelled hair; a state
鬆 }of confusion; to loosen
鬆 }the hold of; loose; lax. 鬆花
鬆 }Sung hwa, cot-
鬆 }ton uncompressed, work-
鬆 }ed up in flakes. 鬆緊 Sung
鬆 }kin, are opposites, loose, fast;
鬆 }slack, tight. 鬆些 Sung scay,

a little looser or less restricted.
鬆開手 Sung kh'ae show,
to let go one's grasp. 鬆脆
Sung tsuy, soft and spongy,—
applied to provisions.

菘 } From pine and plant. A
菘 }vegetable which flourish-
菘 }es all the year round.

訟 } From words and public.
訟 } Public litigations about
訟 }property; strife; conten-
訟 }tion; wrangling; the noi-
訟 }sy disputations of a great

many people. Read Yung, in
a similar sense. 聚訟 Tseu
sung, the wranglings and con-
tentions of many persons, some
taking one side and another
party the opposite side. 官訟
Kwan sung, official litigations.
自訟 Tseu sung, self-reproach;
the voice of conscience.

頌 } From public and head.
頌 } The countenance; the vi-
頌 }sage seen by every body; an
頌 }easy free state; public. Read
頌 }Sung, to make known to the
頌 }public by praises; to publish
頌 }or declare the virtues of; a cer-
頌 }tain sonorous stone; the name
頌 }of a musical instrument; a term
頌 }used in divination. A surname.
讚頌 Tsan sung, praises;

頌德 Sung teh, to praise the
virtues of.

悚 } From double and the
悚 }mind. Double minded;
悚 }timorous; fearful; agita-
悚 }ted by hopes and fears. 悚然
悚 }Sung jen, in a ti-
悚 }morous manner.

媿 } The mother of the an-
媿 }cient Emperor 商 Shang.

鷂 } The name of a bird of
鷂 }prey, which resembles a
鷂 }hawk, it devours smaller birds,
鷂 }and is said to be employed in
鷂 }catching fish.

竦 } From to stand erect and
竦 }bound round. To stretch
竦 }one's-self out and stand in a
竦 }stiff formal manner; respect;
竦 }awe; fear; to raise or exalt; to
竦 }rouse up; to shudder with fear;
竦 }the sensation caused by horror;
竦 }the flesh creeping on one's
竦 }bones; the name of a bird. 竦
竦 }動 Sung tung, to rouse or a-
竦 }gitate; to be roused or moved.

從 } Sung or Ts'ung. Origin-
從 }ally from two men listen-
從 }ing to each other. Ac-
從 }cording or complying
從 }with; easy; calm man-
從 }ner; an absence of all hurry.
從 }See Ts'ung. 從從容容
從 }Sung sung yung yung, with
從 }ease, leisure, and gracefulness.

聳 From a *buzzing sound* in the ear, such as is felt by deaf persons. To excite by continual talking to; to stir up persons by advice; often used in a bad sense; to elevate; high ambitious notions. **道聳** Chuy sung, to egg on; to urge and stir up; to revive afresh. **唆聳** So sung, to instigate persons to illegal conduct; to stir up injurious litigation. **聳起** Sung kh'e, to stir up mischief.

慙 From heart and a *rustling sound*. To alarm; to rouse; to awaken, as by advice. **慙慙** Sung yung, to excite to action by advice; to stimulate a person to joy or anger, which he did not previously feel.

宋 From a *covering* and a *wooden pillar*. The materials which constitute a dwelling; to dwell. The name of an ancient Chinese state; name of a district. A surname. Name of one of the most famous dynasties in China. **宋朝** Sung ch'au, the name of two Chinese dynasties, the first ending A. D. 273, distinguished by the term **北宋** Peh sung; the latter ending 1281, distinguished by **南宋** Nan sung, and **大宋** Ta sung.

送 To send to a place; to present to; to accompany a guest or an ambassador a short way when he takes his departure to return

home; it was the ancient usage to accompany him to the gate of the city. **目送** Müh sung, to follow with the eye, as long as one can see a person who is receding from the view. **從送** Tsung sung, a skillful archer; the appearance of one who shoots with freedom and ease. **拜送** Pae sung, to visit a person who is about to leave. **送年窮** Sung nën kh'eung, seeing out the old year. **送禮** Sung le, to offer presents of courtesy. **送生司馬** Sung sāng sze ma, divinities who preside over the birth of children.

嵩 From *high* and *mountain*. A lofty mountain; high; elevated. A surname. The second form is otherwise read Tsung, and is applied to elevated devotion. See **崧** Sung. **嵩拜** Sung pae, the highest worship; the worship due to the gods. **嵩山** Sung shan, a mountain in Honan province, also called **中嶽** Chung yó.

誦 To recite; a kind of recitation; chanting or sing-

ing, to accompany music. Used also to express discussing; disputing; reviling and calumniating. The name of an office. The name of a bird. **誦經**

Sung king, to chant prayers, or sacred books in the manner of the Buddha priests. **誦讀** Sung t'üh, to read in a humming tone.

SUY

夙 Suy or Shwae, the lower part is intended to represent a man's legs pacing along with a slow step; to drag one's legs after one sluggishly; to walk in a composed steady manner.

浚 From *water* and *tranquil*. A small still shower of rain; the name of a river. Read Nay, thick; turbid.

綏 The traces of a carriage; a certain sash inside a carriage for a person to hold by and steady himself; steady; quiet; tranquil; to tranquillize by stopping or driving back,—applied to an army. **交綏** Keau suy, a kind of drawn battle. **死綏** Sze suy, to die in battle. **綏綏** Suy suy, great tranquillity. The name of a district. Read Chuy, the appearance of long hair or feathers,—one says of a person walking alone. Read Jay, certain fringes to colours or to caps. Occurs read Tui and Hway, applied to

a sacrifice. Read Tui, sitting at repose. Read T'o, to sink deep into the mind.

芫 Name of a fragrant plant; a plant of which it is remarked that geese will not eat, and which is beneficial in headaches. **芫芫** Yuen suy, coriander. **芫芫仁** Yuen suy jin, coriander seeds.

睽 A clear bright eye; pure; unmixed; shining and glossy; to look at straight; a direct view; the margin of the eye. Name of one of the nine heavens spoken of by the Chinese. **睽天** Suy 'ëen, the fifth heaven.

悴 From *heart* and *to die*. Grief; sorrow; melancholy showing itself in the countenance. **憔悴** Ts'eaon suy, vexed and grieved. **困悴** Kh'wän suy, depressed; languid; grieved.

碎 To rub or grind; to bruise or break to pieces; to separate and reduce to small bits

by the application of any external force; minute and troublesome affairs. **零碎** Ling suy, in minute odd bits; miscellaneous articles. **打碎** Ta suy, to smash or break to pieces. **煩碎** Fan suy, troublesome; vexatious; scrupulous; importunate. **瑣碎** So suy, little bits; troublesome. **破碎** P'o suy, broken to bits. **粉碎** Fun suy, reduced to bits and to powder. **銀碎** Sā suy, to clip silver into small pieces. **碎首** Suy show, to beat one's brains out. **碎銀** Suy yin, broken silver, or dollars clipped to pieces.

粹 Grain in which there is no mixture; unmixed; pure; all the same; complete. Occurs used for the preceding. **純粹** Shun suy, containing no admixture; of the same sort; unmingled; incomplex.

諄 To rail at; to abuse; to vilify; to interrogate; to reprimand; to impeach; to accuse. Read Tsūh, to rail at and abuse a person. **忿諄** Fun suy, angry abuse. **詬諄** How suy, opprobrious speech; abusive language. **凌諄** Ling buy, to insult.

邃 Deep recess; far in amongst; applied to houses which have apartments behind;

far removed from the front entrance, and to banners far in the rear.

遂 To accord with; to give loose to; to refrain from offering any check or hindrance to; not to oppose; to pass on prosperously; to presume to of one's own accord; to advance; to succeed; to effect; finally; then; next; forthwith.

The name of a state; a water course. **萬事遂意** Wan sze suy e, everything according to one's wishes. **不遂** Pūh suy, not to accord with; not to comply; not to yield; to offer resistance to. **鄉遂** Hēang suy, moor or common outside a town. **充遂** Ch'ung suy, fully supplied with everything. **遂願** Suy yuen, or **遂意** Suy e, to have things agreeable to one's wishes or desire. **遂便** Suy pēn, to act according to one's convenience; to do as one likes. **遂其蕩佚之情** Suy k'e t'ang t'eih che ts'ing, to give loose to dissipated passions. **遂人** Suy jin, the name of an office.

涿 A small trench or ditch in which is water; a water course in fields, two cubits deep.

燧 An instrument to obtain fire; a speculum for obtaining fire from the sun is called Suy, or **金燧** Kin suy. **木燧** Mūh suy, a utensil to procure fire from wood by rotatory friction. **燧人氏** Suy jin she, the first person who procured fire for the use of man.

璩 A certain valuable stone which is attached to girdles, and supposed to be lucky.

穠 The flower of grain. **穠穠** Suy-suy, the beautiful appearance of grain in flower.

襚 From garment and to follow or to send. Garments presented to the friends of a deceased person, intended to clothe the corpse; in modern usage, money is given instead of garments.

諛 To accuse; to interrogate; to reprehend; to blame; to rail at. A man's name.

隧 A path leading to a tomb; a bye-path to avoid an enemy or banditti; a subterraneous passage; a way; path, or road. Name of a plant; of a territory, and of a small district; to turn round; to come back; far retired from view. The second

form is otherwise read Tuy.

鞶 Strings by which the Chinese attach stones to girdles or sash,—not much in modern use.

隋 Name of an ancient kingdom. A surname. One of the ancient dynasties of China. Read Tow, to tear flesh to pieces. **隋朝** Suy ch'au, the Suy dynasty.

隨 To accord with; to yield; to follow obediently; forthwith; immediately. **隨寓而安** Suy yu urh ngan, to feel repose wherever one lodges. **隨波逐流底人** Suy po chūh lew te jin, a man who goes down with the stream, and sinks to a low intellectual or moral state. **隨即** Suy tseih, immediately.

漚 Smooth; slippery; a marrow-like substance with which a thing is made slippery.

彗 From a hand grasping two bamboos, hence a broom or besom, and a broom-tailed star. A comet. The name of a plant. **彗星** Suy sing, or **孛星** Pei sing, an ominous star; a comet.

篲 A broom made of bamboo; used for the preceding, which was the original form.

彗星 Suy sing, a comet.
 蕤 The name of a plant.
 縹 An ancient kind of fine cloth.
 髓 The marrow, or medullary substance in a bone.
 淪肌浹髓 Lun ke ts'ee suy, to sink into the flesh and penetrate the bones,—denotes instruction penetrating the mind.
 睢 From eye and to fly high. Read Hwuy, to raise the eyes and stare; to look angrily. Read Suy, the name of a river, and of a district. A surname.
 雖 The name of an insect; and also of a quadruped; a suppositive or hypothetic particle; though; although; supposing or admitting that it be. 雖樂亦不從 Suy lö yih p'uh ts'ung, if an affair or course of action be wrong,—although pleasurable, do not fol-

low it. 雖然 Suy jen, although; even if it were.
 稊 Juy, or Suy, four small sheafs of grain, each as much as can be grasped in the hand.
 穗 From grain and a favour. An ear of corn; the flowers and fruits of grasses; elegant; anything resembling an ear of corn. The third is the original form derived from grain and fingers or claws at the top, to resemble an ear of corn.
 崇 Read Suy or Seih. From to issue forth, and a celestial prognostic. Calamities and frightful monstrous appearances, inflicted or exhibited by the gods, in consequence of the imprecations or vices of man.
 禍 Ho, expresses evils or calamities which men inflict upon themselves. 崇 Suy, denotes those that are immediately sent from heaven. 怪崇 Kwae suy, a strange, monstrous appearance.
 瑞 Also read Shwuy, auspicious; felicitous. See Shwuy. 瑞國 Suy kwō, Sweden.

歲 From 步 Poo, a pace or a pace, and 戌 Seüh, an astronomical character. A measured space of time that includes the four seasons; a year; the produce of the year; the harvest; the planet Jupiter. Read Seüh, in the senses above given. Read So, a certain species of grain. 餽歲 Kwei suy, presents offered on the last day of the year. 太歲 T'ae suy, name of a heathen god who presides over the year. 萬歲 Wan suy, the name of a hill, also epithet or title of the reigning monarch. 萬歲爺 Wan suy yay, or 萬萬歲 Wan wau suy, denote the Em-

peror of China. The last phrase is used on particular occasions by the military, as in Europe the cries of long live the king *Vive l'Empereur!* &c. 千歲 Ts'ien suy, a title of kings or governors. 年歲 N'een suy, the years of a person's age. 新歲 Sin suy, the new year. 守歲 Show suy, kind of vigil kept on the last night of the year. 歲成 Suy ch'ing, the acts of the year, or the things incumbent to be done during the year. 歲星 Suy sing, the planet Jupiter. 歲晚 Suy wan, the last night of the year. 歲日步也 Suy jih poo yay, Suy, denotes the march or annual course of the sun. 壯歲 Chwang suy, strong robust age.

SWAN.

後麕 Swan ne, a name of the lion, said to devour tigers and leopards. One says, a wild horse; and another says, a dog running precipitately.
 酸 From wine and slowly drawn off. A sour taste; they say, all sour medicines nourish the bones; a loitering gait, as when there is great debility felt; a grieved and afflict-

ed state of mind. Name of a territory; of a river; of a wood, and of a bird. 心酸 Sin swan, the mind grieved and afflicted by any distressing news. 酸菓 Swan kwo, pickles. 酸雞 Swan ke, the name of an insect.
 齧 From teeth and sour, abbreviated. Swan or 牙齧 Ya swan, the teeth set on edge.

算筭

A Chinese abacus. From bamboo and to play, indicating that long practice is requisite to make one familiar with it. To reckon with the abacus; to reckon in any way; to number; slips of wood to keep an account in certain games; to speculate; speculation; scheme; a certain bamboo utensil. 打算 Ta swan, to suppose; to guess; to estimate; to devise. 好妙算 Haou meau swan, a most excellent scheme or stratagem. 他會算盤 Ta hwuy swan pw'an, he knows how to calculate; he is skilful at framing schemes. 這打算盤 Chay ta swan pw'an, or

這個算計 Chay ko swan ke, this calculation or speculation. 算計 Swan ke, to calculate; to scheme; to plot. 算計人 Swan ke jin, to lay schemes in reference to other persons; to plot against them, or to meddle with their affairs. 算盤 Swan pw'an, an abacus for calculating with.

蒜

Allium; garlic. 葱蒜 Ts'ung swan, onions. 蒜頭 Swan t'ow, the head or bulb of garlic. 筭 A vessel to contain anything; a box to keep caps in; a bamboo utensil to contain rice in a boiler; a bamboo platter.

SZE.

士 From one, the commencement of numbers, and ten perfect number. A learned man; one who devotes his mind to the study of moral duties chiefly; one who is complete; an appellative also of men generally, and of soldiers; a general term for officers of the government. A surname. Name of a district. 勇士 Yung sze, a brave soldier; a strong man. 鼎士 Ting sze, a strong military man,

one who can lift a tripod. 下士 Hëa sze, an inferior officer. 中士 Chung sze, an officer of a middle rank. 上士 Shang sze, an officer of higher rank. 女士 Neu sze, a woman of masculine talents. 大學士 Ta hëò sze, a great learned man; a statesman of the first rank. 進士 Tsin sze, a literary title of the third rank. 木居士 Mùh keu sze, an idol.

天士 T'ëen sze, as astronomer. 德士 Teh sze, or 無上士 Woo shang sze, a devoted follower of Buddhism. 處士 Ch'oo sze, or 居士 Keu sze, a retired gentleman; one who disregards gain and the pursuits of ambition. 士志於道 Sze che yu taou, the mind of a good man is devoted to right principles. 士卒 Sze tsüh, a soldier.

仕 Che, She or Sze. To learn; to serve; to fill a public situation to act as a magistrate. See She. 致仕 Che sze, to resign a public office.

巳 An astronomical and literary character. 上巳 Shang sze, the third day of the third moon, a term or holiday. 巳時 Sze she, from 9 to 11 in the forenoon.

祀 To sacrifice; to sacrifice to the gods or to departed spirits. One says, that 祀 Sze, implies—like as if; sacrificing is like meeting with those who have departed to a separate state; an ancient designation of the year. 絕祀 Tseuë sze, having no one related; to sacrifice to one's manes. 祀鬼 Sze kwei, to sacrifice to the devil. 祀神

Sze shin, to sacrifice to the gods. 祀昊天上帝 Sze haou t'ëen shang te, to sacrifice to Heaven, or to the Supreme power therein. 祀皇地 Sze hwang te, to sacrifice to the earth. 祀之牲必用牲物 Sze che säng peü yung ts'euën wüh, for the victims in sacrifice, perfect animals must be used, they must be without blemish. 祀先人 Sze sën jin, to sacrifice to the spirits of the deceased.

耜耜耜耜耜

An instrument of husbandry for levelling the ground previously to throwing in the seed; a kind of harrow.

史 An impartial narrator of events; an historian; history. A surname. See She. 使 She, or Sze. From man and business. To send a man to manage affairs; to order; to send; to cause; to succeed, or answer the purpose; to use, or employ. Read She, to be sent; to be employed on public ser-

vice; a messenger. See She. 使爲之 Sze wei che, to cause to be done; to cause to be effected. 使其靈 Sze kh'e ling, to give it spirituality,—applied to idols having the eye dotted with blood.

事 She or Sze. Derived from 史 She, one who records occurrences. Affair; occupation; employment; business; concern; service; to serve; the subject of thought or speech; that which is done; an action. 萬事 Wan sze, ten thousand affairs; i. e. everything that engages human effort; all the concerns of intelligent beings. 萬物 Wan wūh, ten thousand things; i. e. everything that exists. 他講甚麼事 T'a k'ang shin mo sze, what is he talking about. 小事 Seou sze, a small or unimportant affair. 差事 Ch'a sze, service on which one is sent. 不正經之事 Pūh ching king che sze, licentious, immoral pursuits. 多事的人 To sze teih jin, a busy body. 有事 Yew sze, have business, expresses either being engaged, or there is some unpleasant affair going on. 本事 Pun sze, ability; talent. 他是有本事的 T'a sho yew pau sze teih,

he is a person possessed of ability. 敬事 King sze, to pay respect to business; to be attentive to it. 詩事 She sze, the subject of odes; poetry. 做事 Tso sze, 幹事 Kan sze, 行事 Hing sze, or 辦事 Pau sze, all express doing some work or service. 政事 Ching sze, national affairs; politics. 公事 Kung sze, public business. 商議國事 Shang o kwō sze, to consult on the affairs of the nation. 事事如意 Sze sze joo e, everything according to (your) wish; an expression of good will towards a person. 事情大得狠 Sze ts'ing ta teh hān, a very great or important affair. 事父母 Sze foo moo, to serve or attend dutifully on father and mother. Sze, when translated into English, is often implied in the other words of the sentence, as 你做甚麼事 Ne tso shin mo sze, what are you doing? *As a verb*, 不事事 Pūh sze sze, not manage affairs? not attend to business? 事體 Sze t'e, 事情 Sze ts'ing, 事幹 Sze kan, or 事務 Sze woo, all express an action, business, or an affair. 事體 Sze t'e, the decent, becoming and proper, in any affair.

駛 Sze, or She. From horse and a government officer. To run fast as a courier; haste; to hasten; to sail fast; to run with speed.

四 From 口 Hwuy, four square; and 八 Pā, to divide or separate, denoting that the square is to be separated, hence four. A surname. 第四 Te sze, the fourth. 四處 Sze ch'oo, 四下 Sze hēa, 四方 Sze fang, or 四面 Sze mēn, express all around; every where. 四川 Sze-ch'uen, a large province on the west side of China. 四夷 Sze e, foreigners on all sides of China. 四方 Sze fang, four square; the four points of the compass. 四方之風 Sze fang che fung, a wind which blows from all points of the compass; a whirlwind; a typhoon. 四向 Sze hēang, the four points of the compass. 四季 Sze ke, or 四時 Sze she, the four seasons. 四海之內 Sze hae che nay, within the four seas,—denotes everything in the world, in a loose way of speaking. 四庫全書 Sze kh'oo ts'euēn shoo, the imperial library; a great national collection of books. 四方君子 Sze fang keun tsze, good people all a-

round. 四體 Sze t'e, or 四支 Sze che, the extremities of an animal body. 四瀆 Sze tūh, four principal rivers in the north.

泗 The name of a river, and of a district; name of an ancient state. 涕泗 T'e sze, tears from the eyes are called T'e; a secretion from the nose is called Sze. 泗水 Sze shwuy, a place in Shan-tung, where Confucius established a school.

駟 From a horse and four. Four horses attached to one vehicle; a carriage and four. The name of a territory.

司 A minister of state transacting business at a distance from the court; hence the character is formed of 后 How, a prince or king reversed. To have the control of; to rule; to manage; to direct. A surname; the name of place. To rhyme, read Sze. 三司 San sze, the three Sze; viz. 布政司 Poo ching sze, the officer who is entrusted with the revenue of a province. 按察司 Ngau ch'ā sze, the criminal judge of a province. 鹽運司 Yen un sze, the inspector of the salt department. 通政司 Tung ching sze, the officer

through whose hands official documents pass to the Emperor.

司事 Sze sze, to manage or have the charge of any business or affair. **司理** Sze le, to rule;

to manage. **公司** Kung sze, to control or manage any public or general concern, in contradistinction from that which is an individual concern. It is a term applied to European mercantile companies, **英吉利**

公司 Ying keih le kwó kung sze, the English company. **三法司** San fá sze, a subordinate officer in criminal boards at Peking. **打官司**

Ta kwan sze, to go to law. **巡檢司** Sean keen sze, the officer of a village, or of several villages. **司獄** Sze yó, a jailor. **司碼** Sze ma, weights.

伺 To wait for; to wait upon; to observe; to spy out; to examine. **相覘伺**

Séang mēn sze, to observe or watch each other; an oblique glance. **探伺** T'an sze, to enquire into; to try to find out. **伺候** Sze how, to wait; to attend upon.

筥 A square bamboo trunk for containing clothes or other things. The name of a hill. **書筥** Shoo sze, a book chest.

覘 From *to control*, and *to look*. To spy; to peep; to look and watch; used chiefly in the northern parts of China.

飼 From *to eat* and *a man to control*. To feed; to give provisions to; food; victuals; provisions.

嗣 From **冊** Ts'eh, a record, and **口** mouth. A mouth to read the records of the family in the hall of ancestors; to succeed; to come after and keep up, or continue a succession; children; grandchildren; posterity; descendants; hereafter; to learn; to practice. A surname. **後嗣** How sze tsze sun, descendants; posterity. **無子嗣** Woo tsze sze, no son to succeed. **繼嗣** Ke sze, to adopt a son. **絕嗣** Tseuē sze, to exterminate a family. **嗣子** Sze tsze, an adopted son.

伺 A woman's name.

似 Like; similar to; as; as if; class or kind; to continue in succession; still more; to offer. A surname. **相似** Séang sze urh

而不同 Séang sze urh pūh t'ung, like each other, and

yet different. **清似水** Ts'ing sze shway, as clear as water. **似是而非** Sze she urh fei, like right, but wrong. **似非** Sze fei, it appears wrong. **似是** Sze she, it appears right. **似不能言** Sze pūh nāng yen, as if unable to speak.

姒 A term by which brother's wives designate each other; the senior sister is commonly called Sze; and the junior **娣** Te. **太姒** T'ae sze, a concubine of the ancient king **文** Wān.

俟 To wait; to stay; great. A surname. Repeated, **俟俟** Sze sze, a herd of animals walking slowly. **俟俟** Sze how, or **等俟** Tāng sze, to wait. **俟死** Sze sze, to wait or prepare for death. **俟到日** Sze taou jib, wait till the day arrives.

涘 The bank of a river; the margin of a stream.

寺 Sze or She. From a measure and *to issue forth*. A place from whence laws are promulgated; chambers or courts for public officers; temples of Buddha; a hall; a chamber of eunuchs. **海幢寺** Hae chang sze, a famous temple, opposite the Euro-

pean factories at Canton. **府** Foo sze, a public court. **婦** Foo sze, women and eunuchs. **寺門** Sze mun, or **院** Yuen sze, a temple of Buddha. **寺宦** Sze hwan, **寺人** Sze jin, or **宦** Hwan sze, an eunuch.

死 From *man* and *evil*, that evil which befalls all men. The dispersion of the principle of life; to dissolve as ice; to die; the act of dying; death; in respect of young persons

and inferior men, it is expressed by Sze; in reference to old persons and princes, it is expressed by **終** Chung, *to come to an end*. A surname. **不死** Pāh sze, immortal. Occurs as the name of a place, and of a tree. **善死** Shen sze, a natural death; to die well. **善死莫要於善身** Shen sze mō yaou yu shen shin, to die well, nothing is of more importance than to practice virtue.

修身以俟死 Sew shin e sze sze, to practice virtue to prepare (wait) for death. **死生有命** Sze sāng yew ming, death and life are decreed. **死命** Sze ming, death decree,—denotes urgently and seriously.

死不明 Sze pūh ming, to die without a manifest cause; a legal phrase; a death suspected not to have been by natural means. 死白 Sze peh, a pale livid complexion, like a corpse. 死守 Sze show, to maintain or hold fast till death.

思 } From heart, and the *sensorium* or brain. To think; to consider; to desire or wish; to commiserate. The name of a district. A surname. An euphonic particle, sometimes at the beginning and sometimes closing a sentence. 意思 E sze, the thought; intention, or will. 心思 Sin sze, the thoughts of the mind. 思量 Sze lēang, to deliberate. 思想 Sze sēang, to consider; to reflect upon. 思無邪 Sze woo sēay, pure thoughts. 思索 Sze sō, to study; to search for with the mind.

悃 Sze sze, to reprove or admonish with frankness and sincerity. Read Tsae, strenuous effort; great talent and ability; appearance of a large beard.

緦 A particular kind of cloth worn in mourning. 緦麻服 Sze ma fūh, or 緦服 Sze fūh, coarse garments that

constitute a lighter mourning.

罽 Sze or Sae. 罽罽 Fow sze, a kind of wooden screen, placed by the Chinese in a door-way; a certain curved and connecting part of the walls of different chambers.

師 Many persons assembled together; an army; a place where many are assembled, as the metropolis of a kingdom; a person who collects and heads many, as a commander or general; a master; a teacher; a moral instructor of the world; sometimes a patron. Name of a divinity; of a kingdom; of a district, and of an office. A surname. Sze, denotes a person skilled in a thing; hence, 茶師 Ch'a sze, a tea inspector, one who judges of the quality of teas. 水師 Shwuy sze, a naval officer. 京師 King sze, the residence of the Imperial court. 萬世之師 Wan she che sze, one who is an instructor of ten thousand ages.—Confucius. 百世之師 Peh she che sze, any sage. 師船 Sze ch'uen, Chinese war boats. 師太 Sze t'ae, a kind of abbess in Chinese nunneries. 師爺 Sze yay, a kind of literary friend, or unofficial assistant, generally attached by govern-

ment officers to their establishment, with whom they advise on public business, they are otherwise called 內幕 Nuy mō.

獅 From a dog and quadruped, and a master. The noblest of animals, the lion; a dog that bares two whelps. 獅子一吼 Sze tsze yī hōw, the roar of a lion. 獅子 Sze tsze, 後魔 Tseuen ue, or 白獸 Peh show, all denote the lion.

螻 A small shell fish. 螺螻 Lo sze, a cockle.

駟 } A wild horse.

斯 Sze or She. From a hatchet and a particle which refers to things before named. To split or rend by a hatchet; to separate by splitting; this; that; these; a demonstrative pronoun of any person or gender. An euphonic particle; a particle denoting—forthwith; immediately; in a slight degree; low; mean; inferior. A surname. 雞斯 Ke Sze, an appellation of a horse. 波斯 Po sze, the name of a kingdom.

嘶 The neighing of a horse; to belch.

漸 Sze, or Se, ice melting; a thaw. The commencement of a thaw is called 泮 Pw'an; flowing away, is called 漸 Sze. The noise of scattering or dispersing; to melt away entirely. 漸滅 Sze kēen, to diminish as by melting away.

厮 Persons, who with armies procure fuel and forage; a servant; to cut and slash, as in the confusion of battle; in a confused manner.

小厮 Seaou sze, a servant boy; my servant. 厮殺 Sze shā, to fight and kill in the confusion of battle; carnage. 厮養卒 Sze yang tsūh, men who procure forage and dress food.

厮 To cut forage for a horse; to feed; to bring up; to serve; one who does serve; menial; foragers; to divide; to part; used for the preceding and following. Several of these compounded with 斯 Sze, are used for each other.

撕 Sze, or She, to raise with the hand; to rend; to rive; to split. Used for the preceding.

鷺鷥 Loo sze, a bird employed in catching fish; a species of pelican.

絲 That which is vomited forth by the silk worm; raw silk; called also **絲** **髮** Sze fā, minute; small; fine as silk. **湖絲** Hoo sze, the silk which comes from Hoo-kwang province in contradistinction from **土絲** T'oo sze, the native silk of Canton. **絲綿** Sze mēn, silk garments, stuffed with silk; coverlets, and shrouds are made in this way; the garments are exceedingly warm, and the shrouds preserve the body long. **絲毫不錯** Sze haou pūh ts'o, not the least error or mistake; perfectly right.

么 Mōw, or Sze, deflected; private; selfish; scheming; fraudulent. See Mow.

私 From grain and selfish. The proprietor of grain, is in the north, called **私主** Sze choo, peculiar; private; individual; plebeian; applied to all below the Emperor; privately; secretly; clandestinely; selfishly; selfish; private; clandestine; nefarious. A surname. A term by which sisters designate each other's husband. **公** Kung, and **私** Sze, are used as opposites public, private; equitable, selfish. **以公滅私** E kung mēē sze, to destroy private feeling by regard for the public.

日月無私照 Jih yuē woo sze chaou, the sun and moon shine on all alike. **走私** Tsow sze, to smuggle. **私下** Sze hēa, or **私地** Sze te, a private secret apartment. **私客** Sze kh'eh, private merchant. **私行逃匿** Sze hing t'au neih, to run away. **私心** Sze sin, selfish, partial, unjust feeling. **私曲之情** Sze kh'eūh che ts'ing, selfish and crooked disposition. **私約** Sze yō, a clandestine engagement,—as between lovers. **私衙** Sze ya, a private office of a magistrate. **私慾** Sze yūh, selfish, inordinate propensities or lusts.

兕 An animal like a wild cow or buffalo, and having a single horn; a rhinoceros: the horn is said to be three cubits long, and to weigh a thousand pounds; the skin is hard and thick, fit for making cases or armour. **兕觥** Sze kwang, a cup made of the rhinoceros' horn, or any horn cup.

食 Commonly read Shih, to take victuals; to eat or to drink. Read Sze, food; to give food to; to feed. See Shih.

說 To remonstrate; to reprehend; to blame. Otherwise read To.

賜 Read Sze or Taze. From pearls and to change. To change the possessor of them; to confer; to bestow on inferiors; to give as matter of favour. **賞賜** Shang sze, to confer as a reward. **欽賜** Kh'in sze, an imperial bestowment. **賜貢** Sze kung, are opposites, Sze is conferring on an inferior, Kung is offering to a superior. **賜宴** Sze yen, to confer an entertainment,—phraseology used by the Emperor. **賜頂戴** Sze ting tae, to confer a knob worn on the cap,—a mark of rank. **賜顧** Sze koo, to patronise.

肆 Used as a kind of capital letter for the number

four. Great; large; the utmost degree; excess; error; profligate; dissolute; to arrange; to lay out and expose dead bodies; a shop or market; a certain sacrifice. Name of an office. A surname. **肆諸市朝** Sze choo she chaou, or **肆陳** Sze ch'in, to spread out dead bodies in the street or public places. **放肆** Fang sze, or **放恣** Fang ts'ze, loose; dissipated; irregular; profligate.

獄伺獄

To watch; guard or keep, as a prison; to examine; to investigate, as a jailor.

TA.

大 Large; great; to enlarge; to *greaten*. Plump; fat; extensive; long. Also read Tae. Forms a part of several proper names. **大了胆** Ta leaon tan, or **大着胆子** Ta chō tan tsze, enlarged his liver; i. e. assumed courage. **大丈夫** Ta chang foo, a great man; a man of eminent talents and disinterested mind. **大意** Ta e, great idea—of one's-self, denotes the cold ungrateful indif-

ference with which some persons receive benefits. **大醫** Ta e, members of the medical board. **大寒** Ta han, a term which answers to January 21st. **大限** Ta hēn, the great limit; death; "mors ultima linea rerum est." (Horace.) **大學士** Ta hēō sze, ministers of state. **大興縣** Ta hing hēn, the district in which Peking is situated. **大黃** Ta hwang, rhubarb. **大人** Ta jin, a title

ly on the ground; used metaphorically for steady conduct. **踏破鐵鞋** Tā p'o t'ēē hee, to tread to pieces iron shoes,—in search of a grave, whilst a grave may be found at the place from which one set out. **踏清** Tā ts'ing, to observe the worship at tombs during the seventh moon of the year.

塔 The sound of something falling; earth heaped up, as appears when a wall or other building falls into ruins.

答 A bamboo rope to drag boats with; that which follows a question, viz. an answer; to answer, either by words or actions; to reply to; to make a return for kindness received; to recompense; to sustain. Name of a river. A surname.

應答 Ying tā, or Tā ying, to answer; to respond. **報答** Paou tā, to make a return for favours received. **不答** Pūh tā, to give no reply. **不必**

對答 Pūh peih tuy tā, there is no occasion for any reply. **答禮** Tā le, presents sent in return for some received. **答拜** Tā pae, to make a bow in return for one received. **答布** Tā pou, a kind of coarse cloth. **答謝** Tā sēay, to re-

turn thanks, or presents with thanks.

嗒 嗒然 Tā jen, to forget; appearance of freeing one's self from; ridding one's-self of care. Read Tā, to take with the tongue; to lick.

搭 From hand and to follow as an effect. To touch; to strike; to place upon; to add to; to raise or build up; to engage or take a passage in a boat or ship; to suspend; to lean upon.

搭報 Tā paou, or **搭貨** Tā ho, to announce in addition to, or put on goods, expresses the Hong merchants of Canton adding the duties payable by shopmen to their own in their reports to government; or **替店家下貨** T'e tēen kēa hēa ho, shipping goods for shopmen, whom the government does not recognize. **搭搭兒** Tā tā urh, the Tartars. **搭住** Tā choo, to take a temporary lodging. **搭棚** Tā p'ang, to erect a stage for the performance of plays in the streets, and for other purposes. **搭渡船** Tā too ch'uen, to engage to go by a passage boat. **搭蓋** Tā kae, to cover in; to raise a shed or house. **搭碎** Tā suy, broken pieces of dollars,

added to make up the full value of a sum or a discount of so much per cent, to make up for the lightness of dollars.

達 From to go and fortunate or great. A thorough passage; permeable on every side; penetrable; pellucid; transparent; intelligible; intelligent; to cause to know; to inform; passing through; successful in literary pursuits or in the affairs of the world; to promote; to spring forth as a plant; to accord with and advance; to visit every place; every; all; all equally suitable; a narrow room; a window; a small sheep. The name of a district.

直達御前 Ch'ih tā yu ts'ēen, to address immediately to the Emperor. **達權** Tā kh'euēn, to understand peculiar circumstances and not apply general rules to them. **達子** Tā tsze, a general term for the Tartars; they dislike it. **達道** Tā taou, the great high road of right principle; the regular exercise of the passions; joy; anger, and so on. **達不離道** Tā pūh le taou, in prosperity (the good man) does not depart from right principles. **達人** Tā jin, an intelligent person,

thoroughly informed on every subject.

TĀ.

塔塔 The sound of something falling; earth piled up; a tall spire consisting of three, five, seven, nine, and even thirteen stories, commonly called a Pagoda; a temple of Buddha. A surname. The T'ā, or pagodas are very common in the interior of China, they are generally placed on some eminence, and often on the tops of high hills. Within-side, they are hollow, have windows in each story, and often a winding staircase leading to the top, contained in the wall of the building, like the monument at London Bridge, which is indeed a kind of T'ā, the pagoda half way to Hwang-poo, where European ships moor, is called **赤岡塔** Ch'eh kang t'ā, the second bar pagoda (a spire known to all who have visited Canton) is called **獅子洋塔** Sze tsze yang t'ā, or **石礪塔** Shih le t'ā. **琶洲塔** P'a chow t'ā, is a famous pagoda in the province of Canton, built about A. D. 1600.

健 To run away; to rebel against.

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撻 To strike; to beat; to chastise. **撻子** T'ä tsze, the Tartars—other syllables pronounced T', are used to denote the same.

達 Miry; slippery; injurious to others.

獺 Name of an animal resembling a small dog, said to live in the water and to eat fish; these are called **海獺** Hae t'ä, sea t'ä, there are others which inhabit the land, and are called **山獺** Shan t'ä, the hill T'ä, by some called the castor or beaver, some say the otter. T'ä or **水獺** Shwuy t'ä, the otter. **獺皮** T'ä pe, the otter skin.

蓬 The name of a plant.

躓 To slip the foot; to stamp with the foot.

闕 A small door in the interior part of the palace; a screen in a door way.

偻 Tan or T'ä, uneasy; disquieted.

翥 From wings and to cover or overspread. A numerous or a daring flight; to fly in company with many; to fly high.

塌 Ta, or T'ä, below the surface of the ground; to fall down. **房屋倒塌** Fang üh taou t'ä, the house was completely subverted, or thrown down. **遭塌** Tsaou t'ä, to knock or throw about; to annoy or distress.—is sometimes written thus.

塌 To repress feeling; to submit.

毳 **毳** T'ä t'äng, a fine sort of cloth, said to be brought from India, and which is otherwise called **多羅毳** To lo jung, the name now given to English woollens.

搨 From hand and the sound T'ä. To approach with the hand; to feel; to strike; to take a fac-simile with ink and paper from ancient tablets or vases; to make a sketch of. **宋搨** Sung t'ä, fac-similes of the dynasty Sung. **舊搨** Kew t'ä, an old fac-simile. **搨地錢** T'ä te ts'een, to take a duty from dealers in tea.

榻 From wood, a covering, and feathers. A couch or bed; a long narrow bed; a certain kind of couch. **上榻** Shang t'ä shwuy, to sleep



